

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Mozambique Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

2019 marked the mid-term implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2021. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the CSP, conducted in late 2019, revealed that many important milestones have been achieved across various activities. In parallel, WFP had to mount one of the largest emergency responses ever seen in Mozambique in response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, two of the most powerful cyclones to ever hit the country.

With activities linked to Strategic Outcome 2 and the newly created Strategic Outcome 7, WFP responded with exceptional speed and scale, reaching over 1.8 million people affected by Cyclone Idai and more than 300,000 people affected by Cyclone Kenneth. Moreover, WFP's support covered a wide spectrum, including search and rescue, emergency food assistance, common logistics services and emergency telecommunication services, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), emergency school feeding, and early recovery and livelihood support.

Overall, the MTR found that the CSP has allowed WFP to combine the provision of food assistance with capacity strengthening and knowledge sharing to enhance the Government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response. WFP has proven through the roll-out of the CSP that it can design and implement a portfolio of interventions that are consistent with the Government's long-term development priorities and programmes, and appropriate in addressing the most immediate needs of food-insecure households in Mozambique. WFP has also been able to demonstrate that it is able to preserve its ability to effectively respond to large-scale emergencies in the CSP environment.

In 2019, WFP achieved significant results across all strategic outcomes. Under Strategic Outcome 1, this included support to the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, and use of drones to reduce disaster risks and facilitate emergency response planning. Moreover, in 2019, WFP began implementing its strategic approach for building resilience to climate shocks to support food security and nutrition, which helped position it as a key actor in the resilience and climate adaptation field in Mozambique. This includes the implementation of a three-year integrated gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programme to strengthen climate resilience, prevent stunting, and improve women's empowerment.

As part of an intervention under both Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, WFP partnered with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) to support populations affected by drought during the 2018/2019 lean season, leveraging the existing national social protection programme. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to strengthen Mozambique's Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) with MAM treatment and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to play a lead role in support of national targets in addressing malnutrition in the context of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP expanded the footprint of its support to the national school feeding programme, *Projecto de Alimentação Escolar* (PRONAE). Through this intervention, WFP transferred funds to Ministry of Education (MINEDH) for the local purchase of food from retailers and smallholder farmers. The school meals were complemented with nutrition and hygiene education.

Important achievements were also made in areas such as gender, protection and accountability to affected populations. Most importantly, the establishment of *Linha Verde da Resposta a Emergencia*, an inter-agency complaints and feedback mechanism following the impact of Cyclone Idai in March 2019. Linha Verde is operated through a call centre in Maputo and is managed by WFP on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team.

None of the achievements in this report would have been possible without the collaboration and support of the Government of Mozambique and the support of donors, including Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, the World Bank, Big Heart Foundation, Cartier Philanthropy, Dreyfus Foundation, DSM, Ericsson, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Herbalife LTD, International Society of Transport Aircraft Trading Foundation, Japan WFP Friends, Latter Day Saints Church, Michael Kors, Mastercard, Mozambique Rovuma Venture, NGO Canadem, Norwegian Refugee Council, Syngenta, Total Mozambique, and *Corredor Logístico de Nacala*.

# 2,700,901

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 67,523 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (35,111 Female, 32,412 Male)

