



WFP Mozambique Country Brief

Highlights

- Unfavorable weather conditions, high temperatures, persistence of pest infestation, continued recovery from the 2015/2016 El Nino drought, are likely to have a negative impact on 2018 harvest and food security.
- WFP food assistance programmes currently ongoing in central and southern provinces support many of the most vulnerable areas primarily through resilience programmes.
- WFP launched its feedback and complaint mechanism with women operators in Gaza and Tete.

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	Jan-June 2018 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Mozambique Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)	167.7 m	89.7 m (53%)	4.7 m
Strategic Outcome 1: Households access nutritious food			
SR: Everyone has Access to food Focus area: Resilience Building	20.5 m	1.7 m (8%)	1.1 m
Strategic Outcome 2: People meet their food and nutrition needs			
SR: Everyone has Access to food Focus area: Provision of cash or food to HHs	58.6 m	31.6 m (54%)	3.1 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Children have access to nutritious food			
SR: Everyone has Access to food Focus area: Home grown school feeding and capacity building to MINEDH	62.2 m	42.9 m (69%)	535,000
Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status			
SR: No one suffer from malnutrition Focus area: Government capacity for stunting	7.9 m	2.8 m (36%)	-
Strategic Outcome 5: Farmers have enhanced livelihoods			
SR: Smallholder productivity and incomes Focus area: Capacity of smallholders' farmers	1.3 m	3.1 m (249%)	-
Strategic Outcome 6: Partners are supported by WFP expertise			
SR: Enhance Global Partnerships Focus area: Provide supply chain to partners	17.2 m	7.5 m (44%)	-

WFP's portfolio of operations was developed in line with government priorities based on needs:

Strategic Outcome 1: WFP will support the preparedness and management capacities of the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and will help the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) strengthen its food security and nutrition analysis. Progress is underway to develop a national Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) programme as part of the National Social Protection Strategy (ENSSB II 2016-2024) in close coordination with the government, the World Bank and UN agencies.

Strategic Outcome 2: WFP is providing food and cash-based transfers to vulnerable households affected by shocks. Communities are consulted to develop local solutions. It also supports treatment for MAM.

Strategic Outcome 3: WFP is working on strengthening the capacity of government bodies responsible for the national home-grown school feeding programme while seeking to make PRONAE (Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar) more nutrition sensitive and gender transformative.

Strategic Outcome 4: WFP is developing operational research products to enhance its contribution to the prevention of chronic malnutrition. This includes Fill the Nutrition Gap (FNG), to be completed in April 2018, which will inform future partnerships and programming decisions.

Strategic Outcome 5: Emphasis on gender aspects will be applied at every stage to improve the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers and their access to markets.

Strategic Outcome 6: WFP supply chain services are being utilised by humanitarian and development partners to strengthen capacity in areas such as food storage, handling and accounting.

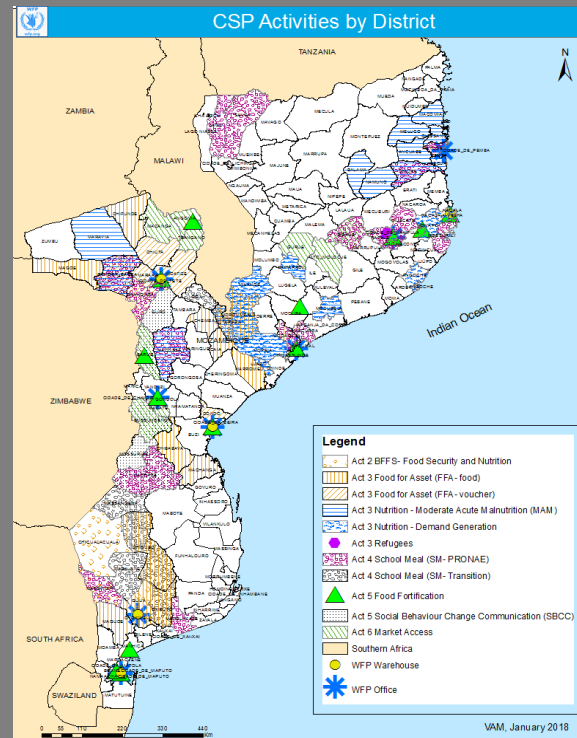
Feedback and Complaint Mechanism and Gender

