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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Mozambique, Republic of (MZ)

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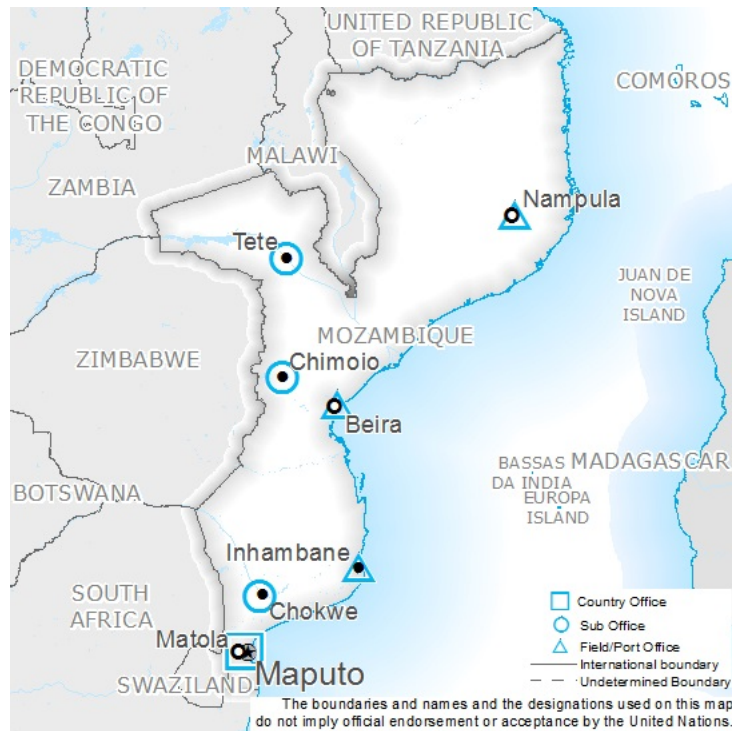
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Located on the southeast coast of Africa, Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975. This was followed by a 16-year-long civil war which ended in 1992. The two decades of peace and stability since have allowed Mozambique to make considerable progress in both social and economic terms. However, since 2013, renewed political disputes have led to a resurgence of armed conflict in parts of central and southern Mozambique. The United Nations Development Programme estimates that 53 percent of the country's 26.4 million population lives below the poverty line. Ranking 180 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index, Mozambique is a low-income and food-deficit country.

The Government's Five Year Plan responds to the Sustainable Development Agenda and prioritizes food and nutrition security. In 2015, the country reached its Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people. Chronic food insecurity currently stands at 24 percent (down from 61 percent in 1997).

Despite the impressive achievement, the future of nearly half of all Mozambican children is compromised by a high level of stunting for children under the age, at 43 percent. Children living in rural areas in the north of the country are the worst affected by food insecurity, nutrition issues and limited access to clean water and sanitation. This is compounded by chronic exposure to weather-related hazards and a high HIV prevalence rate which stands at 11 percent - the eighth highest in the world. The vast majority, 80 percent, of the population cannot afford an adequate diet. The situation is made worse by inflation and a rise in food prices, which in October 2016 recorded a five-year high.

Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, the southern and central regions are prone to droughts, while floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins in coastal areas. Two out of three people live in the coastal areas and are vulnerable to rapid-onset disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Besides damaging lives and disrupting livelihoods, climatic shocks destroy infrastructure and impede on economic growth. The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) measures Mozambique's risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster to be high, at 6/10 and the country's lack of coping capacity is of particular concern, at 6.7/10.

Meanwhile, the country is facing an economic and financial crisis, which impacts the Government's capacity to deliver on social services. In 2016, Mozambique was among the countries in south-eastern Africa severely affected

by the El Niño-induced climate phenomena which resulted in the worst droughts in over three decades. In September 2016, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition's (SETSAN) estimated that some 1.4 million people, particularly in the southern and central provinces, were badly hit and in need of food assistance. Of this, female-headed households and the elderly were more likely to have poor diets compared to male-headed households demonstrating the nexus that exists between gender and food insecurity in the country.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Food and nutrition security are central to Mozambique's development agenda and activities are aligned with various government instruments including the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II). It's broader, long-term strategic vision for the development of the country places access to food as a central priority for the improvement of living conditions and development of human capital.

The government aims to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable members of the population through the National Strategy for Basic Social Protection (ENSSB II) 2016-2024, which guides the interventions of all social protection partners. Through the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), which was developed with support from WFP, the Government provides school meals with the participation of the local communities.

In response to addressing nutrition issues, policies such as the National Multi-sectorial Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition 2011-2020 (PAMRDC), Food Fortification Strategy 2016-2021 led by the National Committee for Food Fortification in Mozambique (CONFAM) encompasses government's response to chronic undernutrition and is aimed at accelerating the reduction of stunting in children under five.

As part of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement of Mozambique, WFP worked closely with the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and is an active member of the SUN UN Network together with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and IFAD.

WFP's support to the government is multi-faceted. Through its Country Programme activities, WFP contributes to the Government's poverty reduction strategy while the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) strengthens the government's capacity to scale-up an emergency response should a shock occur. Specifically, WFP strengthened the capacity of the National Institute for Disaster Management by building emergency preparedness and response capacity in line with the National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters 2006-2016. With WFP's support, the Government launched its food fortification strategy for the next five years which provides a framework to address micronutrient malnutrition in the country.

WFP, as part of the REACH team, supported a multi-country training on the Cost of Hunger hosted by Mozambique's National Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SETSAN). Training was provided to National government representatives and UN focal points from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe by staff from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and facilitators from WFP with support from representatives from the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

In 2016, WFP initiated a comprehensive strategic review of the food security and nutrition situation in the country in the context of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goal to end hunger. The review enabled development partners, including WFP, to better understand the role and type of support required and expected to support the country to reach internationally agreed food and nutrition security goals.

Based on the outcome of the review, WFP started the process of developing a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period 2017 to 2021. The new strategy which forms part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique aims to support the Government in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and in particular, in moving towards the achievement of SDG2. The CSP leverages WFP's strengths and capacities in humanitarian response and recovery, seizing opportunities to apply these capabilities beyond saving lives. The CSP approach provides WFP with flexibility to respond under fluctuating circumstances and to unforeseen emergencies.

WFP's activities are implemented within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and are aligned with national priorities and national sector policies. Since 2007, Mozambique has implemented "Delivering as One" programme through the One UN Fund, which is under the management and leadership of the Government and the UN Resident Coordinator. The approach supports coherent resource mobilization, allocation, and disbursement of new donor resources to under-funded elements of the One UN Programme, including the response to the drought emergency.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP's strategy in Mozambique prioritizes human and social development, market access and disaster risk management. WFP continues the transition from food aid to food assistance by enhancing government programmes to include sustainable national solutions to food insecurity. In 2016, WFP Mozambique commissioned a Zero Hunger Strategic Review which informed the design of a new Country Strategic Plan for the period 2017-2021, based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Zero Hunger Challenge.

