

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Mozambique Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2017 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

2018 was a year of change and challenge for WFP in Mozambique, as it consolidated a transition to the 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in alignment with the Government's Vision 2025 and Five-Year Plan (2015-2019). This transition involved reinforcing efforts to strengthen the capacity of government institutions associated with social protection, food security and nutrition, school feeding and emergency response. The introduction of innovative practices and technologies was a key priority, and included the use of drones, mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) and cash-based transfers (CBT).

WFP restructured its programme and budget functions, as well as its workforce, to consolidate alignment to the CSP in pursuit of SDG 2 and to enhance emphasis on partnerships in support of SDG 17. WFP also made a concerted effort in 2018 to enhance programme integration and nutrition-sensitivity, Mozambique became the first WFP office on the African continent to achieve certification for completion of the Gender Transformative Programme.

At the same time, the year was marked by a series of localised climate-induced shocks including two prolonged dry spells in the first and fourth quarters of the year, requiring WFP to mount emergency responses in various provinces. Serious flooding also affected the centre north of the country, and WFP was called upon to support the Government in assisting flood-affected communities in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

As evidenced by the recurring climate shocks experienced in 2018, Mozambique stands at the forefront of climate change. In recognition that sustainable improvements to food security and nutrition require enhancing the climate resilience of chronically food insecure communities, WFP moved to conduct a Historical Climate Analysis and to develop Climate Model Projections to consider the effects of climate on food and nutrition security in the country. These studies, along with an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), have positioned WFP to assume a leading role in integrated climate resilience programming in Mozambique.

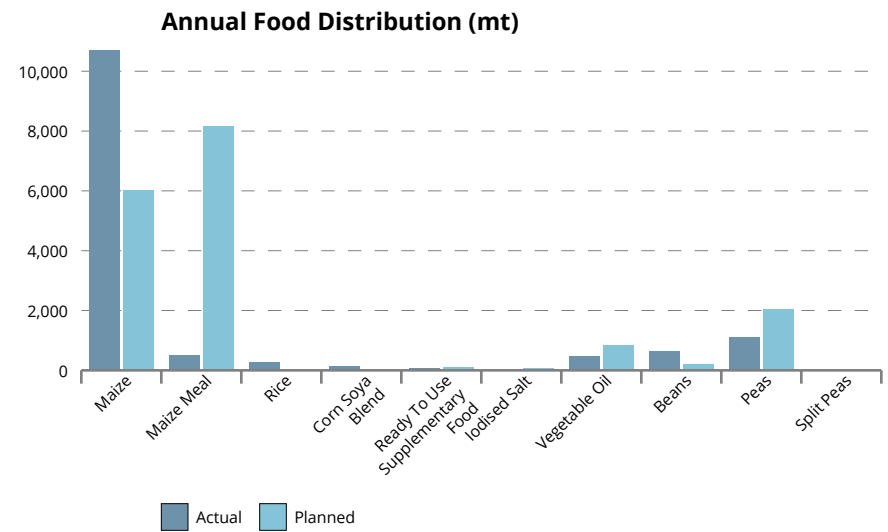
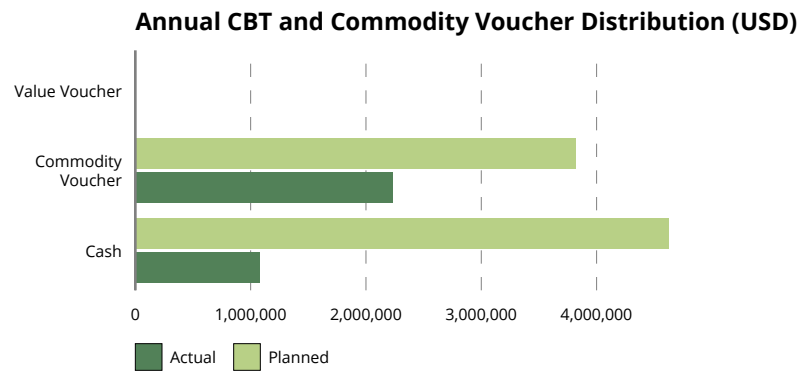
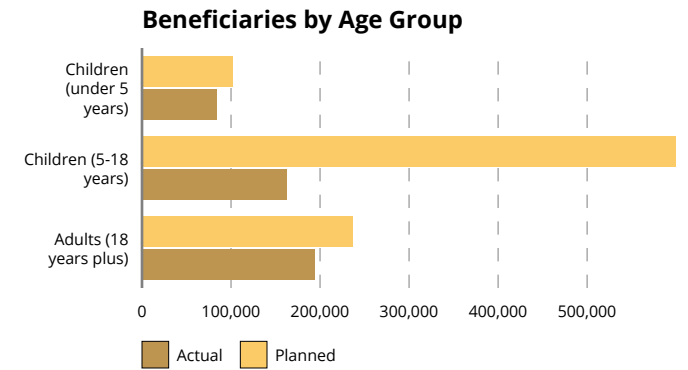
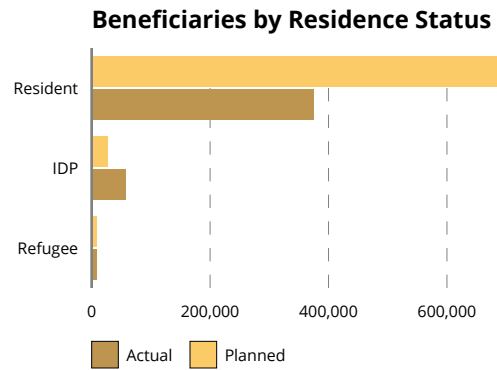
In total, 440,515 beneficiaries were assisted by WFP in Mozambique during 2018. These included victims of drought, flood and conflict, schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women and girls, moderately acute malnourished children, and some 8,800 refugees. Food assistance was provided through a combination of in-kind transfers and CBT, with some 14,000 mt of food distributed during the year. WFP succeeded in significantly scaling up its use of CBT in 2018, with USD 3.3 million provided in the form of cash or vouchers.

The results outlined in this report would not have been possible without the financial support WFP enjoyed from Belgium, Brazil, the EU, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Mozambique, Portugal, Russia, the UK, the USA and private donors including Michael Kors and the Cartier Foundation.