WFP has a responsibility to reach people in need with food assistance and to ensure that they receive it in a manner which does not expose them to harm and to contribute to their broader protection. To achieve this, WFP Mozambique is implementing a Feedback and Complaint Mechanism (FCM) with a gender approach to overcome existing cultural or social barriers hindering women to express their concerns.

February 2018

Operational Updates

- Food security:** Around 320,000 people will benefit from WFP food assistance and resilience programmes currently ongoing in the central and southern provinces, as well as in many of the most vulnerable areas classified as 3 (Sofala) and 2 (Sofala and Tete) on the Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC) scale. WFP is also supporting government-led assessments and complementing with more in-depth assessments in certain areas. In Nampula and Cabo Delgado, 40,000 people will receive flood recovery assistance.
- Resilience Strategy:** WFP provides food assistance for assets (FFA) support in line with government and SETSAN (Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional) recommendations calling for interventions that address immediate access to food and at the same time create or rehabilitate community assets to restore and diversify assets that benefit communities and help address the root causes of food insecurity. Resource transfers are in the form of food or vouchers, with 12,825 beneficiaries receiving cash-based support in February. The Cash Working Group (CWG), chaired by WFP and World Vision, is planning a joint market assessment to take place in 18 districts.
- Community mobilisation:** WFP is running community mobilisation activities to generate demand for acute malnutrition rehabilitation services from the health system in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces. The activity is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Health Provincial Directorates (DPS), district health authorities (SDSMAS), while complementing the Nutrition Rehabilitation programme, a new service in some of the covered districts.
- Feedback and Complaint Mechanism (FCM):** This system aims to listen and respond to the ideas and concerns of the people WFP assists. In February, two female FCM operators started their work in Tete and Gaza sub-offices to respond to feedback and complaints received locally. The FCM consists of a toll-free number, suggestion boxes at distribution sites, women only focus group discussions and post distribution surveys. The FCM will identify existing barriers for women, men, boys or girls accessing assistance.
- Home-grown school feeding:** Food distributions to children, funded by a debt-swap arrangement commenced with the school start in January, and trainings were conducted with concerned sectoral and school staff to ensure effective management of the activity.



Mozambique is classified as a low-income, food deficit country. It is one of the poorest in the world, with 54 percent of the population living below the national poverty line, 63 percent of rural children in absolute poverty and life expectancy at 47.1 years for men and 51.8 years for women. Recent analysis of the Inform Global Index for 2018 confirms that Mozambique is highly exposed to disasters that can overwhelm national response capacity. According to the World Bank, an average of 122,000 people are affected by floods annually.

Malnutrition is a severe public health concern. Forty-three percent of children under the age of five are stunted (SETSAN 2013). In the northern region, which is more prone to climate shocks, the prevalence of stunting exceeds 50 percent. Wasting stands at 6 percent of children under the age of five and is aggravated by factors such as limited hygienic services and the lack of access to health services and potable water. HIV prevalence is high (13 percent) and associated with acute malnutrition.

WFP has started to shift from direct implementation to supporting the government in taking over and developing zero hunger programmes, while retaining its ability to respond to disasters when government capacities are surpassed.

Population: **28 million**

2016 Human Development Index:
181st out of 188

Income Level: **low income food deficient country**

Chronic malnutrition: **43% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cartier Foundation, DFID, European Union, FEED, Germany (KfW), Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Michael Kors, One United Nations, PEPFAR, Russia, URBAF, USA and the World Bank.

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