

SAVING
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Mozambique

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

July 2017 – June 2021

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200355

March 2012 – June 2017

Country Programme 200286

March 2012 – June 2017

Immediate Response Emergency Operation 201067

March 2017 – June 2017



World Food
Programme

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Acronyms

BFFS	Belgium Fund for Food Security
CBPP	Community Based Participatory Planning
CBT	Cash-based Transfers
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
CNM	Capacity Needs Mapping
CO	Country Office
COHA	Cost of Hunger in Africa
COMET	Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool
CONFAM	National Committee for Food Fortification in Mozambique
CONSAN	Nutrition National Council
CP	Country Programme
CPB	Country Portfolio Budget
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
CSP	Country Strategy Plan
DFID	Department for International Development
ESAN	Food Security and Nutrition Strategy
ESF	Emergency School Feeding
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food assistance for Assets
FNG	Fill the Nutrient Gap
FOB	Free on board
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
GRN	Good receipt note
GTP	Gender Transformative Plan
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HQ	Headquarters
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAS	National Institute for Social Action
INGC	National Directorate of Disaster Management
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
IRM	Integrated Road Map
LST	Labour-Saving Technologies
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MINEDH	Ministry of Education
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
MT	Metric Tonnes
NFI	Non-food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

PASD	Direct Social Action Program
PASP	Productive Social Action Program
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRN	Nutritional Rehabilitation Protocol
PRONAE	National School Feeding Programme
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
SC	Supply Chain
SDEJT	District Service for Youth Education and Technology
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	Service Entry Sheet
SETSANT	Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Planning
SRSP	Shock Responsive Social Protection
SUN	Scale-Up Nutrition
TF	Trust Fund
UK	United Kingdom
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
VAM	Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHSR	Zero-Hunger Strategic Review

Foreword by the Country Director

Improving food security and nutrition is a priority in Mozambique. This is reflected in the national development plans, policies and programmes. The country achieved Millennium Development Goal target 1c, reducing by more than half the proportion of people suffering hunger. Many challenges remain, however, to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 on hunger, not least because of the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and the incidence of recurrent natural disasters, which is among the highest in the world.

For the WFP Country Office in Mozambique, 2017 was an exceptional year. WFP transitioned to a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), based on a Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) developed, through a highly consultative process. At the same time, the office responded effectively to emergencies and worked with government counterparts, communities and the private sector on a range of activities aimed to reduce hunger and malnutrition.

Conducted by a national think-tank, the ZHSR recommended that WFP focus on the following areas, with due attention to gender equality:

- continue playing a lead role in humanitarian responses while building the Government's response capacities;
- strengthen resilience to climate change and national disaster preparedness and management capacities where there are financial, technical and human resource constraints, particularly at decentralized levels;
- enhance the responsiveness to shocks and the zero hunger requirements of national social protection programmes, enabling them to scale up rapidly during crises and to maximize their contribution to food and nutrition security;
- translate policy into action at the community level through increased consultation with communities with a view to developing locally relevant solutions – WFP was encouraged to draw on its field and operational presence to support these efforts;
- strengthen smallholder farmers' engagement in agricultural markets, reinforcing the Government of Mozambique's support and prioritizing demand-side elements of the value chain, and;
- address chronic malnutrition to reduce stunting, in line with national priorities.

It was on this basis that WFP and the government co-led a consultative process to develop its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the 2017 – 2021 period. The approved CSP aims to leverage WFP's strengths and capacities in humanitarian response and recovery while working to strengthen government capacity, bolster long-term resilience and address the underlying causes of food insecurity.

At the same time as the transition to the CSP environment was underway, the Country Office was called on to respond to an El Niño percent induced drought which affected at least 1.5 million people nationwide (of whom WFP assisted 1.1 million) and a tropical cyclone affecting some 55,000 people in the south of the country (of whom WFP assisted 31,240), while at the same time maintaining performance levels in other ongoing programmes, such as school feeding and food fortification.

Looking to the future, WFP is determined to gradually effect a shift from direct implementation to more contextualized support, building on and strengthening national capacities and systems, with the ultimate goal of achieving zero hunger. However, as this work progresses, it continues to be important that WFP retain its ability to respond to disasters when government capacities are surpassed, as witnessed in 2017, given the scale and frequency of natural disasters in Mozambique.

This Annual Country Report describes the many challenges Mozambique faces to achieve zero hunger by 2030. At the same time, the results described in this report testify to WFP's ability to effect change,

deliver results and doggedly fight for a Mozambique with zero hunger. Finally, the WFP Country Team wishes to acknowledge the generous support provided by donors throughout 2017.

Karin Manente
WFP Representative and Country Director, Mozambique

Executive Summary

WFP is determined to ensure that no child goes to bed hungry and that the poorest and most vulnerable, particularly women and children, can access the nutritious food they need. In Mozambique, this requires a collective effort with WFP sometimes playing a supportive role to a range of governmental entities, and at other times mounting direct operational responses. This dual role of supporting and building government capacity to meet Mozambique's many food security and nutrition challenges and intervening directly when government capacity is overwhelmed was in much evidence in Mozambique throughout 2017. Attribution of results achieved in 2017 is therefore collective with key strategic partners including the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC, in Portuguese), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA, in Portuguese), Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN, in Portuguese) the Ministry of Health (MISAU, in Portuguese), the Ministry of Education (MINEDH, in Portuguese), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC, in Portuguese) and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS, in Portuguese) at central, provincial and district levels.

WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021) is aligned with the Government's Vision 2025 and its Five-Year Plan (2015-2019), which are integrated within the Mozambique UNDAF (2017-2020), and contribute to WFP Strategic Results 1, 2, 3 and 8 of WFP's global Strategic Plan. A key pillar of the new CSP is an emphasis on partnerships in support of SDG 17. Within Mozambique's Delivering as One framework, WFP works alongside UN partners: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on resilience, food fortification, SBCC, market access, SDG2 coordination and Food Security Cluster coordination; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on SBCC and market access; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank on social protection; UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on nutrition; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on refugee assistance; and UN Women and civil society organizations on gender equality initiatives.

As part of the Mozambique CSP development process, a new results framework was developed for Mozambique, including a 'line of sight' whose high-level results are fully aligned to the global SDG framework and WFP's new Country Portfolio Budget. This alignment to the SDG framework, the five-year planning horizon provided by the new CSP and the move to results-based budgeting inherent in the Country Portfolio Budget has allowed the CO to engage more strategically with the above-mentioned partners, strengthen the resilience focus of programmes, introduce a more systematic approach to country capacity strengthening and introduce CBT as a viable transfer modality.

In collaboration with the above-mentioned governmental, UN and non-governmental partners, WFP responded to two emergencies in the first half of 2017. At mid-year projects were transitioned to the new IRM portfolio environment and all related project activities were embedded in the CSP line of sight, which was formulated around four Strategic Results, each aligned to SDG targets: Access to food (SDG Target 2.1); End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2); Smallholder productivity and income (SDG target 2.3); and Enhance global partnerships (SDG target 17.16). A broad range of interventions was then implemented throughout the remainder of 2017 encompassing emergency preparedness and response, country capacity strengthening, food fortification, resilience programming, smallholders' market access, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, school feeding, and shock responsive social protection.

The 1,379,728 direct beneficiaries of WFP programmes in 2017 comprised drought, flood and cyclone victims, internally displaced persons, African refugees, school children, pregnant and lactating women and malnourished young children. An additional 9.1 million indirect beneficiaries were also reached. The bulk of these (9 million according to National Food Fortification Programme statistics) are Mozambicans who consume corn flour, wheat flour, vegetable oil and sugar fortified through the WFP-

supported National Food Fortification Programme. Other indirect beneficiaries include 14,600 Mozambicans who received nutrition-related messages through a WFP-led social and behavioural change programme, 25,500 smallholder farmers who were assisted to access markets and some 67,000 Beneficiaries of other UN agencies who received their assistance via WFP’s Supply Chain services.

All of the above was enabled by the generosity and support of key donors including the European Commission, the Government of Mozambique (through a Russian debt swap arrangement), the United States of America, Germany, the UK, Iceland and Ireland.



Introduction

Country context and response of the government

Mozambique is a low-income food-deficit country with a largely rural population of 28 million. It ranked 181st of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index, 104th of 118 in the 2016 Global Hunger Index and 139th of 157 in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index. In recent years, Mozambique achieved 7.5 percent average annual GDP growth driven largely by mining, transport, manufacturing and agriculture. However, this growth has not been sufficiently inclusive. Mozambique’s immediate economic outlook is further challenged by high external debt and a loss of development funding and IMF support owing to concerns with undisclosed debts in 2017.

Mozambique is also highly prone to natural disasters. The southern and central regions experience regular droughts, and floods occur almost annually in major river basins and poorly drained urban settlements. Sixty percent of the population lives in coastal areas affected by rapid-onset disasters. Of the adult population, 45 percent is illiterate: 30 percent for men and 58 percent for women. The retention rate in primary school grades 1–7 is only 36 percent. A higher proportion of girls drop out of school than boys, particularly in the upper grades as a result of early marriage and long distances to school among other things.

The prevalence of HIV in Mozambique is 10.6 percent – the eighth highest in the world – and 1.5 million people, of whom 60 percent are women, are HIV-positive. HIV/AIDS is one of the leading causes of death, and prevention and treatment programmes face social and cultural barriers.

The zero-hunger strategic review identified the following strategic gaps in Mozambique:

- The operationalization of policy and legal frameworks, particularly at the sub-national level, is challenged by insufficient development of implementation strategies.
- Insufficient implementation capacity in government institutions, limited availability of qualified staff and limited resources affect nutrition and food security programmes, particularly at the provincial and district levels.
- National emergency preparedness and response capacities are insufficient to address frequent climate shocks, despite progress over recent years.
- Fragmented multi-sectoral coordination between the Government and partners on food security and nutrition prevents consistency in programming and limits consideration of regional differences.
- Access to markets and sustainable food systems is limited, constraining commercialization of food produced by smallholder farmers at affordable prices; and,

- Limitations in food security and nutrition data affect programme planning and targeting, the formulation of evidence-based policies and analysis of their impacts.

Government Response

Food security and nutrition are recognized as national priorities in the Government of Mozambique's Agenda 2025, which prioritizes access to food with a view to improving living conditions and developing human capital. The Government's Five-Year Plan 2015–2019 also includes an explicit focus on empowering women and men to achieve gender equity and equality, reduce poverty, forward economic development, food security and nutrition.

The Government's Operational Plan for Agricultural Development 2015–2019 also aims to enhance food sovereignty by strengthening value chains, public-private partnerships and farmers' organisations. The National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters 2006–2016 is the basis for disaster risk management. The plan is complemented by the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, approved in 2012 and led by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development.

The National Strategy for Basic Social Security II (2016–2024) aims to improve the management and coverage of social protection programmes, including during emergency response and recovery. The 2013 *Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar* (PRONAE; National School Feeding Programme) foresees the expansion of school feeding to all pre-primary and primary schools, emphasizing local procurement, community participation and nutrition education. The National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition 2011–2020 and its Food Fortification Strategy aim to reduce stunting in children under aged 6-59 months, recognizing wasting in pregnant and lactating women and girls and in children under the age of two as risk factors for stunting. In addition, the 2009 Strategy for Maternity Waiting Homes sets out dietary requirements for pregnant women close to delivery.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

During the first half of 2017, WFP implemented its activities through a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) project (project 200355), which focused on responding to the El Niño induced drought through a combination of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, general food distributions, Emergency School Meals and treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). The Country Programme (CP 200286) focused on improving basic nutrition and scaling up social protection programmes. Specific activities include supporting the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme; strengthening social protection and nutrition services; and improving food security information for disaster risk reduction. In June 2017, WFP Mozambique transitioned from the project environment to its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This involved carrying forward some of the project activities into the new CSP while ensuring enhanced focus on local ownership, capacity strengthening and shock responsive social protection in line with ZHSR findings and the consultative process during development of the CSP.