In 2016, WFP pursued these objectives through a Country Programme (CP) and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). WFP implemented activities through a Trust Fund designed to provide procurement and logistics services in support of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), which was established by the Government of Mozambique. Through a Trust Fund to accelerate progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1c in Mozambique, WFP is focusing additional support on nutrition activities and strengthening market access. Activities carried out under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot have also been mainstreamed into the Trust Fund. The pilot aims to build the capacity of smallholder farmers to assist them to become more competitive in agricultural markets, with a particular focus on women.

The PRRO is underpinned by the National Five-Year Plan 2015-2019 and the National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Calamities. The plans outline national and local actions for vulnerability reduction, emergency response and annual contingency plans which are prepared in response to forecast climate scenarios.

Country Programme 200286: initiated by WFP in 2012 and extended to June 2017, programme activities aim to support human and social development through improved basic nutrition and scaling up social protection programmes. Specific activities include supporting the home-grown school feeding programme; strengthening social protection and nutrition services; and improving food security information for disaster risk reduction.

PRRO 200355: commenced in 2012 and was extended to March 2017, aims to build a rapid and effective response to emergency needs and to support early recovery from shocks. Furthermore, WFP seeks to enable government entities such as the National Institute for Disaster Management's (INGC) capacity to mitigate disasters and respond to emergencies.

In 2016, following the El-Nino induced drought that hit southern Africa, WFP through its Country Programme (CP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), responded through a combination of Food Assistance for Assets activities, general food distributions, emergency school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, while donors were supportive of WFP's emergency response to the drought, the development activities remained underfunded, WFP was unable to implement its activities fully. WFP calibrated its activities according to priority programme needs in the face of past resource constraints. In the wake of funding challenges, WFP was required to prioritize school feeding and social protection activities (to which confirmed contributions were directed) compromising equally important nutrition and risk reduction efforts in the country. Donor support for the drought response allowed WFP to scale up its response to the worst affected people as well as provide nutrition rehabilitation.

WFP's advance financing mechanism was critical to minimize delays between negotiation and a contribution's confirmation enabling WFP to procure commodities in a timely manner.

In 2016, two budget revisions were conducted for each of the two projects, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and the Country Programme (CP).

- Mozambique PRRO 200355 BR No.07 would be used towards increasing the number of people assisted in line with the increased response requirements.
- Mozambique PRRO 200355 BR No.08 approved in December sought to extend activities until March 2017 in order to meet the needs of people affected by the drought at the height of the lean season.
- Mozambique Country Programme & Project No.200286 BR 08 facilitated the Country Programme's response to increased needs arising from the 2015/16 El Niño induced drought under the food for assets activities.
- Mozambique Country Programme & Project No.200286 BR 09 was prepared in December 2016 in order to extend the CP activities by an additional six months until the approval of the 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan for Mozambique.

Achievements at Country Level

The 2015-2016 harvest was insufficient to cover the country's full cereal needs due to unprecedented El Niño-related drought and weather-related stress that triggered a second shock year of food insecurity for poor and vulnerable Mozambicans. A government-led food security and nutrition assessment projected that up to 2.3 million people would be in need of food assistance from October 2016 to March 2017, which reflected a substantial increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance compared to the previous quarters' projections.

WFP's response to the drought started in September 2015 but the increase in food insecurity across most of the country led to the emergency response being largely expanded to more districts. By December 2016, WFP had scaled-up its reach to approximately 630,000 acutely food insecure people in 33 of the worst affected districts. As part of its response strategy to the drought, WFP provided various kinds of assistance through the PRRO, such as food for people building and restoring community assets, general food distribution, emergency school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children, and pregnant and lactating women.

At the request of the Government, WFP provided emergency school meals in Gaza and Inhambane, where food insecurity levels had reached alarming levels resulting in children dropping out of school with incidental dropout rates in schools visited of up to 50 percent. Approximately 365 schools across 11 districts in the two provinces participated in the activity. Approximately, 51 percent of children who had dropped out of school returned to WFP assisted primary schools during the period that school feeding activities were in place.

Between September and December 2016, WFP provided nutrition rehabilitation to some 5,785 pregnant and lactating women with signs of moderate acute malnutrition in Tete, Sofala and Gaza provinces. Whilst recovery rate results were not immediately available in view of the short duration of the assistance period, anecdotal information showed that most beneficiaries assisted recovered fully. In addition, WFP trained 120 health staff on treatment of rehabilitation of acute malnutrition. As part of its efforts to contribute to improved health infrastructure, WFP provided 7,500 beneficiary cards, 200 registry books for the implementation of the Protocol of Nutrition Rehabilitation and 1,100 MUAC tapes for adults.

Within the framework of the Country Programme, WFP provided technical and policy support to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to design and transition towards a nationally owned, funded and managed home-grown school feeding programme and assisted more than 100,000 beneficiaries in 230 schools through its

regular school feeding programme.

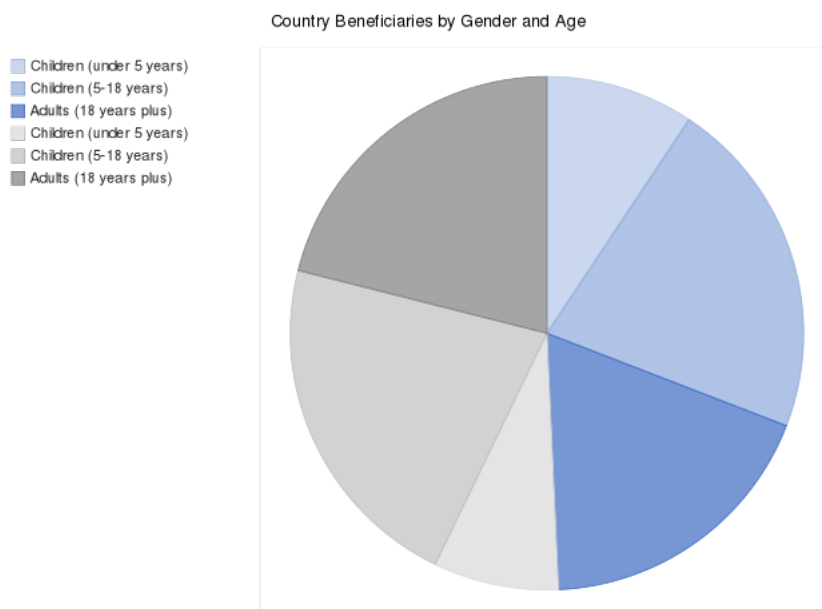
Under a Trust Fund for Service Provision, WFP supported the procurement and supply chain management of Specialized Nutritious Foods for PLHIV/TB under PEPFAR/USAID funding to ensure malnutrition rehabilitation and adherence to ARV/DOTS treatment.

