MOÇAMBIQUE
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

24th March 2022

National FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022
AGENDA

- **Weather forecast and hydrological Updates** – (Domingos Reane / VAM WFP)
- **Drought in the southern region –** (Domingos Reane / VAM WFP)
- **FSC in Numbers** (Augusto Massolonga - FSC)
    - February assistance
- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates** (Tiago Coucelo – FSC)
- **Impact assessments and needs after Gombe**
- **AOB –** 5 min

WFP
World Food Programme

Update of the Seasonal Climate Precipitation Forecast

By: Reane, Domingos

24th February 2022

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CHANGING LIVES

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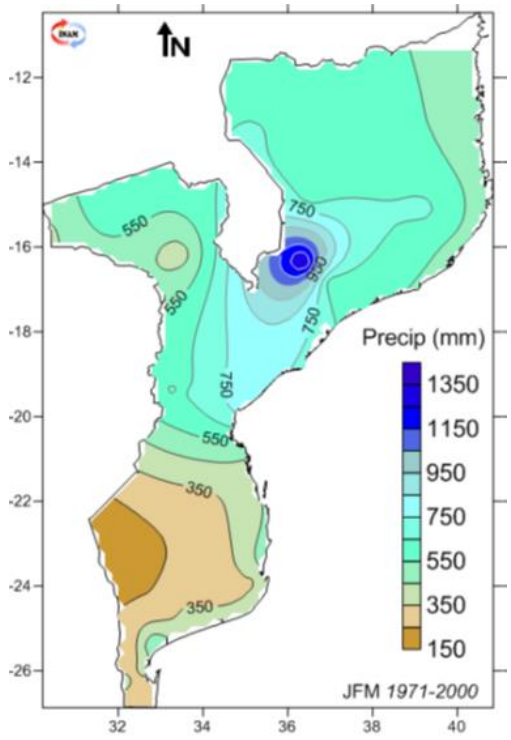
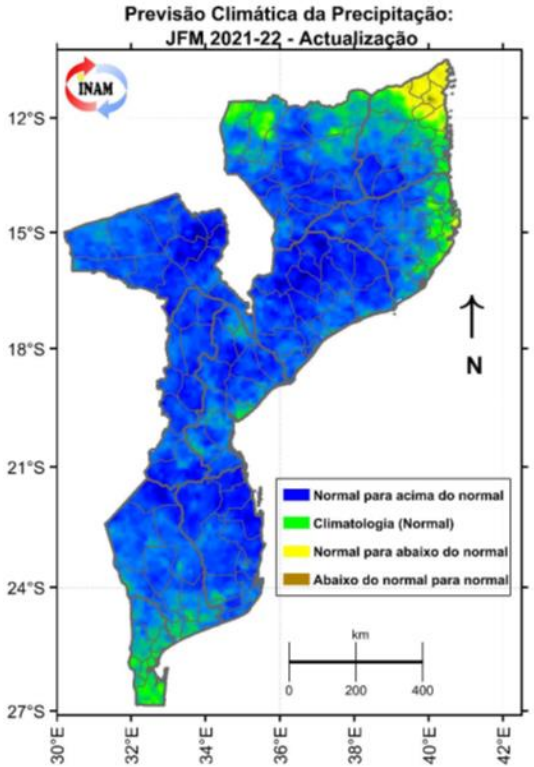
vam
food security analysis

Seasonal Climate Precipitation Forecast





For the entire country, there is a higher probability of occurrence of:
Normal rains with a tendency to above normal, for the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambézia, Inhambane, great part of Gaza, Nampula and Niassa; small part of Cabo Delgado and Maputo.

Normal rains, for part of the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Maputo and a small part of Gaza.

Normal rains with a tendency to lower than normal, for the northern district of Cabo Delgado.

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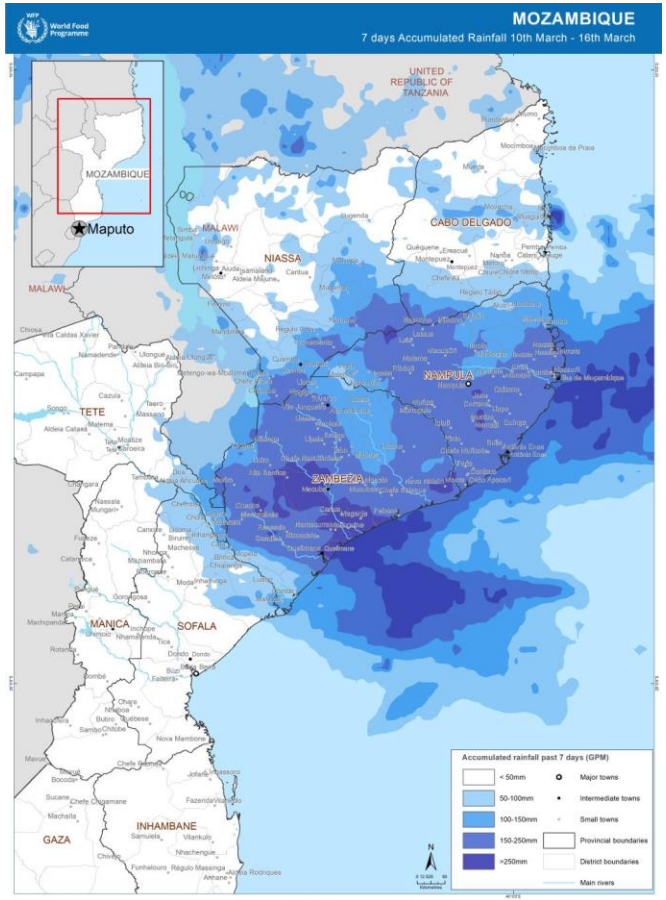
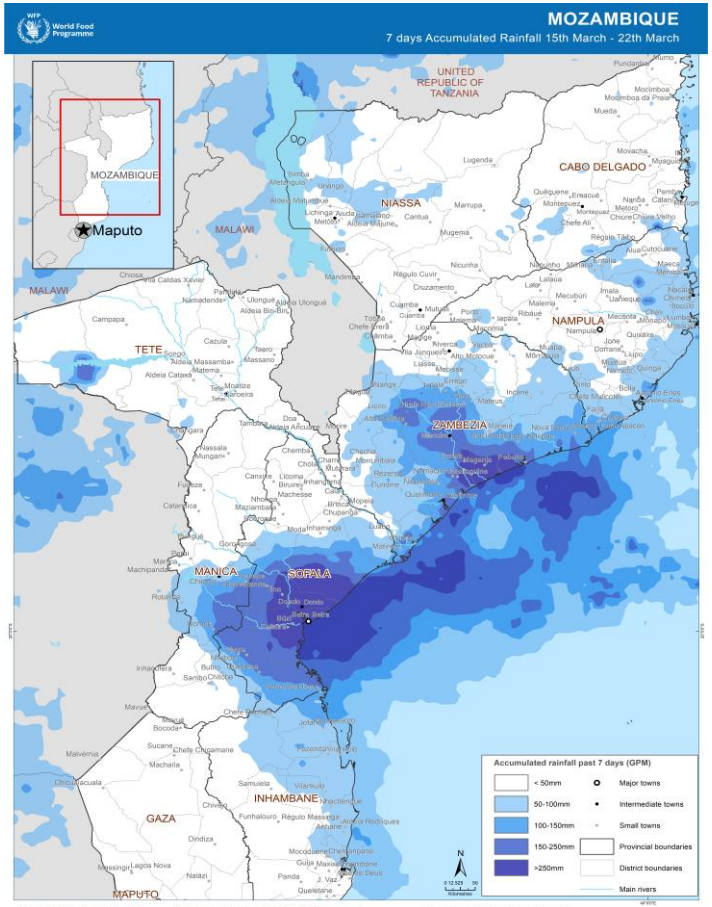
Cumulated Rainfall from 10th – 22th March





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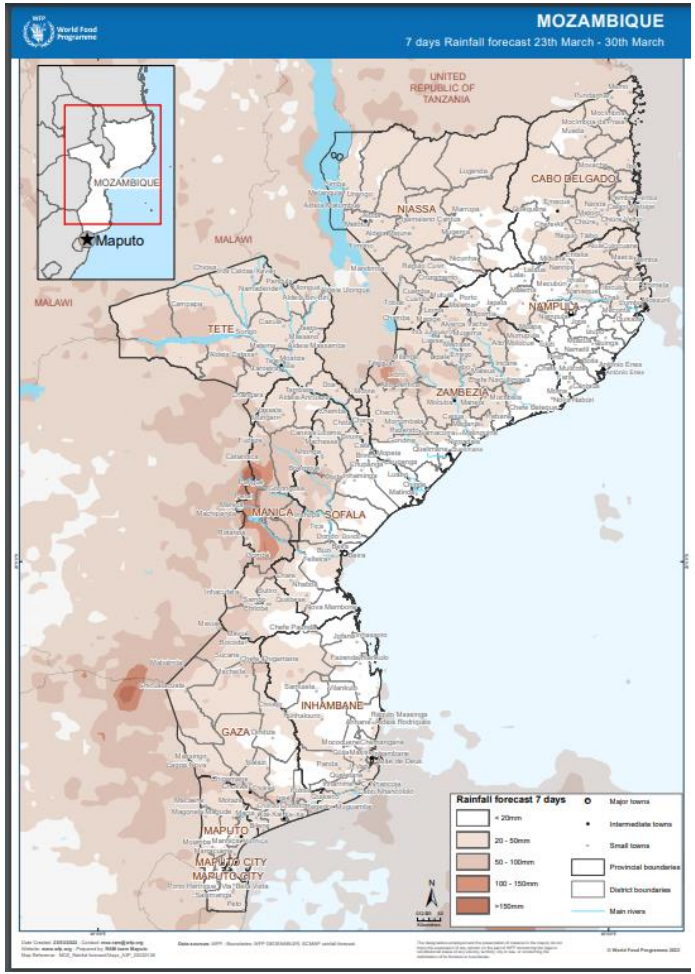
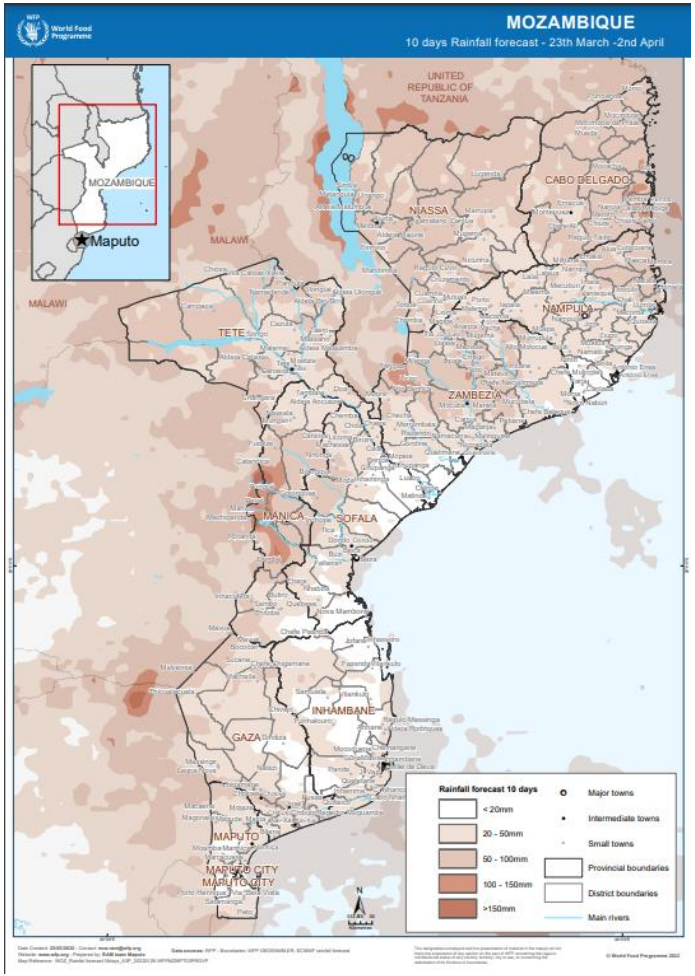
Forecasted Total Precipitation Accumulation





Source: ECMWF

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NATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL BULLETIN

PREVAILING SITUATION

In the **northern region** of the country, due to the slowdown in rainfall, the watershed of the **Meluli** river in Nametil recorded a reduction of hydrometric level, remaining above the alert level The **Lúrio, Monapo** and **Ligonha** river basins maintain high volume of runoff, however there is a gradual reduction in the hydrometric level, remaining below the alert.

