



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

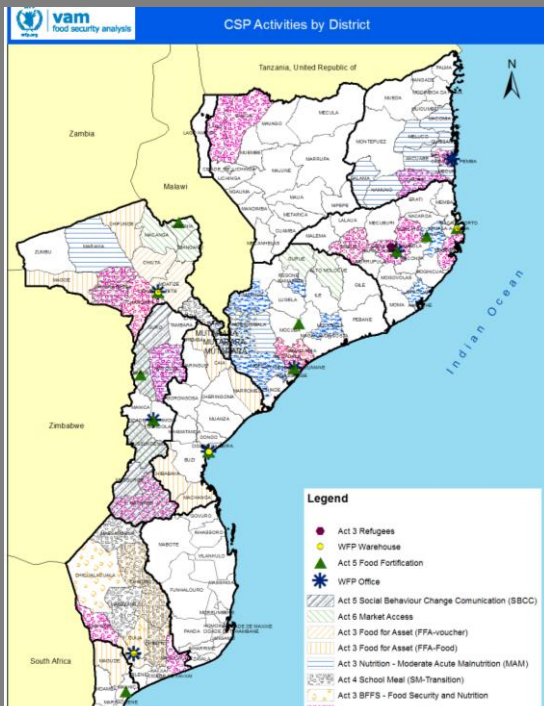
WFP Mozambique Country Brief January 2019



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**

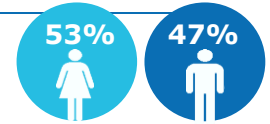
In Numbers

1,202 MT of food assistance distributed

US\$ 416,708 in cash-based transfers

US\$ 9 million net funding requirements for six months (January – June 2019) representing 33% of total needs

152,509 people assisted in January 2018



Operational Updates

- In January, WFP provided food assistance to 144,000 vulnerable people in the provinces of Tete, Gaza and Cabo Delgado through both conditional and unconditional transfers programs using in-kind, vouchers or cash, depending on the contexts and markets. In addition, in Gaza and Tete provinces, multi-year, resilience programming, leveraging market access and climate risk management initiatives are being planned to follow up this response, which mainstreams nutrition and gender considerations.
- WFP is supporting the Government of Mozambique with technical assistance in the area of Shock Responsive Social Protection aimed at strengthening coordination between social protection and disaster risk management while ensuring vulnerable people affected by slow onset shocks are assisted in a timely manner. In Tete province, WFP will provide unconditional cash/vouchers to approximately 120,000 drought-affected people for a duration of six months between December 2018 and April 2019 using existing national social protection schemes. The project will assist shock-affected people who are benefiting from the National Institute of Social Action's (INAS) Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB) as well as a wider range of vulnerable families.
- On 22 January Tropical Storm Desmond caused heavy flooding in Beira, Chinde and Quelimane and displaced approximately 120,000 people across Zambézia, Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces. The next day INGC deployed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), commonly known as drones, to assess flooded areas and set up evacuation routes. INGC was able to immediately open temporary housing emergency centres to shelter the affected people. Meanwhile, WFP activated the European Union's Emergency Management Service to technically assist INGC with satellite-based mapping of the emergency.
- Through the INGC-led Cash Working Group, WFP is assisting to broaden the use of Cash-Based Programming in Mozambique. A final document on this subject will be presented by INGC to the Council of Ministers for approval in the coming months. Approval of the document would present an important breakthrough for Mozambique as to date the use of cash as a transfer modality in emergency situations has not been favored by the government.

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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)
197.3 m	91 m	9 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

WFP Mozambique adheres to WFP's corporate guidelines on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) with focus on the following actions:

- **Consultation:** WFP uses a consultative design methodology where focus group discussions and meetings are held with beneficiaries and committees on the design of the project. Discussions will include interaction with beneficiaries on transfer modalities, communication channels with WFP and partners, targeting criteria, monitoring of the project and addressing beneficiary grievances.
- **Information provision:** during all stages, but predominantly at the implementation stage, WFP will ensure clear information on targeting criteria, project objectives, duration, assistance modalities and means of two-way communication is disseminated to beneficiaries through direct contact with the beneficiaries during sensitization sessions as well as through passing of information through local committees.
- **Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (FCM):** to ensure beneficiaries are able to address feedback, complaints or suggestions, WFP has set up a FCM mechanism with three main components: a) toll free hotlines b) suggestion boxes placed in strategic locations and c) focus group discussions. All complaints are compiled by WFP and channeled to the specific units responsible within WFP.

In addition to the above, WFP has guidelines on both protection and personal data protection and privacy. Within the design and planning stages, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, WFP ensures that different groups are represented including women, youth groups, elderly and disabled, making sure that concerns of all the different groups are considered throughout the project lifecycle.

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.