The Country Strategic Plan (2017–2021) focuses on WFP's areas of strength that add value to the national zero hunger agenda and prioritizes support for government programmes and institutions even as WFP continues to play a key operational role. The CSP is aligned with the Government's Vision 2025 and its Five-Year Plan (2015–2019), which are integrated with the Mozambique United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2017–2020), and contributes to WFP Strategic Results 1, 2, 3 and 8 in the WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021).

Within the CSP, the following strategic outcomes are being addressed by WFP:

- i. Households in food-insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.
- ii. Shock-affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis.
- iii. Children in chronically food-insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.
- iv. Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2021.
- v. Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.
- vi. Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and an effective supply chain and information and communications technology services and expertise.

WFP activities are implemented within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), are aligned with national priorities and national sector policies and aim to support the Government of Mozambique in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and in particular, in moving towards the achievement of SDG 2.

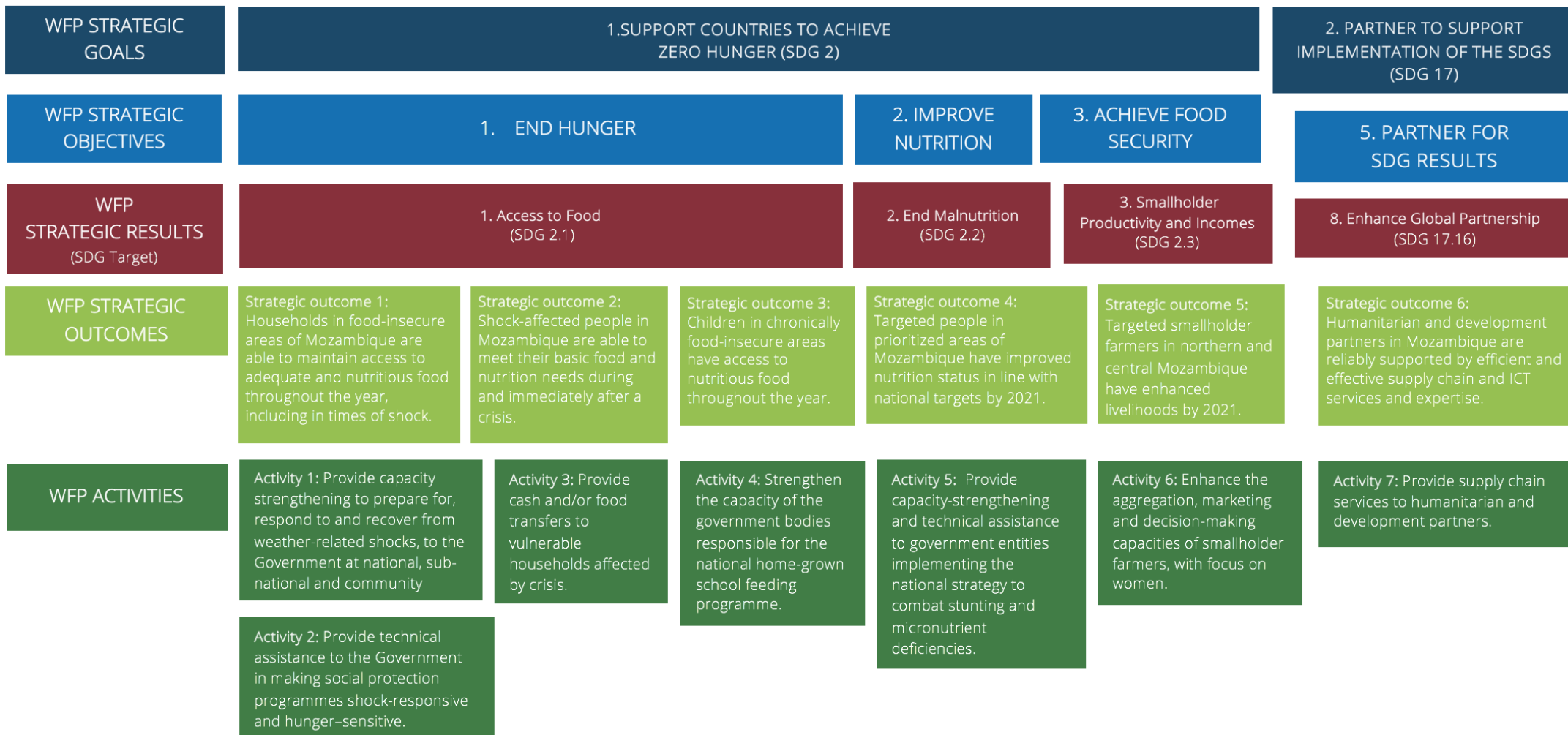
A key pillar of the CSP is on partnerships under SDG 17. Within Mozambique's Delivering as One agenda, WFP works alongside UN partners: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on resilience, food fortification, SBCC, market access, SDG2 coordination and Food Security Cluster coordination; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on SBCC and market access; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank on social protection; UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on nutrition; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on refugee activities; and UN Women and civil society organizations on gender equality initiatives.

As co-chair of the Scale-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), WFP works with private sector partners on food fortification and market access linkages such as with the National School Feeding Programme. A mapping of all potential partners was

conducted allowing for the formulation of a CSP Partnership Action Plan (PAC) which explores prospective sources of financial and non-financial partners for the CSP.

Other UN joint programmes include a Refugee Livelihoods programme and the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS) programme, which brings together four UN agencies, various government institutions and civil society to address the problems of food insecurity in three most vulnerable districts of Gaza province. Within this initiative, WFP supports food security, risk reduction and climate change mitigation and adaptation activities to ensure that communities can respond and recover from shocks and build assets which promote their resilience and reduce risks.

WFP's food-based transfers favoured local procurement, a government priority, which also helped bolster local markets. Local food purchases in 2017 amounted to 14,883 metric tonnes valued at USD 6,625,179.



WFP's response

Mozambique's southern and central regions experience regular droughts. Flooding also takes place on a recurrent basis along the major river basins and in poorly drained urban settlements. With more than 60 percent of the population living in coastal areas, the risk of rapid onset disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods are also ever-present. Loss of crops, inadequate coping mechanisms and lack of resilient livelihoods leave affected populations exposed to adverse weather conditions and contribute to a persistent food insecurity situation. The regularity of these events perpetuates a cycle of vulnerability in numerous households and places a strong emphasis on the need for adequate disaster preparedness, prevention and management.

WFP supported long-term resilience to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Mozambique supporting and strengthening the capacity of the Government to build food security and resilience of individuals and communities, in the face of multiple shocks and stressors.

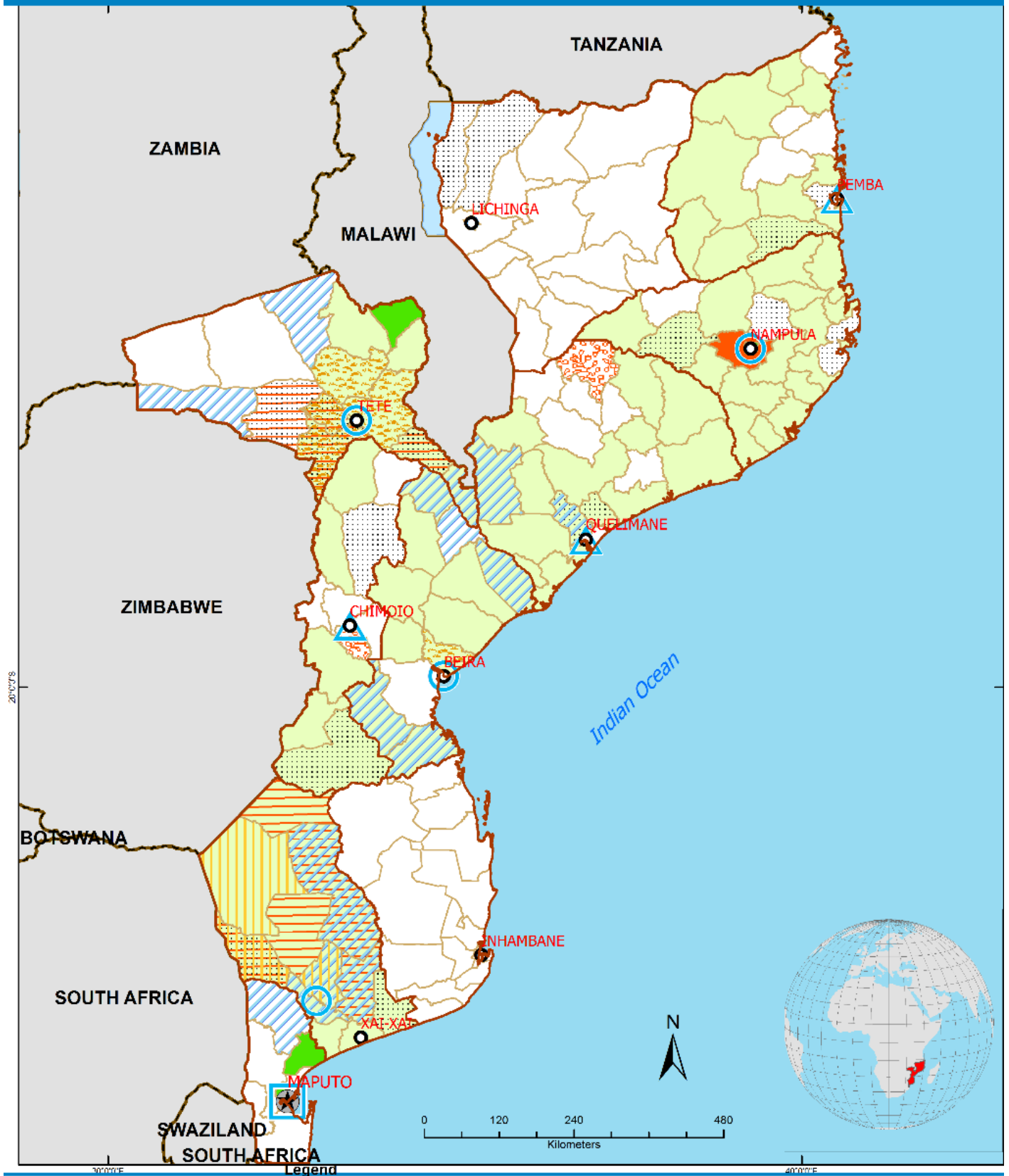
In the face of natural disasters, WFP also mounted operational responses to assist food insecure and malnourished people during emergency operations in Mozambique including the Dineo Cyclone response (31,240 beneficiaries), the El Niño response (1.1 million beneficiaries) along with flood responses on a smaller scale. Of the 1,379,728 total beneficiaries in 2017, the vast majority (1,357,577 beneficiaries) received food transfers. Despite various market constraints, another 22,211 received cash vouchers. In total 1,008 assets were also constructed during the year.

Geographical targeting for the emergency intervention relied on:

- SETSAN IPC results
- Food Security Cluster (FSC) geographical targeting
- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates
- INGC rapid assessment reports
- WFP's Integrated Context Analysis (ICA).

WFP supported food-insecure families – including refugees, internally displaced people, those hit by the El Niño induced drought and Dineo cyclone - with food or cash transfers during seasonal gaps in return for participation in labour to support community livelihoods. Vulnerable people unable to engage in productive work received unconditional food/cash transfers, complementing other essential services delivered by civil society organizations. Priority was given to households with members admitted for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) or severe acute malnutrition (SAM), high dependency ratios, single female-headed households, and households hosting chronically ill members, orphans, persons with disabilities, and/or the elderly.

