

Pemba, MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

4th May 2022



AGENDA

- . Security updates
- . Humanitarian updates
- . FSC Updates Cabo Delgado
- . AOB

SECURITY UPDATES

- With insurgent attacks focusing on Nangade district and also some reports of insurgents in northern Macomia, it is
 expected that military operation will target those areas. There are reports this week regarding deployment of
 Rwandan forces in Macomia, specifically towards the coastal areas.
- Considering recent trends, insurgent attacks in Nangade and Macomia districts are likely. If the situation deteriorates, this can lead to a lack of access for humanitarian workers to conduct activities.
- With regard to the fuel price crisis, the country may face a fuel shortage if AMEPETROL suspends imports. The scarcity would further drive prices up, lead to long queues at petrol stations, and leave thousands of commuters stranded nationwide. The government will likely be pressured into subsidizing petrol and reaching an agreement with distributors to avoid civil unrest in the medium to long term.





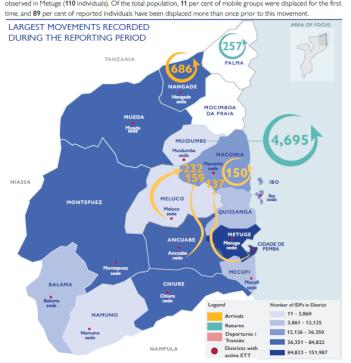
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - Mozambique EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

OMUN MIGRATION

DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and other population movements

ETT Report: No. 155/20 - 26 April 2022

During the reporting period (20 to 26 April 2022), a total of 66 movements were recorded - 13 returns (4,957 individuals), 51 arrivals (1,716 individuals), and 2 departures (110 individuals). The largest return movements were recorded in Muldumbe (4,695 individuals) and Palma (257 individuals). The largest arrival movements were recorded in Macomia (784 individuals), Nangade (686 individuals) and Muldumbe (215 individuals). The largest departure was observed in Metuge (110 individuals). Of the total population, 11 per cent of mobile groups were displaced for the first time, and 89 per cent of reported individuals have been displaced more than once prior to this movement.



KEY FIGURES

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

6.783

Women 27%

DEMOGRAPHICS

n Men 23%



5,854

OF THE TOTAL IDPs INTEND TO RETURN TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN (4,957 returned)



OF THE IDPs REPORTED ARE CHILDREN

50%



OF THE REPORTED IDPs ARE LIVING WITH THE HOST COMMUNITY

98%

297

ELDERLY WERE REPORTED, REPRESENTING THE LARGEST VULNERABLE GROUP

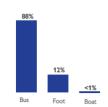
MAIN REPORTED NEEDS







MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT



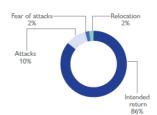
MAIN DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN







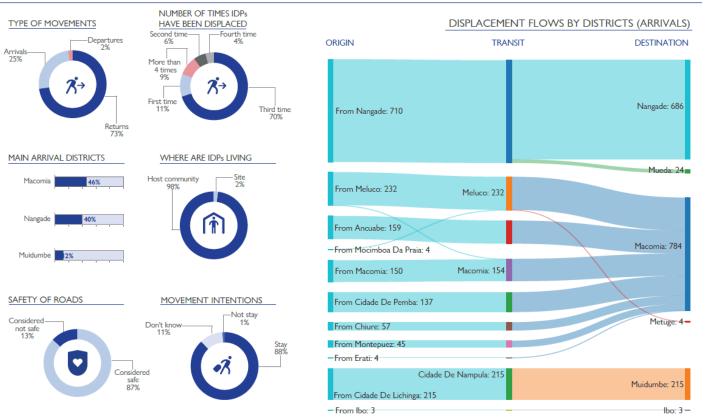
TRIGGERS OF MOVEMENT (for all arrival, return, departures and transit movemnts)















Flash Report 4 | Returns in Muidumbe district

(Mapate, Muambula, Muatide and Namacande) Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado 6 - 19 April 2022







1,675 Returned





Due to the volume and fluidity of population movements in Cabo Delgado. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rolled out its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) methodology in key areas presenting rapid and important movements of populations, in order to ensure the tracking of population on the move and to identify areas of displacement and settlements, and support the identification of critical needs.

From 6 to 19 of April DTM teams in Muidumbe district have recorded a significant number of individuals returning to their places of origin. An estimated 8,697 individuals have returned in the localities of Mapate, Muambula, Muatide and Namacande. Reported returnees are moving spontaneously by bus. Reports indicate that all assessed individuals were displaced more than once prior to present return movement.



