

MSP-wide Webinar Minutes of Meeting

Date: July 23, 2020

Platform: Zoom

Attendees: UN, UNIDO, AKDN, UNICEF, AICS, IOM, Absa, FNB, CEP, Threat Analytica, Cornelder, TWA, Provincial Government of Cabo Delgado, Total, GAPI, FNDS, World Bank, AfDB, Dutch Embassy, USAID, SPEED+, OTI, UK government, Canadian government

Conference agenda:

- Introduction to speakers
- Overview of MSP engagement to date
- Speaker 1 – ADIN and its mandate (Armando Panguene)
- Speaker 2 – the UNs presence in Cabo Delgado and the opportunities for collaboration with the MSP (Myrta Kaulard)
- Q&A Session

Introduction to speakers

- Armando Panguene: Armando Panguene is the president of ADIN. President Panguene has served as ambassador to Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States. In Mozambique he was vice minister of foreign affairs and national defense and governor of the provinces of Nampula and Cabo Delgado
- Myrta Kaulard: Myrta Kaulard assumed duties as United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique in July of 2019. Between 2017 and 2019, she was Representative and Country Director of the World Food Program (WFP) in Nigeria. Her first assignment as UN Resident Coordinator was in Cuba between 2014 and 2017 when she was also UNDP Resident Representative. In total, Kaulard has been with the UN for 28 years, mostly with WFP. She has been WFP Resident Representative in Haiti, in Guinea Conakry, Ivory Coast, Cuba and Indonesia

Overview of MSP engagement to date

- Earlier this month we had smaller WG meetings with champions of each to decide on deliverables and outputs the MSP will be working towards
- We intend on having a soft launch in Pemba in which we will begin initial engagement with civil society & SMEs, however this depends on the State of Emergency and our ability to travel. The MSP's goal is to have a steady presence and level of coordination in Pemba as we do in Maputo
- The MSP is working towards specific deliverables per WG, some of which are stakeholder-lead whereas others are secretariat-led
 - Local content

1. A capacity building program gap analysis which includes a consolidation of human capital needs based on local content requirements, and a mapping of what is currently being offered in terms of capacity building
 2. A mapping of the local content ecosystem from IOC to subcontractors including donor and government initiatives
- SME finance
 1. A white paper that outlines the design of a donor/government funded SME fund for COVID response
 2. High-level design of an SME matchmaking tool that would link SMEs to bank financing, including a financial literacy component
 - Palma Planning
 1. A concept note on LNG-led integrated regional and urban development which aims to coordinate within government ecosystems for a unified and integrated vision
 - Pemba-Lichinga Corridor
 1. Use the WG as a consultative group to respond to the feasibility study being commissioned by the AfDB
 2. A synopsis of the base-level information on infrastructure needs in Cabo Delgado versus dedicated resources

Armando Panguene (ADIN) – ADIN and its mandate

- On March 18th, ADIN was created with the responsibility of promoting development of the northern region (Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula)
- Scope of work:
 - Interinstitutional coordination and articulation
 - Program Management
 - Business, investment and employment promotion
 - Resource mobilization
 - Promotion of multiform assistance actions to populations affected by extreme events
 - Promotion of socio-cultural and sports initiatives
- Context of the North Region:
 - Population in the Northern region: 10.3 million people
 - Number of districts: 56
 - Poverty: Nampula 65%, Niassa 67%, Cabo Delgado 50% (IOF 2014/2015)
 - Insurgency resulted in approximately 200,000 displaced persons, destruction of infrastructure and buildings (public and private), and loss of livelihoods
 - Cyclone Kennedy in 2019 destroyed food and crops, with estimated yield losses of 55,000 hectares of land agricultural
 - More than 1,900 infrastructures were damaged or destroyed.
 - COVID 19 in 2020: negative economic impact on the region especially Cabo Delgado and Nampula creating unemployment and income
- ADIN Priorities for 2020
 - Responding to the needs of the communities in Cabo Delgado through projects with immediate impact, alongside a variety of partnerships