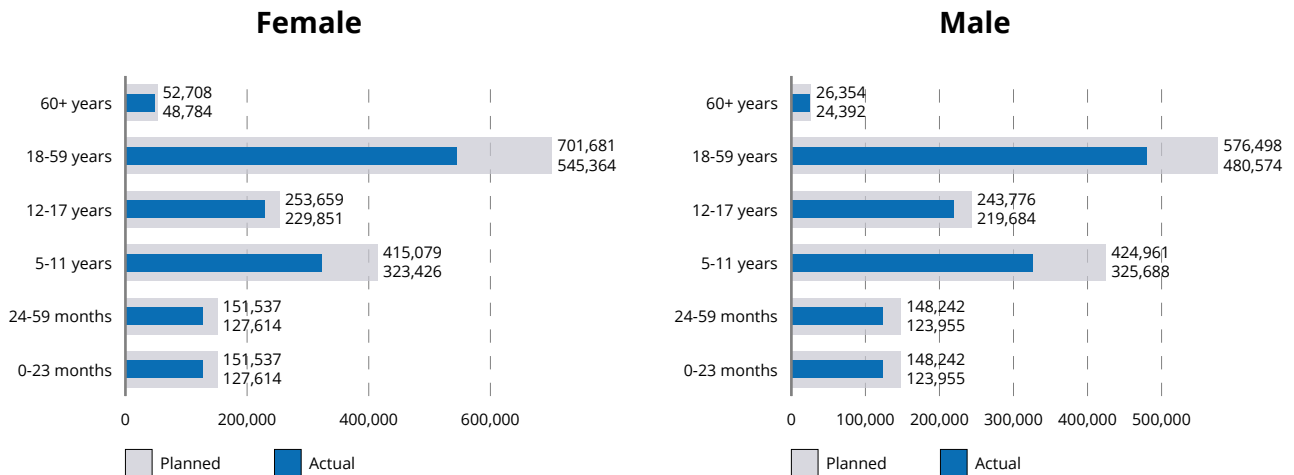


52% female

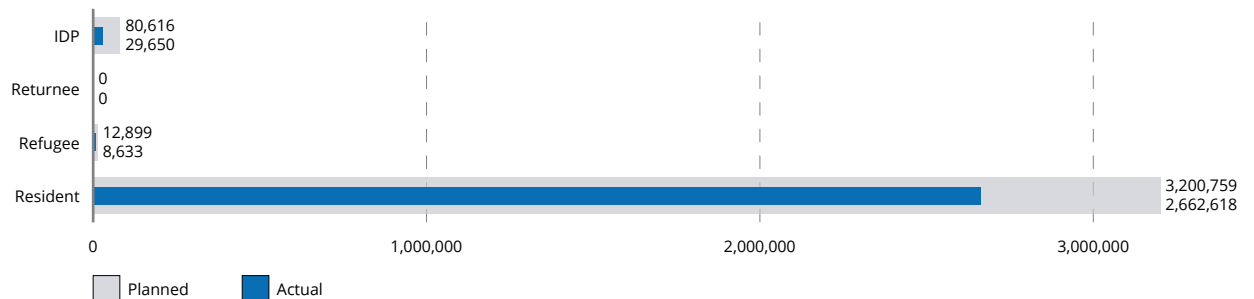


48% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



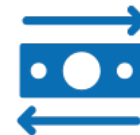
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