In the **Center region**, the **Púngoè** river basin in Mafambisse registers an oscillation of the hydrometric level with downward trend, remaining above the alert level.

In the **southern region**, the hydrographic basin of the **Maputo** river in Madubula registers an oscillation of the hydrometric level with a tendency todown, staying above the alert level

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FORECAST

In view of the meteorological forecasts and the prevailing hydrological situation, for the next 72 hours it is estimated whether will continue the reduction in the volume of runoff in the main hydrographic basins of the country, maintaining the hydrometric level above alert, in the basins of **Meluli** rivers in *Nametil*, **Púngoè** in *Mafambisse* and **Maputo** in *Madudula*

The DNGRH appeals to the population living in low-lying and riverside areas to stay in high and safe areas and avoidcrossing the riverbed, due to the high volume of runoff

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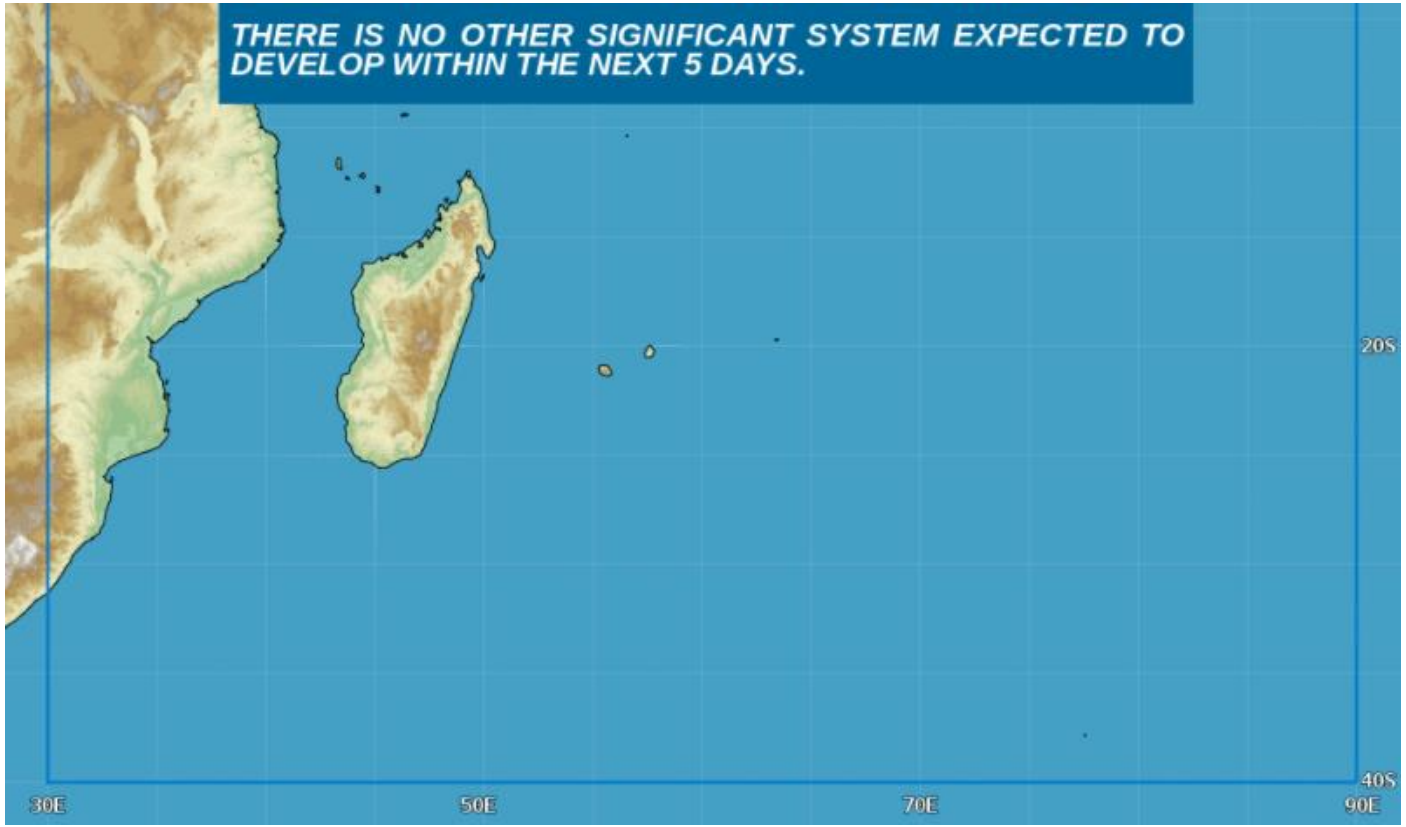
Cyclone Forecast



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Many Thanks

Q&A

SAVING LIVES
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vam food security analysis

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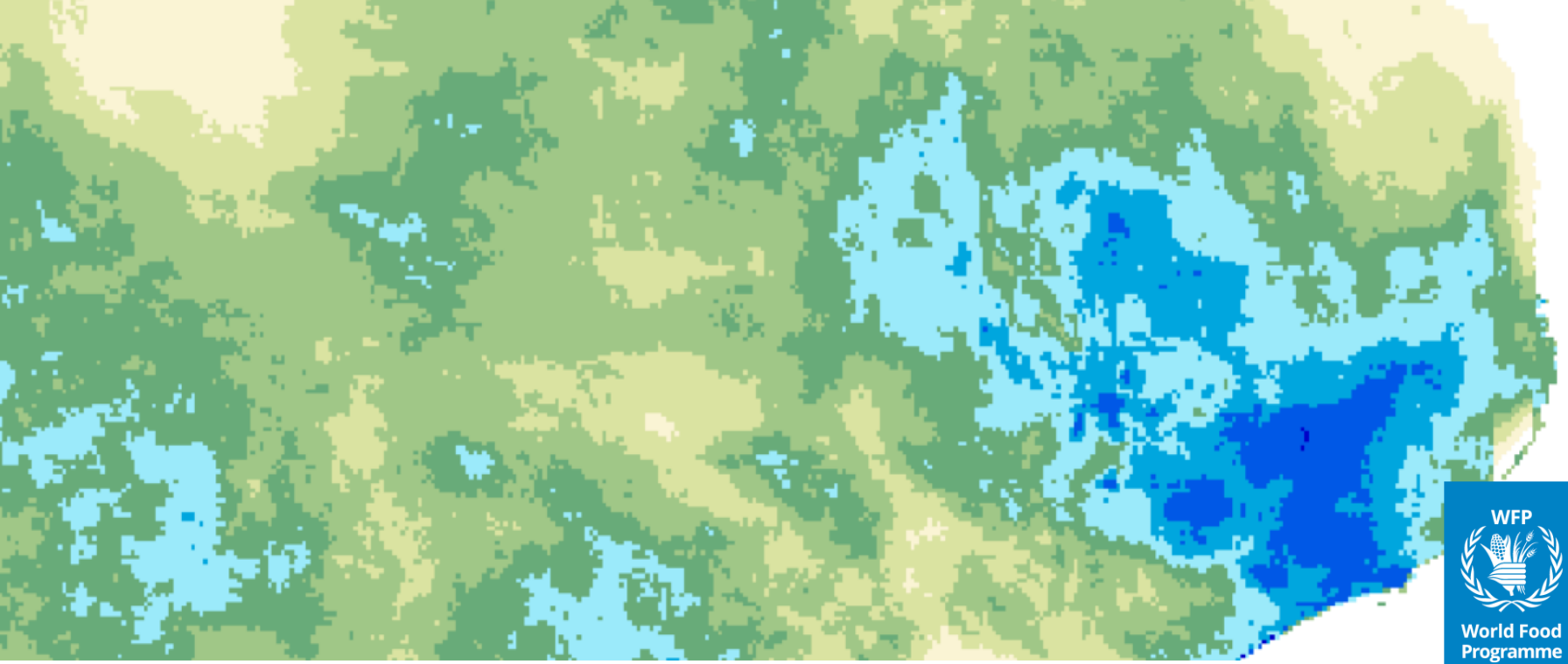


Mozambique Seasonal Monitor

Season 2021/22

WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

March 2022

SUMMARY

- The first part of 2021/22 season has been marked by drought conditions in the northern provinces: Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. The October-December 2021 period has been the driest or second driest since 1981. This has also affected some areas of Tete, Manica and Sofala.
- This led to delays in the start of the season of up to one month, accompanied by strongly below average vegetation development and very hot land surfaces.
- In January, wetter than average conditions led to a degree of recovery, starting planting and early crop development. This didn't extend to the southern regions, which endured moderately drier than average conditions.
- Throughout February, severe drought conditions developed in the south of the country (from Maputo to Sofala and Manica). These are expected to last until mid March. In contrast, favourable rainfall allowed continued recovery in Northern areas.
- Severe impacts on crop production are now expected for the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Sofala.

AREAS OF CONCERN

Inhambane:
The province has been affected by persistently drier than average conditions since the early season. Moderate deficits since October to late January have been followed by extremely dry conditions in February which are forecast to continue past mid March. Outlook is for failure conditions of the rainfed crops.

