



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief July 2019



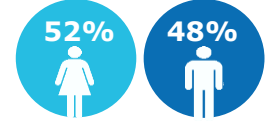
In Numbers

2,022.55 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 3.634 million in cash-based transfers

US\$ 105 million net funding requirements for the lean season (August 2019 – March 2020)

145,000 people assisted in July 2019 through general food distributions



Operational Context

Two decades of peace and stability allowed Mozambique to make progress in social and economic terms. However, significant challenges to food and nutrition security remain. Most people cannot afford the minimum costs for an adequate diet and high malnutrition persists, affecting almost half of children under 5 years of age.

Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions. Multiple and consecutive shocks have caused the current acute food insecurity situation. In addition to violence and insecurity, drought and pests affected much of the country, while the central area was severely hit by Cyclone Idai, and the northern area by cyclone Kenneth. Major agricultural losses, destruction of infrastructure, assets and livelihoods as well as internal displacement were observed. Over 1.6 million people face severe acute food insecurity, according to the most recent IPC analysis. The economic growth forecast was revised downwards, following the devastating impact of cyclones and subsequent floods. Studies by the UN University World Institute of Development inform that an imbalanced growth path caused increasing inequality in recent years, curbing the reduction of poverty in Mozambique. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line. The process of demilitarization, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Renamo residual forces began on 29 July for Sofala, Inhambane, Tete, Niassa and Nampula provinces, jointly conducted by the government and international forces, following the signature of the peace and reconciliation agreement in July.

WFP has been present in Mozambique since 1977, strengthening the government's capacity and providing food, nutrition and livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable communities.



Operational Updates

- In July, WFP provided food assistance to around 100,000 people in Cyclone Kenneth affected provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula. This included assistance delivered to remote areas in Cabo Delgado, accessing locations still cut off following cyclone Kenneth. Since the beginning of the Cyclone Idai emergency response (14 March) WFP, in collaboration with the local authorities and humanitarian partners, has assisted 1.79 million people in the four disaster-affected provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete, through in-kind food distributions and commodity vouchers. Since the beginning of the Cyclone Kenneth response (25 April) WFP assisted 475,884 people in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces through in-kind food assistance.
- As of 31 July, the relief phase of the cyclone response was finalized, and WFP is transitioning to the recovery and resilience phase during which cyclone affected populations will be supported until the next harvest, expected in March-April 2020.
- WFP has designed a three-phase post-cyclone recovery and resilience strategy aiming at supporting the recovery, reconstruction and resilience-strengthening efforts among the affected communities. The first phase of implementation is a 3-month Post-Emergency Recovery programme starting in August.
- According to the IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) results issued on 25 July 2019, it is estimated that 1.6 million people currently face difficulties in accessing food to meet acceptable food needs (April – September 2019). Of the 39 districts analyzed using IPC, it is estimated that from October 2019, at least 12 districts require a combination of urgent interventions such as food assistance, agricultural inputs, infrastructure reconstruction and livelihoods. It is projected that the food insecurity and acute malnutrition situation will prevail until the end of February 2020, when the next harvest is expected. Humanitarian assistance already provided in the most affected areas has prevented a more severe deterioration. In addition, according to IPC findings, approximately 67,500 children under five years of age need treatment for acute malnutrition.
- UN Secretary General António Guterres visited Mozambique on 11 and 12 July to observe Mozambique's reconstruction process in the aftermath of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. On 11 July, UN SG Guterres met the President of Mozambique Filipe Nyusi in Maputo and received briefings from heads of UN agencies before visiting affected areas on the following day. On 12 July, the UN SG visited the Mandruzi resettlement camp in Dondo, Sofala Province, met with the Humanitarian Country Team in Beira and held a meeting with humanitarian staff.

Population: 28 million

2017 Human Development Index: 180 out of 189

Income Level: Low

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

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

WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Aug 2019-Mar 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
\$365.3 m	\$185 m	\$105 m

As of 15 August 2019 – Note: Budget Revision 5 under approval.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Households have access to nutritious food

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

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

Strategic Outcome 3: Children have access to nutritious food

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

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status

Focus area: Government capacity for stunting

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

Strategic Outcome 5: Farmers have enhanced livelihood

Focus area: Capacity of smallholder farmers

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: Partners are supported by WFP expertise

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

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

Strategic Outcome 7: Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners
- Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
- Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
- Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners

Post-Cyclone Recovery

- WFP's recovery, reconstruction and resilience-strengthening activities started in July 2019. For the rapid recovery phase following the emergency response, between August and October, with the available resources, WFP aims at assisting 500,000 people who will receive conditional and unconditional food assistance in the Provinces of Sofala (400,000 people) and Manica (100,000 people) through Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) activities. The objectives are to support the immediate food needs of the targeted populations, while supporting the creation and rehabilitation of assets. These interventions aim at enabling the recovery of the affected communities while reducing household vulnerability to shocks, which in turn will contribute to future resilience-strengthening efforts. Three food transfer modalities (value voucher, commodity voucher and food in-kind) will be used during the recovery phase. In the province of Cabo Delgado, WFP is planning to implement an Emergency FFA programme targeting around 67,000 beneficiaries. The programme will support communities in the reconstruction of damaged assets and livelihoods restoration.

Nutrition

- WFP is supporting the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) through the provision of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and Super Cereal (CSB+) to treat moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLW). In July, more than 45,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) across six provinces of Mozambique.

Social Protection

- WFP contributed to several workshops and events organized by the Government of Mozambique. In the context of the 2019 Social Protection Week (15-21 July), an annual initiative organized by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), WFP was invited to participate in a seminar on 'Alternative Models of Social Protection'. WFP also facilitated concrete steps to improve the linkage between humanitarian assistance and social protection, such as developing a Data Sharing Agreement between the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC), National Institute of Social Protection (INAS) and WFP, as well as setting up a process for transferring data on beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance to inform government social protection programmes in the post-shock recovery phase. WFP continues to liaise with the Government during the transition period from humanitarian relief to the recovery phase.

Resilience Strengthening

- For the first time, WFP Mozambique will start implementing the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) with Climate Services (CS) in the districts of Chokwe and Chibuto, in Gaza Province, and Changara, in Tete Province, aiming to reach 2,600 families with an integrated package of risk management tools, including conservation agriculture, weather index insurance, savings credit and CS.
- In July, WFP and the Government of Mozambique submitted a project proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for USD 10 million with a duration of 5 years to provide farmers in the semi-arid districts of Tete, Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa with an integrated package of risk management tools that support climate adaptation and resilience for food security.
- To support the work on integrated climate risk management, WFP works in partnership with the Government to strengthen national and sub-national capacities to monitor and predict drought events through the setup of an early warning system (EWS).

Donors

Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, CPLP, European Union, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Kuwait (KRC) Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Private Sector, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, UN CERF and the World Bank Group (in alphabetical order)