# **Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline**

August 2021 - May 2025



### Introduction

In recent years, Mozambique has faced numerous crises, including escalating conflict, cyclones, and tropical storms. These challenges have significantly increased the population's vulnerability and overwhelmed local response capacities. While the Shelter/NFI Cluster initiated various response efforts, these were often hindered by severe underfunding and limited resources.

Drawing on IOM's extensive experience managing the Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline in countries such as South Sudan, Nepal, and Haiti, efforts in Mozambique were strengthened to improve in-country preparedness. The existing Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline, established after Cyclone Kenneth, was upgraded to an online system in August 2021.

The system is hosted and overseen by IOM headquarters, with individual country pages managed by designated local administrators. Access to the platform and the ability to submit requests is restricted to registered and approved partners. A total of 12 Partners have access to Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline of which 4 are local NGOs

# **Key Figures**



## Principled Approach:

Complementarity with Shelter/NFI Cluster: Stocks are released based on the needs assessment reports submitted to the Shelter/NFI Cluster. This ensures duplication of efforts is minimized and response is efficiently delivered.

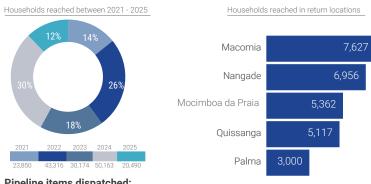
Localization: The Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline enables smaller NGOs and INGOs with lower fund-raising capacities to focus on fundraising for their staffing and basic operational costs while major procurement needs for shelter and NFIs are supported through the pipeline.

Increasing transparency and accountability: Online request and reporting mechanism allows donors to monitor the utilization of their in-kind donations as well as monetary funds.

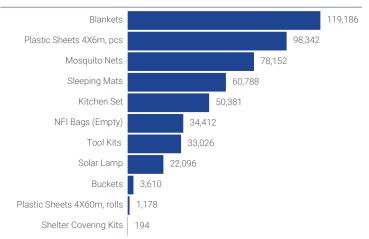
Reduced administrative processing: Manual efforts for managing partner requests, streamlining internal coordination and extracting data for reporting is considerably reduced.

Real-time access: Access via an online portal means improved information access for pipeline partners on available stocks, status of their request and pickup schedule.

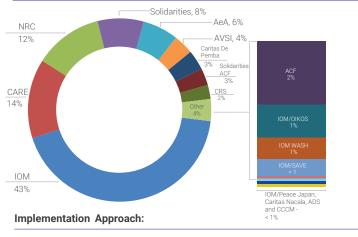
### Households reached in Return locations and between 2021 - 2025



