



**World Food
Programme**

Memorandum

Proforma for requesting an IRA allocation for preparedness activities

To:	Calum Gardner, Director, RMBB	Date:	2 July 2018
Through:	Lola Castro, Regional Director, RBJ		
	Sheila Grudem , Director of Emergencies a.i		
From:	Karin Manente, Country Director, Mozambique		

Subject:	Request for funds allocation of \$207,622 from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) for Special Preparedness Activities in Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique
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PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

RATIONALE

Summary

The province of Cabo Delgado, in Northern Mozambique, has been experiencing sporadic attacks by armed groups since October 2017. The attacks, which were initially restricted to the three northern districts of Cabo Delgado bordering Tanzania, have since spread southwards and intensified in frequency. The motives of the perpetrators are uncertain. Some of the attackers are reportedly linked to Islamist groups such as the previously unknown "*Ahlu Sunna wa Jamma*", which locals claim to be linked to *Al Shabaab*. The violence, however, is also thought to be associated with criminal activities including trafficking of precious stones and illegal timber. Many of the attacks have involved murder – some by beheading – resulting in panic and population displacement. Mozambican armed forces have been deployed to the province to stem the violence. Information about the situation on the ground is limited, with the government restricting information aired on national media. The presence of belligerent forces and the increased incidence of attacks in recent weeks has resulted in an elevated UN threat category referencing terrorism. WFP has a sub-office in Pemba, the provincial capital, and has been called on by district authorities in two of the affected districts (Palma and Mocimboa da Praia) to assist affected populations. This IR PREP request is required to enable WFP to conduct food security, supply chain and IT assessments, and to position key staff to

cc:
Regional Director, [Regional Bureau],
Chief, OSER
Director, OSZ
Chief, RMBP
Chief, RMBB

begin providing emergency food assistance to people affected by the hostilities. A total of USD 234,673 is requested.

Figure 1: Map of affected locations



Outline of events

Confirmed figures indicate that at least 50 people have been killed by militants in the violence affecting Cabo Delgado since hostilities erupted in October 2017. Most attacks have been carried out with knives and machetes during cover of night. Arson has also been employed to burn down houses and shops. In June 2018, Quissanga became the fifth district to come under attack after Mocimboa de Praia, Palma, Nangade and Macomia as shown in figure 1 above.

Hundreds of houses are reported to have been destroyed with the most recent attacks taking place in Macomia and Quissana districts, provoking the displacement of local populations to Ibo Island. Reports suggest that entire villages have been destroyed, with large numbers of displaced and reports of some victims being decapitated and their heads put on display. This has led to widespread panic and to locals abandoning their homes to avoid attacks. At time of writing, however, the number of displaced is still not known, especially as the IDPs are not concentrated in temporary sites or camps, but are instead spread out - lodged with relatives or friends - in departmental capitals or neighboring villages.

While the militants appear to be avoiding direct confrontation with armed forces, their activities have intensified in isolated, remote villages without a permanent security presence.

Impact on food security

While accurate figures are not yet available, it is estimated that at least 20,000 people have been displaced by the hostilities to date (10,000 in Mocimboa da Praia, 5,700 in Palma and at least 4,500 in Nangade, Macomia and Quissanga). It is important to note that this population displacement is occurring during the harvest season. As Cabo Delgado has the highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the country (53% compared to the national average of 43%) and where 5 out of 15 districts repeatedly record at least 20% of households experiencing food insecurity (as per national data available in 2006, 2009 and 2013), any additional strain on food availability is extremely worrisome.

Main livelihood sources in affected areas include fishing and agriculture. Owing to low fertility of soil in these coastal areas, crops are mostly limited to cassava, maize, beans and vegetables. Some animals are also raised, such as poultry and goats, primarily for consumption. The main factors determining wealth groups include ownership and access to fishing equipment and the size of land access for subsistence farming. The seasonal calendar includes a lean season which begins in December/January and lasts up to March. Harvest of maize starts in April/May, cassava in June/July. Displaced populations have thus abandoned their crops at the start of the harvest period when reserves are lowest. Even those families which have fled to near-by communities and could potentially still harvest their crops indicated during WFP's rapid assessment that they do not feel secure enough to return to their fields given the current situation. Similarly, the displaced population will not be able to access wild foods, which forms an important part of their diet in the months of June and July.

Response to date

In early 2018 WFP received formal requests from government authorities in Palma and Mocimboa da Praia districts to provide assistance to affected populations. In March, a rapid assessment was organized by WFP and UNDSS to the two districts confirming the incidence of significant population displacement in both districts. According to this rapid assessment and the requests from district authorities, priority needs for affected populations include: food, construction materials to rebuild houses, fishing materials, funds to reopen shops that have been burnt or looted, and short cycle seeds.