- Consultations with the Defense and Security Forces to assess the degree of security in the region
- Define the priorities of the Government in the North of the country through a Multi-sectoral Strategy of Resilience and Development of the North that:
 - creates the conditions for the peaceful coexistence of communities and the empowerment of the communities, local, district and provincial authorities
 - Contributes to the reduction of poverty, malnutrition and unemployment
 - Promote investments in the region on the basis of sustainable use of natural resources and social inclusion
- Establish ADIN on the basis of a strategic plan that details its role, priorities, capacities and operation
- Recruit and hire ADIN staff
- Establish the headquarters in Pemba
- Establish the ADIN Central Delegation in Maputo for coordination at the central level
- Come to an agreement on the coordination platforms for all the actors in the North of the country based on the experience of MSP and PPDS
- ADIN's scope of work from July to December includes the launch of ADIN's elaborated strategy, operations in Cabo Delgado, related projects, and understanding of other coordination platforms

Myrta Kaulard (UN) – the UNs presence in Cabo Delgado and the opportunities for collaboration with the MSP

- IDPs are mainly fleeing to the south and west of Cabo Delgado. Families are hosting a large number of internally people. There are more than 200,000 people who are currently displaced right now
- On the map most regions are completely inaccessible to any humanitarian or development organization with the exception of the gas activities in Palma which is a separate reality
- The amount of people entering the south and west of is putting a lot of pressure on the existing communities and institutions in that area
- There is an enormous existing solidarity effort going on in the province now, and we need to intervene as soon as possible to prevent that the solidarity breaks
- Efforts needs to be done from a development point of view as well as from a humanitarian point of view
- Humanitarian is temporary, and we must not consider the situation in Cabo Delgado as a temporary one. People need to make a living and development efforts are key to the constitution of the socio-economic fabric
- The displaced are facing major challenges such as little income opportunity and opportunity for self-reliance
- Many areas are facing a lack of the most critical infrastructure, the three most important being water, sanitation and road infrastructure. Reconstruction efforts with a focus on infrastructure is life-saving. Water and sanitation are basic health provisions that are essential. The road that goes from Pemba to Montepuez, and Pemba over to Mocimboa is accessible but it is in terrible state
- Ee need to anticipate the upcoming rain and cyclonic season and work on reconstruction in key areas
- We need to accelerate development in the west and south of CD whereas in the northeast of Cabo Delgado, civilian survival concern is the highest

- UN has systems and capacity and are already mobilizing humanitarian resources. The UN functions in the areas of peace, development and humanitarian assistance
- There are 13 UN organizations currently in Cabo Delgado right now with a team of 70 people working in all districts except the inaccessible ones
- The UN is organized in clusters which is shown through a matrix to demonstrate how they interact with government, other agencies, their local and international partnerships, etc.
- Their organizations are composed mostly of Mozambicans, and they have close partnerships with institutions. This, alongside their solid partnerships with CSOs is an asset for the MSP
- Their key areas are food security, livelihoods, shelter, and non-food items. In these areas they work from value chain perspective, post-harvest loss reduction systems, integration with markets, cash-based transfers, etc.
- There is an urgent need to create employment and the UN is also heavily engaged with COVID response institutions
- Other areas of strength for the UN are institutional capacity building, nutrition, social protection, child protection, gender-based violence, education, WASH, resilience to climate change and in cholera and measles
- Important to remember that Mozambique is the second most African country that is prone to natural disaster
- The UN also has the ability and capacity in supporting decentralization and participatory planning at the local, district, provincial and municipality level. They have training material and material to build capacity in human rights, humanitarian law, principled action e.g. rules of engagement in conflict
- The question of logistics is also important. It is necessary to improve access to insecure areas, especially through the private sector. The UN works with local capacity for the movement of humanitarian goods and personnel, both through air operations and sea transport and tracking

Q&A Session

Pietro Toigo (AfDB) – AfDB is working on agribusiness value chains along the Pemba – Lichinga corridor. After seeing the effects of the demographic and climate pressure, how can we include displaced people in the agriculture value chain? What is ADIN's approach to create economic opportunities for communities that are seeing a large increase in internally displaced people?