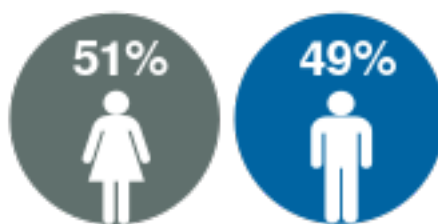
As part of efforts to fight malnutrition levels in the country, WFP under the MDG1.c Trust Fund project, supported the Government to design and launch its National Food Fortification Strategy for the next five years. Mass fortification of staple foods will prove crucial in addressing malnutrition in Mozambique and it is hoped that the diet of millions of Mozambicans, especially the most vulnerable groups, will be enriched.

Also, WFP supported 14 Farmers' Organizations to draft agreements with national NGOs who will provide a package of training regarding post-harvest management (including the cost-sharing capacities of construction of storage facilities) and financial literacy to women farmers.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	88,163	74,562	162,725
Children (5-18 years)	203,314	205,547	408,861
Adults (18 years plus)	173,867	198,900	372,767
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	465,344	479,009	944,353





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,989	96	579	83	27	4,775
Single Country PRRO	14,893	105	1,873	136	13	17,020
Total Food Distributed in 2016	18,882	201	2,451	219	40	21,794



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	112,728	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	112,728	-	-

Supply Chain

In 2016, due to poor or failed regional harvests, WFPs supply chain was faced with significant challenges which affected the speed of the humanitarian response in Mozambique. WFP purchased a significant portion of its food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which was useful in reducing costs. In April, in the wake of increased needs arising from the drought, the facility helped to reduce the lead-time from contribution confirmation to delivery, as suppliers had readied the commodity in advance for WFP to uplift.

As demand for both commercial and humanitarian cargo increased, WFP streamlined its supply chain set up to include three strategic hubs, at Maputo, Beira and Nacala in an effort to reduce port congestion. The strategic hubs were responsible for receiving and handling all regional and international consignments prior to onward transmission to areas of operation resulting in an efficient response.

WFP continued to promote local procurement of food commodities such as maize meal, pulses, oil and salt where possible. This allowed WFP to reach more people in a relatively short period of time. Local purchases also helped WFP to eliminate breaks in the supply chain.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	171	-	171
Iodised Salt	36	-	36
Maize	120	-	120
Maize Meal	3,469	-	3,469
Peas	1,011	-	1,011
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	384	384
Vegetable Oil	1,196	-	1,196
Total	6,004	384	6,388
Percentage	94.0%	6.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	794
Corn Soya Blend	771
Maize	15,195
Peas	717
Vegetable Oil	120
Total	17,597

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An Operation Evaluation of the PRRO took place in 2014 and for the Country Programme in 2015. While many recommendations were implemented since then and some recommendations fed into the design of a new 2017 – 2021 Country Strategic Plan that will start in July 2017, others, such as strengthening capacity development activities and implementing a national school feeding costing assessment (including a cost-benefit analysis), were implemented during the course of 2016.

The 2015 Operation Evaluation recommended that WFP strengthen programme activity linkages. In 2016, in an effort to enhance complementarity, WFP connected Food For Asset participants who had registered surplus commodities to the Home Grown School Feeding activities where they could sell their produce.

Also, due to high turnover in the education sector and with government staff subject to rotation over time across regions, there is need for sustained support to school managers, school feeding committees, teachers, parents, and suppliers in order to lay a strong foundation for successful local procurement strategies for school meals activities.

Parental participation in the school committees contributes to the overall success of the activities. In schools with strong parental participation, transparency and accountability in procurement and overall programme implementation and effectiveness were enhanced.

In Changara and Massingir districts, school feeding market activities helped bring smallholder farmers together and triggered them to form their own farmer associations.

In the context of Mozambique's high vulnerability to the effects of climate change and degree of readiness, the 2014 Operation Evaluation established that WFP's support to the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and Mozambique's National Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SETSAN) was highly relevant and that it had the potential to be a strong enabler for nationally-owned hunger solutions. In response, WFP continued to work with other UN agencies and partners to strengthen both INGC and SETSAN core capacity at the national and provincial levels. INGC is able to coordinate the emergency response, while SETSAN collects information that acts as a basis for relief and subsequent early recovery programming in Mozambique.

In an effort to improve the quality and transparency of WFP interventions, WFP is planning to establish a formal beneficiary feedback mechanism. WFP has defined the approach and implementation strategy and the service provider has been identified. The pilot phase of the implementation is planned to start in the second quarter of 2017.

Innovations

mVAM: To strengthen early warning and context monitoring to capture the full magnitude of the El Niño drought and its impact on households' livelihoods, in June 2016 WFP piloted the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (m-VAM) initiative, a remote phone-based data collection for real-time food security and market price monitoring. Market data is collected from traders via live calls placed by in-house operators. Survey traders are asked a short series of questions on prices of basic food commodities, food availability, and their perception on the food security situation in their community. Data is captured using Open Data Kit (ODK), an open-source set of tools which helps organizations to author, field, and manage mobile data collection solutions.

Feedback Mechanism: In an effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of its activities and accountability to beneficiaries, WFP started the process to establish a formal Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism using a mobile phone platform. In 2016, WFP defined the implementation strategy and identified a potential service provider. The service, which will be rolled out in 2017, will help capture protection, fraud, diversion or food quality issues in a secure and timely manner and give voice to the primary stakeholders.

Mobile phone surveys: were used to collect weekly price data and information on general food availability. The survey focused on the prices of basic foods such as maize grain, maize meal, rice and cooking oil. An open-ended questionnaire was included to gauge traders' perception of the food security situation in their respective areas. Responses were analyzed by calculating the word frequencies and a word cloud representing the most frequently mentioned topics is then produced. Although phone surveys contain inherent response biases which may result in over-reporting on patterns and trends rather than precise estimates, use of innovative mechanisms proved useful especially as WFP field staff and capacity had reduced following a Staff Review Exercise conducted in 2015.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355 is designed to provide food assistance to populations that become food insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks. The project is structured around two objectives: (i) to save and protect the lives and livelihoods of food-insecure populations affected by natural disasters and population movements, through relief and early recovery assistance and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to effectively manage emergency response in a coordinated, timely and predictable approach.