440,515
total beneficiaries
in 2018

52% female 48% male



Context and Operations



Mozambique is a low-income food-deficit country with a largely rural population of 28 million. It ranked 181 of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index, 102 of 118 in the 2016 Global Hunger Index and 139 of 157 in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index. In recent years, Mozambique achieved 7.5 percent average annual GDP growth, driven largely by the mining, transport, manufacturing and agriculture sectors. Economic growth, however, has not been sufficiently inclusive.

Mozambique is 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 country's population lives in coastal areas affected by sudden-onset disasters. Of the adult population, 45 percent is illiterate: 30 percent of men and 58 percent of women. The retention rate in primary school grades 1–7 is only 36 percent, with a greater proportion of girls dropping out of school than boys particularly in higher grades as a result inter alia of early marriage and long distances to travel to school.

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 morbidity and mortality, and prevention and treatment programmes face social and cultural barriers.

The year 2018 also witnessed the geographic spread and intensification of attacks by armed insurgents in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. WFP initiated an emergency response, providing food assistance to populations affected by the conflict.

Other salient contextual developments in 2018 included prolonged dry spells affecting the southern and central provinces and a tropical depression which caused flooding in Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado.

In response to these challenges, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has recognized food and nutrition security as key priorities within its Five-Year Plan, which emphasises the importance of improved access to food, living conditions and the development of human capital. The Government's Operational Plan for Agricultural Development (2015-2019) also aims to enhance food sovereignty by strengthening value chains, public-private partnerships and farm organizations. The Government also has a Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters complemented by the National Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. Moreover, the GoM has a National Strategy for Basic Social Security to improve the coverage and management of social protection programmes, a National Food Fortification Strategy, and a National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN III).

Developed to strengthen and support implementation of the GoM's policies, strategies and plans, WFP's 2017-2021 CSP focuses on its areas of strength and added value to the national zero hunger agenda, and prioritises support to government programmes and institutions even as WFP continues to play an important direct operational role when national capacity is surpassed. The CSP is fully 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 within WFP's Strategic Plan (2017–2021).

A key pillar of the Mozambique CSP is the development of strategic partnerships under SDG17. 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 Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), WFP works with private sector partners on food fortification and market access linkages, including through the national school feeding programme. WFP co-chairs the Nutrition Partners' Forum with DFID. Other UN joint programmes include a refugee livelihoods programme, which brings together four UN agencies to support the self-reliance of African refugees living in the Maratane refugee camp in Nampula province.

In 2018, the Government of Mozambique, through routine social protection programmes, assisted at least 489,726 people (18 percent of the eligible population). WFP continued to advocate for and provide technical assistance to social protection programmes, with a view to making them more shock-responsive.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

During 2018, total requirements for the full duration of the CSP (July 2017 to December 2021) rose to USD 197.2 million. An increase of USD 29.7 million during the course of last year was necessary in order to provide for: an increase in the number of young children and PLW treated for MAM; an increase in beneficiaries of the annual lean season response in line with food security assessment findings; the launch of an emergency response to the needs of IDPs in Cabo Delgado; and additional support to reduce post-harvest losses among smallholder farmers. Contributions received by the end of the year amount to a total of USD 91.3 million, or 46 percent of requirements.

Needs for the 2018 calendar year amounted to USD 54.6 million, with those Strategic Outcomes providing food and cash-based transfers (1, 2 and 3) accounting for the largest proportion of this total. Some USD 37.8 million (or 69 percent) was made available in funding during the year; not included in this figure is a USD 8 million contribution for school feeding, which was recorded in late 2017 but utilized in 2018. Overall resource utilization during 2018 was USD 35.6 million, representing 94 percent of funds available. Humanitarian assistance under Strategic Outcome 2 was implemented through both conditional and unconditional programmes using a combination of in-kind, voucher and cash transfers, depending on market and other contextual conditions. This flexibility allowed WFP to select the most efficient and effective transfer modality best suited to the needs of targeted populations. In remote areas, in-kind food distributions were most frequently employed. Internal WFP advance financing facilities permitted rapid assessment, planning and implementation of life-saving assistance to IDPs and returnees in Cabo Delgado.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, an innovative USD 40 million debt-swap agreement between the Government of Mozambique, the Government of Russia and WFP, allowed the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) and WFP to continue expanding the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme from 12 schools to 70 schools in 2018, with an additional 80 schools foreseen in 2019. Guided by a dedicated resource mobilization strategy, WFP succeeded in increasing the number of donors providing directed assistance to Mozambique during the year. In addition to highly valued multilateral donations, CSP implementation was supported by Belgium, Brazil, the European Union, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Mozambique, Portugal, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and various private donors including Michael Kors and the Cartier Foundation.



Programme Performance

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.

In 2018, WFP Mozambique continued to engage with the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) as key capacity strengthening institutional counterparts for Activity 1 of the CSP. A Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) exercise was carried out with both SETSAN and INGC in 2018, resulting in the identification of specific capacity strengthening needs and priority areas of support from WFP. The CNM results were endorsed by stakeholders and disseminated within WFP to inform resource mobilisation and project design.

WFP provided financial and technical assistance to SETSAN to conduct various Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) assessments. The third National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN III) was drafted under SETSAN coordination and WFP contributed to the revision with inputs on mVAM, ICA and resilience. Additional staffing support was provided to SETSAN through an internship programme between WFP and the Eduardo Mondlane University. Five interns with skills in GIS, market analysis, food security, and ICT were engaged to support SETSAN activities from June 2018.

In 2018, WFP supported INGC to strengthen its preparedness and response capacity and produce a national multi-sectoral Contingency Plan for Disaster Response. WFP completed Phases 1 and 2 of 4 preparations for the Licungo River Basin Risk Mapping and conducted workshops on the mapping in Maputo and Zambezia with participation from central and provincial levels. Collection of data for Phase 3 also started, while the use of new methodologies and technologies is being discussed internally. WFP also supported INGC by organizing two drone (UAV) training events (*Lets Fly* in Madagascar and *Let's Map* in Maputo) with participants from various government institutions involved in the use of drones and data processing. WFP also supported INGC to procure drones which were used in response to the 2018 floods.