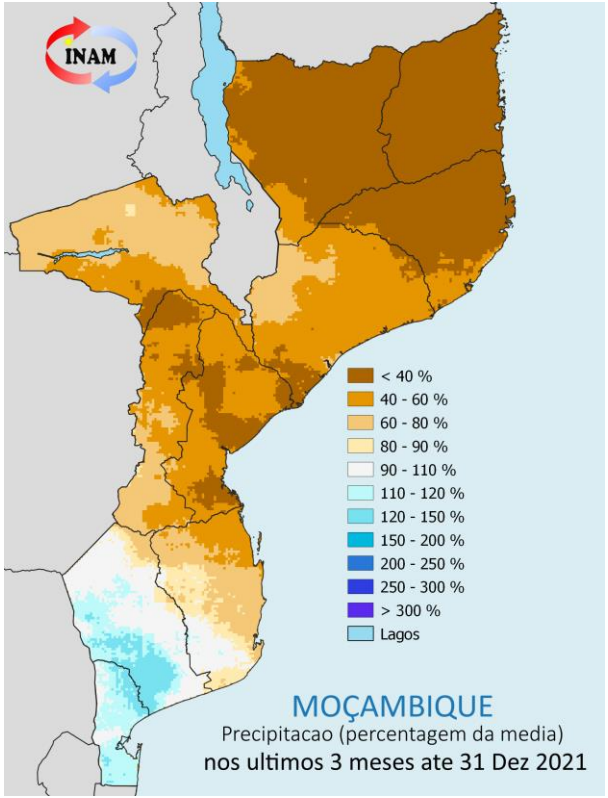
Gaza and Maputo:

A good start to the season and wet conditions through January (except coastal areas), followed by a reversal of conditions in February, forecast to continue to mid-late March. Severe impacts on crop production with possible failure in some areas.

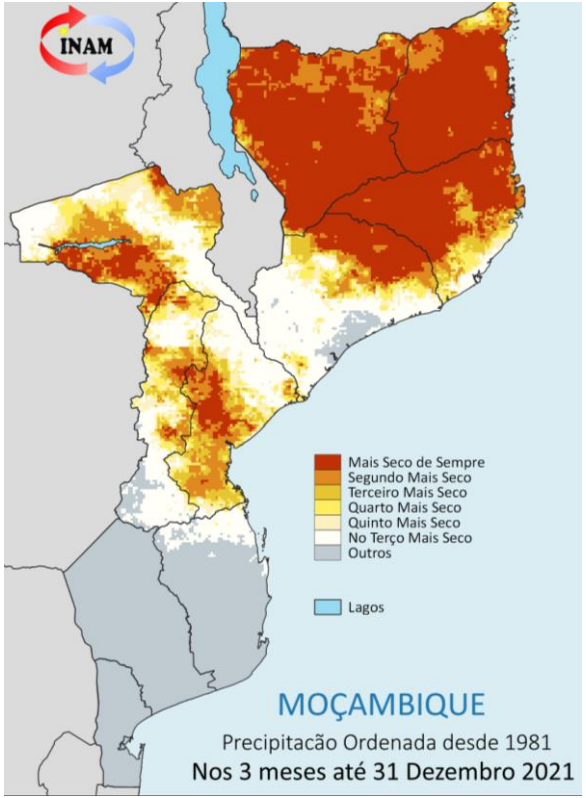
Sofala and Manica:
Record drought in some areas during October to December, leading to delays in start of agricultural season. Continuation of drier than average conditions until mid-January. Heavy rains from tropical storm Ana eliminated rainfall deficits in January. This was followed by extremely dry conditions in February which are forecast to continue past mid March. Outlook is for severely below average crop production.

Tete:
Record drought in October-November in the southern areas. Very wet January due to heavy rains from tropical storm Anna. February shows very dry conditions along border with Zimbabwe and westernmost areas of the province, but otherwise escaped the drought in more southern areas. Localized crop losses which may become more widespread depending on conditions during March.

THE EARLY SEASON: October-December 2021



Left: Rainfall in October to December 2021 as a proportion of the long-term average. Blues for above average conditions, oranges and browns for below average conditions.



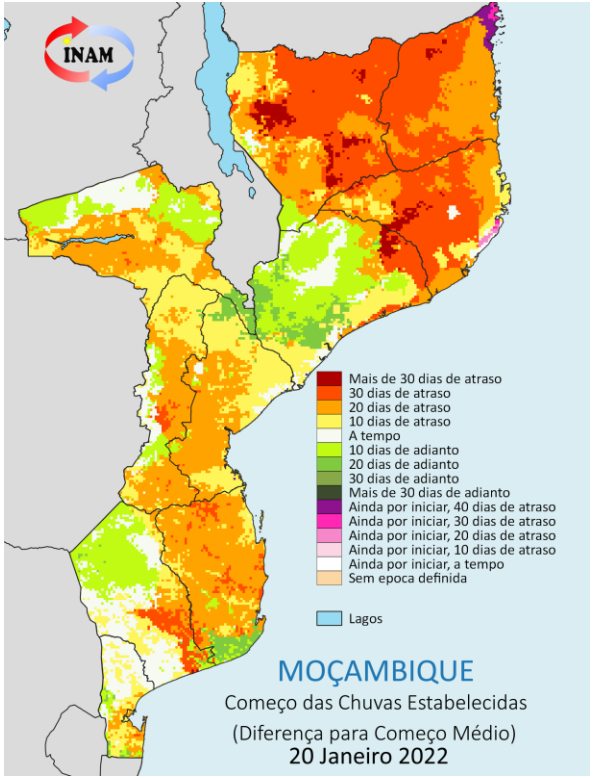
Right: Rainfall in October-December 2021 as a rank in the long-term historical record (1981-2020): Only dry extremes are represented: Dark brown – driest ever OND rainfall, orange – second driest, dark yellow – third driest, etc,.

The first part of 2021/22 season was much drier than average across most of the country, except in Gaza and Maputo which enjoyed average or favourable conditions (map left)

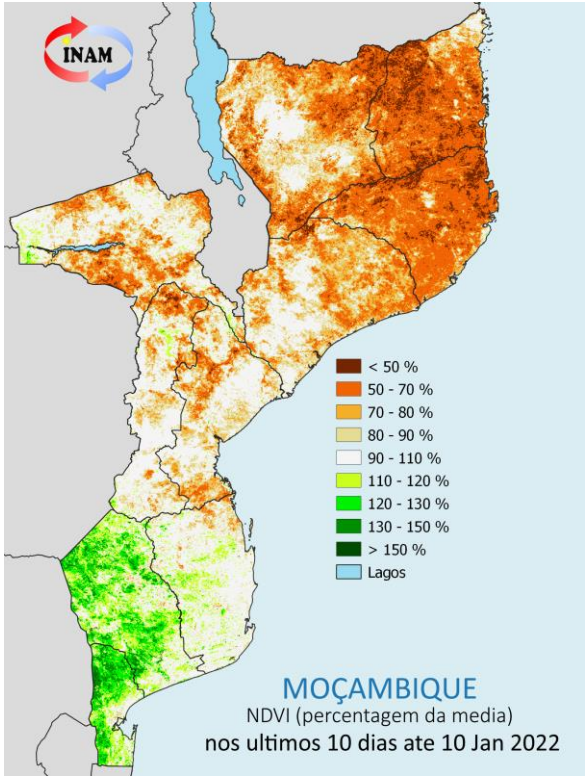
In some areas of the country the drought was extreme: the map on the right shows that the October-December 2021 period has been the **driest or second driest** since 1981 in most of the three northern provinces, in southern Tete and in areas of Manica and Sofala.

This early season drought in northern Mozambique is consistent with a long-term trend of decreasing early season rainfall.

IMPACTS



Variations in the start of the growing season relative to a long-term mean. Greens where onset has been earlier than usual. Reds and oranges where onset has been later than usual. Pink shades where onset is delayed and has not yet taken place.

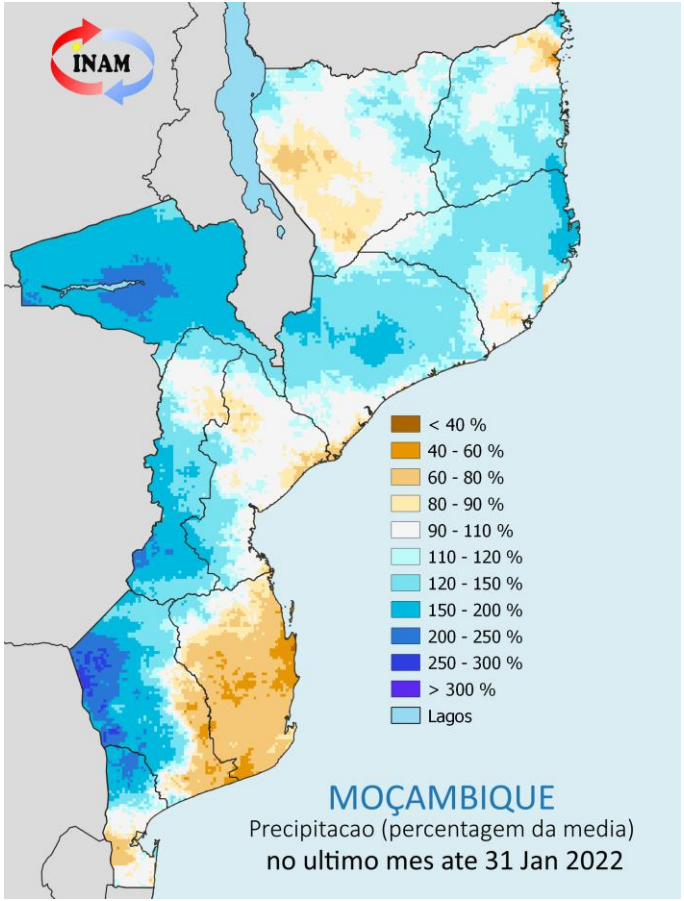


Vegetation cover in early January compared with the long-term average. Green shades for above average vegetation, orange shades for below average vegetation.

The early season drought led to significant delays in the start of suitable conditions for planting and early crop development in the north and also in Tete, Manica, Sofala and Inhambane.

Severe delays in vegetation growth were also widespread except in Gaza and Maputo where good rainfall led to well above average cover and timely growing season onset.

JANUARY: INFLUENCE OF TROPICAL STORMS



During the month of January condition improved markedly although this was largely due to the excess rainfall brought by tropical storm Anna towards the end of the month.

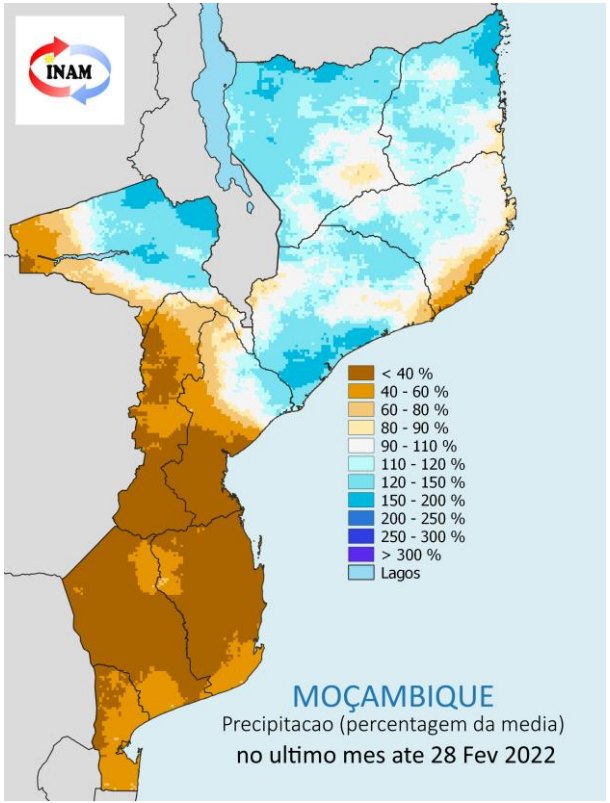
So, although on paper the strong rainfall deficits of the early season were largely overcome, the rainfall was very concentrated and intense and less useful for crops in very early stages of development. Still, in many places soil moisture reserves were replenished and conditions allowed crop planting and early development to proceed.