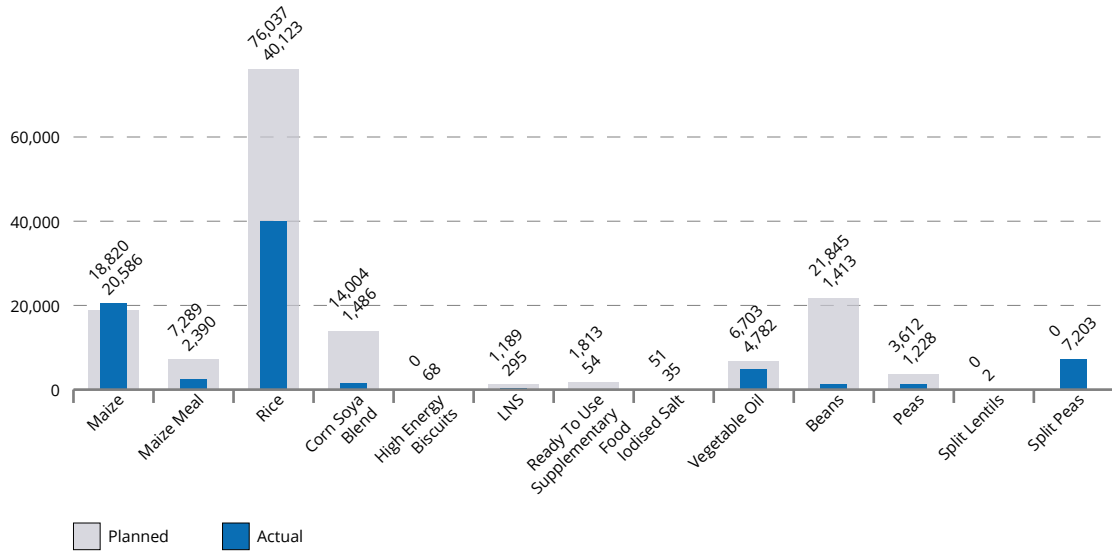


**79,664 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 151,364 mt total planned

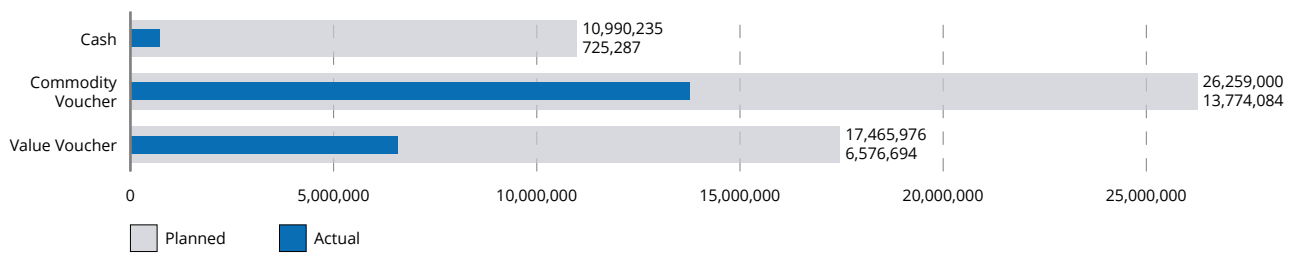


**US\$ 21,076,066**  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 54,715,211 total planned

### Annual Food Transfer

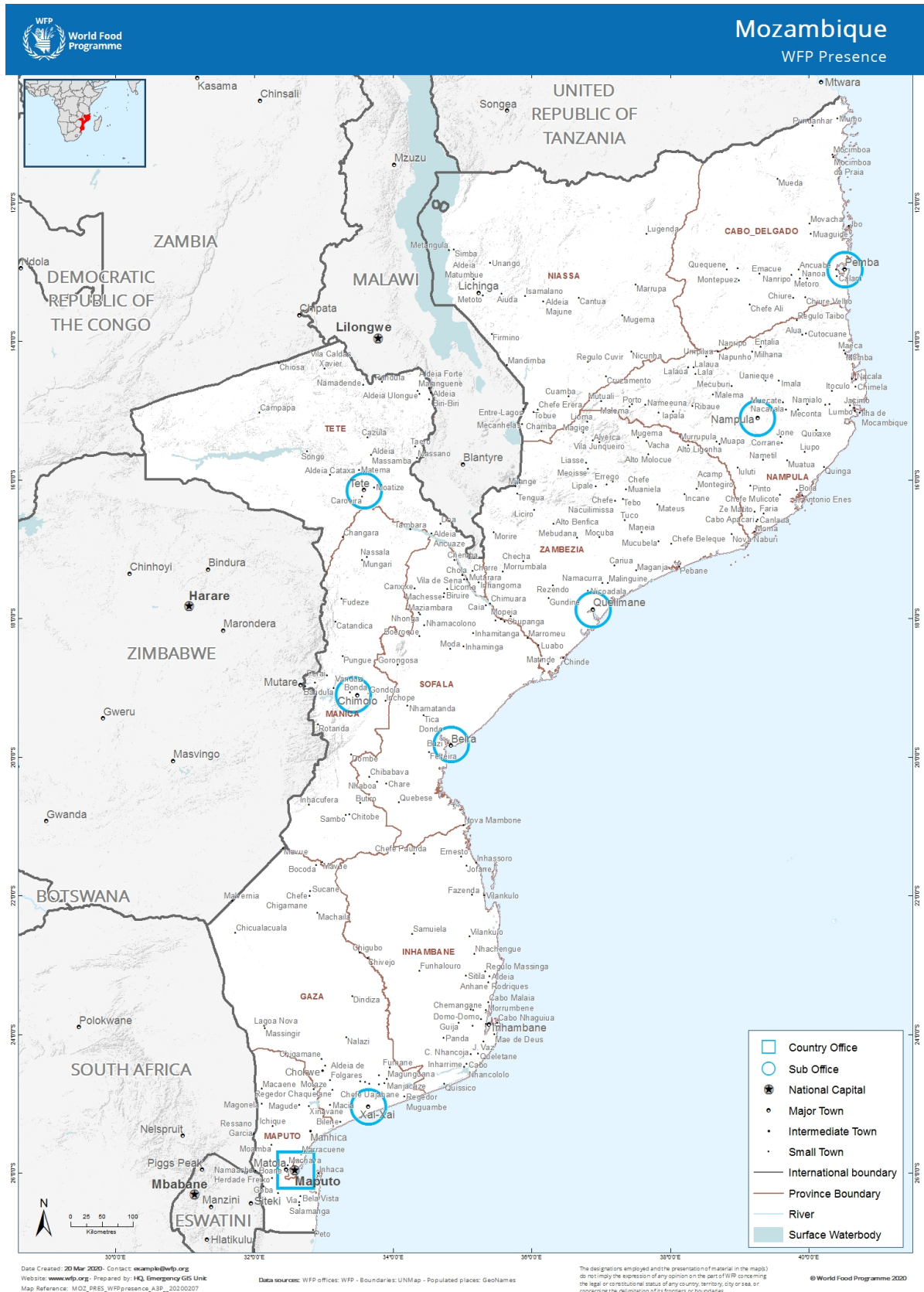


### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and Operations



Mozambique is a low-income food-deficit country with a largely rural population of 28 million (52 percent female). It ranked 180 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index[1], 96 out of 117 countries in the 2019 Global Hunger Index[2], and 142 out of 162 countries in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index[3]. The African Development Bank Group highlights that Mozambique was one of Africa's better performers in the early 2000s, with an average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 7 percent from 2004 to 2015. However, real GDP growth has since dropped to 3.5 percent in 2018 due to decreased public and foreign direct investment.

As witnessed in 2019, Mozambique is highly prone to natural disasters. Two of the worst tropical cyclones ever recorded in Africa hit the country in 2019: Cyclone Idai in March, followed by Cyclone Kenneth in April, resulting in



large-scale flooding that claimed at least 700 lives and displaced more than 100,000 people. Both cyclones made landfall during the critical harvest period, effectively wiping out the food supply of thousands of families, prolonging an already difficult lean season due to drought and leaving many without the prospect of another full harvest until March 2020. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results issued in July 2019 for the period April 2019 to February 2020, an estimated number of 1.6 million people would face difficulties in accessing food to meet acceptable food and nutrition needs during the lean season.

Throughout 2019, attacks by armed insurgents intensified and spread in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. WFP's baseline survey conducted in June 2019 in the province indicated that the primary factors affecting vulnerabilities of beneficiaries in the area were militant attacks, Cyclone Kenneth and delayed rains.

The education sector faces a few challenges. The retention rate in primary school grades 1-7 is very low, 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 stands at 12.6 percent[4]. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) affects 43 percent[5] of children aged 6-59 months—the eight highest in the world—and 1.5 million people, of whom 60 percent are women, are HIV-positive. Acute malnutrition (wasting) increased from 4 percent in 2008 to 6 percent in 2011[6], with regional peaks during climate shocks. WFP surveys in 2019 indicated that the proportion of children with a minimum acceptable diet in areas affected by Cyclone Idai was 11.6 percent, while the minimum dietary diversity score for women supported by WFP's lean season response was only 18.7 percent.

The Government of Mozambique has made food security and nutrition key priorities within its Five-Year Plan (2015–2019), which emphasises the importance of improved access to food, living conditions and the development of human capital. The National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2018–2025 (ESAN III), prepared in 2019, provides a long-term framework for strengthening governance structures and coordination mechanisms to improve food security and nutrition across the country. Compared with the previous strategies, ESAN III is more inclusive, covering the pillars of food production and availability, access, use, utilisation, adequacy and stability of food security and nutrition. The Government also has a Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters, a National Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, a National Strategy for Basic Social Security and a National Food Fortification Strategy.

Developed to strengthen and support the implementation of Government policies, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2021 is fully aligned with the Government's Vision 2025 and its Five-Year Plan (2015–2019), which is in turn integrated with the Mozambique's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017–2020.

WFP supports Mozambique's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) as well as 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) to enable progress on other related SDGs. Key government counterparts include the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), Provincial Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (DPASA), National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), National Institute for Social Action (INAS), Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Ministry of Finance (MEF), Ministry of Health (MISAU), Provincial Health Directorates (DPS), Ministry of Education (MINEDH), National Meteorology Institute (INAM), National Institute of Statistics (INE), and the Chamber of Commerce (CCM).