Through implementation of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), WFP conducted a series of activities aiming to strengthen government planning processes for greater integration of resilience building and climate change adaptation programming. The 3PA facilitated improvements in the asset selection process and enhancement of community ownership of projects and programs. WFP conducted an ICA validation workshop with government counterparts and presented findings to the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, SETSAN and the INGC Council of Directors. As part of the 3PA roll-out, WFP facilitated three orientation trainings: two on Seasonal Livelihood Programming

(SLP) and one on Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) for national, provincial and district government officials, cooperating partners, and WFP field staff. WFP's 3PA methodology and government Local Adaptation Plans were further harmonized towards a joint approach to district-level planning. In 2018, one SLP calendar and 6 CBPPs were produced. Sixty-eight percent of targeted communities reported benefits from assets built.

WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) as well as INGC, with a view to making national social protection systems and programmes more resilient to natural shocks and climate change risks. In 2018, WFP emerged as an increasingly valuable partner for MGCAS and INAS, contributing to the definition of an Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system serving both development and humanitarian functions. WFP mobilised political interest and built momentum around ASP, promoting policy discussions in relevant platforms and facilitating the establishment of a dedicated government-led Working Group. Close coordination was achieved with the UN Joint Programme on Social Protection (UNJP) through preparation of a common workplan together with MGCAS and partners, thereby avoiding duplication and maximizing synergies. Jointly with NGO consortia (COSACA, CEMO), WFP also facilitated the creation of an INGC-led Technical Working Group on Cash in Emergencies to explore the feasibility of different transfer modalities, including cash and vouchers.

WFP and the World Bank jointly organised a national Dialogue on Social Resilience to disasters, which was attended by GoM authorities at central and decentralized levels, donors, UN Agencies, civil society, and academia. The dialogue facilitated government and partners' identification of priority areas of work for setting up an ASP system. Identified priorities included: collaboration protocols between INGC and INAS; identification and prioritisation of beneficiaries; definition of triggers for activating a social protection programme in case of emergency; strengthening collaboration between INAS and INGC in planning; integrated databases between INGC and INAS; and promotion of national ownership and demand-driven approaches. A draft ASP implementation roadmap was also developed based on the above-mentioned priorities.

In an effort to enhance coordination between the social protection and disaster risk management (DRM) sectors, WFP worked with the Government and the World Bank to produce a study identifying institutional coordination mechanisms and harmonized approaches between INAS and INGC. This study, which will establish the basis for an inter-ministerial Memorandum of Understanding, focused on three areas of enhanced coordination: (i) institutional arrangements at central and decentralised levels; (ii) targeting and prioritization of vulnerable groups affected by shocks; and (iii) database inter-operability and information



sharing. Some of the joint social protection and DRM approaches to emergency response were tested during the implementation of WFP's lean season response in Tete, especially in relation to targeting and registration, and training sessions were delivered to government staff.

Implementation of the Belgium Fund for Food Security programme which focused on integrated resilience programming came to an end in 2018. The programme included food assistance for assets (FFA), as well as capacity building of district-level government staff and community leaders. Some 7,660 affected persons in Gaza province were reached with food assistance in exchange for the creation of assets to enhance community resilience, including drought-resistant plant multiplication projects, poultry projects, water catchments, brick kilns, and improved silos to reduce post-harvest losses. WFP also conducted community-level trainings on various topics including food and nutrition insecurity, DRR, climate change and gender.

Strategic Outcome 02

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

Activity 3 of the WFP CSP targets crisis-affected households unable to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. In 2018, Mozambique was affected by several climatic shocks (including late and erratic rains, prolonged dry spells and a fall army worm infestation) in the south, central and northern provinces, and insurgent attacks in the north leading to elevated levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Refugees in Nampula province also continued to require relief food assistance. In response to government requests, WFP in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team responded to needs by providing food assistance to some 281,000 beneficiaries, of a total 581,000 targeted, across affected areas. The variance between planned and actual figures is attributable to reduced numbers of flood victims in relation to original estimates, and a delayed start to the 2018-2019 lean season response which had only reached 50 percent of planned beneficiaries by the end of the year. A variance between planned and actual values for CBT is mainly the result of delays in the registration of beneficiaries. However, more food was distributed than planned because the duration of food assistance for drought-affected communities was extended beyond the usual lean season period in order to support recovery.

Food assistance was provided to beneficiaries through general food distributions (GFD), FFA, and MAM treatment in the form of food, commodity vouchers and cash transfers as appropriate. Food transfers included a per person daily ration of 267g maize, 40g pulses and 25g vegetable oil for FFA and GFD, 333g Super Cereal for PLW, and 100g Plumpy Sup (RUTF) for children aged 6 to 23 months. Commodity vouchers were provided for the purchase of maize meal, beans, salt,

vegetable oil and sugar. Cash was provided as mobile money at a value of 400 Mozambican meticals (approximately USD6.46) per person per month. The cash transfer value was calculated based on the prices of basic food commodities required to meet minimum nutritional and energy intake.

Transfer modality selection was based on multi-sectoral assessments conducted by WFP, focusing on market functionality and capacity, cooperating partners' capacities, IT infrastructure, gender considerations, and government policy. Based on assessment results, WFP opted for cash transfers in districts with normal trade flows, functional markets, a large presence of retailers, communities' modality preference, good network coverage and willingness of district authorities. In locations where market conditions were favourable, but communities were located far from markets, WFP opted for commodity vouchers. Despite constraints, WFP achieved a significant scale-up in the use of commodity vouchers and cash transfers during the year due to increased advocacy efforts with the Government.

FFA

In response to the various shocks that affected Mozambique in 2018, WFP supported communities in 36 districts in Sofala, Tete, Gaza, Maputo, Nampula, Zambézia and Cabo Delgado provinces with the creation, rehabilitation and maintenance of assets. Assets created included aquaculture projects, cattle projects, sanitation improvements, market access support, harvest and post-harvest losses management, water harvesting and small-scale irrigation schemes. Asset selection was undertaken in coordination with local authorities through Local Adaptation Plans, SLP and CBPP processes. WFP also worked in coordination with provincial and district authorities, providing orientation, technical support and training on FFA activities, gender and programme planning reaching 926 people.

Programme performance was found to be satisfactory, with a significant decline in Food Expenditure Share and use of negative coping strategies reported.