WFP also continued to support implementation of the national school feeding programme, focusing on districts where food insecurity has an impact on education indicators. Capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers was also supported focusing on skills that enhance their ability to engage in commercial markets. In some districts, these efforts were linked to food purchases by schools. Technical support to industries and millers was also provided to strengthen the national production capacity of fortified foods in efforts to address chronic malnutrition. Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) was carried out in selected districts. Close coordination with government counterparts was reported at both central and provincial levels and with various other governmental, non-governmental actors and donor representatives. Active participation in UNDAF outcome groups and various other inter-agency working groups was also ensured for greater coordination with other stakeholders. Conscious of the need to strengthen the capacity of key government institutions, WFP also initiated capacity needs mapping exercises in late 2017 with both INGC and SETSAN. These mapping exercises will inform the development of specific Activity Plans providing a framework for WFP capacity strengthening activities for the remainder of the CSP.



Data sources: DINAGECA, WFP, UNCTAD, GeoNames, GAUL
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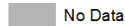

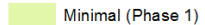
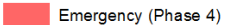
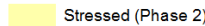
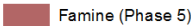
Legend

- National Capital
- Country Office
- SO1 Act2 FFA Food
- SO3 Act3 Refugees
- SO3 Act4 SF Transition
- Province Capital
- Sub Office
- SO4 Act5 Nutrition
- SO4 Act6 Market Access
- Field Office
- SO2 Act3 CBT
- SO3 Act4 SF PRONAE
- SO3 Act5 FFA Food
- SO4 Act5 Nutrition
- SO4 Act6 Market Access
- SO5 Act6 Market Access
- District Boundary
- Province Boundary
- International Boundary



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IPC Classification June - September 2017

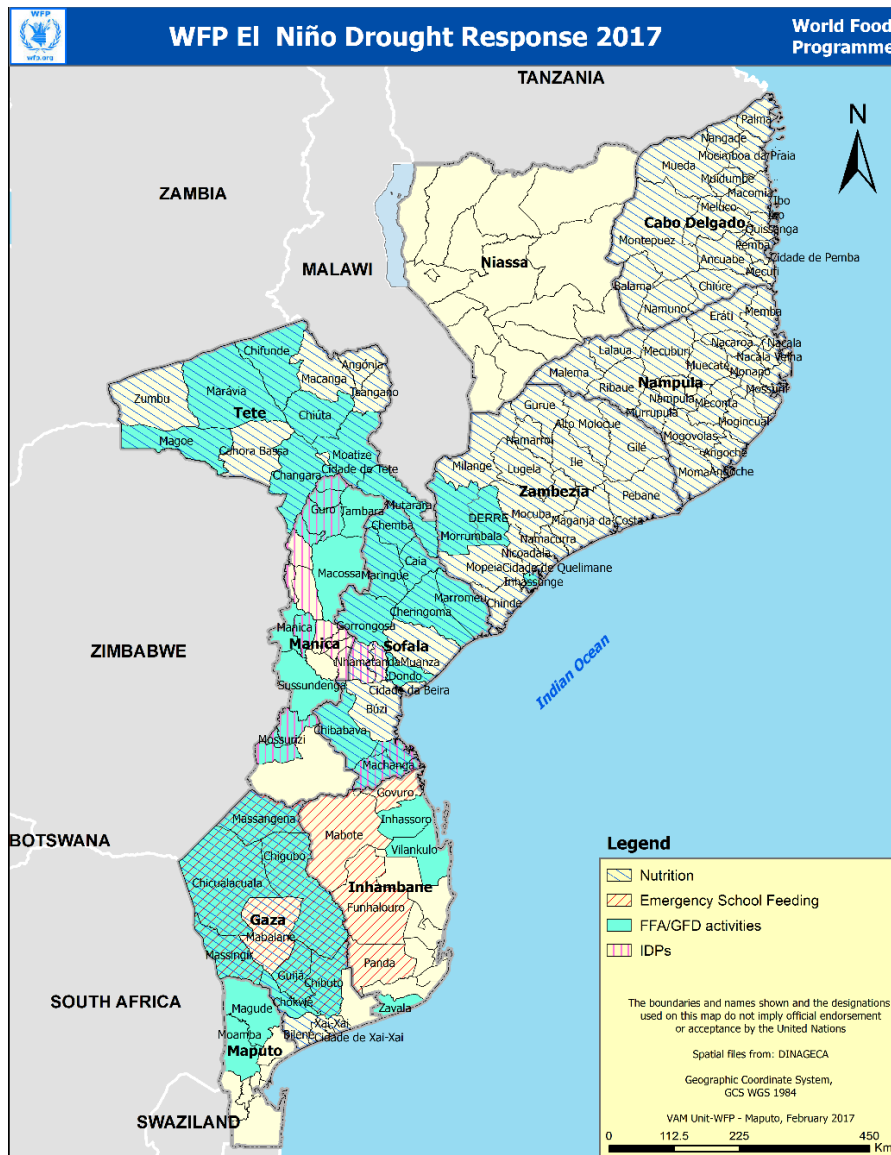
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|--|---|
|  No Data |  Crisis (Phase 3) |
|  Minimal (Phase 1) |  Emergency (Phase 4) |
|  Stressed (Phase 2) |  Famine (Phase 5) |

- | | |
|---|---|
|  National Capital |  International Boundary |
|  Province Capital |  Region Boundary |
|  Intermediate Town |  Surface Waterbody |

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL

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Resources for results

In July 2017, WFP’s operations in Mozambique shifted from the implementation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), Country Programme (CP) and Trust Fund projects to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Project activities were carried over and embedded in the new CSP, and associated resources were transferred to the new Country Portfolio Budget (CPB).

Total requirements of the Mozambique CSP over 54 months equal USD 167.6 million. Of this amount, strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3, (Activities 1, 2, 3 and 4), which include food and cash-based transfers, account for the largest proportion. For the first six months of CSP implementation (July to December 2017) funding requirements were USD 36,595,938 million. In year two (for the full 12 months of 2018) requirements are USD 43,831,874.

Total resource requirements for the CSP are considered realistic as they reflect recent resourcing trends – averaging some USD 33 million annually over the last five years. About half of this amount (USD 17 million) has been received through humanitarian funding channels. It is estimated that some fifteen percent of funds for the five-year period (2017-2021) will be allocated and spent on gender equality initiatives. Against the total requirements of USD 167.6 million, USD 89.6 million has been raised to the

end of 2017, leaving a funding gap of USD 78 million (47 percent of total requirements) for the full CSP.

For 2017, total resource requirements (all projects plus the CSP) equalled USD 106,544,441. Against this amount, USD 79,395,880 were recorded as contributions leaving a funding gap of USD 27,148,561. During the year, USD 58,425,504 were recorded as expenditures and an additional USD 5,329,418 as commitments. Total expenditures and commitments equalled USD 63,754,922. The variance between this figure and allocated contributions is accounted for by the fact that resource transfers were carried out in several tranches during the year, in accordance with donor authorizations, and that some USD 16 million in contributions were received late in the year. Almost half of the funds made available in 2017 were directed to the El Niño Emergency under Activity 3. This same activity also recorded the largest funding gap, while activities 4 and 6 were fully funded.

2017 Budget Performance (USD) All projects plus the CSP					
Activities	Approved Plan	Allocated Contributions	Funding Gap	Commitments	Expenditures
Act1	621,721	563,570	58,151	34,127	130,053
Act2	2,789,574	1,190,379	1,599,195	123,982	444,418
Act3	75,074,548	51,613,201	23,461,347	3,256,544	41,988,841
Act4	9,281,666	10,138,877	-857,211	774,763	2,614,353
Act5	3,693,510	2,739,539	953,971	195,603	3,388,547
Act6	1,982,735	2,206,216	-223,481	376,641	1,614,386
Act7	13,100,688	10,944,099	2,156,589	567,759	8,244,906
Totals	106,544,441	79,395,880	27,148,561	5,329,418	58,425,504

Top donors for Mozambique in 2017

Mozambique's top two donors in 2017 were the European Commission with 29 percent of total contributions, followed by Mozambique with 24 percent, paid through a Russian debt swap arrangement. In third position was the USA with 21 percent. Germany was the fourth top donor with 17 percent followed by the UK which contributed 5 percent. Other donors including public-private donors, One UN, CERF, Ireland and Iceland also contributed generously in 2017.

Programme performance

2017 Direct Beneficiaries by Age and Gender

Total Beneficiaries (PRRO, CP, IR-EMOP and CSP)	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	108,329	92,851	201,180
Children (5-18 years)	281,629	285,079	566,708
Adults (18 years plus)	277,311	334,529	611,840
Total number of beneficiaries	667,269	712,459	1,379,728

*The gender breakdown for the total beneficiaries reached is 48 percent male and 52 percent female.

2017 Direct Beneficiaries by Category

Beneficiaries	Total
Refugees	9,011
Internal Displaced Population	16,975
Residents	1,379,728

2017 Direct Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome

Strategic Objective	Activity related	Planned	Actuals
Strategic Outcome 1	Act 2. Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger – sensitive, to the government	20,000 <i>6,000 Food</i> <i>14,000 CBT</i>	6,820*
Strategic Outcome 2	Act 3. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	948,580	1,245,788
Strategic Outcome 3	Act 4. Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home-grown school feeding programme	110,000	102,700
IR-EMOP <i>Closed in June 2017</i>	This IR-EMOP was created to immediately initiate distributions in support of 25,000 people in the province of Inhambane	25,000	31,240
			1,379,728

*These beneficiaries were assisted under Activity 2 during the second half of the year. To avoid double counting they are not included in the above total figure.

An additional 9.1 million indirect beneficiaries were also reached in 2017. The bulk of these were an estimated 9 million Mozambicans who consumed corn flour, wheat flour, vegetable oil and sugar fortified through the WFP-supported National Food Fortification Programme, 14,600 Mozambicans receiving nutrition-related messages through a social and behavioural change programme, 25,500 small

holder farmers who were assisted to access markets and some 67,000 beneficiaries of other UN agencies who received their assistance via WFP's Supply Chain services.

Strategic Outcome 1 – Households in food-insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock

Strategic Result 1 – Access to food

Strategic Result 1 is mapped to SDG target 2.1 which aims to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks to the government at the national, sub-national and community levels.

Events of 2017 have underscored the importance that WFP retain its humanitarian response capacity and support long-term resilience efforts to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Mozambique. The CO however is also committed to enhancing the Government of Mozambique's ability to prepare for and respond to weather-related shocks. Key institutional counterparts for WFP's capacity strengthening efforts in Mozambique are the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETNAN) and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC).

With support from WFP, the Government of Mozambique established the Food Security and Nutrition National Council- (CONSAN in Portuguese), chaired by Prime Minister and attended by the Cabinet. This will be a consultative body, for coordination of inter-ministerial and institutional implementation of legislation, policies, strategies and programmes and for promotion of activities related to food security and nutrition. WFP supported SETSAN to evaluate the National Strategy of Food Security and Nutrition-ESAN II and formulate ESAN III based on lessons learned from the evaluation. Financial and technical assistance was also provided to SETSAN for supervisors and field staff training and to conduct various Food Security and Nutrition assessments. SETSAN has also been assisted to conduct IPC analysis and reporting.

To ensure that institutional capacity needs were systematically appraised and used to inform WFP capacity strengthening activities, WFP conducted Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) exercises with both SETSAN and INGC in late 2017. Results of the CNM exercises are currently being used to develop capacity strengthening activity plans for both institutions. WFP also provided training to SETSAN on data collection, storage and analysis platform serving to strengthen data capture and visualization applications. INGC was also provided with financial and technical support to hold a national discussion on legislation for the use of drones in emergency surveys and risk assessments.

WFP support also allowed INGC to strengthen its preparedness and response capacity and to design and operationalize a governmental contingency plan. Under this same partnership, INGC was able to equip and train 62 Local Disaster Risk Management Committees in Gaza, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado and provided emergency assistance to affected populations during the El Dineo cyclone. Training on warehouse and food management was also provided to regional and provincial INGC staff. WFP also supported INGC for preparation of Licungo River Basin Risk Mapping.