WFP responds with the provision of relief food assistance to the most vulnerable victims upon request from the Government. As appropriate, this is followed by Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities to facilitate recovery of the worst-affected communities which seek to rehabilitate productive community assets such as small irrigation schemes and water channels.

The 2015-2016 harvest was insufficient to cover full cereal needs due to an unprecedented El Niño-related drought and weather-related stress that triggered a second shock year of food insecurity for poor and vulnerable people. A budget revision was undertaken to better reflect the needs arising from the El Niño-induced drought. The revision incorporated Emergency School Feeding (ESF) activities and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to the project. The revision also allowed WFP to increase the number of people assisted through Food Assistance for Assets and General Food Distributions.

PRRO activities also target refugees and asylum seekers. For more than two decades, the Government of Mozambique has provided a safe haven for asylum seekers and refugees from conflict-stricken countries in the region. Currently, Mozambique hosted asylum-seekers, the majority of whom originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda and Somalia. Of these, more than 11,000 live in Maratane camp, the country's only refugee camp, which is located in the northern province of Nampula. The camp registers an average of 120 to 150 new arrivals per month, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, a figure that may increase with ongoing unrest in the Great Lakes region.

The PRRO is aligned to the National Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PRSP) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique 2017-2020 and its activities contribute directly towards WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,921,442
Direct Support Costs	10,030,703
Food and Related Costs	62,988,949
Indirect Support Costs	5,245,877
Total	80,186,971

Project Activities

In the context of the El Niño induced drought, WFP embarked on a response programme aimed at assisting beneficiaries in safeguarding their livelihoods and remaining assets while strengthening their ability to withstand future shocks through a combined approach of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and unconditional General Food Distributions (GFD).

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and General Food Distributions (GFD)

From May 2016, community members were given food assistance while they worked on projects such as small irrigation schemes and water harvesting to help them earn an income which will allow them to better withstand future shocks. FFA activities involved families with at least one labour-endowed member while families without labour capacity and not enrolled in any of the government social assistance programmes received GFD.

In view of the particularly challenging 2015/16 agricultural season, the National Institute for Social Action requested WFP to include the worst affected amongst the vulnerable groups in GFD, such as children, the handicapped and elderly living with more than three orphans. The beneficiary selection process was conducted using a community participatory approach with the involvement of district and local authorities and community committees. Geographic targeting of districts to be assisted was based on four factors: (1) the Government's Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition (SETSAN) assessment reports and (2) respective Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) ranking, (3) the geographical coverage of other Food Security actors and (4) WFP presence.

Emergency School Feeding (ESF)

WFP also implemented a shock-responsive school feeding activities which targeted primary school children only. As the drought situation deteriorated further, assistance was expanded to include secondary school students. WFP assisted more than 84,000 school children in 365 schools in 11 districts in Gaza and Inhambane provinces. Building on past school feeding experience, WFP provided on-site hot meals using existing non-food items and equipment. WFP procured maize meal, beans, oil and salt locally and regionally where prices and lead times were favourable. Geographical targeting was based on SETSAN food security prevalence rates.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

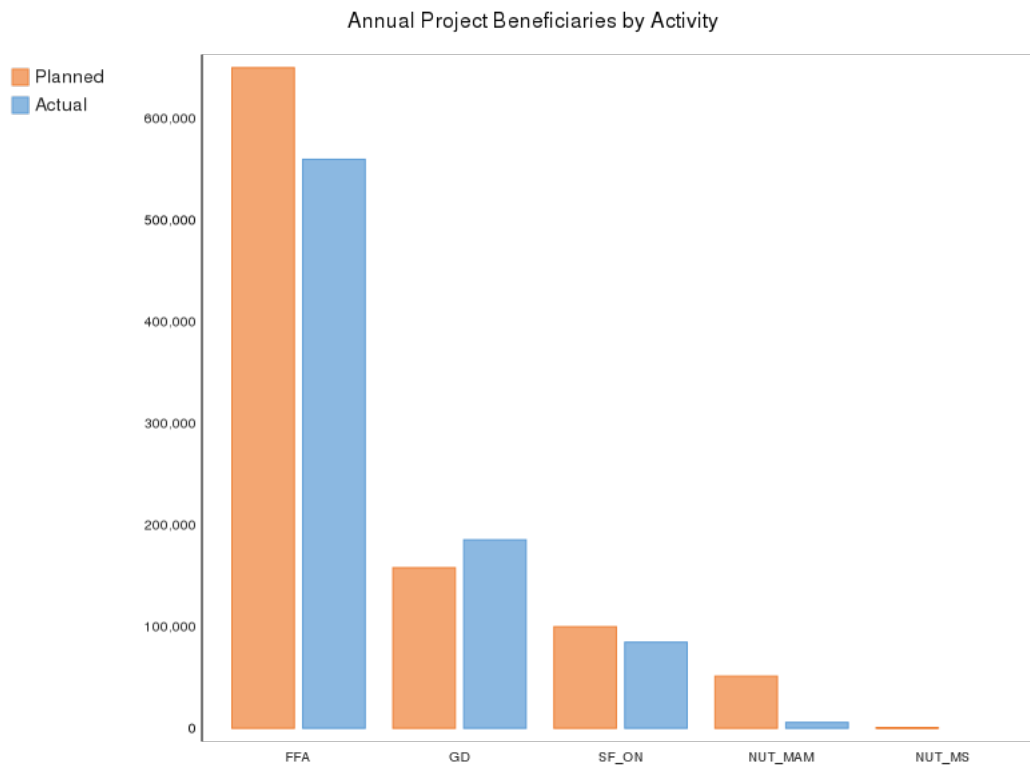
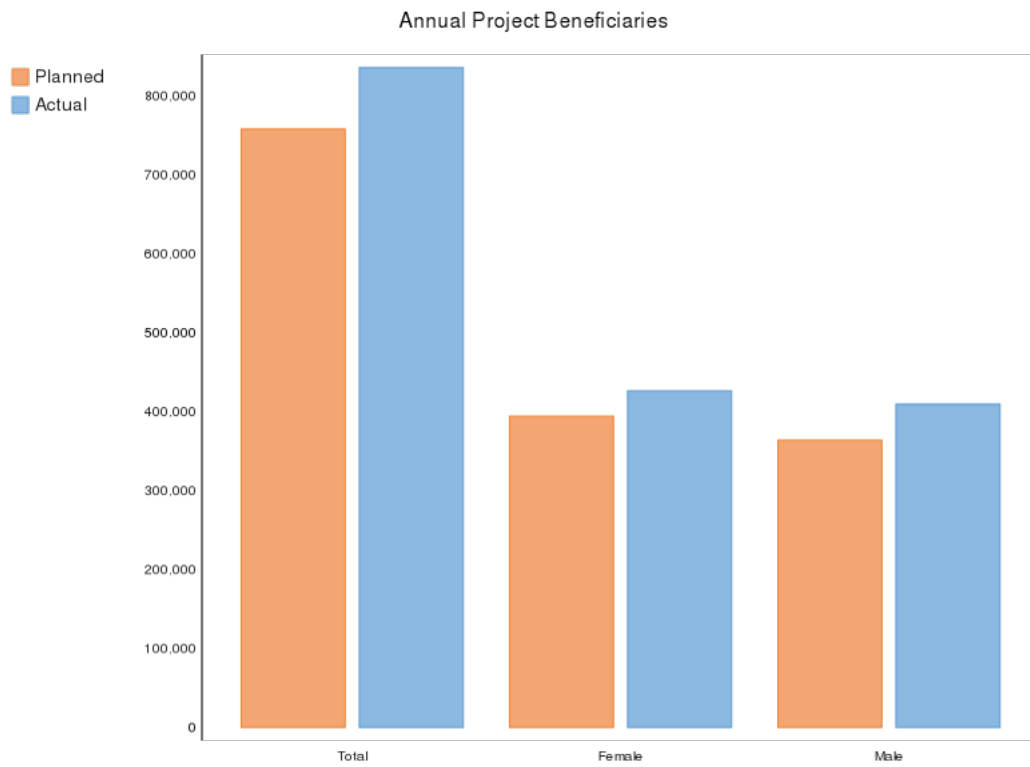
Although WFP was unable to provide micronutrient supplementation due to funding challenges, from October to December, thanks in part to the Central Emergency Fund, WFP was able to provide nutrition rehabilitation to 5,785 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) with signs of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Tete, Sofala and Gaza provinces. While recovery rates were not immediately available in view of the short duration of the assistance period, anecdotal information showed that most beneficiaries assisted recovered fully. As part of its efforts to contribute to improved health infrastructure, WFP provided 7,500 beneficiary cards, 200 registry books for the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Protocol and 1,100 Mid Upper-Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes for adults. As well as trained 120 government health staff in treatment and rehabilitation of acute malnutrition.