This rapid assessment was followed in June by a joint UN-GoM assessment mission (involving WFP, IOM, UNICEF MSF and GoM officials) which had to be aborted on short notice. Follow-up rapid security assessments were recently conducted in the sub-office of Pemba and the affected districts of Palma, Mocimboa, Mocomia and Quissanga to determine the relevant security arrangements that need to be put in place to ensure the safety of WFP operations. There is an increased security forces presence in the area and the local security stakeholders are willing to coordinate and support WFP interventions.

A UNDSS programme criticality matrix is being developed which will serve as the basis to determine those UN programmes which should continue and those that might be scaled down or suspended owing to the prevailing situation of insecurity. Of the four programme interventions included by WFP in the criticality matrix three are rated as programme critical level 1 (PC 1). These programmes include assistance to the IDPS, assistance to flood victims and MAM emergency treatment. The fourth WFP programme being implemented in Cabo Delgado (School Meals) is deemed to be less critical. At time of writing, a government-led, multi-sectoral assessment mission is being planned for the first week of July with WFP participation.

As regards coordination, WFP's Country Director in Mozambique serves as Co-Chair of the HCT. The HCT has recently agreed to establish a provincial level HCT Cluster with WFP as the lead agency. WFP is thus well positioned at both central and provincial levels to lead coordination of UN emergency response activities across all sectors.

Planned activities

Upon completion of the preparatory activities described above, WFP foresees implementation of a two-phase emergency intervention.

Phase I

Phase I of the operation will cover provision of emergency food assistance where security conditions are guaranteed both for beneficiaries and humanitarian actors. Geographic targeting in this initial phase is foreseen in the Mocimboa-Palma corridor only, being the two districts where authorities have officially requested WFP support. During Phase I only general food distribution (GFD) will be implemented. To minimize security risks, the location of food distribution points will need to be carefully selected. Such assistance will normally be provided in villages of displacement, but might be also provided, on a case by case basis, security conditions permitting, in villages of origin.

Phase II

It is expected that during Phase II the operation will quickly expand both in terms of geographic range and the scope of programme activities. Security conditions permitting, GFD will be extended to all affected districts and additional programme activities including provision of NFI (especially materials for house and shop reconstruction) will be added to the package. Conditional FFA assistance (e.g. for improvement of access roads, productive support, reconstruction of burnt communal buildings, etc.) might also be introduced in villages of return.

Coordination

As mentioned above, WFP's Country Director in Mozambique serves as Chair of the HCT. WFP has also been asked to lead the HCT provincial level cluster once established.

IRA PREP funding request

To complete operational planning and begin implementing the two-phased response described above, various preparatory activities must be carried out and core staff must be positioned, for which funds are urgently required. To ensure sufficient preparedness WFP will conduct a supply chain assessment to determine accessible routes, transport availability and costs. The office will also conduct a rapid IT assessment to confirm IT requirements at the Sub-Office with a view to meeting IT needs as the operation scales up. IRA PREP funds are also required to conduct an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in areas of displacement. Funds are also required to position core staff to properly manage the operation including an international consultant to oversee the operational response in Pemba, a senior logistics assistant and a security coordinator.

1) Conduct of assessments:

Food security assessment: USD 50,000

Supply chain assessment: USD 35,000

IT assessment: USD 8,000

Total: USD 93,000

2) **Purchase of equipment** (to be updated after conducting of an IT assessment):
IT equipment: **USD 7,950**

Type	Cost	Number	Total
Computers	2200	3	6600
3G wifi modems	50	3	150
Phones	400	3	1200
Total requested from IR-PREP			7950
*Satellite signal for mobile phones	1800	3	5400
*Tracking devices	2500	8	20,000
Total requested from Security Emergency Fund (SEF)			25,400

Total (IR-PREP): USD 7,950

*Security equipment funded by SEF: USD 25,400

3) **Staffing:**

International consultant – emergency operations: USD 35,000

Senior Logistics Assistant: USD 10,000

Security coordinator: USD 49,000

Total: USD 94,000

4) **ISC:**

Total: USD 12,672

IRA AMOUNT REQUESTED: USD\$ 207,622

WFP plans to make use of an available balance from a US contribution to provide food assistance to local populations for the immediate response under SO2/Activity3 of its CSP. Such funding, however, is sufficient to support only a limited number of beneficiaries for a short period (approximately 10,000 beneficiaries for 3 months) and cannot cover the costs of the preparatory activities described above. The current request for IRA PREP funds is for preparatory activities only.

DURATION OF THE ACTIVITY: Three (3) months

JUSTIFICATION:

The situation in Cabo Delgado calls for immediate WFP action. That government authorities in two of the five affected districts have officially requested WFP support lends weight to the need for immediate action. Given the dearth of information emanating from the province and the need to plan an effective response within an extremely complex security environment, the preparatory activities described herein are deserving of immediate attention and support.

Attached is the budget estimate using the standard SO Project Budget Plan Format.

Implementation Costs	\$93,000	45%
TOTAL Transfer & Implementation	\$93,000	45%
Adjusted Direct Support Costs (DSC)	\$101,950	49%
Total WFP direct costs	\$194,950	94%
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	\$12,672	6%
TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$207,622	100%