Note that Inhambane was the exception during this period having endured a moderate rainfall deficit.

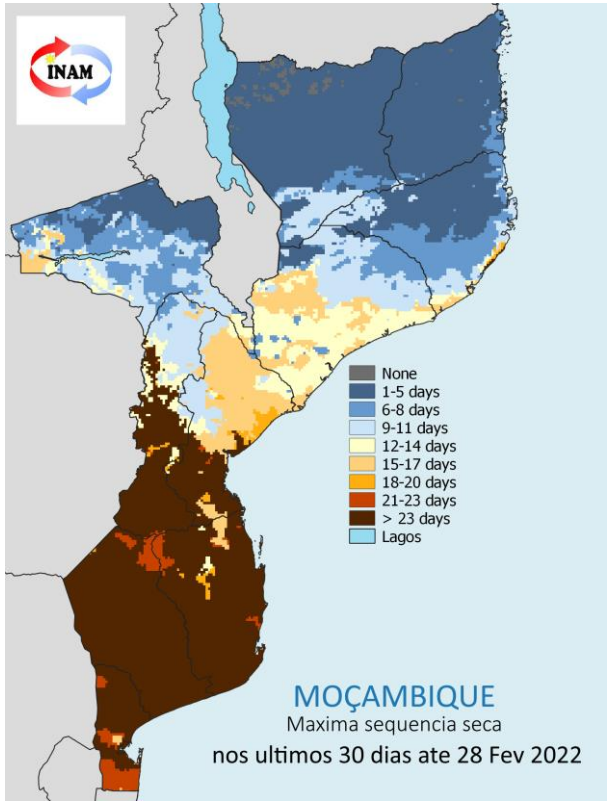
At this stage, there was a pressing need for favourable conditions during the rest of the season, given that planting was generally late. In particular, an early cessation of rains would prove very damaging and could compromise agricultural performance in the 2021/22 season.

Rainfall in January 2022 as a proportion of the long-term average.
Blues for above average conditions, oranges and browns for below average conditions.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: FEBRUARY



Rainfall in February 2022 as a proportion of the long-term average. Blues for above average conditions, oranges and browns for below average conditions.



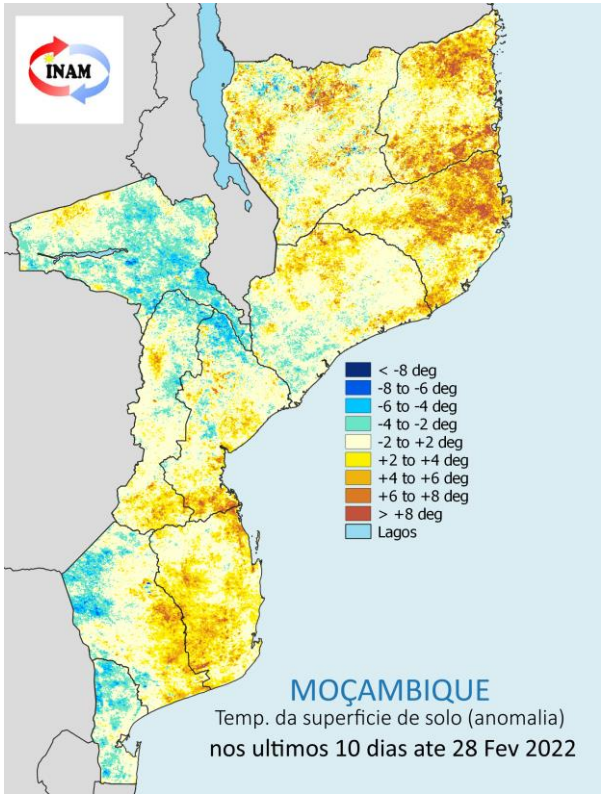
Maximum dry spell length in February 2022. Dry spells of 15 days or longer during maize flowering stage can impact crop yields.

The way the situation evolved in February was extremely unfavourable for crop development. From the very last days of January and throughout the whole of February, very dry conditions extended from southern Tete across Manica and Sofala, all the way to Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo.

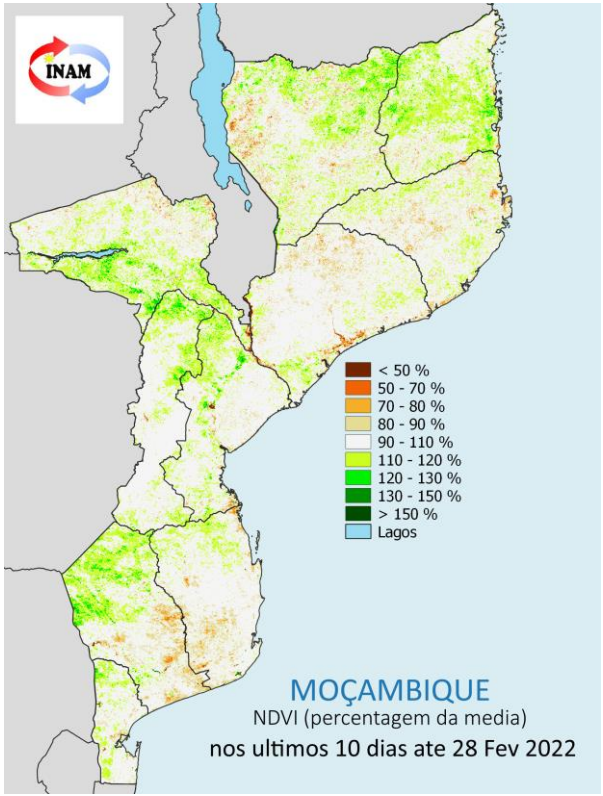
Particularly damaging was the fact that there were extended periods without significant rainfall (i.e. rainfall that could be of some benefit for crops) lasting longer than three weeks.

The key consideration is that the staple maize crop was close to or at the flowering and grain forming stage. Maize is very sensitive to water supply deficits during this stage, and strong reductions in yield may issue.

CONDITIONS ON THE GROUND



Land Surface Temperature in mid February 2022 compared with the long-term average. Blue shades for cooler than average, brown shades for warmer than average conditions.



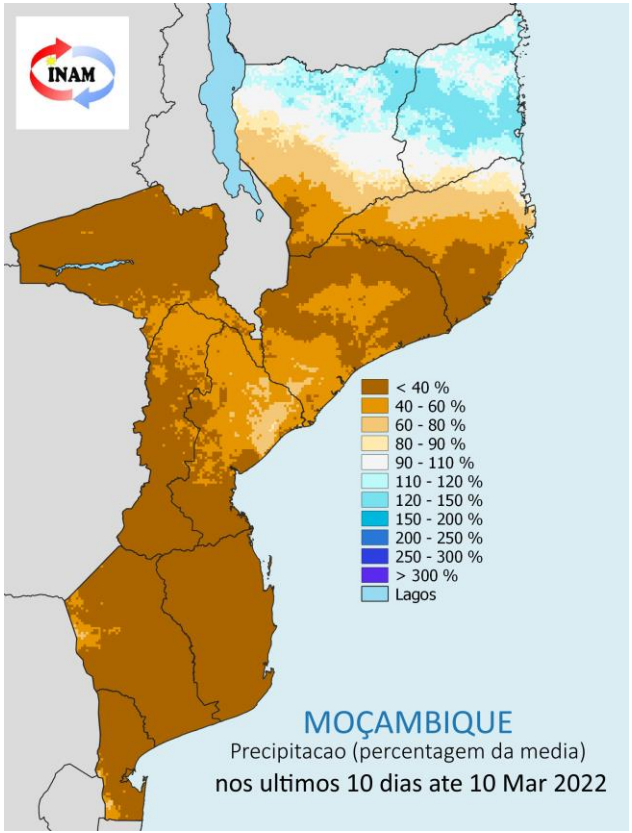
Vegetation cover in late February 2022 compared with the long-term average. Green shades for above average vegetation, orange shades for below average vegetation.

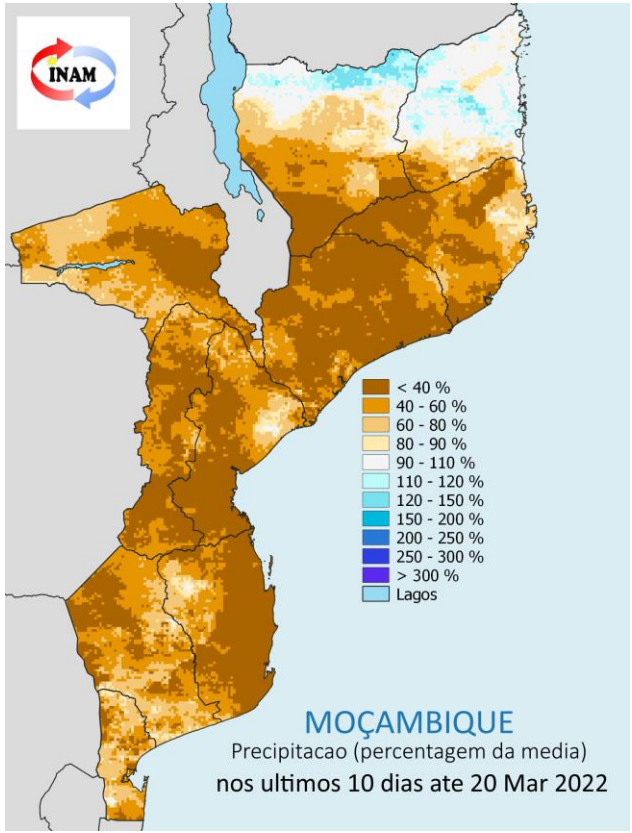
Usually, indicators like vegetation indices respond to dry conditions and assume below average values.

This is not yet the case – vegetation indices may take time to adjust after a period of wetter than average conditions. Where vegetation is mainly shrub or trees, it may take time for dry conditions to be reflected in the index. Crops, however will suffer since they can't avail from deeper water storage.

Land surface temperature maybe more sensitive to changes in conditions. By mid February (map left) areas from eastern Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala were already showing signs of warmer (hence drier) than average conditions. On the vegetation indices, signs of below average vegetation can be seen in agricultural areas of Gaza.

OUTLOOK





Forecast of rainfall in the first dekad (left) and second dekad (right) of March 2022 as a proportion of the long-term average.
Blues for above average conditions, oranges and browns for below average conditions.

Short range forecasts indicate that markedly drier than average conditions will remain in place until at least March 20, across most of the country, except for the more northern areas of the country.