General Food Distributions

Attacks by armed groups in Cabo Delgado province intensified in scale and frequency in 2018. In its capacity as co-chair of the Humanitarian Coordination Team, WFP advocated for access for food assistance and other sectoral responses by the humanitarian community. In Tete and Gaza provinces, GFD was also provided alongside FFA to persons who were unable to participate in works projects. By the end of the year, WFP had provided GFD to at least 49,000 beneficiaries in Cabo Delgado, Gaza and Tete provinces.

Refugee Support



WFP continued to provide food assistance to some 8,400 refugees from various African countries at the Maratane camp in Nampula province. Although still reliant on external assistance to meet their basic needs, a progressive legal and policy framework and a favourable socio-economic climate outside the camp make for a conducive environment for self-reliance and local integration. An inter-agency Livelihoods for Durable Solutions project, funded by the Bureau of Population Refugees and Migrants (PRM) of the United States State Department, coordinated by WFP, continued to pursue improved livelihoods and local integration solutions for the refugees. Implemented in partnership with the GoM, UNHCR, FAO and UN-Habitat, the three-year programme aims to enhance the self-reliance of asylum seekers, refugees and host communities in Maratane while fostering the local integration of refugees in Mozambique.

MAM Treatment

In line with national protocols, MAM treatment is only implemented when shocks trigger a deterioration of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above global thresholds. WFP's MAM intervention targeted children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW. Nutritious products were distributed during a period of high food insecurity and when GAM prevalence exceeded 5 percent in 18 districts. A higher number of children and PLW (25,079) were assisted relative to WFP's initial plan (20,225) in 149 health centres, though the quantity of food distributed was lower; primarily attributable to beneficiaries' short stays in the programme (an average of 2 months as opposed to the planned 3-6 months). MAM performance indicators (recovery, default, non-response and mortality rates) significantly improved compared to baseline data and exceeded 2018 targets with MAM treatment recovery rates showing an improvement of at least 10 percentage points. Increased programme coverage was also achieved exceeding the 2018 target. Through the MAM treatment intervention, WFP also supported capacity strengthening for the Ministry of Health, with a focus on implementing the Programme for Nutrition Rehabilitation at national level. This investment in capacity strengthening 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.

Strategic Outcome 03

Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.

Mozambique has some 7 million school-aged children, of whom almost 550,000 are orphans. School attendance, especially at the primary level, has improved over the years, but completion rates remain extremely low. Less than 50 percent of children in Mozambique complete primary education with the lowest completion rates registered in food insecure, disaster-prone districts. The

Government of Mozambique's educational priorities are to expand access and improve enrollment, attendance and completion rates in primary education, particularly for girls. WFP supports these objectives by providing on-site hot meals as an incentive for school enrollment and attendance and to increase pupil's concentration and learning abilities while relieving short-term hunger.

In 2018, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to implement two different school meals programmes in 217 schools reaching a total of 100,551 children. The first modality, implemented using a Russian debt-swap funding arrangement, supports the gradual expansion and consolidation of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). Through this intervention, some 64,975 children were provided with hot meals in 70 schools. Within this modality, WFP procured non-perishable food and transferred funds to the Ministry of Education for the local purchase of perishable foods from retailers and smallholder farmers. The second modality, which was implemented in 147 schools reaching 33,106 children in the drought-affected provinces of Tete and Gaza, WFP was responsible for all food procurement along with the procurement of non-food items. This was implemented thanks to funding from Germany and private sector partners.

Under both modalities, WFP continued to test decentralized implementation and build evidence to inform government decision-making and investments, including in addressing micronutrient deficiencies through the use of fortified foods and fresh produce, thereby improving dietary diversity. Children received a daily hot lunch comprising fortified maize meal, beans and vegetable oil enriched with vitamin A and iodized salt. WFP also provided technical assistance to MINEDH for capacity strengthening across all levels to manage and implement a decentralized food procurement approach.

In collaboration with MINEDH, the Brazilian Agency for Development (ABC) and the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger (CoE), WFP also worked to build an enabling environment for a sustainable, nationally-owned school feeding programme. This work involved the development of a strategic plan for PRONAE and support to develop and enact school feeding legislation. In 2018, a Tripartite Agreement was signed with MINEDH, ABC, and CoE for phase two of the project. A school meals cost-benefit analysis was also completed in 2018 with WFP support and is currently under revision by the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders. Eight PRONAE modules for School Managers were also completed in 2018.

Overall improvements were observed in retention and pass rates compared to the previous year and 2018 targets were met for these indicators. This implies that WFP and MINEDH efforts to improve the management of school meals were instrumental in influencing the retention of students in school and pass rates.



Strategic Outcome 04

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

Chronic malnutrition in Mozambique affects 43 percent of children under 5 years of age (45 percent of male children, 41 percent of female children) with an even higher prevalence in rural areas (46 percent). As part of efforts to combat chronic malnutrition, WFP has supported the national food fortification program for more than five years. In 2018, WFP commissioned a cross-sectional household survey to measure National Food Fortification Programme coverage in Mozambique. The study focused on iron-fortified wheat and maize flours, and vitamin A-fortified sugar and vegetable oil. The results of the survey indicated that approximately 45 percent of urban households receive at least half of the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) of vitamin A from vegetable oil or sugar, whilst 23 percent receive 50 percent of the RNI of iron from wheat or maize flour; rural settlements showed poorer results (at 25 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

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, PLW care and dietary practices, improved food security practices, improved water, sanitation and hygiene practices, and malaria prevention. SBCC was implemented in five districts of Manica Province in partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Health (DPS), the District Government of Health (SDSMAS), the NGO ANDA and two community radio stations (Development Media International and Outro Negro Radio Novela). In total, 91 health committees were established, and 1,512 health workers were trained to deliver SBCC messages which reached some 15,000 people comprised of PLW, mothers of children under the age of two, husbands and mothers-in-law. For mass media communications, 21 technicians were trained by DMI in production, saturation broadcasting methods and intervention topics resulting in the production of 8 spots (Portuguese) later translated into the respective districts' local language which were aired 23,000 times. Impact evaluation results show that there was a statistically significant increase in knowledge (close to 9 percentage points) and practices (6 percentage points) in areas of combined intervention.

