FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER MEETING MAPUTO

DATE Thursday, 9th April 2020
TIME 9.00 – 10.30
VENUE Microsoft Teams

AGENDA

1. Introduction-All
2. COVID-19 pandemic & FSC Preparedness and Response Plan - FSC
3. Partners’ updates on impacts of COVID-19 on programmes - Partners.
4. Cyclone Response updates -WFP
   b. Progress of Lean season response
5. FSC response updates - achievements for March 2020 -FSC
6. Updates on SETSAN Assessment, Food assistance SOPs review, CERF/ Rapid Response Plan for Cabo Delgado-FSC
7. AOB (Next meeting)

NEW ACTION POINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Person in charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID Preparedness and Response Plan endorsed and FSC to take it forward</td>
<td>FSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners to provide budget inputs into Preparedness and Response.</td>
<td>FSC partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partners who did not provide an update on impact of COVID-19 pandemic on their programme to do so through mail.</td>
<td>FSC partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners to send contacts of the focal person for the SOPs review</td>
<td>CEDES, FHI, OXFAM,</td>
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1. PARTICIPANTS:
   ATTENDANCE: WFP, FAO, WVI, FHI, ADRA, CARE, ANDA AND FSC TEAM

2. COVID-19 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON FOOD SECURITY

Global COVID-19 timeline

- 31st December 2019, COVID-19 first reported in China.
- 30th January WHO declared global health emergency
- 11th February 2020 WHO officially named the virus COVID-19.
- 14th February 2020, first case reported in Africa(Egypt).
- 11th March 2020, WHO declares outbreaks a global pandemic.
Mozambique COVID-19 timeline

✓ 20th March: Declaration and institution of preventative measures :-
  o establishment of technical committee for Covid19;
  o closure of schools for 30 days from 23 March;
  o requirement for implementation of preventative measures in public and
    private services;
  o limiting public gathering of more than 50 people;
  o reinforcing mandatory 14 days' quarantine.
✓ 22 March: First confirmed case in Mozambique.
✓ 30 March/1st April: State of Emergency declared and ratified for 30 days from 1-30
  April and more stringent measures instituted (30th March).
✓ 17 confirmed cases reported by 9th April 2020.

Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security

✓ According to preliminary analysis both lives and livelihoods are at risks of being
  affected by the pandemic and COVID-19 induced economic shock;
✓ Vulnerable segments of the population especially low income urban population, shock
  affected households and/or IPC 3 caseloads, small scale peasant farmers, millions of
  school children out of schools due to closure are most at risk of food insecurity;
✓ Why? Above people can ill-afford any potential further disruptions to their livelihoods
  or access to food that COVID-19 might bring.
✓ Beyond immediate health crisis, short-, medium- and long-term impacts are expected
  on food systems; food & nutrition security(FSN);
✓ Directly through impacts on food supply and demand; overall economy.
✓ And indirectly through decreases in purchasing power and in the capacity to produce
  and distribute food.

Food Supply

✓ Measures instituted to curb pandemic will strain food supply chains examples:-
  o Food supply chains disruption expected due to transport restriction and
    quarantine;
  o Likelihood of logistic challenges in moving food from one location to another.
  o Panic buying will likely lead to temporary shortages of some food commodities
    and will lead to spike in food prices.
  o Cross border trade flows may be disrupted affecting supply of specific food
    commodities;
  o Shortage of labour could disrupt production and processing of food.

Food Demands

✓ A short period of increased demand as people engage in panic buying;
✓ A slight decline in demand for key staple commodities as household incomes and
  purchasing power falls;
✓ Loss of income earning opportunities could impact on consumption;
✓ Increased Humanitarian food assistance needs.

Economic impacts

✓ Overall negative economic impacts expected (GDP loss) due to:-
  o Interlinkages of markets,
  o supply shocks due to morbidity and mortality,
  o containment efforts that restrict mobility and higher cost of doing business
• devaluation of currency in respect to US$ dollars

FSC COVID19 Preparedness and Response Plan

Preparedness activities:
✓ Review and adjustment of programme criticality to ensure priority given to life-saving activities (e.g. food assistance to displaced populations etc.).
✓ Awareness raising of stakeholders using MISAU (MoH) approved packages for prevention of COVID-19 spread. FSC activities particularly food distribution and agriculture inputs to be used as platforms to disseminate sensitization messages at community level for that purpose.
✓ Procurement and pre-positioning of stocks in order to anticipate/mitigate potential supply chain disruptions that may result from lock down policy.
✓ Food prices monitoring and strengthen market supervision. Transparent market information will enhance overall management of the food market, help to prevent the onset of panic, and can guide farmers in making rational production decisions.
✓ Food security monitoring using indirect means example mVAM.
✓ Advocacy, coordination efforts with partners to ensure standardized safe operations are implemented in the delivery of food and agric. inputs