A series of activities aiming to strengthen the resilience focus of interventions through the implementation of WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA) was also included under this activity. This involved completion of an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the conduct of 10 Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) sessions involving 548 participants and 13 Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) sessions at district level for 260 community members and district authorities (37 percent women and 53 percent men). The 3PA approach has allowed for improved planning and harmonization of efforts at district and village levels, improved asset selection and the strengthening of WFP's resilience focus.

Other key outputs under Activity 1 included data collection on market prices, food security and nutrition monitoring through mVAM, assessment of the market conditions and prices of pigeon peas; the conduct of 5 provincial trainings on FSN monitoring and use of questionnaires in tablets; and preparation of monthly price data in the VAM portal. While there are no corporate outcome indicators associated with this activity, the impact of WFP's capacity strengthening efforts are apparent in INGC's ever-increasing ability to respond on its own to sudden onset emergencies. Similarly, SETSAN is now able to autonomously conduct a range of food security and nutrition assessments.

Activity 2: Provide technical assistance to the Government in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger-sensitive.

WFP provides technical and capacity building assistance to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) as well as the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) to strengthen Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP). WFP, the World Bank, MGCAS and INAS established a technical group to operationalise the Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) approach. Based on these discussions, work on SRSP has begun with the aim of effecting design changes to existing Social Protection programmes, including the redesign of the Direct Social Action Program (PASD) to include provision of cash in response to natural disasters, and of the Productive Social Action Program (PASP) to strengthen the preventive and adaptive roles of Public Works increasing communities' resilience to climate change. Other members include INGC and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER, in Portuguese).

The Belgium Fund for Food Security (BFFS) was also included under this activity. The BFFS is a joint programme comprising six development partners namely: DISOP, FAO, FOS, UN Women and UNCDF and two government institutions SETSAN and INGC. The programme targets three districts frequently affected by weather-related hazards such as floods and persistent droughts, which are major drivers of food and nutrition insecurity in Gaza province. The programme included Food for Assets creation, capacity building of district-level government staff and community leaders on FSN, DRR, CCA and Gender, and nutrition-related messaging. Under the BFFS Food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) were provided in exchange for asset creation with a view to enhancing resilience at the community level and focusing on the quality and relevance of assets. The progress of the 6,820 beneficiaries under the BFFS programme was measured through monitoring of the Food Consumption Score and the Coping Strategy Index. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency of a household's consumption of different food groups. The FCS is comprised of three profiles or thresholds namely poor (score of 0-21), borderline (score of 21.5-35) and acceptable (>35). In relation to previous monitoring conducted in August 2017, the proportion of BFFS beneficiaries with poor food consumption had fallen from almost 26 percent to 22 percent with female-headed households performing slightly better than male-headed. ([Annex 1, Line 7 refers](#)).

Strategic Outcome 2 – Shock-affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis

Activity 3: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis.

Following Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) food assessment reports and Government requests through the Humanitarian Country Team, WFP provided emergency assistance to drought and cyclone victims up to June 2017, with a smaller caseload being covered up to October 2017. The programme was rolled out to more districts as food insecurity expanded across the country. In total, WFP assisted some 1.1 million acutely food insecure people in 33 of the worst affected districts of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces. Except for 22,211 beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers, all of the 1.1 million beneficiaries were supported through in-kind food assistance. Under the El Dineo cyclone response, WFP also provided food

assistance to 31,240 people in four districts of Inhambane Province from March to June 2017. As part of its response various modalities and interventions were employed including food/commodity vouchers for assets (FFA) for households with labour capacity, General Food Distribution (GFD) for vulnerable and labour-constrained groups, shock responsive school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Some USD 254,000 in CBT was also provided for GFD and FFA activities during the year (projects plus CSP).

Food and Commodity vouchers assistance for Assets

Under the FFA activity, WFP supported the creation and rehabilitation of more than 1,000 assets based on local priorities. Irrigation schemes, water harvesting systems, seeds multiplication, rehabilitation of feeder roads, fish ponds, WASH projects and other such assets were built and rehabilitated across all six drought-affected provinces (Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia). The assets were selected and designed in close consultation with local communities and their leaders, with the aim of strengthening livelihoods and improving resilience to future climate-related shocks. WFP also worked in coordination with Provincial and district authorities, providing orientation, technical support and training on FFA activities and gender issues, as well as on programme planning. Assisted FFA beneficiaries for the full year equalled 894,581 exceeding the planned figure of 670,000.

General Food Distribution

In-kind assistance consisted of monthly food rations composed of 400 grams of cereals, 60 grams of pulses and 25 grams of fortified vegetable oil to meet 90 percent of the required kilo caloric intake to harmonise with the previous ration provided by other FSC members. Meanwhile, commodity vouchers for the purchase of maize meal, beans, rice, salt, vegetable oil and sugar reaching a total of 500 grams per person per day were also provided. Some 16,975 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) also benefited from GFD in 2017 in Manica province. Assisted GFD beneficiaries for the full year equalled 201,538 exceeding the planned figure of 108,000.

At outcome level, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) was used to measure programme results. The FCS measures the frequency of a household's consumption of different food groups. The FCS is comprised of three profiles or thresholds: poor (score of 0-21), borderline (score of 21.5-35) and acceptable (>35). As per this metric, food insecurity peaked during the L3 emergency between late 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 ([Annex 2, Line 1 refers](#)). While affected populations were receiving WFP food assistance, the proportion of households with poor FCS improved ([Annex 2, Line 8 refers](#)) to within one percentage point of the project target ([Annex 1, Line 8 refers](#)). These results are very encouraging as they were achieved under extremely adverse operational circumstances.

When faced with difficulties to access food, families often resort to negative coping strategies such as skipping meals or watering down food. WFP measures such behavioural change through the Coping Strategy Index (CSI). The CSI followed a similar trend to the proportion of households with poor FCS, rising and peaking at the time of the L3 emergency then showing a sharp decline in the following months indicating that WFP beneficiaries relied on progressively less negative coping strategies as their access to food improved ([Annex 2, Lines 7 and 14 refer](#)) with female-headed households employing negative coping strategies more often than men ([Annex 1, Line 1 refers](#)).

The Food Expenditure Share (FES) measures how much a household spent on food as a proportion of overall household expenditure. When more than 65 percent of expenditure is expended on food, a household is considered economically vulnerable. According to the CSP baseline survey, four-fifths (4/5) of the sample population spent more than 65 percent of total expenditure on food, indicating a high degree of financial vulnerability. ([Annex 1, Line 18 refers](#)). Another key metric relied on was the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) indicator. This indicator measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period thereby providing an estimation of diet quality. The DDS improved from a low of

3.57 during the peak of the El Niño emergency ([Annex 2, line 4 refers](#)) to 4.75, but still failed to reach the target value of >5 ([Annex 2, line 11 refers](#)).

Emergency School Feeding (ESF)

Emergency school feeding was implemented in Gaza and Inhambane provinces as part of the El Niño response and continued up to the end of the school year in November 2017. In total, 103,619 school children, teachers and volunteer cooks (49.7 percent male and 50.3 percent female) were assisted, slightly surpassing the planning figure of 100,000, all through in-kind assistance. In total 363 primary and secondary schools were included in the programme. The food basket comprised 150 grams of maize meal, 30 grams of pulses, 10 grams of oil and 3 grams of salt per child.

Key outcome indicators to measure the results of the ESF intervention include retention rates, enrolment rates and pass rates. Retention rates measure the proportion of students who complete an entire year of studies. For WFP-assisted primary schools, this was 94.2 percent (similar percent for boys and girls) and 91.2 percent (92.7 percent for girls and 90.6 percent for boys) for secondary schools. The enrolment rate measures the average annual rate of change in the number of children enrolled. This was 0 percent in primary schools (- 0.05 percent for girls and 0.05 percent for boys) and 0.8 percent in secondary schools (2.2 percent for girls and -0.9 percent for boys). Regarding pass rates, measuring the proportion of children who pass end-of-year exams, the figure was 88 percent in 2017 (88.9 percent for girls and 86.8 percent for boys). ([Annex 2, lines 17 to 28 refer](#)).

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was also supported by the emergency response. As per a WFP agreement with the Government of Mozambique, WFP supports MAM treatment only in cases of shocks leading to GAM rates above global thresholds (GAM from 5 to 10 percent plus aggravating factors, or GAM above 10 percent). WFP's MAM intervention ran from November 2016 to June 2017 with a set-up phase, an operational phase and a no-cost extension until October 2017. Children under five years of age (6-59 months), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were targeted through the intervention. By the time distribution of nutritious products began in April 2017, the situation of acute malnutrition and food insecurity facing children and PLW was critical with 20 districts showing GAM prevalence of above 5 percent. The overall number of children assisted (50,293) and PLW (23,905) with signs of MAM was higher than the planned figures (50,000 and 20,700 respectively¹) at 479 health centres, with results surpassing most of the MAM performance indicators ([Annex 2, Lines 24-27 and Annex 1, Lines 19-22 refer](#)). As per most recent monitoring data, MAM default rates in WFP-supported districts were 24 percent (22.2 percent for males and 25.6 percent for females), recovery rates were 71.4 percent (72.9 percent for males and 70 percent for females) and MAM coverage rates were 30 percent (28 percent for males and 31 percent for females) ([Annex 2, lines 20-24 refer](#)). Another objective of the MAM intervention was to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MoH) in implementing the Programme for Nutrition Rehabilitation (Programa de Reabilitação Nutricional in Portuguese) at the national level. This investment in capacity development included training modules on the treatment of adults with Super Cereal, handling and safety of specialised nutritious supplements, use of monitoring tools and counselling techniques. Fifty-eight percent of the trainees were female.

Refugee feeding and refugee livelihoods

WFP also provided food assistance (all in-kind) to 8,602 refugees from various African countries at the Maratane camp in Nampula province. Although still reliant on external assistance to meet their basic needs, various enabling factors including a progressive legal and policy framework and a favourable socio-economic climate in the vicinity of the camp make for a conducive environment for self-reliance and local integration. With the aim of pursuing improved livelihood and local integration solutions for the refugees, a Livelihoods for Durable Solution project, funded by the Bureau of People Refugees and

¹ Some beneficiaries continued to receive treatment after October 2017

Migrants (PRM) of the US State Department was initiated in 2016 and continued during 2017. This project is implemented in partnership with UNHCR, FAO and UN-Habitat with the over-arching goal to enhance the self-reliance of asylum seekers, refugees and host communities in Maratane while fostering the local integration of refugees in Mozambique. The programme includes five outcomes jointly implemented by the above-mentioned agencies: Access to credit, Productivity, Market linkages, Spatial-economic integration and, Protection/local integration.

Strategic Outcome 3 – Children in chronically food-insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year

Activity 4: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home-grown school feeding programme.

WFP's Country Programme 200286, which ended in June 2017, included activities to support the implementation of school feeding in both transition schools (managed directly by WFP) and home-grown school feeding schools piloted within the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). The transitional school feeding programme covered 217 primary schools in the districts of Changara, Marara, Doa and Cahora Bassa, all in Tete province. All of the four targeted districts in Tete Province are semi-arid and among the most food-insecure. Outcome results to date are very encouraging with an increase in the enrolment rate by 4.2 percent (4.6 percent for girls and 3.8 percent for boys). Retention rates also improved from the previous monitoring value, reaching 93 percent (94 percent for girls and 93 percent for boys) while dropout rates fell to 6.7 percent from a previous value of 11.8 percent (6.5 percent for girls and 6.8 percent for boys). ([Annex 2, lines 1 to 8 refer](#)). ²

Through the pilot school feeding project WFP and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency have greatly contributed to the design of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) and in the piloting of decentralized food procurement models as prototypes for a national home-grown School Meals Programme. This pilot initiative involved 12 pilot schools located in four provinces (Nampula, Tete, Manica and Gaza) for some 23,000 students. Under the pilot project, WFP transferred cash to district education authorities (Servicio Distrital de Educacao, Juventude e Tecnologia; SDEJT) and to individual schools. The pilot served to test decentralized school feeding management modalities by schools and by district education authorities. WFP provided technical and financial assistance, strategic planning and financing support to MINEDH to enhance capacity across all levels to manage and implement this decentralized food procurement approach. Through an agreement to utilize USD 40 million of Russian-held debt for school feeding, WFP will be able to greatly expand its support to PRONAE.