Several nutrition studies were also conducted under activity 5 including:

Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG): The FNG analysis was initiated in 2017 and finalized in 2018. In April 2018, a multi-sectoral workshop took place in Maputo with the representation of government, civil society, the private sector, donors and the UN from various sectors. Following the workshop, FNG findings were validated and widely disseminated. FNG mainstreaming to strengthen nutrition

sensitivity is ongoing, and costed work plans based on FNG findings have been developed in three provinces.

Study on the collection of evidence on rehabilitation of wasting leading to increased HIV treatment retention and uptake: The results of this study indicate that nutritional rehabilitation and provision of a nutrition supplement has a positive impact on adherence to HIV treatment. WFP supported two members of MoH to attend a National Nutrition Congress to present the findings of the study.

WFP set out to strengthen its role in support of HIV programmes in 2018 and was successful in obtaining funds through the UBRAF country envelope to design an information management system that aggregates data from PRN and HIV programmes. WFP has also been nominated as the chair of the HIV in Emergencies Technical Working Group set up by UNAIDS.

Strategic Outcome 05

Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.

This Strategic Outcome aims to improve smallholder farmers' market access, generate market price information and promote hermetic storage solutions for the reduction of post-harvest losses at household and farm organization levels.

In 2018, WFP continued to improve the aggregation and storage capacity of farm organizations with the construction of two warehouses with a capacity of at least 200 mt each, benefiting around 640 farmers of which 43 percent were women. WFP also facilitated smallholder farmer trainings on different topics including post-harvest management, gender and business management. At least 14 farm organizations were supported.

Two Mozambican market information systems were supported by WFP (INFOCOM and SIMA), allowing for consolidation of the two systems and expansion of interventions to include the use of community radios for the dissemination of price information. A review of WFP's interventions to improve market access for vulnerable smallholder farmers in Mozambique was also conducted during the year to assess the introduction of labour-saving technologies and trainings on institutional development and post-harvest management, as well as on the modernization of price dissemination to smallholder farmers, in the provinces of Manica, Nampula, Zambézia and Tete. The study found that access to market prices improves the position of producers to negotiate fair prices and that community radios constitute an effective means to disseminate this information. The findings further revealed that farmers who benefited from the trainings, labour saving technologies, and storage

(warehouses) had improved negotiation capabilities, reduced post-harvest losses, received higher prices, and enjoyed an increase in quantities sold in relation to the previous year.

In an effort to further assist smallholder farmers in reducing their post-harvest losses, WFP created a market (both demand and supply sides) for hermetic storage solutions including hermetic post-harvest bags. WFP brought on board four private sector entities to market hermetic bags for farmers (AgroZ, GrainPro, Vestergaard, and PICS). Together with AgroZ, WFP organised demonstration trials in three districts of Tete. Some 2,000 farmers were selected to participate in the programme. WFP further assessed the capacity of storage facilities and conditions in schools to introduce hermetic storage technologies in 2019. WFP also identified 3 agro-processing companies in Tete province as potential suppliers of fortified maize flour to schools and potential buyers of maize from smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 06

Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.

In 2018, WFP continued to provide supply chain services to the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, and the World Bank. 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.

In an effort to strengthen partnerships within the humanitarian community and promote WFP as a supply chain partner of choice, approximately 2,500 cubic meters of relief items were handled on behalf of UNICEF and UNFPA. In addition, on behalf of the One UN procurement committee, WFP completed the contracting process of a clearing and forwarding agency to be used by all UN agencies in Mozambique.

WFP also procured and delivered 5,600 mt of mixed nutrition commodities to health facilities in all 11 provinces as part of the USAID-World Bank-Ministry of Health PEPFAR programme and handled some 133 metric tons of mixed commodities through Mozambique ports for delivery to landlocked countries.

A user satisfaction survey indicated that 100 percent of WFP clients were satisfied with the services provided through this Activity. This is an increase of 25 percent compared to 2017 results. The survey indicated that the partners receiving supply chain services from WFP considered them useful, reliable, of high quality and good value for money. The survey also indicated that some users would like

to see improved communication and speedier execution of services in future; WFP will work to respond to these recommendations in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 07

Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.

This Strategic Outcome was added following Cyclone Idai which hit Mozambique in March 2019. It allows for the provision of supply chain, emergency telecommunications and other essential services to support the broader humanitarian response.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In accordance with its corporate Gender Policy (2015-2020), WFP in Mozambique continued to create an environment that fosters gender equality and inspires women's empowerment. This is vital if WFP is to capitalize on women's contributions towards lasting and sustainable solutions for food and nutrition security. In 2018, Mozambique became one of the early adopters of the Gender Transformative Programme (GTP), attaining full GTP certification after implementing more than 100 gender improvement actions. In addition to the many improvements stemming from GTP implementation, WFP purposefully set out to improve the gender responsiveness of its programme portfolio in 2018. This involved conducting gender analyses of its largest programme interventions, formulating gender-specific recommendations and developing a workplan to ensure their implementation. This body of work resulted in the design and implementation of various gender-specific and gender-sensitive activities including activities to combat gender-based violence (GBV) among WFP beneficiaries.

By the end of 2018, the proportion of households in which women made decisions about the use of food and cash-based resources was 31 percent; in 51 percent of households, men were the decision-makers, and men and women decided jointly in 18 percent of households. The proportion of women in leadership positions on project management committees improved from the previous survey and exceeded the 2018 target. Overall, more women than men participated in management committees, likely attributable to WFP and partner sensitization efforts during the second half of 2018.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP Mozambique has the highest regard for the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries and aims to deliver assistance in a manner that does not expose them to harm while contributing to their broader protection.

During the year, in conjunction with the gender analysis, WFP reviewed protection aspects of its FFA programme with a view to formulating recommendations for safeguard beneficiary protection. This involved reviewing the location and timing of distributions. It was found that most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and PLW, were prioritised to shorten waiting times at distribution sites. It was also found that close to 100 percent of both women and men reported feeling secure traveling to and from WFP distribution sites. The

survey on protection did not include Cabo Delgado, however, which might have shown different results given the extent of insecurity across the area. In future, similar protection analyses will be conducted for other programme activities including a 'do-no-harm assessment' in Cabo Delgado.