# Pipeline items dispatched:



# Partners accessing pipeline and items released:

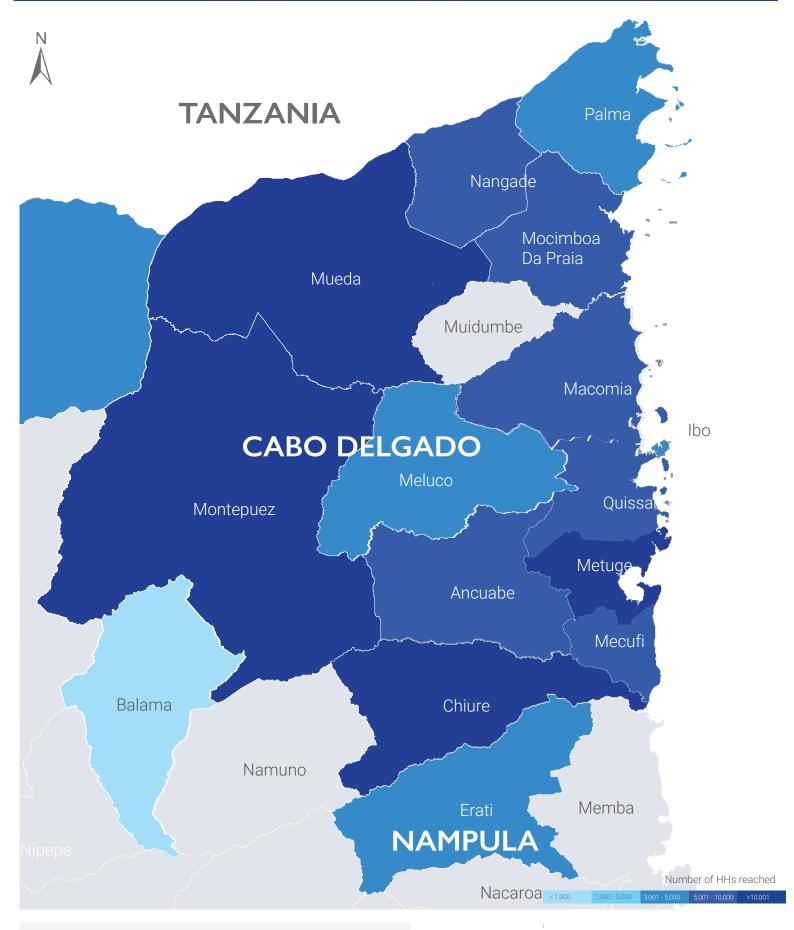




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This map is for illustation purposes, boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by United Nations

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### **Pipeline Analysis**

Since 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Mozambique was published to advocate for the humanitarian needs of the conflict affected populations, Mozambique suffered from three tropical cyclones, Cyclone Chido, Cyclone Dikeledi and Cyclone Jude, within a span of three months. This resulted in widespread destruction in the districts of Mecufi, Metuge, Chiure, and Pemba in Cabo Delgado Province and Erati, Memba, of Mossuril, Ilha de Mozambique, Monapo , Nacala Porto, Angoche and Liupo in Nampula province. A total of 391,900 houses were damaged and destroyed. Several of these areas were hit consecutively by Cyclones Dikeledi and Jude, further worsening the already precarious conditions. The compounded crises significantly increased the vulnerability of affected populations and overwhelmed local response capacities.

Data reported through the Shelter Cluster 5Ws as of 30th April 2025 indicates Shelter Cluster partners reached 52,349 households with Emergency Shelter and NFI kits. Of these 48,334 households were assisted in the cyclone affected districts and 4,015 households were assisted in response to the conflict. During this period, Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline remain critical to the response. A total of 22,902 households (43.7% of 52,349 households) were provided with critical items through the Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline that were replenished in 2024.

With the reduced funding outlook for 2025, humanitarian partners were forced to reprioritize target districts for conflict and cyclone responses in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces and respond to competing needs in the affected provinces, forcing partners to shift stock and distribution capacities – hence only 8% (4,015 HHs) of the response reported in 2025 corresponds conflict related displacements – see table 1.1. Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline is low in critical shelter and NFI items such as tarpaulins (480), kitchen sets (1,352), sleeping mats (1,200), blankets (1,000) and solar lamps (178) and needs to be immediately replenished. Current gap analysis indicates the need to replenish the pipeline with emergency shelter and NFI items for 45,228 Households.

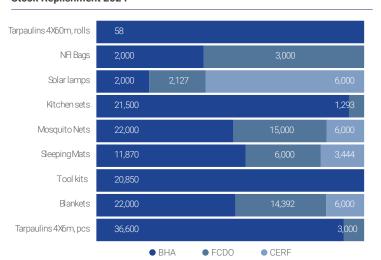
			Rainy Season Contingency 2025-	
	Conflict (HHs)	Cyclone (HHs)	2026 (HHs)	Overall (HHs)
Target	31,400	63,000	33,577	127,977
Reached	4,015	48,334		52,349
Incoming Stock				30,400
Gap	27,385	14,666	33,577	45,228
Voca Con	07%	22%	100%	25%

Table 1.1 - All figures are reflected in number of households

# Reached HHs 52,349 . Gap HHs 45,228 46% 54%

**Gap Analysis** 

# Stcok Replishment 2024



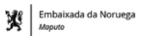
# IOM's NFI Common Pipeline was established with the generous support of:















# Stcok Replishment 2025

NFI Bags	17,000		4,500	10,000	31,500
Solar lamps			5,000		5,000
Kitchen sets	4,500		19,500	10,000	34,000
Mosquito Nets	9,000		26,500	20,000	55,500
Sleeping Mats	9,000		30,500	20,000	59,500
Blankets	9,000		29,000	20,000	58,000
Tarpaulins 4X6m, pcs	4,500		20,000	10,000	34,500
		• BHA	• FCDO	• CERF •	Total Quantities