In total, for both the transition and pilot schools 128,723 students were assisted in 2017 (48 percent boys and 52 percent girls) received a daily hot lunch comprised of fortified maize meal, beans and vegetable oil enriched with vitamin A and iodized salt. All food was procured by WFP on behalf of the Government from the local market and smallholder farmers' organisations, wherever possible.

² Preliminary figures subject to Ministry of Education confirmation.

Strategic Outcome 4 – Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021

Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Result 2 is mapped to SDG Target 2.2 which aims to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons. This section includes a summary of Strategic Outcome 4 (under SR 2) and highlights the key achievements and main challenges.

Activity 5: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.

In April 2017, the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study showed that 11 percent of Mozambican GDP is lost due to malnutrition. Following the COHA, WFP began the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) initiative. FNG is an analysis and decision-making tool that identifies barriers to the availability of access, demand and consumption of safe and nutritious foods and nutrition-related services in development and emergency settings. It also identifies cost-effective options for transfer modalities, informs integrated food security and nutrition strategies and optimises nutrition-related aspects of other government sectors and WFP activities. In January 2017, the CO's nutrition team shared the FNG methodology with the SUN³ (Scale-Up Nutrition) National Focal Point and technical support and funding support was requested from relevant institutions and donors to conduct the study in Mozambique. In May 2017, secondary data was collected to feed the optimized models for potential interventions for all 11 provinces of Mozambique. The preliminary results presented in October identified possible interventions across the agriculture, food, health, social protection, education and private sectors that could help fill nutrient gaps in Mozambican households. The FNG findings indicated:

- On average, only 39 percent of women and 54 percent of adolescent girls consume a diversified diet in Mozambique;
- Modelling a nutritious diet in the Cost of the Diet (CotD) while excluding certain nutritious foods⁴ was impossible in Nampula and Tete;
- The northern part of Mozambique has the highest levels of stunting in the country;
- Specialized nutritious foods such as Super Cereal and Medium Quantity Lipid Nutrient Supplements could reduce the cost of a nutritious diet for adolescent girls; and,
- Multiple Micronutrient Tablet, Iron and Folic acid were more effective in southern/ central provinces.

Three other operational studies were initiated under this Activity: (i) Collection of evidence on rehabilitation of wasting leading to increased HIV treatment retention and uptake; (ii) Barrier analysis for the use of the delivery waiting homes to reduce mortality at delivery, and; (iii) Cost-effectiveness analysis of potential local production of specialized nutritious foods for moderate acute malnutrition rehabilitation. During the year, the CO's Nutrition Unit engaged with Government partners and donors to resource the three studies, prepared detailed operational plans, ToRs, budgets and work plans. Study i) received funding and was launched in December 2017, study ii) has been selected by an innovation funding mechanism (Grand Challenges Canada) in virtue of its innovative approach while study iii) is currently unfunded.

Chronic malnutrition in Mozambique affects 43 percent of children under 5 years of age (45 percent of male children, 41 percent of female children). The prevalence is even higher among children living in rural areas (46 percent). Given this extraordinarily high rate of chronic malnutrition, national food fortification is an urgent priority. A key landmark for progress in this area was the passage of the Food Fortification Decree in 2016 legislating that maize flour, wheat flour, vegetable oil, salt and sugar

³ SUN (Scale-Up Nutrition) Business Network comprises FAO, IFAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and GAIN.

⁴ Mozambique discourages the inclusion of nutritious foods in the diets of women and children that are considered cultural taboos.

manufactured in Mozambique must be fortified. Since then, WFP and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) Food Fortification Unit have collaborated to help the Mozambican food industry comply with the Decree and achieve food fortification at national scale. In parallel to efforts with the food industry, WFP, MIC and the National Committee for Food Fortification in Mozambique (CONFAM) implemented a communication and social mobilisation strategy and established compliance monitoring mechanisms. By the end of 2017, all Mozambican wheat and corn flour mills and all vegetable oil and sugar factories operating at provincial and central levels were fortifying foods across 43 mills and factories. This significant achievement involved building the capacity of mills and factories to fortify, ensuring proper equipment was installed, ensuring a steady supply of premix and providing training on food fortification. To the end of 2017 the number of Mozambicans benefitting from fortified food included:

- 9 million people with access to fortified wheat flour
- 7.5 million people with access to fortified vegetable oil
- 3 million people with access to fortified sugar
- 800 thousand people with access to fortified maize flour

Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) was also implemented under Activity 5 with the goal of preventing chronic malnutrition through improved infant and young child feeding practices, pregnant and lactating women's care and dietary practices, improved food security practices, improved water, sanitation and hygiene practices, and malaria prevention. This was implemented in five districts of Manica Province through partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Health (DPS), the District Government of Health (SDSMAS), the NGO ANDA and two community radio stations (DMI Development Media International and Outro Negro Radio Novela). In total, 91 health committees were established and 1,460 health workers were trained to deliver SBCC messages which reached some 14,600 beneficiaries comprised of pregnant women, mothers of children under the age of two, husbands and mothers-in-law.

Strategic Outcome 5 – Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021

Strategic Result 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes

Strategic Result 3 is mapped to SDG target 2.3 which aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. This section includes a summary of Strategic Outcome 5 (under SR 3) and highlights the key achievements and main challenges.

Activity 6: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women.

This activity covers WFP interventions with small holder farmers under an EU-funded MDG1 Trust Fund intended to improve smallholder farmers' market access and generate market price information.

In 2017, WFP was able to reduce the time smallholder farmers spent on maize thrashing, maize milling, storage and handling by providing Labour-Saving Technologies (LST). WFP also constructed three warehouses, delivered training sessions at 14 Farmer Organisations and provided market information through SIMA/INFOCOM and Government partners. These outputs served to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity to act collectively, improved their market access, increased incomes and improved food security while satisfying the terms of purchase agreements with private sector buyers. WFP supported 14 Farm Organizations in 2017 which resulted in 25,500 farmers (60 percent women) selling 2,719 metric tonnes of food stuffs via WFP's structured demand mechanism. In total, 2,719 metric tonnes were procured with a value of USD 195,768. ([Annex 1, line 30 refers](#))

WFP prioritized Farmer Organisations led by women and directly supported female members by promoting labour-saving technologies and provided equipment for smallholder farm activities. Gender-awareness training was also delivered for members of the targeted farm organizations. The percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer organizations was 21 percent and the rate of post-harvest losses was 23 percent. (Baseline October 2017 - [Annex 1, Lines 27-30 refer](#)).

Strategic Outcome 6 – Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by an efficient and effective supply chain and information and communications technology services and expertise

Strategic Result 8 – Enhance global partnerships

Strategic Result 8 is mapped to SDG Target 17.16 to share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals. This section includes a summary of Strategic Outcome 6 and highlights the key achievements and main challenges.

Activity 7: Provide supply chain services for humanitarian and development partners.

WFP provided supply chain services to the Ministry of Health, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC, in Portuguese), UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID and NGO consortia such as COSACA. Services included the procurement of specialized nutritious foods, storage, handling, customs clearance, port operations, inventory management, transport, quality control and training in supply chain related areas. WFP's provision of supply chain and information technology expertise to the Government and other partners improved the effectiveness and efficiency of development and humanitarian programmes in Mozambique.

WFP's key indicator to judge the quality of services provided is the user satisfaction rate. This is gathered through a yearly user satisfaction survey. According to this indicator, 75 percent of users of WFP supply chain services were fully satisfied with WFP's food procurement and delivery services. ([Annex 1, Line 31 refers](#)). Inadequate communication with district health centres, limited storage capacity at health facilities and inadequate call forward were among reasons cited by those users who were less than fully satisfied.

Cross-cutting commitments

Progress towards gender equality

In accordance with the WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020), WFP Mozambique continued to create an environment that fosters gender equality and promotes women's empowerment. WFP views women as critical in achieving lasting and sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition. In preparation for the Country Strategic Plan rollout, WFP held consultative meetings with various communities, government officials and other key stakeholders to ensure gender parity among programme beneficiaries. An internal gender audit, a desk review and a gender analysis of the school feeding programme in Tete provided an analytical foundation for the development of a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP).

The CO recruited a gender advisor to help implement the GAP and to provide technical support in programme design. With her support, WFP Mozambique became one of the first adopters of the Gender Transformative Programme (GTP). The GTP team, led by the Deputy Director with participation of eight people from different units conducted a baselining exercise covering various aspects of WFP's work and prepared an improvement plan, which includes 90 gender specific actions to be completed in 2018. The improvement plan was then reviewed and approved by a verification mission from HQ.

WFP's key indicator to gauge the effect of its programmes on gender dynamics at the household level is: Proportion of assisted households where women, men or men and women jointly take decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food. According to this indicator measured for WFP's Food for Assets (FFA) intervention in October 2017, the proportion of women taking decisions about the use of food and cash based resources was 36.4 percent while for men it was 15.2 percent and households in which men and women jointly took decisions was 48.4 percent. The low proportion of males taking decisions is likely due to the fact that many male family members migrated from farms to urban areas during the prolonged drought as a coping strategy and the fact that WFP targeted single parent households. Another key indicator measures the proportion of women in leadership positions within programme committees supported by WFP. According to this measure, only 31 percent of leadership positions were occupied by women in 2017 sending a clear signal that WFP must work more closely with partners and community leaders to achieve parity.

Given the nature of FFA programming, gender awareness is particularly important to ensure adequate design and implementation. Gender, age and physical condition were all taken into consideration when deciding on participation in FFA activities. Physically demanding activities such as cutting stakes and reeds for construction of community assets and opening and cleaning of new access roads, for instance, were more oriented to males, while lighter FFA activities such as the provision of nursery services were targeted for women and the elderly. Women participating in FFA reported that nursing women were provided time and privacy to breastfeed during work periods. In case of absences due to illness, the participants still received the entire food package following appropriate verification measures. For physically intensive activities, work groups included more men than women.

Under its school feeding activities, WFP worked closely with the National School Feeding Programme (PRONEA) to effect gender transformative programming and increasing knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment at the community level. WFP organized monthly monitoring meetings and conducted focus group discussions at school level involving boys and girls. The focus group discussions explored obstacles girls and boys face enrolling and attending school and the division of labour at the household level.

Protection

WFP Mozambique has the highest regard for the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries and aims to deliver in a manner which does not expose them to harm and contributes to their broader protection. During the year, WFP took several measures to safeguard beneficiary protection. Distribution sites, for instance, were selected as close as possible to beneficiaries' areas of residence and distributions took place during daytime. Most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, pregnant and lactating women were attended to first to shorten waiting times at distribution sites. Both women (99.5 percent) and men (99.8 percent) reported that they felt secure going to and from WFP distribution sites.

Accountability to affected populations

WFP staff, cooperating partner staff and village level authorities are responsible for ensuring that beneficiaries are aware of programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation. This has been achieved through group meetings led by community members prior to distributions and by partners on-site to help raise awareness among beneficiaries of both their obligations and entitlements. Data shows room for improvement however as the percentage of women reported being informed about programme activities was only 49 percent and for males 40 percent as per the latest survey. WFP also conducted regular field monitoring visits during which beneficiaries were informed of programme objectives and beneficiary feedback was collected. Cooperating partners also ensured day to day communication with beneficiaries. WFP implemented activities in partnership with local authorities to ensure a safe working environment and an effective community mobilization mechanism. In order to further enhance accountability, in late 2017, WFP began work to introduce Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms including toll-free hotlines, provision of complaints boxes at distribution points, focus group discussions and conducting Post Distribution Monitoring and process monitoring by phone.