Coupled to the extremely dry conditions in February, the most likely scenario is of severe impacts on maize rainfed production, in many areas leading to crop failure and minimal production.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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National, MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

24th March 2022

S01: Food Assistance Response in the North of Mozambique

As of February 28th , 2022

MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

In the month of February 2022, the FSC partners provided assistance to food insecurity population in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

#BENEFICIARIES BY LEAD

WFP is the lead organization with **100 %** of coverage (10 districts in Cabo Delgado and 16 districts in Nampula)

RESPONSE BY MODALITY

RESPONSE BY EVENT

PIN (HRP 2022)

1,1 M

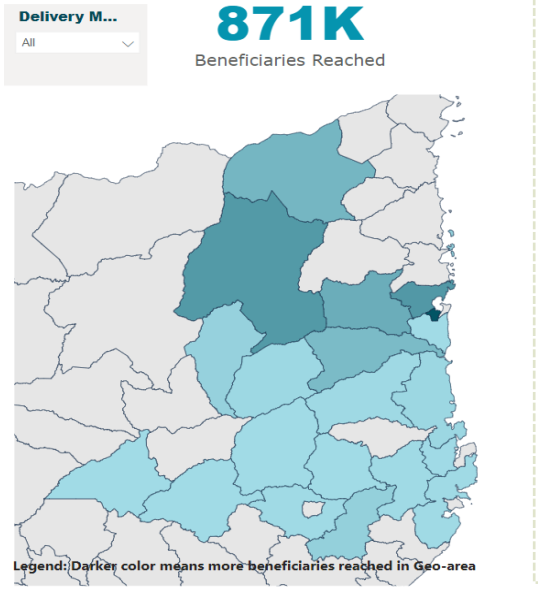
PEOPLE TARGETED (HRP 2022)

942 K

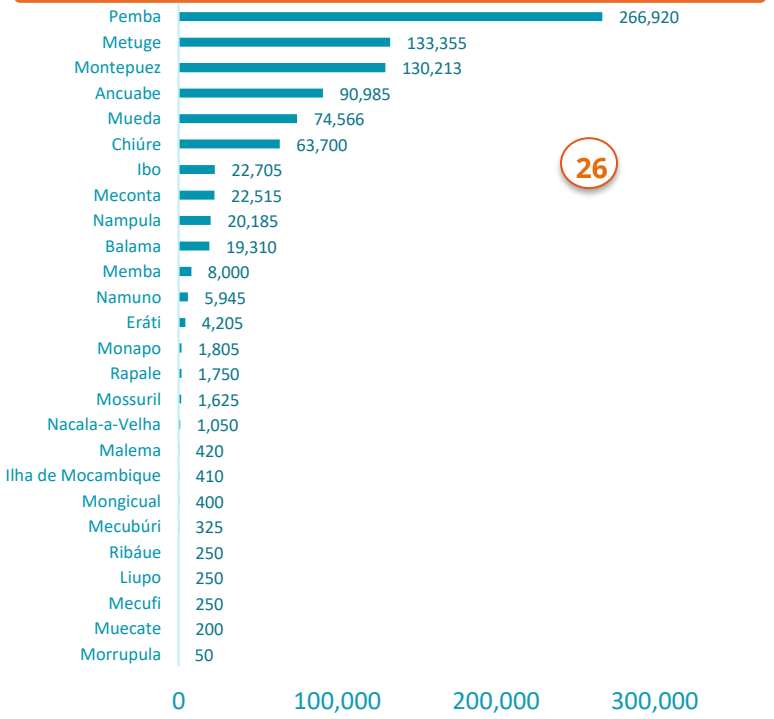
PEOPLE REACHED (FEBRUARY)

871 K

MAP: TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



No of Reached Beneficiaries BY DISTRICT



LEAD ORGANIZATION

5

WFP, ADRA, Caritas Pemba, Iris Global and Solidarités International (SI)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

10

ACF, ADRA, AMA, AVSI, Caritas Pemba, CCM, Ministerio Arco-Iris, SEPPA, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP/MSF

S01: Food Assistance Response in Cabo Delgado

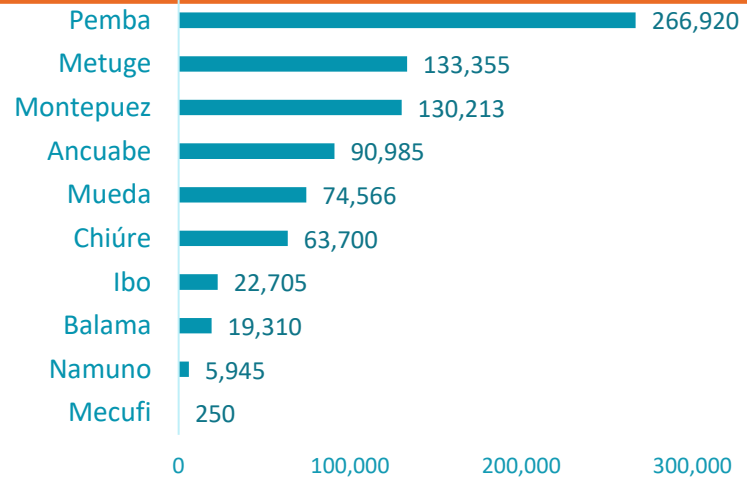
As of February 28th , 2022

MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

PEOPLE TARGETED
878 K

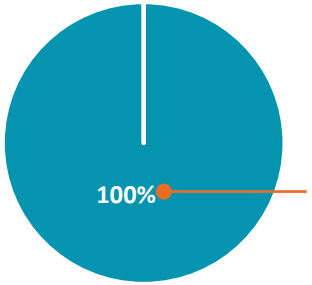
PEOPLE REACHED
808 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



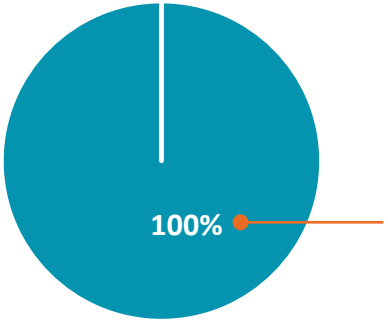
10

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY INDICATOR



Number of IDPs/returnees assisted disaggregated by age and gender; MT/value of food provided.

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY LOCATION TYPE



LEAD ORGANIZATION

5 WFP, ADRA, Caritas Pemba, Iris Global and Solidarités International (SI)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

9 ACF, ADRA, AMA, AVSI, Caritas Pemba, Ministerio Arco-Iris, SEPPA, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP/MSF

S01: Food Assistance Response in Nampula

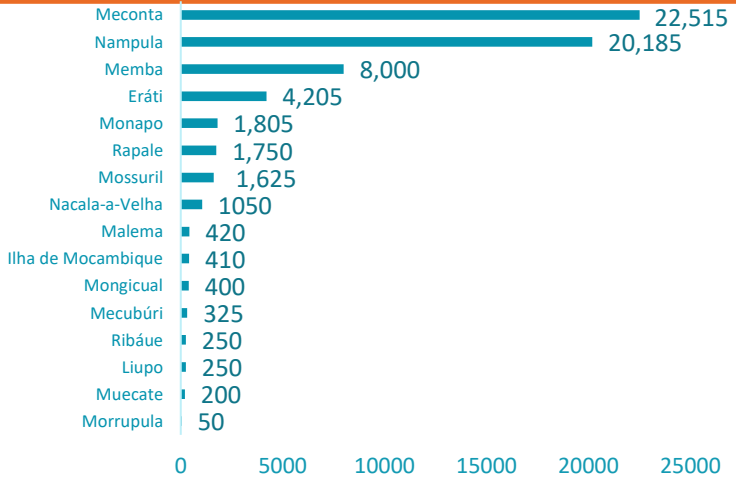
As of February 28th , 2022

MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

PEOPLE TARGETED
63 K

PEOPLE REACHED
63 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



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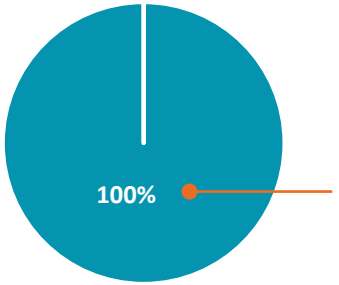
LEAD ORGANIZATION

1 World Food Programme

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

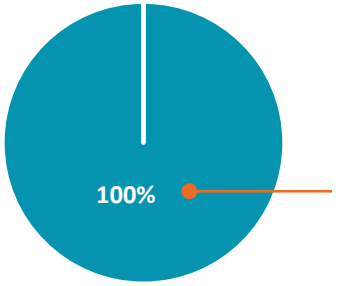
1 CCM

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY INDICATOR



Number of IDPs/returnees assisted disaggregated by age and gender; MT/value of food provided.

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY LOCATION TYPE



IDP host/Local Community

SO2: Agriculture & Livelihood Response

As of February 28th , 2022

MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

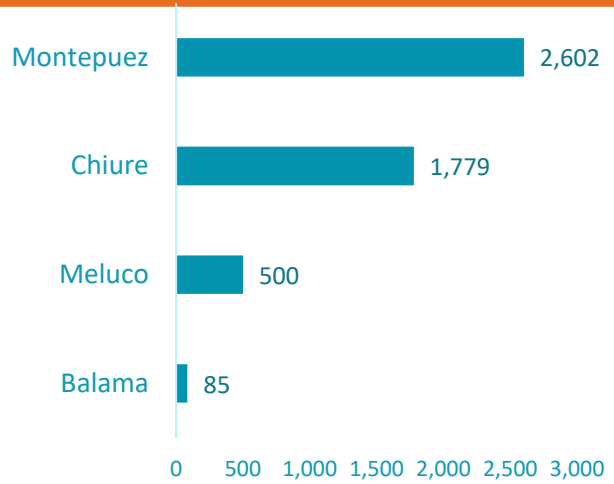
PEOPLE TARGETED (HRP 2022)

830 K

PEOPLE REACHED

4,966

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



4

LEAD ORGANIZATION

3 WFP, Food for the Hungry/FH Association and Peace Winds Japan

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

5 ADRA, AVSI, CARITAS, KULIMA and SEPPA

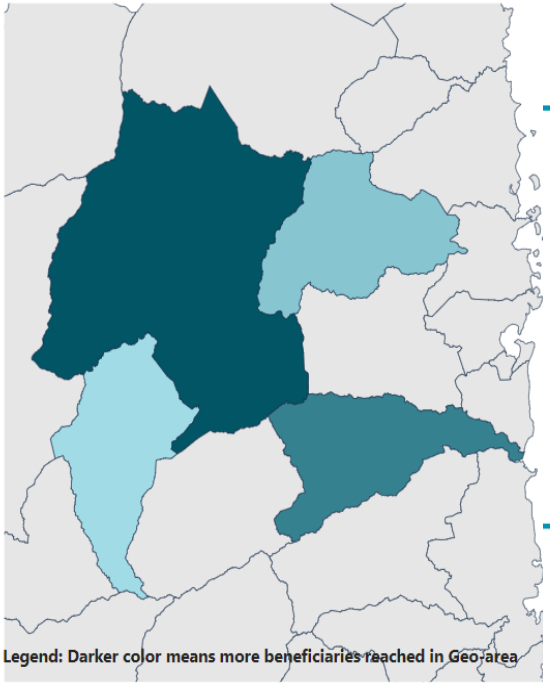
MAP: TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT

Delivery M...