WFP also collaborates closely with the United Nations Country Team, particularly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank. Similarly, WFP contributes actively to the Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, acting as lead agency for the Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters.

# CSP financial overview

Two budget revisions were approved in 2019 to include additional activities and expand existing ones in response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

During the year, the total funding requirements of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2021 increased from USD 197 million to USD 528 million, representing an increase of 168 percent. This increase enabled WFP to effectively support the life-saving humanitarian responses to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, initiate post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts, and assist drought-affected populations in southern provinces and conflict-affected internally displaced populations (IDPs) in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. The increase was also necessary to cover WFP's expanding school feeding programme portfolio following the Government of Mozambique's request for additional support in this area. At the end of the year, contributions recorded against the total requirements represented 75 percent of WFP Mozambique's CSP budget.

Thanks to the generous support of bilateral, multi-lateral and private donors, WFP mobilised 85 percent of the 2019 needs-based plan, with Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3, providing food and cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, accounting for the largest proportion of this total at 65 percent. The corporate Level-3 emergency response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth was also made possible thanks to an allocation from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, allowing WFP to provide critical life-saving food assistance to approximately 2.1 million (52 percent female/48 percent male) cyclone-affected Mozambicans. The total amount of the IRA funding allocated to Mozambique for the Level-3 emergency response stood at USD 34.5 million.

Overall resource utilisation during 2019 stood at 59 percent compared with the total resources mobilised in 2019. A sizeable amount of the resources mobilised in 2019 were made for multi-year programming. More predictable funds are crucial to improving WFP's operations as they help it engage in more stable relationships with partners, such as the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It also allows scope for better planning and ensures a robust and more secure commitment to assisted people.

In addition to highly valued multilateral donations, CSP implementation was supported by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, the European Union (EU), Germany, Iceland, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Government of Mozambique, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UN Expanded Window for Delivery as One, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, and the World Bank (in alphabetical order).

Various private donors also stepped forward to assist WFP Mozambique, including the Big Heart Foundation, Cartier Philanthropy, Corredor Logístico de Nacala (CLN), Dreyfus Foundation, DSM, Ericsson, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Herbalife LTD, International Society of Transport Aircraft Trading Foundation (ISTAT) Foundation, Japan WFP Friends, Latter Day Saints Church, Michael Kors, Mastercard, Mozambique Rovuma Venture (MRV), NGO Canadem, NGO Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Syngenta and Total Mozambique.



# 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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,912,881	\$2,948,213	\$8,662,230	\$3,025,073

### Work related to capacity strengthening

WFP faced challenges in implementing Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 1 due to limited donor support for strengthening national capacities for food security monitoring, and emergency response and preparedness. WFP made use of multi-lateral non-earmarked contributions to ensure that capacity-strengthening activities with the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) continued in 2019.

A major achievement of 2019 was WFP's successful 2018/2019 lean season response linked to the Government's social protection system, which increased donor interest in supporting WFP's work on social protection for the 2019/2020 lean season response.

In addition, under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2, WFP's work throughout 2017 and 2018 on climate resilience, particularly in the development of Historical Climate Analysis and Climate Model Projections, helped provide evidence to inform programme design and funding proposals through which over USD 17 million was raised, including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Flanders and the European Union (EU). Activities include the development of an integrated climate risk management that will be implemented jointly with the Government, and a drought early warning system together with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis continued to be utilised by the Government and international organizations to estimate the seasonal level of food insecurity and acute malnutrition. It was also used as targeting orientation that informs emergency responses, as well as medium- and long-term policy and programmes targeting food-insecure areas in 2019. WFP provided technical support to IPC analysis, including through data collection equipment, and human resources to train government enumerators and analyse results. WFP supported two rounds of IPC analysis: April–September 2019 and October 2019–February 2020. The former informed the design of recovery efforts for Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

In 2019, WFP supported INGC extensively in coordinating the emergency response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. This included the deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles or drones to conduct emergency mapping and simulations, and search and rescue efforts on the ground. In addition, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with INGC was updated, with WFP committing to providing assistance in capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness, the use of drones, logistics, and monitoring.

WFP also supported INGC in mapping the Licungo River Basin in Zambézia province using drones to reduce disaster risks and facilitate emergency response planning. Based on past experience, the Licungo River Basin was identified as one of the most high-risk areas whenever flooding occurs. This exercise will inform the development of an Atlas for Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response currently being developed by INGC with WFP's support. Building on the success of providing technical support on the use of drones, WFP also supported a joint project by INGC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), and the National Meteorology Institute (INAM) to conduct a series of field crop assessments. In collaboration with SETSAN and the Provincial Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (DPASA), WFP began the first mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping exercise to collect real-time food security and nutrition data in all provinces.

### Work related to shock-responsive social protection

WFP engaged with the Government and leveraged national social protection to make the response shock-responsive, especially to the harmful effects of seasonality, which are increasingly amplified by climate shocks. During the lean season, between November 2018 and May 2019, WFP, together with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) and HelpAge, supported over 24,000 households (52 percent female) in Tete province through cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers[1]. The approach proved successful in reducing food insecurity and improving market access. One of the more innovative features of the response was the use of mobile money for cash transfers, authorised on an exceptional basis by the Government. This was also found to increase access to telecommunications. The positive results were crucial in enhancing the Government's recognition of the importance of cash-based transfer as an effective transfer modality.