In 2018, WFP also reinforced its Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) controls, including establishment of PSEA focal points and related dissemination.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

As per international obligations, WFP is committed to ensuring accountability to the populations it serves. 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 focus group discussions and group meetings led by community members prior to distributions and by partners on-site to help raise awareness among beneficiaries of their obligations and entitlements. Data shows room for improvement, however, as the percentage of both men and women who reported being informed about programme activities was only 22 percent in October 2018. Though these results did not meet the 2018 target, they show improvement from previous follow-up results in June of the same year.

To improve accountability, WFP Mozambique established feedback and complaints mechanisms (FCM) for its largest operations (FFA and GFD) during the year. These mechanisms included the establishment of call centres with toll-free hotlines, provision of complaints boxes at distribution points and the conduct of focus group discussions. The FCM system included categorisation of complaints, an escalation system and systematic follow-up. Most complaints were found to concern the quantity, quality and duration of food provided.

These measures have proved invaluable in receiving both positive and negative feedback on WFP operations and have also revealed design weaknesses and implementation issues which were subsequently addressed. WFP is currently extending its FCM mechanisms with the aim of achieving full programme coverage in all provinces by the end of 2019.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment



WFP in Mozambique recognizes that the achievement of zero hunger requires a healthy natural ecosystem and sustainable use of natural resources.

To ensure that WFP's operations in Mozambique contribute to environmental benefits, three studies were conducted: an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), a Historical Climate Analysis, and Climate Model Projections. The ICA concluded that land degradation, measured through the rate of deforestation, has significantly increased in Mozambique closely mirroring population density trends. The Historical Climate Analysis results indicated that biomass quantities, another indicator for environmental degradation, are diminishing, due to increasingly hotter and drier conditions, with variable rainfall amounts and distribution as a key contributor. The Climate Model Projections confirmed that hotter and drier conditions will persist, as such without adequate adaptation measures, biomass will continue to disappear, leading to soil erosion, water run-off, and other negative environmental impacts.

At the provincial level, Local Adaptation Plans, with Seasonal Livelihood Programming elements (SLP), were developed by the Government of Mozambique with support from WFP to help identify adaptation measures that will help reduce these negative, environmental impacts. At the community level, Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises were conducted to adopt recommendation of the Local Adaptation Plans (LAP), according to community priorities and needs. WFP leveraged this information to ensure that its operations contributed to the natural environment for durable food security gains. For example, WFP FFA programmes helped develop natural assets, in line with CBPP/LAP imperatives and government technical guidance, contributing to enhanced environmental functions and the productivity of local livelihoods.

WFP has sought to transition to greater use of CBT where possible, helping to reduce its environmental footprint.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Arssalan Serra
Man in the fields in Mozambique

Strategic outcome 01

For both Activity 1 and 2 under Strategic Objective 1

- Outputs that had no targets were not planned for 2018 though included for subsequent years.

Specifically:

- Indicator: "Number of training sessions organised" under activity 1, training and workshops that took place in 2018 were not entirely organised by WFP, however, WFP supported and carried out jointly with Government. Therefore, this indicator was not measured but different capacity building activities were carried out with WFP support in 2018.

- Under activity 2, no activities were planned for 2018, therefore no set targets for 2018. However, some activities carried over from 2017 implementation were completed in February 2018 which resulted in the achievements for indicators: "Number of Community Agriculture Extension Centers Rehabilitated"; "Number of storage equipment distributed" and "Number of water reservoirs built"

Strategic outcome 02

Explanation on missing data:

- The indicators "quantity of food provided" and "quantity of nutritious food provided" are reflected in the main summary.

- Targets missing for indicators on assets created e.g. "Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated" are mainly because the plan is drafted at the beginning of the project, however, the assets created are decided and approved by communities before each project starts and some assets were not included in at the beginning of the year.

- Indicator "Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes" appears twice because of different starting implementation dates (2017 and 2018) despite both being completed in 2018.

- Indicator "Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained/constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)" Though the CO plan was to rehabilitate one (1) community water pond, the actual achieved was the construction of one (1) community water pond for irrigation. Therefore plan and achievement appear in two different lines.

Strategic outcome 03

- WFP put more effort into capacity development activities with partners in school feeding in 2018. However, no specific activities were carried out on advocacy hence no data to report for 2018.

- Attendance rate could not be reported this year as there were some gaps in daily attendance data which compromised the quality of data for attendance rate in WFP-supported schools. Plans are underway to improve on the quality in 2019.