Difference we make – School meals are feeding Fulgencia’s dreams

The journey of 13 years old Fulgencia Chongo is a testament to how school meals are essential in Mozambique to address food insecurity and bolster education prospects.

Since her father passed away and her mother travelled to South Africa to seek work, Fulgencia lives with her aunt and uncle. In the mornings, Fulgencia does household chores while her aunt and uncle tend their small plot of maize.



She fetches water, washes kitchen utensils, tidies the house and mills corn with her younger sister. While Fulgencia is doing her chores, a group of volunteer cooks arrive at the local school to begin preparing lunches for the school’s 360 students.

More than 50 percent of Mozambique’s elementary school children do not graduate. As the El Niño drought worsened across the country, tens of thousands of children were at risk of dropping out of school. According to Fulgencia’s aunt, many of the

children were eating only once or twice per week. Among these was Fulgencia, the fifth grader who arrived at the school in Massinger (Gaza Province) each day to receive a hot meal and continue her studies.

Thanks to an innovative financing mechanism involving a debt swap with the Government of Russia, Fulgencia and 149,000 other school children will continue to enjoy daily school meals for the next five years through the Government of Mozambique’s WFP-assisted PRONAE national school feeding programme. Some 340 schools countrywide will benefit from the USD 40 million grant allowing Fulgencia and the others to enjoy a nutritious school meal composed of fortified cereals, vegetable oil, iodized salt and pulses complemented by fresh fruits and vegetables.

School meals provide an important social safety net and encourage parents and carers to enrol their children and retain them in class while the hot meal ensures basic nutrition, improves child learning and development. In Chinhangane Primary School, where Fulgencia studies, enrollment increased by 20 percent.

“I like what the professors teach me,” Fulgencia says. “My dream is to do the same: to teach other children what I am learning now. That’s why I want to be a teacher when I grow up.”

Management performance and value for money

The most significant managerial achievement in 2017 was the steep scale-up and emergency response to El Niño while simultaneously conducting consultations and developing a new CSP to transition to the new IRM environment. Mozambique's transition to the IRM environment and the conduct of an Internal Audit in 2017 spurred the CO to make a concerted effort to improve managerial performance in 2017. As part of this, in the area of Human Resources, a staffing needs assessment was conducted to assist the office in its transition to the IRM. This led to the revision of ToRs for key functions, definition of roles and responsibilities for the new CSP Activity Managers and the updating of the CO organigramme. The CO also invested in shoring up internal controls and procedures during the year by developing new SOPs on travel, COMET, donor reporting, proposal writing, separation and reassignment clearance, and cooperating partner assessment and selection. Various committees were also established to improve performance in selected areas including a fund raising committee, a Cooperating Partner selection committee, a staff development and training committee and a resource management committee. The CO also bolstered its communication efforts during the year including the conduct of 60 media interviews and six field trips with donors and other strategic partners. CO management proactively pushed forward gender issues across all functional areas in 2017. Key in this regard was the CO's early adoption of the Gender Transformative Programme resulting in the conduct of a benchmarking exercise and the development of an improvement plan touching all functional areas.

Many of these managerial improvements had begun to show tangible dividends by the end of the year. In the area of Supply Chain services, for instance, examples of improved value for money were in evidence. In providing services to other institutions the Supply Chain team was able to optimise operational costs by implementing several cost-saving measures including procurement of commodities through free on board (FOB) arrangements in Durban, South Africa and Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) at WFP's logistics hub in Beira. This allowed for significant reductions in transport costs. Moreover, making use of the Beira port warehouse to store commodities awaiting customs clearance greatly reduced port demurrage and storage costs. Another initiative reduced the customs clearance period by addressing customs before cargo had reached port thereby improving commodity readiness within distribution cycles. Finally, a fourth strategy adopted was the prioritisation by the CO of direct deliveries from port to final destinations (Health Facilities) thereby saving on intermediary storage and handling expenses.

Risk management

The Country Office identified eight risks during the its Performance Planning process at the outset of 2017. The three highest rated risks were: During the course of the year, the Country Office implemented various mitigation actions to address risks including:

Long term outstanding advances: Finance provided requisite information to staff on accountability rules and ensured that all long-term outstanding commitments were closed out as part of the CP and PRRO resource transfer process.

Inadequate supply chain: During meetings of the Supply Chain Working Group, supply chain staff regularly reported on procurement, existing stock levels, delivery status and potential constraints. This allowed the group to evaluate and take actions which minimized the risk of commodity losses and late deliveries. To reduce procurement delays, the CO prioritized local procurement of NFI, cereals, pulses

veg oil and salt. Program, Finance and SC have worked together to ensure that NFI procurement plans and respective PRs are received in a timely manner thereby reducing the incidence of late deliveries. As per standard procedures, shortlists of suppliers were updated every six months. For the supply of Non-Food Items (NFI) WFP maximized local procurement to avoid port services, clearing, forwarding fees and taxes.

Delays in payments to service providers. Timeliness and accuracy of the GRN and SES were improved. WFP staff were trained on document review procedures. Centralization of the invoice receipts to finance was another mitigation measure completed successfully during the year.

Main risks identified (beginning of 2017)	Risk category	Risks (end of 2017)
1. Long term outstanding advances	Financial	Medium
2. Inadequate supply chain	Operational	Medium
3. Delays in payments to service provider.	Reputational	Medium

2017 Project implementation

Prior to the commencement of the CSP in July 2017, the CO implemented the following projects:

- Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355
- Country Programme (CP) 200286
- Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201067
- Millennium Development Goal 1c -MDG1c Joint Programme, contribution agreement (FED/2013/316-043)

The full set of activities included in these projects was mapped and transitioned into the new CSP results structure and associated resources were transferred into the CO's new Country Portfolio Budget.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355

Initiated in 2012 key activities under PRRO 200355 in the first half of 2017 included the provision of food assistance to El Niño-related drought victims and other weather-related shocks, emergency school feeding, MAM treatment, general food distribution and FFA.

Country Programme (CP) 200286

Initiated in 2012, Country Programme 200268 was guided by WFP's 2012-2015 Country Strategy for Mozambique. It supported transition from food aid to food assistance by targeting the country's most vulnerable, food insecure and disaster-prone districts. In 2017, before its transition to strategic outcomes 1 and 3 of the CSP, key activities included school feeding, social protection, nutrition and risk reduction.

Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201067

On 15 February 2017, the coast of Inhambane province in south of Mozambique was hit by cyclone DINEO, a Category III affecting about 112,500 families. This IR-EMOP was created to immediately initiate distributions in support of 25,000 people in the province of Inhambane.

Millennium Development Goal 1c -MDG1c Joint Programme contribution agreement (FED/ 2013/ 316-043)

In 2011, the European Union decided to fund an initiative aimed at accelerating the attainment of *Millennium Development Goals 1 to help* the Government of Mozambique halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (MDG1c). It is now embedded within strategic outcome 5 of the Mozambique CSP.

Country Strategic Plan data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

Mozambique Resource Inputs from Donors				
MZ01			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00220-02	MAIZE	-	540.00
Australia	AUL-C-00220-02	PEAS	-	60.00
Belgium	BEL-C-00099-03	PEAS	-	32.00
Germany	GER-C-00680-01	MAIZE MEAL	-	643.00
Germany	GER-C-00683-01	MAIZE	-	4,250.00
Germany	GER-C-00683-01	PEAS	-	92.50
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00005-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,155.00
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00005-01	RUSF	-	341.15
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00005-01	RUST	-	288.06
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00005-01	THERAPEUTIC MILK	-	26.11
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00006-01	IODISED SALT	-	30.10
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00006-01	MAIZE MEAL	-	600.00
Mozambique	MOZ-C-00006-01	Veg.Oil	-	100.00
Sweden	SWE-C-00234-03	Veg.Oil	-	23.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00347-02	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1.00
USA	USA-C-01246-05	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,522.50
USA	USA-C-01300-14	MAIZE	-	295.27
USA	USA-C-01300-14	Veg.Oil	-	10.50
USA	USA-C-01360-01	MAIZE	-	1,861.00
WPD	WPD-C-04038-01	MAIZE MEAL	-	108.85
WPD	WPD-C-04038-01	PEAS	-	14.75
WPD	WPD-C-04038-01	Veg.Oil	-	3.00
WPD	WPD-C-04197-01	MAIZE MEAL	-	140.00
Grand Total				12,137.79

2. Beneficiary data

Mozambique Annual Country 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
Total Beneficiaries	270,812	277,188	548,000	213,285	231,058	444,343	78.8%	83.4%	81.1%
By Age Group:									
Children (under 5 years)	39,343	40,398	79,741	41,768	43,101	84,870	106.2%	106.7%	106.4%
Children (5-18 years)	159,014	150,994	310,008	79,982	83,536	163,518	50.3%	55.3%	52.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	72,455	85,796	158,251	91,535	104,421	195,955	126.3%	121.7%	123.8%
Total Beneficiaries	270,812	277,188	548,000	213,285	231,058	444,343	78.8%	83.4%	81.1%

By Residence Status	Planned Total	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Total
Refugees	6,576	8,358	127.1%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	0	2,870	
Residents	541,424	433,114	80.0%
Total Beneficiaries	548,000	444,343	81.1%

Mozambique Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, 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)
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 1: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.									
Act 2. Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	6,000	14,000	20,000	6,820		6,820	113,7%		34,1%
Strategic Outcome 2: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis									
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)
Act 3. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	398,000	150,000	548,000	297,265	10,570	308,800	74,7%	7,0%	56,4%
Strategic Outcome 3: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.									
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)
Act 4. Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	101,500	30,000	131,500	100,421	28,304	128,723	98,9%	94,3%	97,9%

Mozambique Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.

Act 2. Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in institutional capacity strengthening activities	1,200	2,800	4,000	1,364		1,364	113,7%		34,1%
Total Participants	1,200	2,800	4,000	1,364		1,364	113,7%		34,1%
Total Beneficiaries	6,000	14,000	20,000	6,820		6,820	113,7%		34,1%

Strategic Outcome 2: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis

Act 3. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Activity supporters	6,000		6,000	5,386		5,386	89,8%		89,8%
People receiving resource transfers	62,000	30,000	92,000	24,392	2,114	26,466	39,3%	7,0%	28,8%
Children receiving resource transfers	16,000		16,000	50,293		50,293	314,3%		314,3%
Pregnant and lactating women receiving resource transfers	4,000		4,000	23,905		23,905	597,6%		597,6%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	94,000		94,000	91,262		91,262	97,1%		97,1%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools				4,462		4,462			
Total Participants	182,000	30,000	212,000	199,700	2,114	201,774	109,7%	7,0%	95,2%
Total Beneficiaries	398,000	150,000	548,000	297,265	10,570	308,800	74,7%	7,0%	56,4%

Strategic Outcome 3: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.