Response activities:
✓ Provide immediate food needs for most vulnerable populations;
✓ Expansion of Social Protection and e-payments in coordination of the Social Protection working group to buffer the economic impacts of COVID-19 in line with social distancing principles;
✓ Support expansion of nutrition activities in response to COVID-19 including:-
  o Provision of food to isolation centers to be established at hospitals.
  o Provision of a Specialized Nutritious Foods to inpatient and outpatient cases that are part of the vulnerable groups that are food insecure.
  o Support management of moderate acute malnutrition of COVID-19 positive cases.
  o Print and distribute MoH protocols of case identification and case management.
✓ Re-adjusting School Meals Programmes to provide take home rations to children who are no longer able to attend school.
✓ Logistic support to national actors and partners including coordination and advisory role to support the supply chain component of COVID-19 response plans both health and non health component for partners and governments.
✓ Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) to inform decision making related to personal risk, mitigate rumours, share information and advice among communities, vendors and officials, and to effectively involve communities in control of the outbreak.
✓ Provide agric. inputs through distribution of seeds, fertilizers and planting material to areas that have come out of lockdown and restarting new lives.

Discussions
✓ Members sought clarifications about timeframe, categorization of activities for urban and rural population and the budget to which FSC indicated that the observation will be addressed in the plan.
3. **PARTNERS UPDATES ON IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON OPERATION/PROGRAMMES**

**FAO Updates**
- Restrictions on movement presents challenges to distributions.
- FAO is working with local governments to deliver on the planned activities.
- Main challenge is planning, logistics, organization of work.
- Currently most staff are working remotely in line with social distancing principle.
- Planned trainings were cancelled for the time being.
- Despite the above challenges, FAO started the distribution of beans in Cabo Delgado.

**WFP updates**
- Food assistance planned response were paused in March to adapt food distribution SOPs to the context.
- Procurement for PPE ongoing although some difficulties getting needed protective equipment including masks and gloves.
- Food assistance distributions will continue as planned since its essential for the survival of the most vulnerable segments of the population.

**Food for the Hungry**
- There is general slowdown in response as most staff are working remotely in line with social distancing and crowd control.
- Key activities ongoing include food distribution in Dondo and Kaia Districts in Sofala ad some WASH activities.
- It is currently taking up to double the amount of time required to distribute the same humanitarian assistance.
- Further response will remain to be guided by WHO and Government of Mozambique guidelines and standards for control of COVID-19.

**Beira subnational coordination update**
- Most field level activities of partners on halt example land access survey.
- There are some concerns from partners on crowd control during the distribution.
- Cluster shared guidelines from the Food Security Cluster related on how to continue with humanitarian assistance distribution align to COVID-19 context.
- Online subnational FSC meeting ongoing.
- FAW issues is still featuring in subnational coordination.

4. **CYCLONE RESPONSE UPDATES (OUTPUT PROCESS MONITORING PHASE1 AND PROGRESS OF LEAN SEASON RESPONSE)**

✓ WFP made a presentation of Output process monitoring for first early recovery (phase 1 August to October 2019) during which 1,580,980 beneficiaries were provided with food assistance.

✓ The output process monitoring address questions including the transfer modalities of preference; distribution and travel time to distribution; beneficiaries view on extent of crowd at the distribution sites; existence of help desk or complain box; perception of whether beneficiaries are treated with respect during the distribution; type of activities carries out by FFA beneficiaries; hygiene condition of the working areas; reported cases of complains and feedback mechanisms and availability of NFI to facilitate work.

✓ The findings for the process output monitoring is as outlined in the presentation.

✓ For the lean season response, WFP reached 854,784 beneficiaries in February 2020 and 245,710 in March 2020 as per details in the presentation.
5. **FSC Cluster Response Updates: Achievements for March 2020**

Food Assistance (Partial Report for March 2020)

245,710 people reached with food assistance during the month of March 2020 as per partial available information from food assistance partners (3 leads and 21 partners).

Livelihood assistance

Cumulatively, 973,759 beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance by 19 organizations and 32 partners across the country. The livelihood assistance were in response to similar shocks to food assistance response as outlined below: *Idai* (866,107); *Kenneth* (103,458); Drought (3,090) and development (1,104) respectively.

5. **Updates on Setsan Assessment, Food Assistance SOPS, Cabo Delgado CERF and Rapid Response Plan**

- Setsan assessment on halt because of COVID-19 outbreak however there is ongoing discussions between Setsan and WFP mVAM to explore ways of bridging the gap through remote assessment methodology.
- Although a new food distribution SOPs adapted to COVID-19 was developed by WFP for the current situation, there is need for task force formed earlier to provide names of focal persons for review of Food assistance SOPs.
- Cabo Delgado CERF funds approved and FSC will received US$ 1.9million (US$1.6million for food assistance and 0.3million for livelihood assistance)
- Cabo Delgado Rapid Response Plan under HCT review. The plan details are: Target population: 225,000 (170,000 people for food assistance for 6 months and 75,000 people with livelihood assistance during winter season with 20,000 people receiving both food assistance and livelihoods) and financial requirements USD 10,800,000 (USD 9.3 million for Food Assistance; USD 1.5 million for Livelihood).

6. **AOB**

Next meeting: Thursday, 23rd April 2020.