Strategic outcome 05

The indicator "Rate of post-harvest losses" could not be measured and reported in 2018 due to timing. The activity (Activity 6 under Strategic Objective 5) started implementation in June 2018 with advocacy, demonstrations on the use of hermetic bags and assessment of storage facility capacities. These start-up activities coincided with the harvest season and therefore there was not enough time to plan for and measure the indicator. Plans and tools are now in place for measuring this indicator in 2019.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	469,980	211,447	45.0%
	female	467,245	229,068	49.0%
	total	937,225	440,515	47.0%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	110,207	90,746	82.3%
	female	125,722	103,521	82.3%
	total	235,929	194,267	82.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	309,484	79,293	25.6%
	female	289,629	82,817	28.6%
	total	599,113	162,110	27.1%
Children (under 5 years)	male	50,289	41,408	82.3%
	female	51,894	42,730	82.3%
	total	102,183	84,138	82.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	8,435	8,810	104.4%
IDP	28,117	57,267	203.7%
Resident	900,673	374,438	41.6%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 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	206	107.1%
Peas	29	32	110.4%
Strategic Outcome: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis			
Maize	5,840	10,493	179.7%
Maize Meal	3,713	74	2.0%
Rice	0	260	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	151	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	107	89	83.5%
Iodised Salt	0	16	-
Vegetable Oil	504	419	83.3%
Beans	207	531	255.8%
Peas	1,136	1,039	91.4%
Split Peas	0	41	-
Strategic Outcome: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.			
Maize Meal	4,438	446	10.1%
Iodised Salt	89	19	21.1%
Vegetable Oil	337	52	15.5%
Beans	0	115	-
Peas	888	23	2.6%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 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.			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	369,600	0	-
Strategic Outcome: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis			
Cash	1,249,500	142,291	11.4%
Commodity Voucher	3,823,500	2,229,889	58.3%
Value Voucher	0	0	-
Strategic Outcome: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.			
Cash	3,005,830	939,813	31.3%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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.				
Output C: People in shock-prone areas benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to plan and prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis				
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				
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	-	-	0.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10.0	-	0.0
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	4.0	4.0	100.0
Number of government counterparts trained in emergency needs assessment	individual	29.0	29.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	50.0	32.0	64.0
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	3.0	2.0	66.7
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output C: Shock-affected people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to provide expanded safety-net services in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis				
Act 02. Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	-	-	0.0
Number of people trained	individual	-	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output D: Targeted food insecure communities benefit from construction and/or rehabilitation of assets that improve food security and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change				
Act 02. Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	-	-	0.0
Number of Community Agriculture Extension Center rehabilitated / constructed	centre/site	-	1.0	0.0
Number of storage equipment distributed	item	-	3.0	0.0
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	-	7.0	0.0
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				
Output A: Shock-affected people receive unconditional cash and/or food-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements				
Act 03. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	149.0	146.0	98.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	368.0	89.0	24.2
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	15.0	5.0	33.3
Quantity of food provided	Mt	-	1150.7	0.0
Number of manual typewriters distributed	non-food item	980.0	960.0	98.0
Output B: Shock-affected malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat and reduce acute malnutrition rates				
Act 03. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	-	-	0.0
Output D: Targeted food insecure communities benefit from construction and/or rehabilitation of assets that improve food security and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change				
Act 03. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	15.0	11.0	73.3
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc.)	Ha	-	2.0	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	4.0	18.0	450.0
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	0.2	0.2	100.0
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	5.0	2.0	40.0
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	85.5	14.5	17.0
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	49.0	43.5	88.8
Hectares (ha) of land cleared of garbage	Ha	-	70.0	0.0
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	-	52.0	0.0
Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	17.0	16.0	94.1
Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	50.0	60.0	120.0
Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	18.0	17.0	94.4
Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	20.0	40.0	200.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	-	-	0.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	6.85	742.0	10,832.1
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	9.36	12.36	132.1
Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	-	-	0.0
Number of animal handling (cattle crush) facilities established	Number	35.0	29.0	82.9
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	31.0	28.0	90.3
Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	10.0	10.0	100.0
Number of community gardens established	garden	23.0	23.0	100.0
Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	289.0	144.0	49.8
Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	1.0	-	0.0
Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	-	1.0	0.0
Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	-	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of family gardens established	garden	1200.0	1200.0	100.0
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	25.0	15.0	60.0
Number of Green Houses Constructed	unit	-	4.0	0.0
Number of hives distributed	Number	300.0	40.0	13.3
Number of latrines constructed	Number	1043.0	811.0	77.8
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	-	10.0	0.0
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	-	3.0	0.0
Number of roof catchments constructed	Number	11.0	11.0	100.0
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	-	52.0	0.0
Number of social infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	23.0	23.0	100.0
Number of social infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	16.0	14.0	87.5
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	-	15.0	0.0
Number of tanks constructed	unit	-	6.0	0.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	8800.0	8475.0	96.3
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	-	7.0	0.0
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	-	1.0	0.0
Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	10.0	7.0	70.0
Number of woodpost bridges rehabilitated	Number	5.0	5.0	100.0
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	-	22800.0	0.0
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	-	219.0	0.0
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	940.0	681.5	72.5
Output E: Shock-affected people benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 03. Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	1220.0	1194.0	97.9
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	1781.0	2280.0	128.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	1781.0	2400.0	134.8
Number of caregivers (female) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	1185.0	431.0	36.4
Number of caregivers (male) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	1185.0	772.0	65.1
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.				
Output A: WFP-targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
Act 04. Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme				
Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	68.0	64.0	94.1
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	209.0	128.0	61.2
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	1151.0	1151.0	100.0
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	20.0	16.0	80.0
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	non-food item	6.0	6.0	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	51413.0	86747.0	168.7
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	non-food item	6.0	6.0	100.0
Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	2.0	2.0	100.0
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output C: School children targeted by the national home-grown school feeding programme benefit from improved design, finance and implementation capacity of the government that helps meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
Act 04. Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme				
Number of capacity development activities provided for advocacy on School Feeding.	activity	4.0	-	0.0
Number of people trained	individual	200.0	220.0	110.0
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	4.0	4.0	100.0
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				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: Vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from strengthened, evidence-based national capacity to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 05. Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	-	-	0.0
Number of people trained	individual	877.0	1512.0	172.4
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	476.0	476.0	100.0
Output E: Vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 05. Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	202.0	121.0	59.9
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.				
Output C: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes				
Act 06. Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women				
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	700.0	481.0	68.7
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	566.0	169.0	29.9