Lessons from the 2018/2019 lean season response also informed the planning for the 2019/2020 lean season response. Based on the model used in Tete province for the 2018/2019 lean season, INAS and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) approved the activation of Mozambique's Direct Social Support Programme (PASD) to provide unconditional cash-based transfers to 14,000 households. This support is anticipated to mitigate the predicted situation of acute food insecurity due to drought in Gaza province between October 2019 and February 2020. WFP will be responsible for the delivery of cash-based transfers, while INAS will be involved in targeting, registration, monitoring, and the complaints and feedback mechanism.

In the context of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) related to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) co-led the assessment and analysis of damages and losses in the social protection sector. Building on the PDNA findings, WFP, together with the World Bank, UNICEF and the International Labor Organization (ILO), supported MGCAS and INAS to develop a joint social protection recovery strategy to ensure a smooth transition between humanitarian assistance and longer-term Government-led social assistance. The strategy included the activation of two temporary social protection programmes: a conditional cash-for-work programme under Mozambique's Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), and an unconditional social cash transfer for vulnerable households under Mozambique's post-emergency PASD.

In this context, WFP facilitated the development of a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for data sharing, signed by INGC, INAS and WFP. This enabled partners to transfer data from beneficiaries supported with emergency assistance by INGC and WFP during the relief phase to the national social protection programmes coordinated by INAS for the post-shock recovery phase.

### Work related to climate resilience

In 2019, WFP finalised the evidence-base to support its strategic approach to building resilience against climate shocks for food security and nutrition in Mozambique. The strategy includes a series of integrated interventions at national, sub-national, and individual levels, focusing on building resilience to climate shocks in an integrated manner, leveraging innovative tools and approaches.

During the year, WFP and the Government started the implementation of the first joint, multi-year, integrated climate risk management programme in drought-affected districts of Gaza and Tete provinces, reaching 15,700 beneficiaries (54 percent female). This intervention combines climate-resilient agriculture, weather-index micro-insurance, savings, credit, and climate services to build resilient livelihoods for greater food security. This establishes the foundation for the upcoming GCF project to be implemented with MASA and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), endorsed in the November GCF Board Meeting. The integrated approach is being tailored to the cyclone-affected provinces of Zambézia, Sofala, and Nampula with potential for future scale-up.

To strengthen the institutional capacities and systems to support integrated climate risk management at all levels, WFP, together with INGC, INAM, and MASA established the country's first drought early warning system (EWS). The EWS enhances national monitoring and forecasting capacities, enabling the use of forecast-based triggers and contingency finance (i.e. Forecast-based Finance or FbF). This is anticipated to kick-start Mozambique's preparedness and early response actions that can be linked to longer-term resilience-building initiatives, working across humanitarian and social protection sectors.

WFP also began implementation of its first, multi-year programme aimed at preventing stunting that is both gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive in Chemba district, Sofala province, reaching 1,500 households (51 percent female). Through an integrated package of asset creation, social and behaviour change communication, nutrition interventions, post-harvest loss management, and food assistance using vouchers, households are supported to strengthen climate resilience, improve and diversify diets and improve women's empowerment, crucial for stunting prevention.

This strategic outcome is informed by extensive climate analysis including, Historical Climate Analysis and Future Climate Projections, as well as the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) to Resilience Planning; all were conducted in consultation with the Government and other partners.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather related shocks to the government at the national, sub-national and community levels.	N/A
Provide technical assistance to the Government in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger-sensitive.	3

## Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$235,635,350	\$19,220,647	\$177,205,546	\$104,403,744

In response to the humanitarian crisis that emerged after Cyclone Idai, the donor community contributed USD 139 million to Strategic Outcome 2, accounting for 65 percent of the total contributions received in 2019. Contributions came from key donors such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union (EU), and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). This support enabled WFP to provide life-saving assistance right after Cyclones Idai and Kenneth and at a large scale through General Food Distribution (GFD), and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programmes, as well as early recovery assistance through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA).

In addition to bilateral, multilateral and private sector contributions, WFP made use of its internal advance financing mechanisms to gain access to flexible and unearmarked multilateral funds. In 2019, over USD 34.5 million of IRA funding was loaned to WFP Mozambique.

Evidence indicates that WFP's interventions stabilised or improved food security and nutritional status of recipients, and played a significant role in avoiding the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in cyclone-affected areas.

### Food assistance for Cyclone-affected populations and lean season assistance

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth made landfall in Mozambique in March and April 2019, respectively. Cyclone Kenneth was the strongest cyclone to ever hit the African continent, while Cyclone Idai was the deadliest ever in the South-West Indian Ocean basin. Cyclone Idai made landfall in Beira, a major urban centre, leaving hundreds of thousands of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and causing massive destruction of homes, infrastructure and crops. In some areas, especially Tete province, Cyclone Idai compounded an already fragile situation due to drought, which also affected Gaza province in the south and was forecast to do so again during the 2019/2020 lean season. In addition, Cyclone Kenneth exacerbated an already fragile situation in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, where insecurity triggered by armed attacks led to an increase in internal displacement and loss of livelihoods.

Before the cyclones hit, WFP provided assistance as part of its 2018/2019 lean season response to drought in Tete and Gaza provinces. This response was coordinated through WFP's work on social protection under Activity 2, but transfers were provided through contributions received for Activity 3. The 2018/2019 lean season response started in November 2018 and finished in July 2019; over 112,000 people received assistance in Gaza province and another 116,000 in Tete province, 52 percent of them women.

After the cyclones hit, WFP was among the first on the ground, saving the lives of people stranded, and providing emergency assistance. Using helicopters, immediate assistance was provided to over 20,000 survivors in hard-to-reach areas. While the speed of WFP's response was critical, so was the scale. By August 2019, WFP had reached more than 2.1 million people (52 percent female). Early recovery efforts through FFA continued from August to October 2019 for 745,000 people. Finally, in November, WFP started its response to the 2019/2020 lean season, targeting close to 1.3 million beneficiaries, also through FFA.