Armando Panguene (ADIN) - This question is fundamental and requires the creation of a strategic plan in the long term. This takes time, and is the dilemma that ADIN is currently facing. What can be done immediately? Especially with regards to the youth and women of the communities, seeing as they are fundamental. We need to visit the affected communities to better understand their needs, however it is difficult to give a tentative response

Michiel van der Pompe (Dutch Embassy) – Elaborate on the humanitarian versus development question, and what could the role of the MSP be in the humanitarian support of Cabo Delgado?

Myrta Kaulard (UN) - Humanitarian aid is a band aid to temporarily stop the bleeding, and what should be done is to avoid the bleeding. The band aid is not enough, and the MSP is very important. We need to accelerate and add plans that are short-term, specifically that target youth and women. We need to also increase local capacity with adequate planning to create conditions for people. Private sector activity should develop, particularly in the areas of large-scale developments, smaller enterprises, etc. The southern and western part of CD are secure, we should begin working on these areas. We need to develop economic, agricultural and infrastructure activity in these areas to continue and consolidate the stability. There is massive pressure there now. More concretely, we need to create employment schemes, speak to all district administrators because they know what the needs are

Secretariat (MSP) - How does ADIN interact with the three provinces?

Armando Panguene (ADIN) - ADIN has a complementary role to all provinces. They interact individually with the secretaries of state, governors, and ministers. So far, they have established relations in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, and are yet to establish in Niassa. The decision has not been made on the future of coordination – whether there will be a rotating president, etc.

Hilario Siteo (Total) - how does ADIN see the LNG-driven development in relation to the northern provinces?

Armando Panguene (ADIN) - Apart from the local content requirements, the LNG developments hold a lot of potential and include many more opportunities for growth and contribution to the stability of the province

Secretariat (MSP) - What engagement has ADIN had with local communities, CSOs, private sector, and others in the northern provinces?

Armando Panguene (ADIN) – ADIN has not yet finalized the design of the strategy and format of the agency. They do not yet have the necessary resources to create on the ground engagement as they aim to. They are currently working with the World Bank and USAID to further elaborate their plan. Once they manage to conclude, the priorities will be discussed in each province to make sure it is aligned with needs of the respective provinces

Secretariat (MSP) – Does the UN have any opportunities for collaboration in Palma or Mocimboa da praia? What are the priorities for the Cabo Delgado rapid response program? How does the UN work with the Ministry of Culture, specifically in the creative industry?

Myrta Kaulard (UN) – The UN does not have a presence in Quissanga, Macomia, or Mocimboa due to the concerns around safety. They are attempting to see whether there would be a possibility, but it is difficult. Advice to people operating in those areas is to reach out to UNICEF, WFP and IOM. Local partners are needed, and the agencies can provide a list and contacts to see whether it would be possible to work with them. Local expertise and knowledge could be very useful in the areas of displacement

The priorities for the rapid response program are the same as those of local and national institutions, seeing as they are government organizations. The UN intends to support the attainment of institutional plans, particularly around youth employment, agriculture, gender, and climate resilience, particularly due to the context of Cabo Delgado, there is also a priority on human rights. So far, the program is a US\$ 35.5m rapid response plan that was launched in the beginning of June, and by now it is 50% funded. The biggest challenge so far is for the safe transport for humanitarian supplies. It is almost safer for the private sector to do this seeing as there is less pressure and risk than humanitarian organizations

UNESCO had an interesting project in Cabo Delgado however it is currently on hold. In the area of education, UNESCO and UNICEF have programs, as well WFO and WFP. UNESCO also works with the Minister of Culture specifically to address social protection and behavior change. The culture and creative industries are very important and a source of income that we typically tend to understate