



World Food Programme

SAVING
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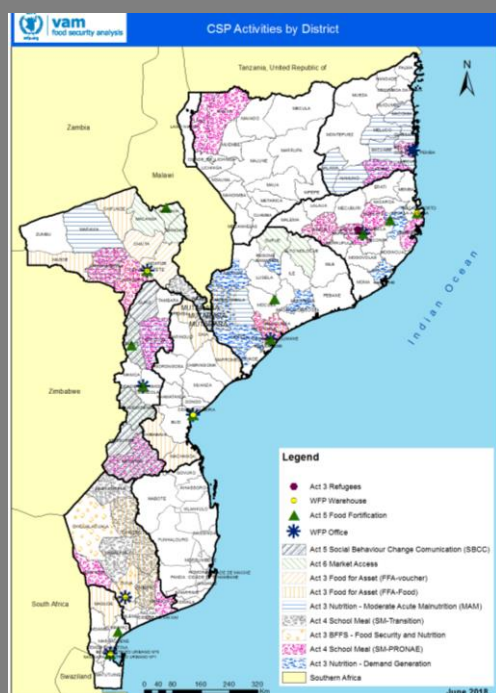
WFP Mozambique Country Brief December 2018



Operational Context

Malnutrition is a severe public health concern and food insecurity remains a serious 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. Moreover, some 900,000 Mozambicans fall in IPC categories 3 and 4 and are thus in need of immediate food assistance.

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**

2017 Human Development Index: **180 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

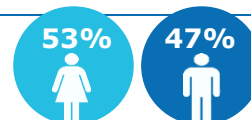
In Numbers

1,363 MT of food assistance distributed

US\$ 833,000 in cash-based transfers

US\$ 6 million net funding requirements for six months (December 2018 – May 2019) representing 64% of total needs

89,193 people assisted in December 2018



Situation Updates

- Mozambique is facing acute food insecurity in parts of the country caused by poor rainfall performance, drought and pest infestations. This is exacerbated by the current high likelihood of El Niño and its impact on the current planting season and livelihoods. The most affected populations require urgent food assistance to meet immediate needs and to rebuild and strengthen their livelihoods.
- According to the IPC analysis and the food security and nutrition assessment conducted by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in October 2018, an estimated 814,000 people (IPC 3 and above) in 5 provinces and 24 districts, are facing acute food insecurity and will need urgent humanitarian assistance during the lean season (January to April 2019). The most affected provinces are Tete, Gaza, Inhambane, Cabo Delgado and Sofala.

Operational Updates

- From January to April 2019, WFP is planning to meet the food security needs of 223,000 vulnerable people in the provinces of Tete, Gaza and Cabo Delgado through both conditional and unconditional transfer programmes using in-kind food, vouchers or cash, depending on the context and markets, in view of available resources and needs.
- WFP began assisting some 29,000 conflict-affected Mozambicans in the Northern Province of Cabo Delgado. This intervention includes General Food Distribution and provision of non-food items in villages affected by hostilities. At least 57 percent of the conflict-affected persons were reached in September and October 2018 and 25,215 people had been reached by December 2018. WFP is one of the few organizations with access to villages in need, and coordinates closely with local authorities and affected communities.
- A project closure meeting with WFP, EU and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) took place on 5 December to discuss the results of the EU-funded Fortification initiative, through which, a total of 45 factories were supported in food fortification, with the provision of equipment along with 149 metric tons of vitamin/mineral premix used for fortification. Although food fortification interventions mainly focused on urban and peri-urban areas, some benefits extended to vulnerable rural populations demonstrating the potential of extending food fortification to rural areas.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
197.3 m	119 m	6 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 5:** 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 6:** 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

- To end hunger, save lives and ensure food security and nutrition for all, WFP has committed to integrate “gender equality and women’s empowerment into all of its work and activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed”. The Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) is key to WFP delivering on these commitments.

- In December, Mozambique became the fourth WFP office globally, and the first in Africa to be certified through the GTP. This achievement is due to a team effort cutting across all work areas including Gender, Protection, HR, Finance, Programme, M&E, VAM, Supply Chain, IT, Budget, Administration, Partnerships, Communications and Management at both country office and sub-office levels.

- The GTP is an important landmark for WFP in Mozambique as it points to the substantial progress made in making gender aspects part of the full range of WFP’s work.

Humanitarian Coordination

- Overall leadership and coordination of crisis response is provided by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), chaired by WFP and COSACA (Oxfam, Save the Children and Care), supports this effort by coordinating the response of national and international humanitarian partners. The Food Security Cluster, chaired by WFP and FAO, coordinates the response of food security partners.

- Food assistance to people currently affected by drought began in November 2018. With current resources, some 223,000 people are expected to be reached in January 2019 with an additional 80,000 people being assisted by CHEMA (a consortium of NGOs led by World Vision).

- The HCT is also represented at provincial level, with WFP chairing in a few provinces including Tete and Cabo Delgado.

- In January, a protection officer will be assigned to the HCT to ensure that continued priority is given to this area in the humanitarian response.

Donors

Belgium, Canada, Cartier Foundation, DFID, European Union, FEED, Germany (KfW), Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Michael Kors, PEPFAR, Russia, Switzerland, UBRAF, USA and the World Bank.