The selection of assets was made through participatory processes: community-based participatory and seasonal livelihood programming, equally involving and benefiting different age and gender groups in the communities, local authorities and partners. Assets created and maintained included clearing of land for planting, feeder roads, brick making/stone collection for reconstruction, irrigation channels, home gardens, energy-efficient stoves and compost.

During the relief phase, WFP distributed high-energy biscuits and ready-to-use supplementary food. This was followed by in-kind assistance of regular food items or commodity vouchers, where conditions allowed. MAM treatment was also implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with a transition to value vouchers in urban areas affected by Cyclone Idai. In-kind food assistance included per person daily rations ranging from 267–400g of rice, 50–67g of beans, 25–30g of vegetable oil, and 67g of Super Cereal, yielding 1,403–2,200Kcals of energy intake. Meanwhile, MAM treatment included daily per person rations of 333g Super Cereal for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and 100g of ready-to-use supplementary food for children aged 6–23 months. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to provide food assistance to 15,000 households receiving seeds and tools for the upcoming growing season.

Assistance transfer modalities were determined by market functionality, cooperating partner capacities, IT infrastructure, gender and protection considerations, and government policies and priorities.

Overall, WFP's cash and voucher transfers grew significantly throughout 2019, reaching some 520,000 beneficiaries, compared to 60,000 in 2018. Two types of vouchers were provided; (i) commodity vouchers redeemed on-site for in-kind rations of rice, beans and oil; and (ii) value vouchers redeemed through WFP-contracted retailers. WFP's available roster of retailers helped kick-start the cash-based transfer response in the first week after the disaster hit.

Based on the findings of a WFP outcome survey in May, food insecurity was very high during the emergency across all cyclone-affected provinces. As people had exhausted their reserves and crops had been wiped out, WFP assistance was critical in stabilising food security.

## Displaced populations

Attacks by armed groups in Cabo Delgado province began in late 2017 and intensified in scale and frequency throughout 2018/2019. As a result, WFP provided unconditional food transfers to some 33,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (52 percent female) in the districts of Palma, Mocimboa da Praia and Nangade. Where access constraints allowed, assistance was provided on a monthly basis.

In 2019, WFP continued to provide unconditional assistance for refugees in Maratane refugee camp, Nampula province. Early in the year, their number stood at 9,122 (47 percent female), according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, a WFP food security assessment conducted in May found that there were only 6,927 persons (3,200 of them female) living in the camp. That became the basis for the provision of unconditional food assistance as of June 2019. The assessment indicated a better food security situation among refugees than among vulnerable Mozambicans. As a result, rations were reduced by 10 percent in November 2019.

In Maratane camp, a three-year inter-agency Livelihoods for Durable Solutions project in partnership with the National Refugee Support Institute (INAR), UNHCR, FAO and UN-Habitat continued to be implemented. It covered some 7,000 refugees, helping to improve self-reliance and generate earnings by supporting the cultivation of crops and vegetables, and poultry production.

## MAM Treatment

In 2019, WFP's MAM treatment expanded significantly in the context of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, reaching 23,180 children aged 6–59 months (52 percent female) and 37,615 PLW across 475 health centres. MAM performance indicators (recovery, default, non-response and mortality rates) significantly improved, and programme coverage exceeded that of 2018. MAM treatment was complemented with social and behaviour change communications (SBCC). The intervention's overall goal through SBCC is to increase awareness and uptake of acute malnutrition rehabilitation services.

WFP continued to strengthen Mozambique's Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) through a demand generation approach (i.e. screening and referral to health centres, to increase uptake of treatment) in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia provinces. In 2019, the programme focused on enhancing the emergency response to Cyclone Idai in Sofala province and to Cyclone Kenneth in Cabo Delgado province to reduce the impact of the disasters, with the most affected districts prioritised.

Flexible funding for recovery under Activity 3 also enabled WFP to use donor contributions to initiate nutrition-sensitive FFA to improve the dietary diversity of children and PLW.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis.	1

## Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$14,577,198	\$7,826,525	\$27,073,468	\$5,527,276



An innovative debt-swap arrangement between the Russian Federation and the Government of Mozambique valued at USD 40 million is enabling WFP to support the Government in providing school meals to 150,000 students over a five-year period (2017–2021). The funding initiative also allows WFP to support the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) towards a nationally owned, funded and managed Home-Grown School Feeding programme (*Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar* or PRONAE) over four years. Given that school feeding is a social safety net and a powerful means to help vulnerable households and promote access to education, WFP works with the Government to integrate the programme into the national social protection framework.

Taking into account the importance of long-term investments in the field of education and child nutrition, two multi-year contributions of USD 15 million and USD 11 million were made by the Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and private sector partner *Corredor Logístico Integrado de Nacala* (CLN), respectively, both for a five-year period starting in 2020. These contributions will enable WFP to expand and strengthen its work in support of the national school feeding programme. In addition, as Cyclone Idai also impacted the education sector, USD 1.4 million was received from the German Development Cooperation (BMZ) to support emergency school meals in Sofala province. This contribution came on top of the support Germany has already provided since 2017 for school feeding interventions in districts affected by drought in Gaza province.

Nutrition indicators in Mozambique have shown scant improvement over the last decade, with almost one in every two children aged under 5 stunted. Stunting levels are especially high in the northern provinces, standing at 55 percent in Nampula province compared with 23 percent in Maputo. High levels of stunting in early life impact children's academic performance, and ultimately their quality of life through to adulthood. Undernourishment in school-age children also impacts their ability to concentrate, and, because of vulnerability to illness, often leads to absenteeism.