Refugee Assistance

In coordination with UNHCR, WFP provided monthly relief food assistance to 9,561 refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane camp in Nampula province. Famine and conflict in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa have resulted in large displacement of people, some of whom claim refugee status or political asylum in Mozambique. The majority of refugees are partially reliant on WFP assistance to meet their basic food needs.

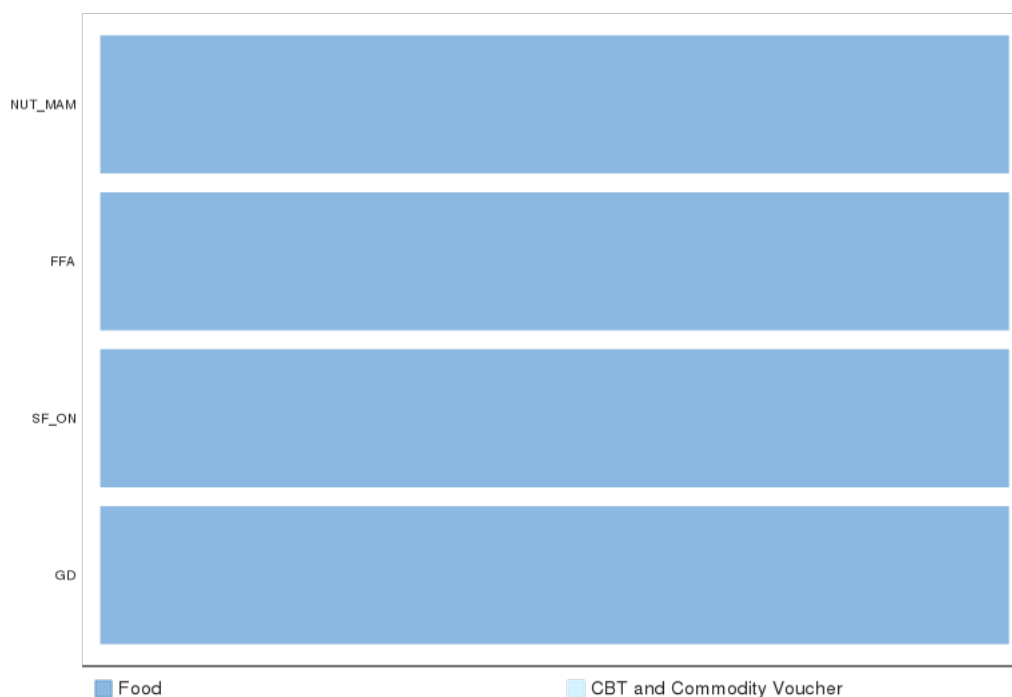
Cash-Based Transfers (CBT)

Despite efforts to use Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) in some of its activities, WFP was unable to start the CBTs under the drought response as planned. The results of the WFP market assessment conducted in June 2016, indicated that the market situation and conditions in Gaza and Tete Provinces, where the pilot was planned were not fully conducive for WFP to start CBT in 2016, particularly in the rural communities, where the need for direct food assistance seemed to be much higher given the severity of the lean season. Factors such as distances from the market, weak financial capacity of the local traders, poor availability of food in the markets and exceptionally high maize prices, also affected the roll-out of CBTs. However, the same assessment, recommended the implementation of a pilot market based activity, starting from the first quarter of 2017, in rural communities close to urban settings with well-developed markets of Tete Province.



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
GD: General Distribution (GD)
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NUT_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	1,177	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,242	57	4.6%
Iodised Salt	44	13	28.8%
Maize	24,723	13,066	52.8%
Maize Meal	3,525	922	26.1%
Micronutrition Powder	0	-	-
Peas	4,250	696	16.4%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	184	-	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	905	-
Vegetable Oil	270	105	38.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	79	-
Total	34,239	17,020	49.7%

Operational Partnerships

In Mozambique, WFP operates in partnership with a range of government departments and UN agencies, as well as with national and international NGOs. In 2016, more than 60 percent of the operational partnership agreements were signed with national NGOs to align WFP with the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit on aid being locally driven. The remaining partnerships were with international NGOs and Government institutions.

WFP supports the Government by providing technical and operational support in key areas of emergency assistance (emergency preparedness and response, early warning systems and food security monitoring) identified through the annual simulation exercises such as contingency and operational planning. At the national level, WFP works closely with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and Mozambique's Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN).