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
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.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	5.60	10.61	≤5.60	≤9	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	9.10	9.94	≤9.10	≤8	
			overall	7.20	10.25	≤7.20	≤8.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Mozambique	-	-	male	39.20	45.60	>58.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	39.00	42.60	>57.00	>76.00	
			overall	39.20	44.20	>58.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Mozambique	-	-	male	37.30	45.20	<26.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	42.50	45.00	<30.00	<17.00	
			overall	39.00	45.10	<27.00	<16.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Mozambique	-	-	male	23.40	9.20	<16.00	<9	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	18.50	12.40	<13.00	<7	
			overall	21.90	10.60	<15.00	<8	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	67.90	≥20.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Joint survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	60.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Joint survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥8	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Joint survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥32.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Joint survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	≥20.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Joint survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥20.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Joint survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	≥20.00	=100.00	
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								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	17.60	9.67	≤17.60	≤3	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	16.60	10.10	≤16.60	≤5	
			overall	17.30	9.79	≤17.30	≤3.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	7.60	9.80	≥33.00	≥61.70	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	4.10	2.90	≥31.40	≥58.50	
			overall	5.40	8	≥32.50	≥61.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	24.10	36.60	≥45.80	≥69.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	18.10	23.80	≥40.80	≥66.20	
			overall	20.30	33.30	≥44.20	≥68.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	44.00	48.80	≥32.20	≥61.20	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	47.10	38.10	≥31.10	≥60.60	
			overall	45.90	46.00	≥31.90	≥61.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	34.30	44.70	<31.50	<18.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	48.30	61.90	<32.30	<18.40	
			overall	43.30	49.30	<31.80	<18.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	18.70	21.00	<17.90	<10.20	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	30.30	30.50	<19.10	<10.90	
			overall	26.10	23.50	<18.30	<10.40	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	5.40	11.50	<48.70	<27.80	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	7.30	25.70	<47.00	<26.90	
			overall	6.60	15.30	<48.20	<27.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	58.10	45.40	≥35.50	≥20.30	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	47.60	35.20	≥36.30	≥20.80	
			overall	51.40	42.80	≥35.80	≥20.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	57.10	42.40	≥36.30	≥20.80	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	51.60	45.70	≥40.10	≥22.90	
			overall	53.60	43.30	≥37.50	≥21.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	50.60	39.70	≥19.10	≥10.90	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	45.60	36.20	≥21.80	≥12.50	
			overall	47.40	38.80	≥20.00	≥11.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	39.10	48.10	>52.00	>83.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	39.00	33.30	>52.00	>80.00	
			overall	39.10	44.30	>52.00	>81.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Mozambique	-	-	male	37.30	30.80	<30.00	<16.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	42.50	36.20	<34.00	<17.00	
			overall	39.00	32.30	<31.00	<16.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Mozambique	-	-	male	23.40	21.00	<18.00	<1	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	18.50	30.50	<14.00	<3	
			overall	21.90	23.50	<17.00	<2	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Mozambique	-	-	male	84.20	34.70	<67.50	<17.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	85.80	32.70	<68.50	<17.00	
			overall	84.70	34.20	<68.00	<17.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	22.20	9.60	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	25.60	10.50	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	24.00	10.10	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Mozambique	-	-	male	1.10	0.20	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	2	0.10	<3	<3	
			overall	1	0.10	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Mozambique	-	-	male	2.10	1.30	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0.10	0.80	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	1.10	1	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Mozambique	-	-	male	72.90	87.60	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	70.00	87.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	71.40	87.35	>75.00	>75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	28.00	61.10	>30.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	31.00	34.90	>30.00	>50.00	
			overall	30.00	46.80	>30.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	64.30	≥10.00	≥50.00	
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.								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Mozambique	-	-	male	93.10	-	>93.00	≥98.00	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	93.50	-	>93.00	≥98.00	
			overall	93.30	-	>93.00	≥98.00	
Outcome Indicator: Pass rate								
Mozambique	-	-	male	76.40	83.20	≥76.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	75.90	84.20	≥76.00	≥90.00	
			overall	76.20	83.60	≥76.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	93.00	96.90	≥93.00	≥95.00	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	94.00	96.10	≥94.00	≥95.00	
			overall	94.00	96.30	≥94.00	≥95.00	
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.								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
Mozambique	-	-	male	13.00	0	≥13.00	≥20.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	8	0	≥8	≥15.00	
			overall	21.00	21.00	≥21.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Rate of post-harvest losses								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	-	≤28.00	≤20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	195768.00	174667.00	≥166600.00	≥200000.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2719.00	1485.00	≥1700.00	≥2000.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	100.00	≥90.00	=100.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	56.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	17.50	>70.00	>90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	51.20	<15.00	<5	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	31.30	<15.00	<5	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mozambique	-	-	male	0	99.20	>95.00	>99.00	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0	98.70	>95.00	>99.00	
			overall	0	99.10	>95.00	>99.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
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: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Mozambique	-	-	male	0	22.60	≥50.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0	22.10	≥50.00	≥80.00	
			overall	0	22.50	≥50.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Mozambique	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	40.00	=15.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Arssalan Serra
Man in the fields in Mozambique

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/mozambique>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	39,218,684	47,386,213	1,294,336	48,680,549	26,146,472	22,534,077
	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	18,486,050	9,630,424	0	9,630,424	3,743,810	5,886,614
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels	1,723,450	1,437,075	0	1,437,075	458,399	978,676
		Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	4,856,868	1,526,649	0	1,526,649	1,079,939	446,711
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,700	0	10,700	0	10,700
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			64,285,052	59,991,060	1,294,336	61,285,397	31,428,620	29,856,777

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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	2,208,823	2,551,116	0	2,551,116	2,430,982	120,134
		Non Activity Specific	0	-52,420	0	-52,420	0	-52,420
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,208,823	2,498,696	0	2,498,696	2,430,982	67,714
3	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	2,155,436	1,884,685	0	1,884,685	1,411,823	472,862
		Non Activity Specific	0	-112,206	0	-112,206	0	-112,206
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,155,436	1,772,479	0	1,772,479	1,411,823	360,656

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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	11,502,855	12,500,959	0	12,500,959	7,981,915	4,519,044
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			11,502,855	12,500,959	0	12,500,959	7,981,915	4,519,044
		Non Activity Specific	0	391,625	0	391,625	0	391,625
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	391,625	0	391,625	0	391,625
Total Direct Operational Cost			80,152,166	77,154,820	1,294,336	78,449,156	43,253,339	35,195,817
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,050,078	5,270,280	120,630	5,390,910	3,413,584	1,977,326
Total Direct Costs			85,202,244	82,425,099	1,414,966	83,840,065	46,666,923	37,173,142
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,707,589	4,479,370		4,479,370	4,479,370	0
Grand Total			90,909,833	86,904,469	1,414,966	88,319,435	51,146,293	37,173,142

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
1	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	23,381,866	10,926,151	19,970,661
	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	12,898,419	7,533,421	2,917,794
	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.	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels	1,141,739	539,811	339,541
		Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	2,944,572	1,031,541	813,275
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			40,366,596	20,030,924	24,041,272

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
2	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	1,112,603	1,187,715	1,383,791
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,112,603	1,187,715	1,383,791
3	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	1,317,284	306,630	824,857
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,317,284	306,630	824,857
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	5,315,054	5,344,270	3,852,947
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			5,315,054	5,344,270	3,852,947
Total Direct Operational Cost			48,111,537	26,869,539	30,102,867
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,202,057	2,824,718	2,371,957
Total Direct Costs			51,313,594	29,694,258	32,474,824

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
			3,335,384	1,930,127	1,496,388
			54,648,978	31,624,384	33,971,211
*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018					