All

4966

Beneficiaries Reached



Legend: Darker color means more beneficiaries reached in Geo-area

Populations Group

By Province

By Events

Response / Timing	Number of reached beneficiaries*
Conflict Affected	5K

Non-HRP : Food Assistance Response & Livelihood Response

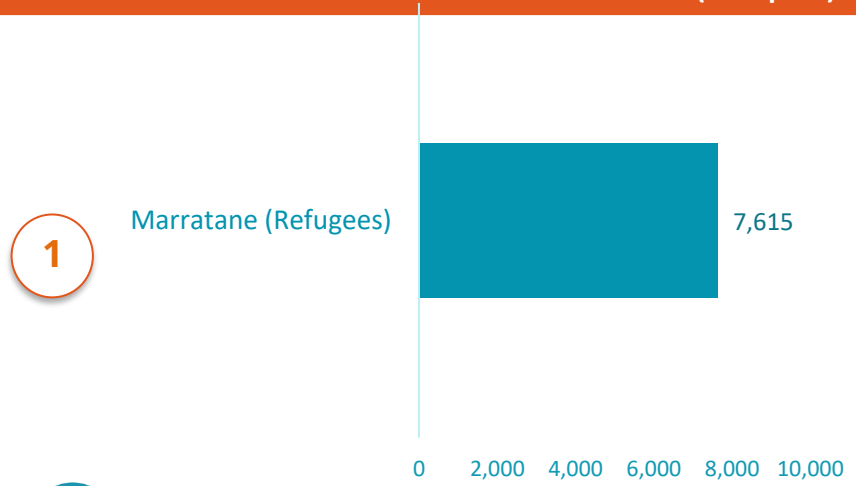
As of February 28th , 2022

Non HRP Food Assistance

PEOPLE REACHED

7 615

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT (Nampula)



LEAD ORGANIZATION

1 WFP

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

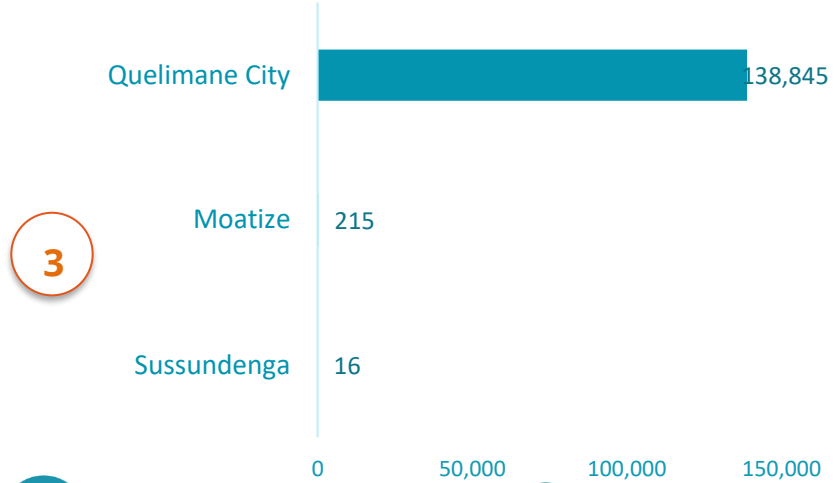
1 INAR

Non HRP Livelihood

PEOPLE REACHED

139,076

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT (Zambézia, Tete e Manica)



LEAD ORGANIZATION

2 Solidar Suisse and WFP

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

3 Solidar Suisse, WFP and WVI&NAFEZA

Useful link

FSC HRP Interactive Dashboard

FSC Cluster Website

Agriculture Planting season Dashboard

FSC HRP 2021 Year Response Dashboard

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Thank You
Muito Obrigado

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

National FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022
AGENDA

- **Weather forecast and hydrological Updates** – (Domingos Reane / VAM WFP)
- **Drought in the southern region –** (Domingos Reane / VAM WFP)
- **FSC in Numbers** (Augusto Massolonga - FSC)
    - February assistance
- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates** (Tiago Coucelo – FSC)
- **Impact assessments and needs after Gombe**
- **AOB –** 5 min

FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022

CABO DELGADO – UPDATES

- **Security updates**
  - Attacks still persist in Nangade area which might increase the need of humanitarian assistance, especially in Mueda, Nangade, Macomia and possibly Ancuabe, Chiure and Montepuez.
  - Attack in Matemo, Ibo Island.

- The Mozambique government authorized the **return of IDP's to Mocimboa da Praia** district;

- **Palma and Quissanga** announced the **reopening of schools** and the **return of civil servants** to localities previously affected by the conflict, a plan to revive tourism in Cabo Delgado and a $100 million World Bank grant for reconstruction programmes in the province.

FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022

- **5ª Reunião Fórum Provincial de Reconstrução das Zonas Afectadas**
  - GoM acknowledged that reconstruction efforts are substantially lagging behind. Need to fasten reconstruction activities if they want to promote a return strategy.

Mozambique CCCM CLUSTER
APOIAR AS COMUNIDADES DESLOCADAS

CCCM Site List - February 2022

Total number of sites as of February 2022: 84

- 81 in Cabo Delgado (49% in Metuge and Montepuez)
- 2 in Niassa
- 1 in Nampula

3 typology of sites opened:

- 51 Relocation Sites
- 13 Temporary Sites
- 20 Host Community Extensions

Population Overview:

- Total number of individuals: 222,870
- Total number of HHs: 54,446
- Adult females: 32%
- Adult males: 16%
- Children: 52%

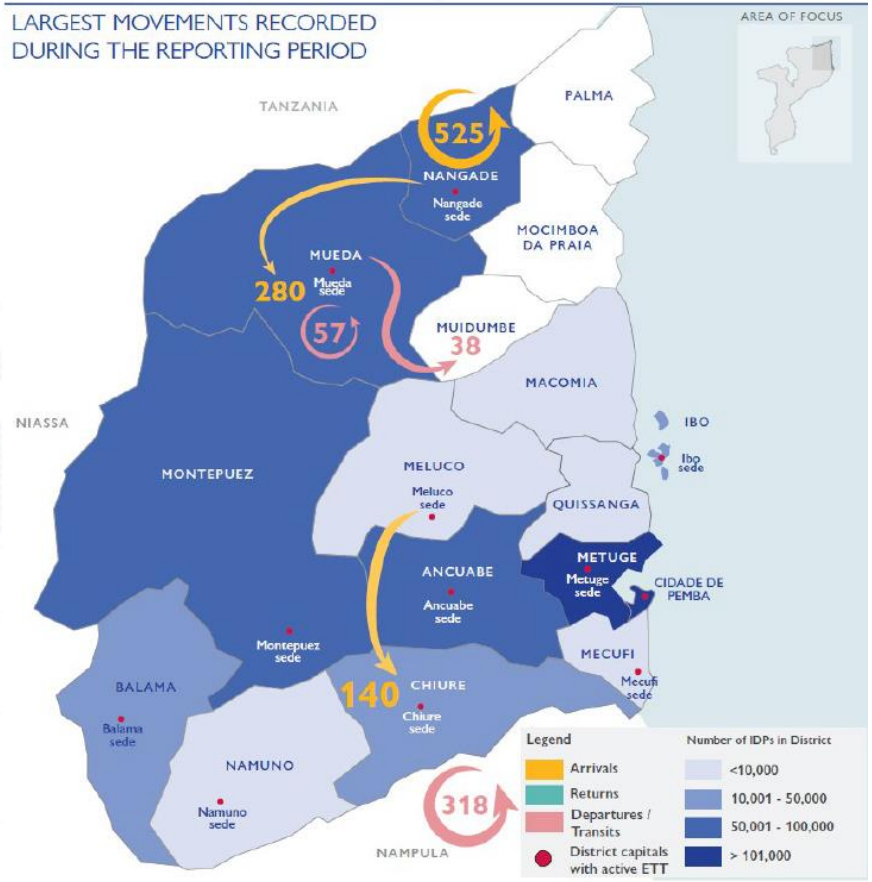
FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022

EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

IMPORTANT NOTE- *Findings are indicative and represent movement trends observed within the reporting period. Movements remain dynamic within and across districts. Additional information can be shared upon request.*

- Between **09-15 March 2022** a total of **1,508 individual movements** were recorded by ETT teams (Cabo Delgado & Nampula)
- Children constitute a large part of the IDP population on the move (46%), followed by adult women (30%) and adult men (24%)
- **71/1,508 individuals** traveling with **specific needs/vulnerabilities** (Elderly, Pregnant women, PwDs)
- An estimated **40% (596 ind.)** of all observed movements are **reported in sites** (Centro Nandimba, Lyanda, Muajaja, Negomano, Natove, Unidade, Lusaka, Manono, Meiha, Ngalane)
- An estimated **54% (814 ind.)** have been displaced multiple times

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022

EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

Main districts of arrival: 09-15 March

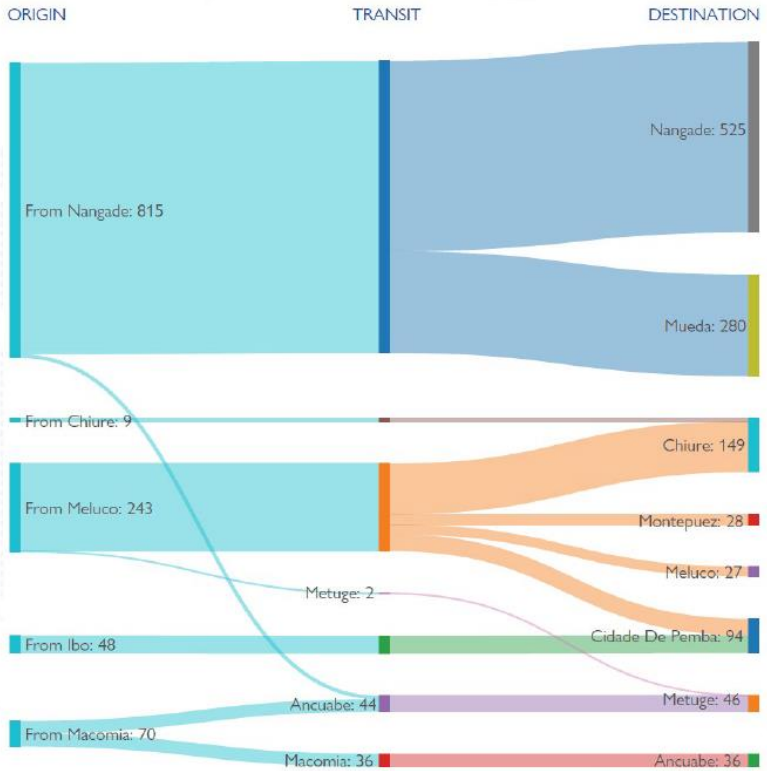
1. Nangade – 525 individuals / 69 Households
Points of departure: Litingina & Nangade Sede
Trigger: Fear of/actual attacks
Location of arrival: Host communities of Ntanga, Chitunda, Holota, Ntanga, Ndenganamade