Act 4. Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Activity supporters	1,500		1,500	3,269	636	3,905	217,9%		260,3%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	100,000	30,000	130,000	97,150	27,668	124,818	97,2%	92,2%	96,0%
Total Participants	101,500	30,000	131,500	100,419	28,304	128,723	98,9%	94,3%	97,9%
Total Beneficiaries	101,500	30,000	131,500	100,421	28,304	128,723	98,9%	94,3%	97,9%

Mozambique Nutrition Beneficiaries						
Beneficiary Category	Planned (Food)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food						
Nutrition treatment component						
Children receiving resource transfers	50,000	50,000	50293	50,293	101.00%	101.00%
Pregnant and lactating women receiving resource transfers	20,700	20,700	23905	23,905	115.00%	115.00%

3. Annual distributions - cash-based transfers and food

Mozambique Annual Food Distribution (mt)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (mt)	Actual distribution (mt)	% Actual planned
Strategic Outcome 01: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.			
Maize	192.24	14	7.28%
Peas	28.8	2.1	7.29%
Total	221.04	16.1	7.28%
Strategic Outcome 02: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis			
Beans	585.84	116.585	19.90%
Corn Soya Blend	119.88	567.839	473.67%
Iodised Salt	31.44	12.608	40.10%
LNS		65.628	
Maize	7770.6	2750.746	35.40%
Maize Meal	1572	538.25	34.24%
Peas	878.76	437.937	49.84%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	144	174.809	121.40%
Sorghum/Millet		1.198	
Vegetable Oil	133.6	70.132	52.49%
Wheat Soya Blend		32.78	
Total	11,236.12	4,768.51	42.44%
Strategic Outcome 03: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.			
Beans	1.602	0.25	15.61%
Iodised Salt	35.111	13.498	38.44%
Maize		33.65	
Maize Meal	1755.525	480.75	27.38%
Peas	349.503	106.338	30.43%
Vegetable Oil	117.035	41.848	35.76%
Total	2,258.78	676.334	29.94%
Total Country	13,715.94	5,460.95	39.81%

Mozambique Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.			
Cash	369,600.00		
Total	369,600.00		
Strategic Outcome 02: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis			
Commodity Voucher	1,980,000.00	92,277.76	4.66%
Value Voucher	0.00		
Total	1,980,000.00	92,277.76	4.66%
Strategic Outcome 03: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.			
Cash	968,638.36	273,151.42	28.20%
Total	968,638.36	273,151.42	28.20%
Total Country	3,318,238.36	365,429.19	11.01%

4. Output indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food					
Strategic Outcome 01: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.					
Act 01. Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels					
	Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
LINE 1	Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	100.00%
LINE 2	Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	69	28	40.60%
LINE 3	Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	1280	808	63.10%
Act 02. Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger – sensitive, to the government					
LINE 4	Quantity of food provided	Mt	221	16	7.20%
LINE 5	Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	30900	20600	66.70%
LINE 6	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	92400		
LINE 7	Number of people trained	individual	450	37	8.20%
LINE 8	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	5	1	20.00%

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food					
Strategic Outcome 02: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis					
Act 03. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis					
	Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
LINE 9	Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	280	479	171.10%
LINE 10	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	363	363	100.00%
LINE 11	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	8	8	100.00%
LINE 12	Quantity of food provided	Mt	10350	4485	43.31%
LINE 13	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	1980000	92277.76	4.70%
LINE 15	Quantity of special nutritious foods provided	Mt	885	283.78	32%

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food					
Strategic Outcome 03: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.					
Act 04. Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme					
	Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
LINE 29	Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	26	26	100.00%
LINE 30	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	217	217	100.00%
LINE 31	Quantity of food provided	Mt	2260	676	29.9%
LINE 34	Number of people trained	individual	212	212	100.00%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition					
Strategic Outcome 04: Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021					
Act 05. Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies					
	Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
LINE 35	Number of people trained	individual	1440	1460	101.40%
LINE 36	Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	7200	7300	101.40%
LINE 37	Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	7200	7300	101.40%

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition					
Strategic Outcome 05: Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.					
Act 06. Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women					
	Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
LINE 38	Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	800	648	81.00%
LINE 39	Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	14	14	100.00%

5. Outcome indicators

	Strategic Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food												
LINE 1	Strategic Outcome 01 - Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	17.6	16.6	17.3				≤17.6	≤16.6	≤17.3
LINE 2	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	5.6	9.2	7.2				≤5.6	≤9.2	≤7.2
LINE 3	Strategic Outcome 01 - Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	39.2	39	39.2				<39.2	<39	<39.2

LINE 4	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	58.1	49.3	54.1				>58.1	>49.3	>54.1
LINE 5	Strategic Outcome 01 - Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	37.3	42.5	39				<37.3	<42.5	<39
LINE 6	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	38.9	43.3	40.9				<38.9	<43.3	<40.9
LINE 7	Strategic Outcome 01 - Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	23.4	18.5	21.9				<23.4	<18.5	<21.9

LINE 8	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	3	7.4	5				<3	<7.4	<5
LINE 9	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	4.3	2	3.5				≥4.3	≥2	≥3.5
LINE 10	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	22.5	15.4	20.3				≥22.5	≥15.4	≥20.3
LINE 11	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	3.1	1.6	2.6				≥3.1	≥1.6	≥2.6

LINE 12	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	45	46.1	45.4				<45	<46.1	<45.4
LINE 13	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	25.6	27.3	26.1				<25.6	<27.3	<26.1
LINE 14	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	69.5	67.1	68.8				<69.5	<67.1	<68.8
LINE 15	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	50.7	51.9	51.1				≥50.7	≥51.9	≥51.1

LINE 16	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	51.9	57.3	53.6				≥51.9	≥57.3	≥53.6
LINE 17	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.10	27.4	31.2	28.6				≥27.4	≥31.2	≥28.6
LINE 18	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Food Expenditure Share	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	84.2	85.8	84.7				<84.2	<85.8	<84.7
LINE 19	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	MAM Treatment Default rate	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Year end Target: 2017.12	22.2	25.6	24	9.4	12.5	11	<15	<15	<15

LINE 20	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Year end Target: 2017.12	1.1	2	1	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3
LINE 21	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Year end Target: 2017.12	2.1	0.1	1.1	2	2	0.2	<15	<15	<15
LINE 22	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring; Year end Target: 2017.07	72.9	70	71.4	87.5	84.9	86.1	>75	>75	>75
LINE 23	Strategic Outcome 03 - Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	Pass rate	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, EFSA; Year end Target: 2017.12	86.8	88.9	88				≥70	≥80	≥75

LINE 24	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Base Value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Desk-based; Year end Target: 2017.12	28	31	30				>50	>50	>50
LINE 25	Strategic Outcome 01 - Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based; Year end Target: 2017.12			0						≥10
LINE 26	Strategic Outcome 02 - Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Desk-based; Year end Target: 2017.12			0						≥10
LINE 27	Strategic Outcome 05 - Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12	13	8	21				≥13	≥8	≥21

Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition												
LINE 28	Strategic Outcome 05 - Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based; Year end Target: 2017.12	0	0	0				≥80	≥80	≥80
	Strategic Outcome 05 - Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Rate of post-harvest losses	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12			23						≤23
LINE 30	Strategic Outcome 05 - Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, WFP Records; Year end Target: 2017.12			195768						≥122400
	Strategic Outcome 05 - Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, WFP Records; Year end Target: 2017.12			2719						≥1700
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs												

<p>LINE 31</p>	<p>Strategic Outcome 06 - Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.</p>	<p>User satisfaction rate</p>	<p>Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey; Year end Target: 2017.12</p>			<p>75</p>						<p>≥90</p>
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6. Cross-cutting indicators

Accountability to Affected Populations										
Cross-cutting result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences										
Cross Cutting Indicator	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target		
		Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Base Value: 2017.10; Year end Target: 2017.12	0	0	0				≥80	≥80	≥80
Gender										
Cross-cutting result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population										
Cross Cutting Indicator	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target		
		Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	Base Value: 2017.10; Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	0				-	-	≥50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Base Value: 2017.10; Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	1				-	-	>50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Base Value: 2017.10; Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	1				-	-	≤20

Cross Cutting Indicator	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target		
		Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women	Base Value: 2017.10; Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	1				-	-	≤30
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity	Base Value: 2017.09; Year end Target: 2017.12	0	0	0				≥50	≥50	≥100
Environment										
Cross-cutting result: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment										
Cross Cutting Indicator	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target		
		Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified	Base Value: 2017.10; Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	0				-	-	≥10

7. Procurement

Country Table Mozambique			
Commodities	QTY MT		
	Local	Regional/International	Total
CORN SOYA BLEND		3,796.10	3,796.10
IODISED SALT	150.1		150.10
MAIZE	10370.27		10370.27
MAIZE MEAL	2748.85		2,748.85
PEAS	726		726.00
RUSF		341.15	341.15
RUTF		288.06	288.06
THERAPEUTIC MILK		26.11	26.11
VEGETABLE OIL	888.25		888.25
Total	14,883.47	4,451.42	19,334.89

MZ01			
Commodities	QTY MT		
	Local	Regional/International	Total
CORN SOYA BLEND		1522.5	1522.5
IODISED SALT	30.1		30.1
MAIZE	3946.27		3946.27
MAIZE MEAL	1491.85		1491.85
PEAS	60		60
RUSF		341.15	341.15
RUTF		288.06	288.06
THERAPEUTIC MILK		26.112	26.11
VEGETABLE OIL	136.5		136.5
Total	5,664.72	2,177.82	7,842.54
% of Total	72%	28%	

TRCA			
Commodities	QTY MT		
	Local	Regional/International	Total
CORN SOYA BLEND		2273.6	2273.6
Total	-	2,273.60	2,273.60
% of Total	0%	100%	

Annual Country Section data (All Projects – Mozambique)

1. Beneficiary data

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	108,329	92,851	201,180
Children (5-18 years)	281,629	285,079	566,708
Adults (18 years plus)	277,311	334,529	611,840
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	667,269	712,459	1,379,728

2. Annual distributions (food and cash-based transfers)

Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,005	58	195	-	18	1,276
Single Country IR-EMOP	900	56	146	-	-	1,102
Single Country PRRO	35,038	1,496	5,256	820	25	42,634
Total Food Distributed in 2017	36,943	1,610	5,597	820	42	45,013

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	-	-	162,058
Total Distributed in 2017	-	-	162,058

Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	120	-	120
Maize	6,054	370	6,424
Maize Meal	1,257	-	1,257
Peas	666	-	666
Vegetable Oil	752	-	752
Percentage	96.00%	4.00%	
Total	8,849	370	9,219

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	694
Maize	20,669
Peas	2,697
Total	24,060

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200355 data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00640-01	Maize	-	221
European Commission	EEC-C-00640-01	Peas	-	1,689
European Commission	EEC-C-00640-01	Vegetable Oil	-	673
Germany	GER-C-00630-03	Maize	-	10,154
Germany	GER-C-00630-03	Maize Meal	-	885
Germany	GER-C-00630-04	Peas	-	420
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	120
UN CERF	001-C-01575-01	Maize	-	370
UN CERF	001-C-01575-01	Peas	-	42
UN CERF	001-C-01575-01	Vegetable Oil	-	12
		Total	-	14,585

2. Beneficiary data

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	458,992	489,588	948,580	610,436	635,352	1,245,788	133.00%	129.80%	131.30%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	79,812	66,817	146,629	129,562	108,384	237,946	162.30%	162.20%	162.30%
Children (5-18 years)	193,100	192,931	386,031	224,242	234,208	458,450	116.10%	121.40%	118.80%
Adults (18 years plus)	186,080	229,840	415,920	256,632	292,760	549,392	137.90%	127.40%	132.10%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	4,175	4,454	8,629	5,046	3,965	9,011	120.90%	89.00%	104.40%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	7,949	9,026	16,975	-	-	-
Residents	454,816	485,135	939,951	547,220	672,582	1,219,802	120.30%	138.60%	129.80%

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)	108,000	-	108,000	189,897	11,641	201,538	175.80%	-	186.60%
School Feeding (on-site)	100,000	-	100,000	103,619	-	103,619	103.60%	-	103.60%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	600,000	70,000	670,000	894,581	-	894,581	149.10%	-	133.50%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	70,000	-	70,000	46,050	-	46,050	65.80%	-	65.80%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	580	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	13,440	14,560	28,000	34,618	37,503	72,121	257.60%	257.60%	257.60%
Total participants	13,440	14,560	28,000	34,618	37,503	72,121	257.60%	257.60%	257.60%
Total beneficiaries	52,920	55,080	108,000	98,754	102,784	201,538	186.60%	186.60%	186.60%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	51,410	45,590	97,000	48,608	43,105	91,713	94.50%	94.50%	94.50%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	2,473	2,193	4,666	-	-	-
Activity supporters	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,620	3,620	7,240	241.30%	241.30%	241.30%
Total participants	52,910	47,090	100,000	54,701	48,918	103,619	103.40%	103.90%	103.60%
Total beneficiaries	52,910	47,090	100,000	54,701	48,918	103,619	103.40%	103.90%	103.60%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	64,320	69,680	134,000	100,742	109,137	209,879	156.60%	156.60%	156.60%
Total participants	64,320	69,680	134,000	100,742	109,137	209,879	156.60%	156.60%	156.60%
Total beneficiaries	328,300	341,700	670,000	438,345	456,236	894,581	133.50%	133.50%	133.50%