Mozambique has some 7 million school-age children, almost 550,000 of them registered as 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. In 2019, this situation worsened due to the impacts of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which affected approximately 1.4 million children in central and northern provinces. The cyclones affected 540 schools and resulted in 3,217 classrooms being either partially or completely damaged in Manica and Sofala provinces.

The Government of Mozambique's educational priorities are to expand access and improve enrolment, attendance and completion rates in primary education, particularly for girls. The Government has abolished school fees and provided direct support to schools and free textbooks at the primary level, and invested in the construction of classrooms. The education sector received the highest share of the state budget at over 15 percent. As a result, there has been a significant rise in primary school enrolment over the past decade.

In 2019, WFP supported MINEDH in implementing three different school feeding interventions across 391 schools. The first and biggest utilised the Russian debt-swap funding to support 150 schools, aiming at gradual expansion and consolidation of the national school feeding programme, PRONAE. School meals consist of fortified maize meal, beans, Vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil and iodized salt. They are complemented with nutrition and hygiene education. Through this intervention WFP transferred funds to MINEDH for the local purchase of food from retailers and smallholder farmers, in line with WFP's support to smallholder farmers under Strategic Outcome 5, Activity 6.

In 2019, WFP supported PRONAE in expanding the outreach of the national school feeding programme to cover 125,945 students (52 percent female) in 150 schools across all provinces. This was a substantial increase compared with 2018's 64,975 students in 70 schools. The total transfer value over the year was USD 1.5 million, with some 548 mt distributed.

The second modality of the school feeding programme was supported by Germany and provided to students in shock-affected areas. During the 2018/2019 lean season, assistance was given to 139 schools in districts affected by drought in Gaza province. In addition, in the second half of 2019, assistance was provided in 81 schools in Sofala province affected by Cyclone Idai. Combined, WFP reached 62,034 students (49 percent female) in 220 schools. WFP was responsible for all food procurement and distribution, along with the procurement of non-food items, while working closely with MINEDH on the overall management of the programme.

A smaller component of the school feeding programme, funded by WFP's private sector partners (Cartier Foundation and Michael Kors) focused on Tete province, engaging retailers in the provision of food to schools. In parallel, the schools themselves procured vegetables from smallholder farmers, in line with Activity 6 (Strategic Outcome 5). In total, 21 schools were supported.

Alongside these operational activities, WFP provided technical assistance to MINEDH to enhance its capacity to manage and implement the national school meals programme. Preliminary findings of a November 2019 monitoring exercise showed positive results and increasing ownership by MINEDH. However, continued focus is necessary especially with regard to programme monitoring and the maintenance of attendance records. In 2019, WFP distributed 62 data





collection items to enhance monitoring and strengthen programme quality. WFP also provided capacity strengthening to MINEDH to manage and implement a decentralised food procurement approach at all levels.

WFP's outcome monitoring of school feeding showed a significant increase in enrolment, with the biggest improvement noted for girls. Graduation rates also improved, while retention and attendance rates remained stable. This highlights the effectiveness of the programme as a means of providing access to nutritious meals while improving education outcomes.

Community participation in the implementation of the national school feeding programme was vital, given its home-grown design relying on community participation and localised supply chains for sustainability purposes. In 2019, WFP facilitated training sessions for 500 cooks (99 percent female) from 139 schools in Gaza province, and for 69 nutritionists (32 percent female/68 percent male) across the country focusing on hygiene and food handling practices.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme.	3

### Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,581,267	\$1,244,964	\$1,286,045	\$148,321

In 2019, WFP was able to continue supporting national efforts to reduce the high prevalence of malnutrition under Strategic Outcome 4, thanks to contributions received from the One UN fund, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and GAIN[1]. WFP's achievements in the field of nutrition were also made possible by contributions received under Strategic Outcome 2, which helped expand WFP's nutrition interventions in response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

With a multi-year contribution from Austria, WFP began implementation of a three-year climate resilience project with an integrated nutrition component. Through this intervention, WFP aims to improve nutritional diversity and prevent stunting among children under five in the context of climate change.

The availability of resources allowed WFP to continue its engagement in various donor and nutrition networks, including the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, the HIV emergency technical working group and the Nutrition Partners Forum (NPF). These fora have been vital in ensuring collaboration among the Government, donors, the United Nations (UN), non-governmental organizations (NGO) and the private sector to support national priorities on nutrition.

Despite gradual improvements in economic growth and poverty reduction in recent years, malnutrition continued to affect a large proportion of the Mozambican population, with one in every two children aged 6-59 months stunted. A 2017 Cost of Hunger Study estimated that MZN 62 billion – equivalent to 10.9 percent of the Gross Domestic Product – was lost in 2015 due to stunting. Addressing chronic malnutrition and breaking the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition are critical. WFP surveys in 2019 found that the proportion of children with a minimum acceptable diet in areas affected by Cyclone Idai was 11.6 percent, while the minimum dietary diversity score for women assisted by WFP's lean season response for 2019/2020 was only 18.7 percent.

WFP continued to be a key partner to the Government in addressing malnutrition and HIV. WFP co-chaired the NPF, a joint UN/Donor Network under the SUN Movement, with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). WFP co-convened the SUN Business Network with GAIN, and co-chaired with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) the HIV-emergency technical working group under the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS).

The NPF met on a monthly basis with representatives of the SUN Business Network, the SUN Civil Society Network, UN Network and Donor Network. Its role in facilitating knowledge-sharing and coordination of the Government's nutrition priorities is crucial given active participation of the Executive Director of the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) as the SUN focal point.