2. Mueda – 280 individuals / 80 Households
Points of departure: Litingina
Trigger: Fear of/actual attacks
Location of arrival: Centro de Lyanda & Nandimba

3. Chiure – 149 individuals / 38 Households
Points of departure: Meluco & Vila de Chiure
Trigger: Fear of/actual attacks & relocation
Location of arrival: Cento de Lusaka, Muajaja, Meriha

Profile for arrival movements:
- 69% District of origin Nangade
- 21% District of origin Meluco
- 6% District of origin Macomia

DISPLACEMENT FLOWS BY DISTRICT (ARRIVALS)



DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

UPDATES - FOOD ASSISTANCE & LIVELIHOODS

- WFP and partners **distributions updates** of March;
- **Planning** for month of April;
- **AWG matrix**: livelihoods activities;
- **Gombe support** request from Nampula government to FSCWG in Nampula
  - DSA and fuel for assessments (extensionistas);
  - Food assistance;
  - Seeds and tools
- **Presential meetings** to be resumed

National FSL Cluster Meeting – 24th March 2022
AGENDA

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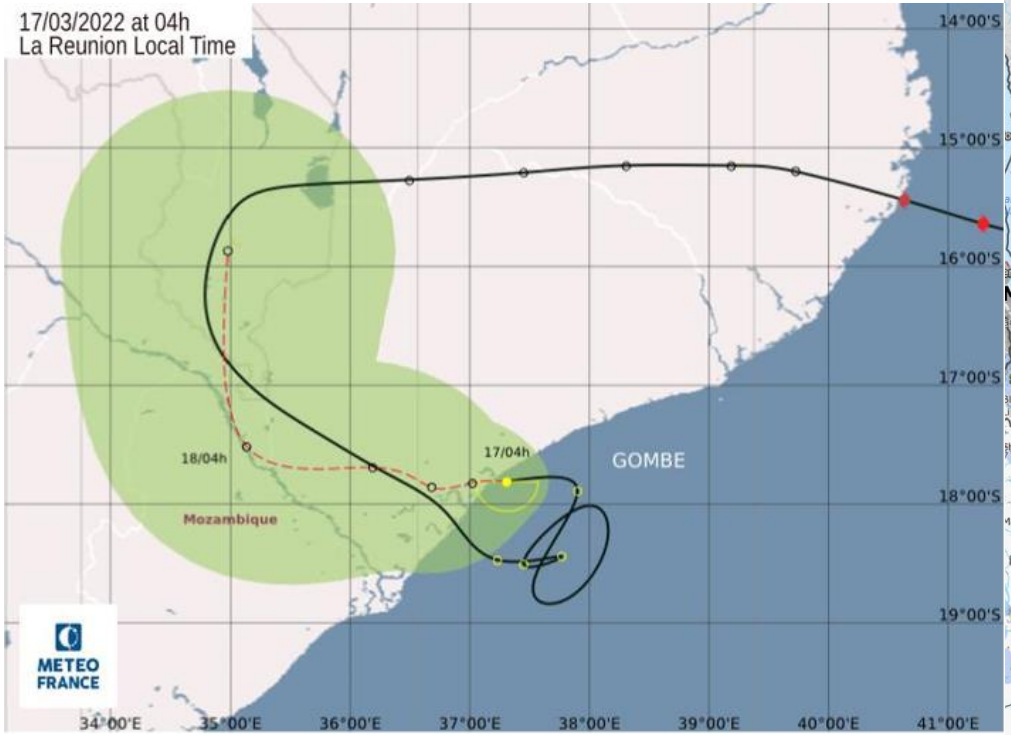
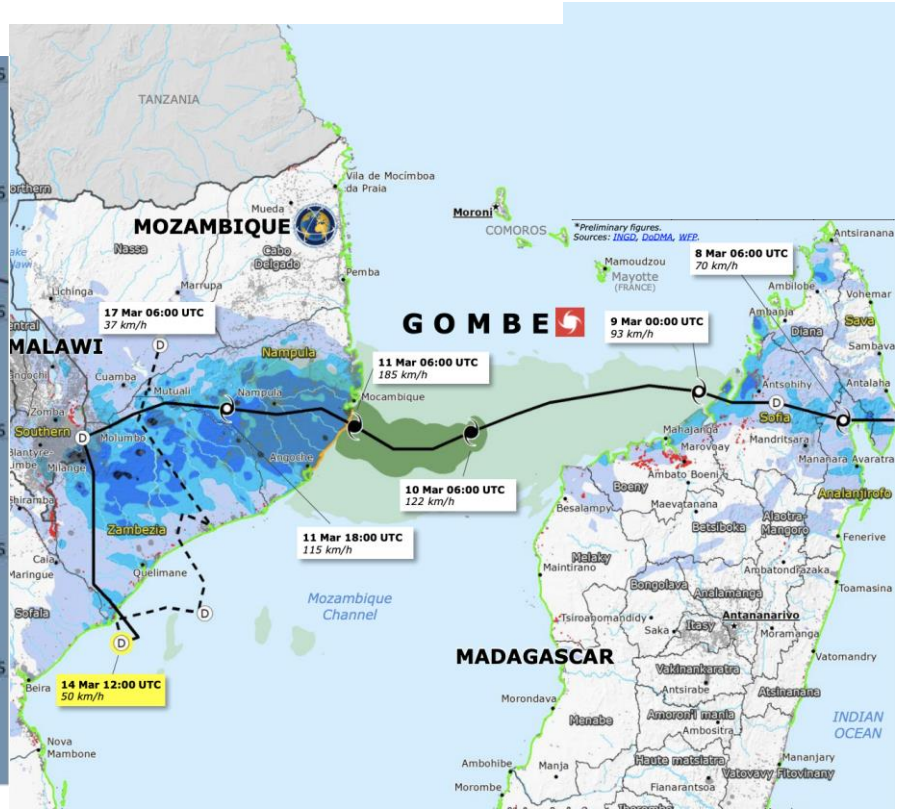
MOCAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Trajectory - Gombe

MOCAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

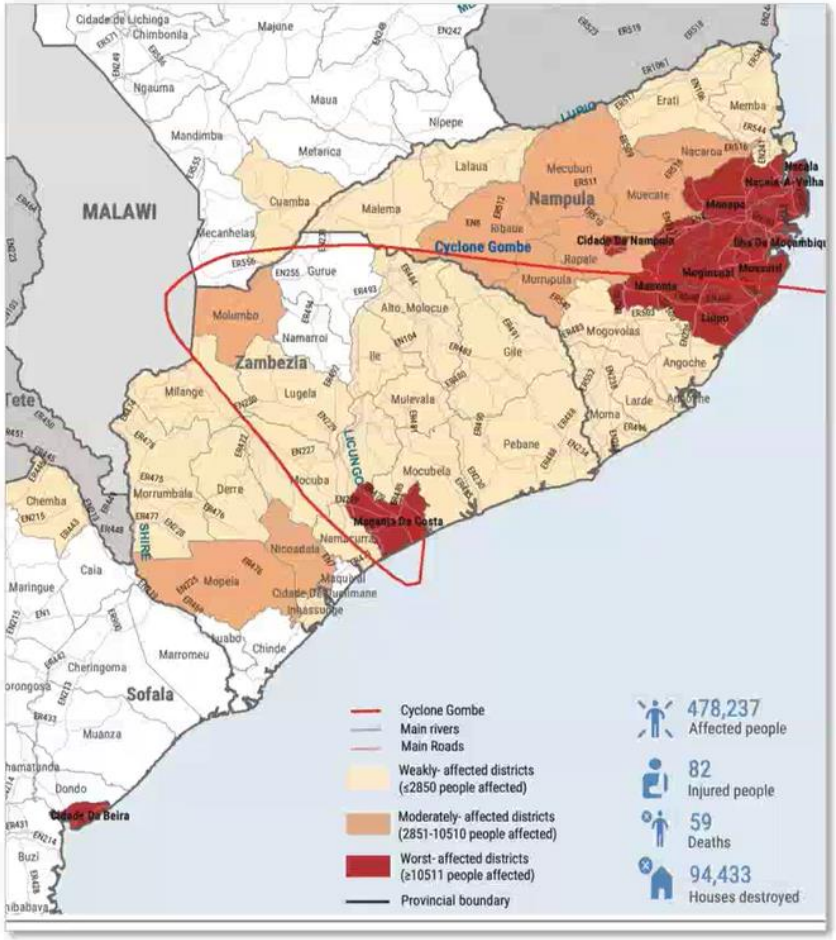




Key Highlights

- Tropical Cyclone Gombe made **landfall on 11 March in Mossuril district, Nampula province.**
- Gombe hit Mozambique as a **Category 3 Cyclone** with **heavy rains (200mm/24h) and strong winds (150-185km/h).**
- The Cyclone **heavily affected the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia**, and to a lesser extent **Sofala**, Beira, Tete, and Niassa (INAM).
- Prior to Gombe, this rainy/cyclonic season already affected **more than 271,900 people, injured 251 people, and killed 75 people across Mozambique.** These figures are expected to grow considerably after the latest assessments.

OCHA



Impact Gombe – INGD 23.03.2022

População afectada

506,057	99,854	88	63
Pessoas	Familias	Feridos	Óbitos

Principais danos

42,624	56,837	9,608
Parcialmente destruidas	Totalmente destruidas	Casas inundadas

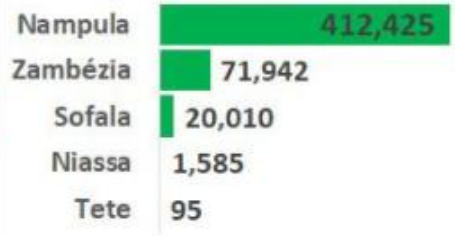
69	256	12
Unidades Sanitárias	Casas de culto	SAA

1,458	143,904	2,420	469
Salas de aulas destruidas	Alunos afectados	Profesores afectados	Escolas afectadas

5	19	1008.3 km	91,177 ha
Pontes destruidos	Estradas afectadas	Extensão de estrada	Área perdida e afectada

2,748	10	24	43	129
Postes de energia	PTs	Artes de pesca	Tanques piscicolas	Embarcações

Afectados por provincia



Centros de Trânsito (CT) e Bairros de Reassentamento (BR)

34 CT e 2 BR (Activos)

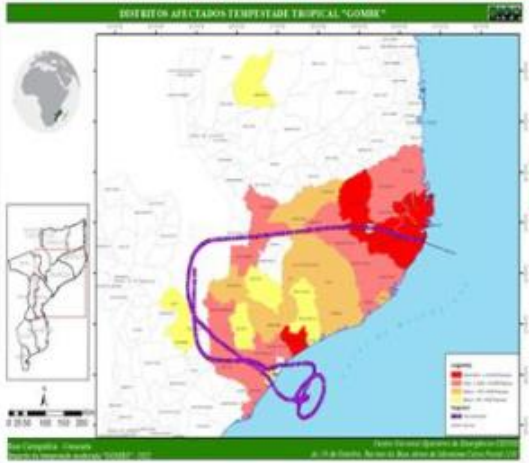
Nampula 20 CT - 7,051 Pessoas
Zambezia 14 CT - 7,068 Pessoas
Zambezia/Niassa 2 BRs - 2,636 Pessoas