In 2016, WFP continued to work in partnership with provincial and district governments and national and international organizations to implement relief and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. Partners complemented WFP activities through the provision of technical expertise and non-food items and participated in project identification, design and implementation to ensure community mobilization and active participation.

In coordination with UNHCR, WFP continued to provide food assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane camp. A joint programme between WFP, UNHCR, UN Habitat and FAO was developed to enhance livelihood activities and self-reliance for the refugees in Maratane camp. This is expected to provide lessons for sustainable solutions to protracted refugee situations such as the one in Maratane.

The Resident Coordinator's office coordinates the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG). In 2016, under the leadership of the RC, WFP continued to co-chair the HCTWG together with UNICEF. The HCTWG is composed of all UN agencies, including FAO, UNDP, IOM, WHO and UN Habitat, and national and international NGOs working in humanitarian assistance, including World Vision International and Conselho Cristão de Moçambique. Through the Humanitarian HCTWG, WFP supports emergency coordination and provides leadership to the Food Security Cluster (FSC) in emergency preparedness and response. WFP and FAO co-led the Food Security Cluster in order to coordinate food security related planning and implementation amongst cluster members.

Performance Monitoring

In 2016, WFP enhanced its monitoring mechanisms to align with recommendations from the 2015 Operational Evaluation and the WFP Regional Bureau oversight missions. As a result, compliance to the WFP Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) has improved significantly.

WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems performed an independent function of quality assurance at the programme level. WFP utilised the M&E systems including the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) expertise to track results beyond the output level. In addition to assessments and baselines, VAM conducted food security monitoring. Data was collected on the proposed outcome indicators to provide an evidence base for attributing any changes to food security status (pre and post-shock) to WFP activities. Monitoring was jointly conducted by WFP, Government and cooperating partners where applicable.

WFP conducted monitoring on distribution sites, rations, food prices, food security outcomes (FSOM) and post-distribution. This helped to generate evidence on the effectiveness of programme components such as community targeting and selection of households. The number of WFP field monitors increased with the scale-up of the emergency response. Process monitoring also allowed WFP to track changes over time and to report on the success of the programme.

Mobile phones were used to collect weekly price data and information on general food availability. The survey focused on the prices of basic foods such as maize grain, maize meal, rice and cooking oil. An open-ended questionnaire was included to gauge traders' perception of the food security situation in their respective areas. Responses were analysed by calculating the word frequencies and a word cloud representing the most frequently mentioned topics is then produced. Although phone surveys contain inherent response biases which may result in over-reporting on patterns and trends rather than precise estimates, use of innovative mechanisms proved useful especially as WFP field staff and capacity had reduced following a Staff Review Exercise conducted in 2015.

In line with the reduced capacity, process monitoring was combined with the FSOM activities which were carried out twice in 2016 in October and December. Data was collected using tablets and Open Data Kit (ODK) technology in order to access real time distribution and post-distribution data.

Results/Outcomes

In June 2016, due to the effects of the drought in Mozambique and in neighbouring Southern African countries, the operation was categorized as a WFP Level 3 (L3) Emergency Response requiring additional corporate capacity and augmentation. Notwithstanding resourcing constraints that threatened to affect WFP's ability to mount an effective response, WFP was able to reach food insecure communities at a critical time of increased needs. WFP's assistance was effective in sustaining lives and livelihoods in Mozambique during the peak of the lean season period.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and General Food Distributions (GFD)

WFP conducted two rounds of Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in October and December 2016. Data is presented looking at developments between late 2015 (previous follow-up) and October 2016, roughly the period prior to the declaration of the L3 ("all assisted districts"), and further developments between October and December 2016 ("L3 assisted districts").

The Household Food Consumption score (FCS) is calculated using a household's frequency of consumption of different food groups. FCS is a proxy indicator of food access of the household and comprised of three profiles or thresholds, namely poor (score of 0-21), borderline (21.5-35) and acceptable (>35). A high proportion of the population with poor FCS indicates poor food intake while a low number denotes good food intake. The number of households (HH) with poor FCS significantly increased at the beginning of the emergency from 13 percent in late 2015 to 33 percent in mid-2016, particularly for women-headed households which increased from 16 to 41 percent during the same period. However, by December 2016, the FCS improved thanks to WFP assistance with only 25 percent of HH experiencing poor food consumption; the improvement was most noticeable for women-headed HH.

The Diet Diversity Score (DDS) estimates the quality of a diet by measuring the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. Dietary diversity complements the FCS to provide a complete picture of the household diet. Several NGOs grouped under the Humanitarian Consortium of Mozambique and the COSACA Consortium, provided emergency assistance. However, DDS was only assessed in areas targeted by WFP. The DDS deteriorated during the early phase of the emergency, but improved with the scale up of WFP emergency assistance. Although still below the target, this indicates that the quality of the diet of drought affected people was improved.

Using the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), WFP measured the coping strategies of families with reduced access to food by looking at practices such as skipping meals or reducing meal portions. The indicator assesses changes in the consumption patterns of a given household and is calculated using standard food consumption-based strategies and severity weighting. The CSI increased throughout the emergency period, from 13 percent in late 2015 to 25 percent at the end of 2016. This suggests that families used additional coping strategies to increase their access to food, particularly as they entered the lean season from October onwards, despite an improvement in their overall food consumption (FCS).

The Community Asset Score (CAS) is a measure of the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and therefore the households therein, to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. The CAS saw a slight decrease between October and December 2016 from 55 to 47 percent. This may be due to the relatively short duration of FFA activities at that time, which did not yet allow for full rehabilitation of community assets in the face of the worsening drought.

Emergency School Feeding (ESF)

An Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme was carried out in eleven districts under the L3 emergency response. Performance of ESF was assessed through two indicators, namely retention rate (the percentage of students completing the school year and not dropping out) and enrolment (average annual rate of change in the number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools). The retention rate at assisted primary schools decreased slightly compared to the previous year, although it remained well above the target. It is also worth noting that more than half the school children who had previously dropped out of primary schools re-enrolled following the introduction of emergency school meals. There was an increase in retention rates at the secondary schools that were assisted.

The enrolment rate at primary schools was below the target, while it was higher at secondary schools. In both cases, enrolment of girls was significantly higher than that of boys. However, it must be considered that the ESF started in October 2016 and therefore functioned during the last months of the academic year. The ESF indicator for the average annual rate of change in enrolment was calculated using enrolment data from the 2015 and 2016 school years and can therefore be considered as a base value. As ESF started only in late 2016, it was not possible to collect the follow-up data as the indicators are calculated on a year by year basis. The next follow-up will only be available in 2017, comparing the change in enrolment between 2016 and 2017 school years.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

WFP provided nutrition rehabilitation support to Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) from late October until December. WFP did not provide MAM treatment to children in 2016, but continued the preparation for an upscale of activities in 2017 targeting both PLW and children. Baseline data for MAM treatment were not available in 2016. This is due to the fact that the Protocol for Nutrition Rehabilitation (PRN) for adults was only recently endorsed, in 2015, and MAM performance treatment indicators were not formally included in the Ministry of Health's overall monitoring and evaluation system (SISVAN). The duration of MAM treatment of PLW in 2016 was not sufficient to demonstrate results regarding recovery from MAM. Similarly, there is no data for the previous year follow-up since MAM treatment was only introduced in the PRRO in 2016 due to the drought. Performance outcome data will be available from 2017.