• DATE OF MOVEMENTS: 06 - 19 April 2022



• LOCATION: Mapate, Mumabula, Muatide, and Namacande



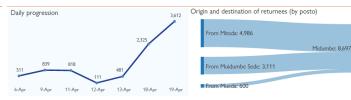
REASON FOR MOVEMENT: Intended Return

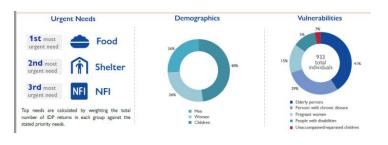


• MEANS OF RETURN: Bus



DISTRIBUTIONS: None









MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT ROUND 8

Mozambique - Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa





71 assessed sites



53,819 IDP households



This Multi-Sectorial Location Assessment (MSLA) report, which presents findings from the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 8 assessments, aims to enhance understanding of the extent of internal displacements and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected districts of Northern Mozambique. Data was collected between 10 January and 15 February 2022 in close coordination with provincial government and Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) partners, and presents trends from 66 assessed sites hosting internally displaced persons across nine districts in Cabo Delgado, 3 sites in Niassa, and 2 site in Nampula.

In total, 216,413 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (an increase of 1% since the previous round) or 53,819 households were mapped living in sites assessed during this MSLA. Reported figures, however, exclude displaced individuals living in host community settings. According to DTM Round 15 Baseline, as of February 2022, an estimated 702,735 IDPs were identified living in both host communities and sites in Cabo Delgado, 76,568 IDPs in Nampula, and 3,552 IDPs in Niassa.

Sites under assessment in this report included relocation sites, temporary sites or transit centers, and host community extensions as classified by the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster. Relocation sites are planned by local authorities and CCCM partners with certain minimum criteria for households (e.g. minimum space per family). Temporary sites are locations with pre-existing infrastructure, like schools, that have been re-purposed in this period of crisis. Given the active and fluid nature of displacement trends in Northern Mozambique, it is important to note that the number of sites or locations with displaced IDPs exceeds the number of sites assessed for this round.

The MSLA included an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, health, education, protection, community engagement and energy.

This report pays special attention to the dynamics of forced displacement into sites in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa which has been hit the hardest by the conflict in Northern Mozambique.

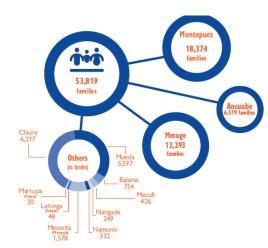


Figure 1: IDP households per district in Cabo Degado, Nampula and Niassa

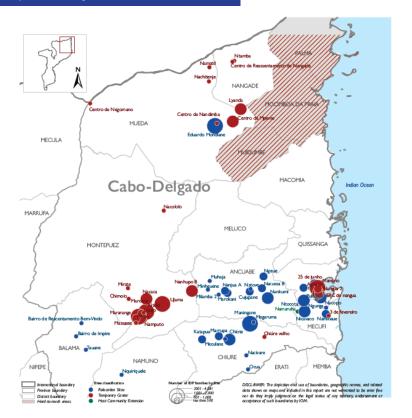


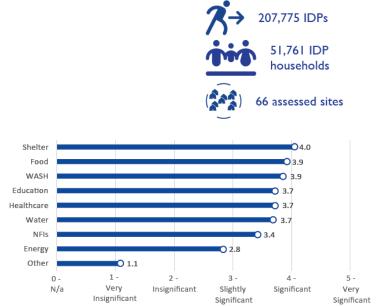
Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs



MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT ROUND 8

Mozambique - Cabo Delgado







Fifty-five per cent of sites received a food distribution in the last month (compared to 45% in the previous month). In 73 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands. In 59 per cent of sites, households have received agricultural inputs from a distribution. Of those sites where the majority have access to farming land, in 11 per cent of sites no households are actively working their farmland, while in 6% of sites, all households are working their land. Of the sites that received agricultural inputs, in 71 per cent of sites households do not own any livestock, while in 18 sites around 25 per cent own livestock.

UPDATES - FOOD ASSISTANCE & LIVELIHOODS

- WFP distributions finalized in most of the districts
- Arco Iris, FH, ADRA food assistance
- Nangade and Macomia assistance for the month has been sucessful
- Livelihoods coordination:
 - https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qr_QVD4dPFT4KEJd8zLyvoLBGQbQPfS/edit#qid=1582360766
- Returnees: northern districts response
 - Workshop to be done

AOB

- o HRP2022
- Flash Appeal Gombe Cyclone
- Partners presentations
- Meeting to be scheduled: FSCWG Nampula
- o FSC meeting Cabo Delgado 18.04.2022

Pemba FSL Cluster Meeting – 5th May 2022

Obrigado