14,119 pessoas

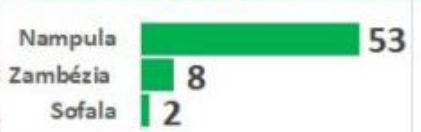
Deslocados /Desaparecidos/Resgatados

14,119 Deslocados
4 Desaparecidos
789 Resgatados

Mapa de Impactos por distritos



Obitos por provincia



Causas dos Óbitos

Fonte de Dados: INGD_CENOE Feedback: cenoeinformacao1@gmail.com www.ingd.gov.mz

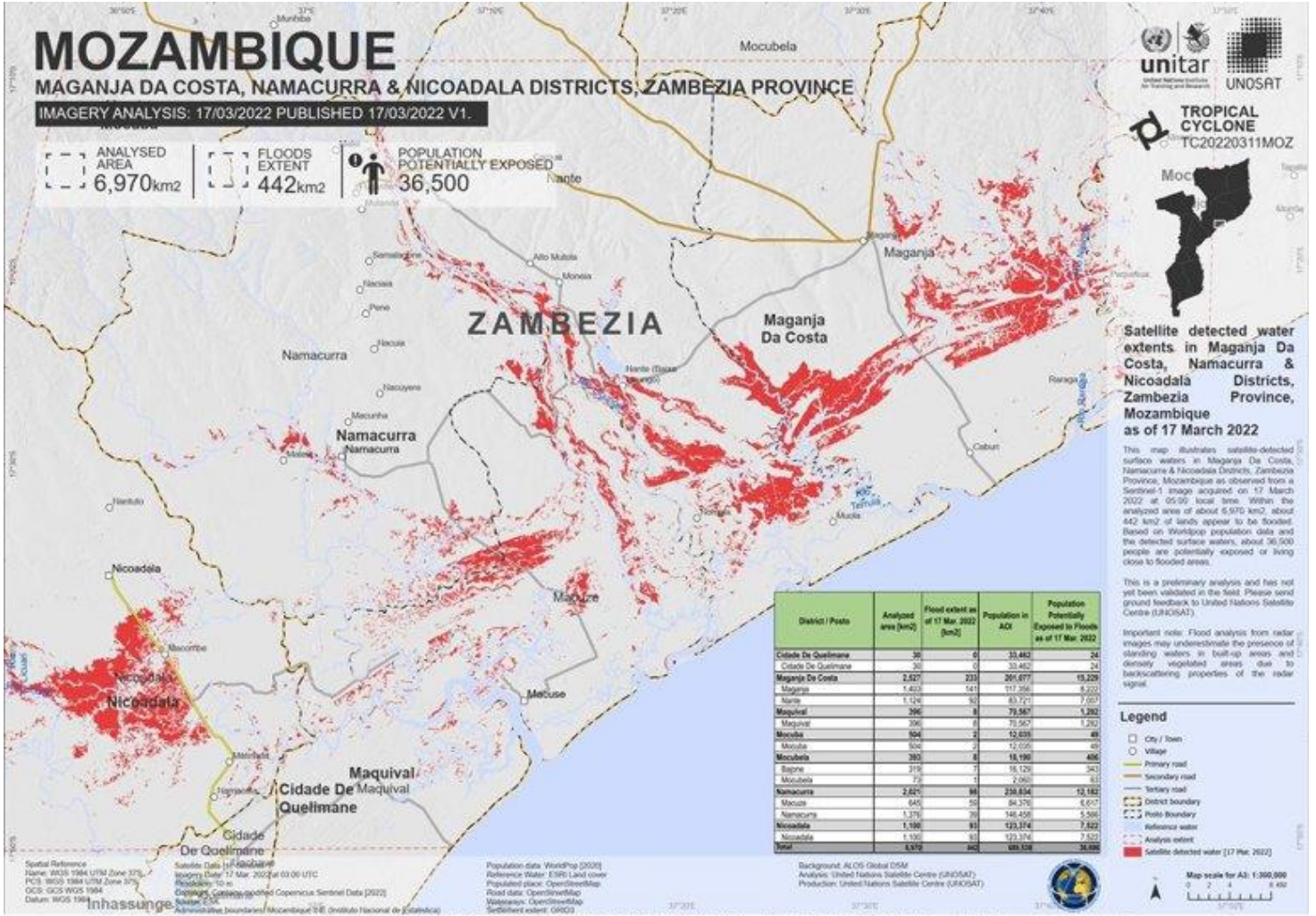
Preliminary Data on the Impact

- As of today, Tropical Cyclone Gombe affected **488,570 people (95,717 families)**, caused **61 deaths,** and **injured 82 people** (INGD).
- **Some 23,408 people have been displaced** and are currently hosted in **52 accommodation centers and two resettlement sites.**
- A total of **53,913 houses** have been completely destroyed, while **69 health centers** and **1,458 classrooms (143,904 students affected)** have been damaged.
- Gombe also affected some **2,748 electricity poles**, **12 water supply systems**, and more than **1000km of roads**.
- Some **91,177ha of crops have been flooded**, with serious concerns about food security.
- In **Ilha De Mocambique,** Gombe **affected 7,000 people, destroyed 5,500 houses, and flooded 2,800ha of crops** (INGD)

Preliminary Data on the Impact (II)

- **Lack of electricity and communication** is reported in several areas, besides **serious access constraints** (mostly in coastal districts).
- **Interruption of the EN1** road between Nicoadala-Mocuba (Zambezia) has been reported by INGD, with the damage extending for 42m.
- **Nampula's most affected districts:** Mongicual, Liupo, Angoche, Larde, Moma, Ilha de Mocambique, Mossuril, Monapo, Meconta.
- **Zambezia's most affected districts**: Maganja da Costa, Nicoadala, Quelimane, Mocuba
- **Four of the nine most affected districts in Nampula are currently inaccessible (Angoche, Mongicual, Moma, and Larde).** However, teams are finding ways to access them, also through the **use of drones**.

OCHA



District / Posto	Analyzed area (km2)	Flood extent as of 17 Mar. 2022 (km2)	Population in AOI	Population Potentially Exposed to Floods as of 17 Mar. 2022
Cidade De Quelimane	30	0	33,462	24
Cidade De Quelimane	30	0	33,462	24
Maganja Da Costa	2,527	233	201,677	15,229
Maganja	1,403	141	117,356	8,222
Nante	1,124	92	83,721	7,007
Maquival	396	8	70,567	1,282
Maquival	396	8	70,567	1,282
Mocuba	504	2	12,035	49
Mocuba	504	2	12,035	49
Mocubela	393	6	18,190	406
Bajone	319	7	16,129	343
Mocubela	73	1	2,060	63
Namacurra	2,621	98	238,634	12,182
Macuze	645	59	84,376	6,617
Namacurra	1,376	39	146,458	5,566
Nicoadala	1,100	93	123,374	7,522
Nicoadala	1,100	93	123,374	7,522
Total	6,970	442	686,139	36,486

MOZAMBIQUE

MAGANJA DA COSTA, NAMACURRA & NICOADALA DISTRICTS, ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

IMAGERY ANALYSIS: 22/03/2022 PUBLISHED 23/03/2022 V1.

ANALYSED AREA	FLOODS EXTENT	POPULATION POTENTIALLY EXPOSED
6,174km2	496km2	49,100

unitar — United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNOSAT

TROPICAL CYCLONE TC20220311MOZ

Satellite detected water extents in Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra & Nicoadala Districts, Zambezia Province, Mozambique as of 22 March 2022

This map illustrates satellite-detected surface waters in Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra & Nicoadala Districts, Zambezia Province, Mozambique as observed from a TerraSAR-X image acquired on 22 March 2022 at 05:01 local time. Within the analyzed area of about 6,674 km2, about 496 km2 of lands appear to be flooded. Based on Worldpop population data and the detected surface waters, about 49,100 people are potentially exposed or living close to flooded areas.

This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT).

Important note: Flood analysis from radar images may underestimate the presence of standing waters in built-up areas and densely vegetated areas due to backscattering properties of the radar signal.

District / Posto	Analyzed area [km2]	Flood extent as of 22 Mar. 2022 [km2]	Population in AOI	Population Potentially Exposed to Floods as of 22 Mar. 2022
Maganja Da Costa	**2 278**	**231**	**187 025**	**16 684**
Maganja	1 050	126	99 448	8 582
Nante	1 227	105	87 577	8 102
Maquival	**154**	**12**	**20 172**	**1 640**
Maquival	154	12	20 172	1 640
Mocuba	**829**	**5**	**22 463**	**157**
Mocuba	829	5	22 463	157
Mocubela	**221**	**1**	**4 731**	**66**
Mocubela	221	1	4 731	66
Namacurra	**2 018**	**172**	**230 517**	**21 961**
Macuze	643	78	84 059	8 622
Namacurra	1 376	95	146 458	13 340
Nicoadala	**675**	**74**	**96 179**	**8 571**
Nicoadala	675	74	96 179	8 571
Total	**6 174**	**496**	**561 087**	**49 080**

Legend

City / Town
Village
Primary road
Secondary road
Tertiary road
District boundary
Posto Boundary
Reference water

Spatial Reference
Name: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37S
PCS: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37S
GCS: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

Satellite Data (1): TerraSAR-X
Imagery Date: 22 Mar. 2022 at 03:01 UTC
Resolution: 1.25 m
Copyright: DLR e.V. (2022), Distribution Airbus DS Geo GmgH
Source: DLR

Administrative boundaries: Mozambique INE (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)
Population data: Worldpop [2020]
Reference Water: ESRI Land cover
Populated place: OpenStreetMap
Road data: OpenStreetMap
Waterways: OpenStreetMap

Background: ALOS Global DSM
Analysis: United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)
Production: United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)

Map scale for A3: 1:250,000
0 1.75 3.5 7 KM

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Response

•**Nampula**: supplement to INGD's stocks (9 mt of cereals, 11 mt pulses) and provision of fuel for maritime access to Lunga. Mobilization ongoing for returns kits.

•**Zambezia**: food mobilized through CBT and provision of fuel; first distribution in Nicoadala reached 1752 HHs, following distributions will cover Quelimane, Mocuba, Mangaja da Costa in the coming days. Logistics team is assessing possibility of transporting food items via plane to Quelimane.

FAO - REMOTE SENSING planned for next week

AoB

- **Small 5Ws adjustments**
- **FSC SOPs –** Next week
- **Next meetings**
  - Cabo Delgado – Wednesday 30th March
  - National – TBC possibly 21st April – Possibly presential at FAO / WFP?
  - Ad-hoc if needed
- **Back to "Meet your Partner" section** - Volunteers
- **CCPM - Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) –** Specific session planned in April