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Development

WFP had planned to conduct a workshop on national emergency preparedness and response capacity with National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) in late 2016. This was postponed due to the unavailability of government partners and is now scheduled for early 2017; hence there is no Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI) value reported for 2016. The workshop will be led by INGC and will involve WFP and many other partners supporting INGC and district governments in emergency preparedness and response activities. The workshop will provide an opportunity to gain a better overview of the support received and of any capacity and assistance gaps, as well as to enhance better coordination and reduce any overlap among partner interventions. The EPCI will be reported in 2017. However, continuous investment in government capacity by WFP over the years has led to INGC showing increased preparedness and response capabilities in dealing with small and medium-scale emergencies, and is now requiring support from humanitarian partners for large-scale emergencies only.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with WFP's Gender Policy (2015 – 2020), the country office continued to create an environment that fosters gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP recognizes protection concerns unique to women, men, girls, and boys, as well as capitalizing on women's vital role in promoting lasting durable sustainable solutions to food insecurity and under nutrition. As a result, WFP mainstreamed gender across its programmes. As the primary ration card holders, women were ensured direct access to food with 68 percent of the beneficiary household cards being issued in the names of women.

WFP continued sensitisation sessions on gender throughout the year for the beneficiaries to highlight the importance of gender equality. Efforts were made to ensure that the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes took into account the gender impact of work and its effect on women, men and the elderly, with increased numbers of women taking part in all aspects of the operation to ensure equitable access and representation throughout the project implementation.

WFP also promoted both men and women's equal access to and participation in its activities. The food and project management committees were required to ensure above 50 percent of women in leadership positions to achieve gender parity in leadership positions. Although the number of women leading the community committees has decreased from 52 percent in 2015 to 40 percent in 2016, the committees membership was composed of at least 60 percent of women. In the wake of the drought, WFP expanded assistance to many new areas, where more sustained and longer-term efforts will be required to ensure women are empowered to assume the leadership position in the committees. It was noted that most activities were implemented in predominantly patriarchal regions in the central and southern parts of the country, such as Sofala, Gorongosa, Maringue, Cheringoma, Nhamatanda, Zambezia and Inhassunge. In 2017, WFP plans to engage a Gender Specialist with the aim to strengthen women's full participation.

According to the 2016 data, the number of households where men and women jointly took decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food decreased sharply. This may be explained by the fact that male family members may have returned home either from farms or urban areas due to the extended duration of the drought. Culturally, when there are more men present in the household, decision-making on the use of cash, food, and the voucher is often deferred to them. A confirmation of this trend and validation of the analysis will be undertaken in 2017.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP pursued a principled humanitarian approach to carry out its operation. WFP staff, along with cooperating partners staff and local authorities, briefed beneficiaries on programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation prior to starting any activity. This helped raise awareness among beneficiaries of their obligations and entitlements. In 2016, half the people targeted said they were fully informed about the programme activities.

WFP conducted regular field monitoring visits to keep beneficiaries informed and to collect beneficiary feedback. Cooperating partners also ensured day to day communication with beneficiaries. The food distribution sites were selected considering women's concerns by ensuring that the distribution sites were located as close as possible to their areas of residence with distributions conducted during the daytime. In order to safeguard beneficiaries' dignity, prior to the distributions, sensitisation sessions were conducted to clarify beneficiary rights and to address questions.

As the security situation in central provinces of the country deteriorated, the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) provided the UN agencies including WFP with security guidelines and security advice to ensure safe implementation of activities. This helped to ensure minimum disruptions to activities except in Sofala and Tete, where isolated security cases and events were registered in some districts covered by WFP. Due to the security concerns, food distributions were conducted following security assessment to ensure the safety of the beneficiaries.

WFP's implemented its activities in partnership with local authorities to ensure a safe working environment and an effective community mobilization mechanism. To better track issues concerning protection, including fraud and diversion as well as to minimize risks associated with its activities, WFP will launch an Incident Management Protocol for Investigating and Reporting Incidents of Interference in 2017.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Women in Magude district, Maputo carry a bag of maize provided by WFP as part of the response to the El Nino induced drought.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	363,840	394,160	758,000	409,552	426,270	835,822	112.6%	108.1%	110.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	71,252	73,526	144,778	86,925	72,717	159,642	122.0%	98.9%	110.3%
Children (5-18 years)	136,440	142,504	278,944	150,448	157,135	307,583	110.3%	110.3%	110.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	156,148	178,130	334,278	172,179	196,418	368,597	110.3%	110.3%	110.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	3,840	4,160	8,000	4,589	4,972	9,561	119.5%	119.5%	119.5%
Residents	360,000	390,000	750,000	396,605	429,656	826,261	110.2%	110.2%	110.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	158,000	-	158,000	185,474	-	185,474	117.4%	-	117.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	100,000	-	100,000	84,753	-	84,753	84.8%	-	84.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	650,000	-	650,000	559,810	-	559,810	86.1%	-	86.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	51,300	-	51,300	5,785	-	5,785	11.3%	-	11.3%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	580	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	38,000	-	38,000	37,095	-	37,095	97.6%	-	97.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	100,000	-	100,000	84,753	-	84,753	84.8%	-	84.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	130,000	-	130,000	111,962	-	111,962	86.1%	-	86.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	51,300	-	51,300	5,785	-	5,785	11.3%	-	11.3%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	580	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	18,240	19,760	38,000	17,806	19,289	37,095	97.6%	97.6%	97.6%
Total participants	18,240	19,760	38,000	17,806	19,289	37,095	97.6%	97.6%	97.6%
Total beneficiaries	77,420	80,580	158,000	90,882	94,592	185,474	117.4%	117.4%	117.4%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	51,410	45,590	97,000	40,524	35,936	76,460	78.8%	78.8%	78.8%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	2,180	1,934	4,114	-	-	-
Activity supporters	1,500	1,500	3,000	2,089	2,090	4,179	139.3%	139.3%	139.3%
Total participants	52,910	47,090	100,000	44,793	39,960	84,753	84.7%	84.9%	84.8%
Total beneficiaries	52,910	47,090	100,000	44,793	39,960	84,753	84.7%	84.9%	84.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in asset-creation activities	62,400	67,600	130,000	53,742	58,220	111,962	86.1%	86.1%	86.1%
Total participants	62,400	67,600	130,000	53,742	58,220	111,962	86.1%	86.1%	86.1%
Total beneficiaries	318,500	331,500	650,000	274,307	285,503	559,810	86.1%	86.1%	86.1%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	7,650	7,650	15,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	7,650	7,650	15,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,700	20,700	-	5,785	5,785	-	27.9%	27.9%
Total beneficiaries	15,300	36,000	51,300	-	5,785	5,785	-	16.1%	11.3%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	290	290	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	290	290	580	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, Baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<4.00	20.00	13.30	33.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2014.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2012.07, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<20.00	21.00	15.90	41.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2012.07, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<20.00	21.00	12.00	29.90
Diet Diversity Score				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2014.09, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.52	4.52	3.57
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2014.09, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.25	4.41	3.31
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2014.09, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.60	4.57	3.68
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.09, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<9.00	9.00	13.25	18.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<4.00	33.10	-	24.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<20.00	41.00	-	25.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<20.00	29.90	-	24.10
Diet Diversity Score				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP survey, Baseline</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	3.57	-	3.79

