



World Food Programme

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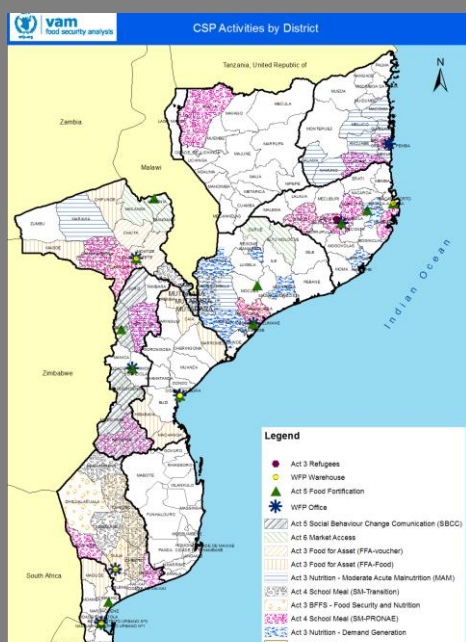
WFP Mozambique Country Brief July 2018



Operational Context

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

WFP has been increasingly shifting its approach from direct implementation to supporting the government in assuming and delivering zero hunger programmes, while still retaining its ability to respond to disasters when required.



Population: **28 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **181 out of 188**

Income Level: **Low income food deficient**

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

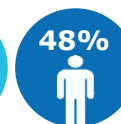
In Numbers

1,269 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 306,366 cash based transfers made

US\$3.7 million six months (July-December 2018) net funding requirements

179,258 people assisted in July 2018



Operational Updates

- Health centers in the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Zambezia received 2,000 upper-arm circumference (MUAC) tapes for pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five to support implementation of the community-based management of acute malnutrition programme (PRN).
- WFP is working with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare (MGCAS), the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) to prepare the lean season assistance in Tete. The plan is to assist 20,000 families in the most drought affected districts. These efforts will be undertaken in coordination between humanitarian and social protection sectors. WFP's intervention in Tete will be aligned with an existing similar government programme implemented by INAS in the Gaza province.
- As part of advocacy efforts for the potential use of cash for emergencies in Mozambique, WFP is organizing an exchange visit for INGC and INAS to El Salvador. Government counterparts will get the opportunity to witness a wide array of WFP cash activities. The objective of these activities is to include cash as a possible transfer modality for emergencies in Mozambique.
- WFP is implementing the first pilot of cash transfers in Cahora Bassa district in Tete for 2,200 households. Currently, phones are being given to the beneficiaries and SIM cards registered to allow for monthly transfers of 2,000 meticals per household.
- WFP oversaw training activities for fortification industries located in Nampula and Maputo. The trainings included assessing the quality control and hygiene for oil, maize and wheat flour, as well as improving their business and logistic plans to increase production.

Contact info: Nour Hemici (nour.hemici@wfp.org)

Country Director: Karin Manente

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Mozambique

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
172.5 m	105 m	3.7 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Households access nutritious food

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Preparedness and management capacities of weather related shocks to the National Institute of Disaster management (INGC) and the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN)
- Technical assistance to develop Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)

Strategic Outcome 2: People need their food and nutritious need

Focus area: Provision of cash or food to households

Activities:

- Food and cash-based transfers
- Early recovery and treatment of malnutrition
- Food assistance to refugees

Strategic Outcome 3: Children have access to nutritious food

Focus area: Home grown school feeding and capacity to Ministry of Education

Activities:

- Capacity strengthening of government bodies responsible for the national home-grown school feeding programme while seeking to make PRONAE (Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar) more nutrition sensitive and gender transformative.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status

Focus area: Government capacity for stunting

Activities:

- Development of operational research products on prevention of chronic malnutrition.
- Technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies
- Provision of specialised and staple fortified food

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

Strategic Outcome #: Farmers have enhanced livelihood

Focus area: Capacity of smallholder farmers

Activities:

- Aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers and their access to markets with a focus on women

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome #: Partners are supported by WFP expertise

Focus area: Provide supply chain to partners

Activities:

- storage, handling and accounting of food for humanitarian and development partners

Monitoring

- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) is carried out twice a year to assess achievements and inform programme and decision making. The latest survey showed that half of the beneficiaries that started to receive WFP assistance in 2017 under the new Country Strategy are still food insecure (defined as poor or borderline as measured by WFP's key indicator Food Consumption Score).
- According to the survey, most beneficiaries (75%) spend an adequate amount of their monthly budget on food (less than two thirds). The Food Expenditure Share indicator is a proxy indicator for the economic vulnerability of a household. The higher the food expenses are in relation to other consumed items/services, the more vulnerable the household is.

School Feeding Challenges

- One of WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding programme's focus areas is the southern province of Gaza suffering from heightened food insecurity. WFP supports school feeding in 143 primary schools, among them four pilot schools for the national school feeding program of the Government of Mozambique, PRONAE.
- In total, WFP reaches 31,034 children in Gaza. The school feeding programme does not only combat malnutrition of children but also increases school enrolment. This includes a pilot where an ambitious and verified menu corresponding to the nutrition requirements of schoolchildren is being tested. The menu is adapted to regional cultivation and comprises traditional recipes, valuating local culture and knowledge on nutrition.
- The school feeding programme is only possible with the support of the local community: community members prepare and cook the food on a voluntary basis. The community is also involved in the construction of school kitchens and often provides fuel, water or a guard for the warehouse.
- To guarantee the well-functioning of the programme, WFP provides management trainings for the school feeding managers at school level and hygiene training for the voluntary cooks. WFP also supports the construction of ecologically friendly stoves in the schools.
- An area of improvement for the programme is the acquisition of protective clothing for the voluntary cooks, such as closed shoes. Another aim is to improve the sanitation in schools, for more holistic programme implementation.

Donors

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