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 (18 plus)	25,000	25,000	50,000	13,663	13,664	27,327	54.70%	54.70%	54.70%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	18,723	18,723	-	93.60%	93.60%
Total beneficiaries	25,000	45,000	70,000	13,663	32,387	46,050	54.70%	72.00%	65.80%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	290	290	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	290	290	580	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Annual distributions (food and cash-based transfers)

Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	5,040	1,983	39.30%
Corn Soya Blend	1,200	613	51.00%
Iodised Salt	38	25	65.10%
LNS	-	21	-
Maize	39,368	25,330	64.30%
Maize Meal	2,925	1,679	57.40%
Micronutrient Powder	0	-	-
Olive Oil	-	1	-
Peas	1,345	3,273	243.30%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	600	175	29.20%
Sorghum/Millet	-	7,987	-
Vegetable Oil	2,309	1,495	64.80%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	11	-
Total	52,824	42,592	80.60%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,989,600	-	-
Commodity Voucher	280,000	162,058	57.90%
Total	2,269,600	162,058	7.10%

4. Output indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1	-	-
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	1	-	-
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	10	-	-
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	10	-	-
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	6	-	-
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	16	14	87.10%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared of garbage	Ha	25	10	40.00%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	71	25	35.40%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	19	-	-
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	78	-	-
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	14	7	50.00%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	175	54	30.90%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	Km	122	-	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	877	131	14.90%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	65	-	-
Linear meters (mL) of small dikes rehabilitated	Linear Meter	7	-	-
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	1	-	-
Metres of live hedge used for school fencing	meter	10	-	-
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	-	3	-
Number of Gully Treatment contour bands	unit	14	-	-
Number of Local Goats houses constructed	unit	12	3	25.00%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	15	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	6	-	-
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	106	22	20.80%
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	150	-	-
Number of community gardens established	garden	2	-	-
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	36	-	-
Number of culverts and drainage controls built	item	9	-	-
Number of culverts and drainage controls repaired	item	4	-	-
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	6	-	-
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	80	2	2.50%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	7	-	-
Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	40	18	45.00%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	-	435	-
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	1,573	158	10.00%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	10	-	-
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	65	-	-
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness	individual	1,620	-	-
Number of school gardens established	garden	1	-	-
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	14	14	100.00%
Number of tanks constructed	unit	26	6	23.10%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	4,000	2,000	50.00%
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	33	-	-
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	16	2	12.50%
Number of water storage units established	unit	5	-	-
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	225,000	13,025	5.80%
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Training				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	60	30	50.00%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	110	50	45.50%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	275	262	95.30%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	516	362	70.20%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	45	-	-
SO2: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	300	-	-
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	302	-	-
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	-	300	-

5. 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					
LINE 1	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP baseline study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<4.00	16	33.1	See LINE 8
LINE 2	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<4.00	15.9	41	See LINE 9
LINE 3	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP baseline study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<3.00	12	29.9	See LINE 10
LINE 4	Diet Diversity Score				
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.52	3.57	See LINE 11
LINE 5	Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.41	3.31	See LINE 12
LINE 6	Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.57	3.68	See LINE 13
LINE 7	CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	<9.00	13.25	18.4	See LINE 14

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					
	<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>				
LINE 8	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<4.00	-	24.6	12.5
LINE 9	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<4.00	-	25.9	13.6
LINE 10	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<3.00	-	24.1	12.1
LINE 11	Diet Diversity Score <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	-	3.79	4.75
LINE 12	Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	-	3.56	4.74
LINE 13	Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	-	3.87	4.76
LINE 14	CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	<9.00	-	24.98	12.6

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				
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>			
	Project-specific			
LINE 17	Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	-	93.3
LINE 18	Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	-	94.3
LINE 19	Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	-	92
LINE 20	Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	-	93.2
LINE 21	Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	-	92.6
LINE 22	Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	-	93.5
LINE 23	Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools			
	<i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	-	2.98

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					
LINE 24	Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	-	3.91	-0.05
LINE 25	Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	-	2.8	0.05
LINE 26	Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	-	6.4	0.8
LINE 27	Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	-	8.5	2.2
LINE 28	Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	-	3.5	-0.9
LINE 29	CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored <i>ASSISTED DISTRICTS BY L3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.03, EFSA, PDM, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<50.00	-	46.5	-
LINE 30	MAM treatment recovery rate (%) <i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	0	-	74
LINE 31	MAM treatment mortality rate (%)	<3.00	0	-	1.6

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					
	<i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>				
LINE 32	MAM treatment default rate (%) <i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0	-	21.1
LINE 33	MAM treatment non-response rate (%) <i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0	-	0.2
LINE 34	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	0	-	77.5
LINE 35	Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <i>COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, Secondary data</i>	>50.00	0	-	30

6. Cross-cutting indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators - Gender	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	50	42.8	4	48.4
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	50	42.8	4	48.4
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	30	41.8	56	36.4
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	30	41.8	56	36.4
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	20	15.4	40	15.2
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	20	15.4	40	15.2
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	50	52	40	31
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	50	52	40	31
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	60	60	32	41
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				

Cross-cutting Indicators - Gender	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	60	60	32	41
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				

Cross-cutting Indicators - Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations	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)	80	30	49.6	39.8
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	80	30	49.6	39.8
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	90	100	99.2	99.8
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	90	100	99.2	99.8
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	80	40	51.1	48.7
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	80	40	51.1	48.7
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	90	100	99.2	99.5
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	90	100	99.2	99.5
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>				

Cross-cutting Indicators - Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	80	70	50.2	42.4
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: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	80	70	50.2	42.4
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: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	90	100	99.18	99
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: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	90	100	99.18	99

7. Procurement

Single country PRRO 200355			
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
IODISED SALT	120		120.00
MAIZE	5524		5,524.00
MAIZE MEAL	885		885.00
PEAS	520		520.00
VEGETABLE OIL	685		685.00
Total	7,734.00	-	7,734.00
% of Total	100%	0%	

Country Programme 200286 data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	10
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-03	Maize Meal	-	267
Private Donors	WPD-C-03959-01	Maize Meal	-	105
Private Donors	WPD-C-03959-01	Peas	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03959-01	Vegetable Oil	-	11
		Total	-	409

2. Beneficiary data

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned	% Actual v. Planned	% Actual v. Planned
							(male)	(female)	(total)
Total Beneficiaries	58,181	51,819	110,000	53,195	49,505	102,700	91.40%	95.50%	93.40%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals)	58,181	51,819	110,000	53,195	49,505	102,700	91.40%	95.50%	93.40%
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	56,201	49,839	106,040	51,762	47,622	99,384	92.10%	95.60%	93.70%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,980	1,980	3,960	1,433	1,883	3,316	72.40%	95.10%	83.70%
By Residence status:									
Residents	58,181	51,819	110,000	53,195	49,505	102,700	91.40%	95.50%	93.40%

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)
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	95,000	15,000	110,000	102,700	-	102,700	108.10%	-	93.40%

3. Annual distributions (food and cash-based transfers)

Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals			
Beans	-	82	-
Iodised Salt	35	18	51.60%
Maize Meal	1,733	1,005	58.00%
Peas	347	113	32.70%
Vegetable Oil	116	58	50.30%
Subtotal	2,229	1,276	57.20%
Total	2,229	1,276	57.20%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals			
Cash	220,500	-	-
Total	220,500	-	-

4. Output indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of female district staff/teachers/community members that are trained with support from WFP in home grown school feeding programme design, implementation and other related areas	individual	98	-	-
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	217	217	100%

5. Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
LINE 1 Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>89.50	88.9	88.2	See LINE 5
LINE 1a Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>90.00	89.6	87.4	See LINE 5a
LINE 1b Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>89.00	88.2	88.9	See LINE 5b
LINE 2 Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.30	4.1	2.7	See LINE 6
LINE 2a Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
	>3.90	3.7	3.2	See LINE 6a

CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 2b Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	>4.70	4.4	2.2	See LINE 6b
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 3 Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	<8.00	9.8	11.82	See LINE 7
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 3a Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	<8.00	9.6	12.58	See LINE 7a
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 3b Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	<8.00	10	11.1	See LINE 7b
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 4 Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	>75.00	63	86.9	See LINE 8
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 4a Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	>80.00	75	88.4	See LINE 8a
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 4b Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	>70.00	51	85.5	See LINE 8b
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring				
LINE 5 Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	>89.50	-	-	94
CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data				
LINE 5a Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	>90.00	-	-	94
CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data				
LINE 5b Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	>89.00	-	-	93
CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data				
LINE 6 Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	>4.30	-	-	4.2
CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data				
LINE 6a Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	>3.90	-	-	4.6

<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 6b Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	>4.70	-	-	3.8
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 7 Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	<8.00	-	-	6.7
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 7a Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	<8.00	-	-	6.5
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 7b Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	<8.00	-	-	6.8
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 8 Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	>75.00	-	-	76.2
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 8a Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	>80.00	-	-	75.9
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
LINE 8b Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	>70.00	-	-	76.4
<i>CAHORA BASSA, CHANGARA, MARARA AND DOA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.06, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, MINED Preliminary data</i>				
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index	>1.80	1.8	1.8	-
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.06, Based on SF SABER workshop, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Based on SF SABER workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>				
Comp.5-Market Access				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country	>60.00	50	100	-
<i>COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2015.12, WFP reports on local purchase, Base value: 2012.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP reports on local purchase, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, regular monitoring reports on local purchase</i>				
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases	10	5	3	-

COUNTRY LEVEL, **Project End Target:** 2015.12, regular monitoring reports on local purchase, **Base value:** 2012.03, WFP programme monitoring, regular monitoring reports on local purchase, **Previous Follow-up:** 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Procurement database

6. Cross-cutting indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators – Gender	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	30	30	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	30	35	-
Comp.4-Risk Reduction				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	56	50	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	61	65	-
Comp.5-Market Access				
Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	>50.00	29.2	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	>60.00	69.41	-	-

7. Procurement

Single country CP 200286			
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
MAIZE MEAL	372		372.00
VEGETABLE OIL	10.5		10.50
Total	382.50	-	382.50
% of Total	100%	0%	

Immediate response emergency operation 201067 data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	900
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	146
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	56
		Total	-	1,102

2. Beneficiary data

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	12,250	12,750	25,000	15,307	15,933	31,240	125.00%	125.00%	125%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,600	2,175	4,775	3,249	2,718	5,967	125.00%	125.00%	125%
Children (5-18 years)	4,500	4,700	9,200	5,623	5,873	11,496	125.00%	125.00%	125%
Adults (18 years plus)	5,150	5,875	11,025	6,435	7,342	13,777	125.00%	125.00%	125%
By Residence status:									
Residents	12,250	12,750	25,000	15,309	15,931	31,240	125.00%	124.90%	125%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	25,000	-	25,000	31,240	-	31,240	125.00%	-	125.00%

3. Annual distributions (food)

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Maize	900	900	100.00%
Peas	135	146	108.10%
Vegetable Oil	56	56	100.00%
Total	1,091	1,102	101.00%

4. Output indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	-	3	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	-	100	-
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	-	22	-
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	-	33	

5. Procurement

IR-EMOP 201067			
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
MAIZE	900		900.00
PEAS	146		146.00
VEGETABLE OIL	56.25		56.25
Total	1,102.25	-	1,102.25
% of Total	100%	0%	

Cover page photo: WFP\Tomson Phiri
Caption: A woman supported through the Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) programme displayed her harvest

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