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring	>5.00	3.31	-	3.56
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring	>5.00	3.68	-	3.87
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring	<9.00	18.40	-	24.98
Project-specific				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12	>90.00	-	-	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINEDH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=70.00	94.60	-	93.30
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINEDH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=70.00	95.70	-	94.30
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINEDH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=70.00	94.40	-	92.00
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINEDH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=70.00	92.90	-	93.20
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINEDH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=70.00	92.90	-	92.60
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINEDH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=70.00	92.80	-	93.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=6.00	2.98	-	-
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=6.00	3.91	-	-
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=6.00	2.80	-	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=6.00	6.40	-	-
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=6.00	8.50	-	-
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINEDH Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, MINEDH	=6.00	3.50	-	-
CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored				
ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey	=50.00	55.00	-	46.50
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly cooperating partner reports	>75.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly cooperating partner reports	<3.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12	<15.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly cooperating partner reports	<15.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	3	1	33.3%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	21	13	61.9%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	10,000	10	0.1%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	30	26	85.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	3	3	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared of garbage	Ha	44	29	66.6%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	163	56	34.2%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	37	27	72.6%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	210	117	55.4%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	12	10	83.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	500	325	64.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	1,912	655	34.3%
Linear meters (mL) of small dikes rehabilitated	Linear Meter	2	2	100.0%
Metres of live hedge used for school fencing	meter	5	-	-
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	50,134	26,082	52.0%
Number of Local Goats houses constructed	unit	10	8	80.0%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	30	35	116.7%
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	14	-	-
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	22	18	81.8%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	53	224	422.6%
Number of community gardens established	garden	1	-	-
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	30	-	-
Number of culverts and drainage controls built	item	8	8	100.0%
Number of culverts and drainage controls repaired	item	5	5	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	28	28	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	8	8	100.0%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	12	12	100.0%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	7	-	-
Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	69	40	58.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	40	-	-
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	2,425	768	31.7%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	34	29	85.3%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	60	-	-
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	50	-	-
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	20	16	80.0%
Number of tanks constructed	unit	47	10	21.3%
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	19	5	26.3%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	16	15	93.8%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	14	14	100.0%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	225,000	161,975	72.0%
Volume of water harvesting system constructed	m3	23	23	100.0%
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	7	7	100.0%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	30	30	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of roof catchments constructed and installed with 10,000 ltrs plastic tank	unit	7	7	100.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	93	65	69.9%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	107	72	66.8%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	369	368	99.7%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	45	45	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	42.80	44.40	4.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	42.80	44.40	4.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	41.80	36.70	56.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	41.80	36.70	56.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.10, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	15.40	18.90	40.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	15.40	18.90	40.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	52.00	-	40.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	52.00	-	40.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	60.00	-	32.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	60.00	-	32.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	30.00	-	49.60
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	30.00	-	49.60
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.20
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.20
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	-	51.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	-	51.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.20
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.20
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	70.00	-	50.20
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	70.00	-	50.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.18
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.18

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>6,000,000.00	0.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>4,000,000.00	0.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2,000,000.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=7.00	26.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	26.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	13.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	15.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	15.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	20.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	20.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00244-06	Maize	-	463
Australia	AUL-C-00244-06	Peas	-	457
Australia	AUL-C-00244-06	Vegetable Oil	-	97
Canada	CAN-C-00540-08	Maize	-	1,823
European Commission	EEC-C-00397-02	Maize	-	2,826
European Commission	EEC-C-00397-02	Peas	-	306
European Commission	EEC-C-00640-01	Maize	-	5,870
European Commission	EEC-C-00640-01	Peas	-	466
Ireland	IRE-C-00205-01	Maize	-	598
Ireland	IRE-C-00205-01	Peas	-	462
Ireland	IRE-C-00205-01	Vegetable Oil	-	378
Japan	JPN-C-00498-01	Maize	-	2,370
Japan	JPN-C-00498-01	Peas	-	422
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	237
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	27
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	8,240
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	1,333
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	329
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	699
Private Donors	WPD-C-02943-02	Maize Meal	-	59
Private Donors	WPD-C-02943-02	Peas	-	172
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-05	Beans	-	58
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-05	Maize Meal	-	200
Private Donors	WPD-C-03387-01	Iodised Salt	-	9

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03387-01	Peas	-	19
Private Donors	WPD-C-03387-01	Vegetable Oil	-	30
UN CERF	001-C-01413-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	299
UN CERF	001-C-01414-01	Beans	-	380
UN CERF	001-C-01414-01	Maize	-	2,407
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01422-01	Beans	-	30
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01422-01	Maize	-	183
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01422-01	Peas	-	5
United Kingdom	UK -C-00347-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,167
United Kingdom	UK -C-00347-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	384
USA	USA-C-01191-03	Maize	-	306
USA	USA-C-01191-03	Peas	-	50
USA	USA-C-01224-01	Beans	750	-
USA	USA-C-01224-01	Sorghum/Millet	3,220	-
USA	USA-C-01224-02	Beans	1,590	-
USA	USA-C-01224-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	140	-
USA	USA-C-01224-02	Sorghum/Millet	610	-
USA	USA-C-01224-03	Beans	800	-
USA	USA-C-01224-03	Sorghum/Millet	5,010	-
USA	USA-C-01248-04	Maize	-	4,410
		Total	12,120	37,568