WFP co-chaired the SUN Business Network, which mobilised private sector engagement to promote food safety and increase access to healthier diets. The following events took place: (1) the third annual conference of the SUN network, on the theme “Food Systems as a Means of Promoting Nutrition in Mozambique”, with around 200 participants, representing business, Government, civil society and academia; and (2) a roundtable discussion with local business private sector on ways to engage the private sector in the humanitarian responses to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

As a co-chair of the SUN network, WFP also mobilised support for the national food fortification programme (e.g. by supporting a workshop that assembled international experts) and an assessment of potential for local production of fortified blended food for use in institutional feeding programmes.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth brought to the fore the need to better advocate for and integrate HIV within cluster responses and improve coordination among partners within the HIV sector. WFP, under the global division of labor and at the request of UNAIDS Mozambique, initiated the formulation of a HIV-emergency technical working group in the last quarter of 2019. As a result, a Joint Action Plan was developed which included a strategic area dedicated to HIV-emergency along with terms of reference for a working group. The first meeting of the working group was to take place in January 2020 with the goal to improve coordination and capacity to respond to emergencies.

To complement WFP’s moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3, WFP also supported capacity strengthening for the Ministry of Health (MISAU) on the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN). This support included the development of training modules on the Nutrition Rehabilitation Protocol for children and adults, the handling and storage of specialised nutritious foods, the use of monitoring tools, and counselling techniques.

WFP received a grant from ADA under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 to implement a three-year (January 2019–December 2021) integrated gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive programme to strengthen climate resilience, prevent stunting and improve women’s empowerment in Mulima-sede locality, Chemba district, Sofala province. The programme includes post-harvest loss prevention and Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA), SBCC and nutrition interventions. It was launched in the last quarter of 2019 with beneficiary registration, retail assessment and retail selection. FFA activities were also implemented, as were distributions to 1,500 households. In the subsequent years, gender- and nutrition-sensitive assets are to be established at household and community levels to increase access to a variety of foods, including animal proteins, to minimise the incidence of disease and contribute to resilience building. In addition, appropriate technologies are to be adopted by smallholder farmers in food processing, conservation and storage, based on the post-harvest loss management work by WFP and the Government.

Through funding allocated for Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3, WFP commenced a nutrition-sensitive FFA project in Doa district, Tete province. As part of this, awareness-raising and nutrition-sensitive activities were instituted to improve the dietary diversity of nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children under two and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The project added nutrient-dense and fresh produce to the food basket, supported the provision by retailers of more nutritious food options, and included an awareness-raising campaign at retail sites to promote healthy food choices and generate assets such as fruit and vegetable gardens. It aimed to increase access to essential health services through mobile brigades, and to nutrition education and sensitisation using an SBCC approach, including a mass media campaign. In total, some 4,000 households (20,000 beneficiaries) were reached in Chiguma and Dzimira, Doa district.

With support from UNAIDS, WFP implemented a communication-centred HIV emergency response project from July to December in Sofala province. This aimed to raise HIV/TB awareness during emergencies, foster access to services, and reduce stigma through dissemination of messages via local radio stations. The project was directed at the general population and had targeted messages for PLW and people living with HIV in Idai-affected districts (Beira, Dondo, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Buzi and Gorongosa). WFP also supported these beneficiaries with specialised nutritious foods. The project resulted in 1,686 radio spots, 142 interactive radio programmes and 69 broadcast debates in which over 7,300 people participated.

To support people living with HIV affected by Cyclone Kenneth, a project was initiated jointly with IOM in mid-2019 in five districts of Cabo Delgado province (Ibo, Macomia, Meluco, Metuge and Quissanga) through the One UN fund. Activities include HIV testing at community level and the provision of specialised nutritious foods to people living with HIV, PLW and children aged 6-59 months.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.	4

## Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$419,301	\$191,704	\$4,032,309	\$182,065

In 2019, with support from private sector partner the Cartier Foundation, WFP continued its capacity-strengthening work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) under Strategic Outcome 5, which aims at increasing market access for smallholder farmers to improve their income and food security. This activity focused on Tete province, presenting the opportunity for linkages with the national school feeding programme.

Under this activity, WFP continued its support to smallholder farmers to preserve their produce and reduce post-harvest losses, so as to help stabilise food consumption levels and the sale of surpluses when prices are favourable. This in turn will lead to improvements in household income and in food security and nutrition indicators.

WFP received a generous multi-year allocation of USD 3.7 million from the Government of Japan to continue its work under Strategic Outcome 5 in support of smallholder farmers via the creation of a virtual market for the remainder of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2021 period. Thanks to this contribution, Strategic Outcome 5 is 100 percent funded.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP aims to improve market access for smallholder farmers, generate market price information and promote hermetic storage solutions so as to reduce post-harvest losses caused by insects, rodents and mould. A total of 7,284 smallholder farmers (46 percent of them female) were trained in the use hermetic bags through a partnership with MASA in six districts (Macanga, Angónia, Tsangano, Marara, Cahora Bassa, and Changara) in Tete province.

Building on the Government's awareness-raising campaign, "The Zero Food Loss Initiative", which began in 2018, WFP helped demonstrate the benefits – including increased profitability – of using technologies such as hermetic bags. Training sessions were conducted for almost 5,800 farmers (53 percent of them female). In parallel, WFP finalised agreements with three community radio stations to disseminate messages about post-harvest management, with an emphasis on the benefits of hermetic bags.

Through WFP's engagement with a private sector partner, AgroZ, and its local distributor, Casa do Agricultor, a distribution network for hermetic bags was established across seven provinces: Tete, Nampula, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Gaza and Cabo Delgado. AgroZ supplied some 10,600 50kg bags to Casa do Agricultor. By September, nearly 7,400 had been sold in the seven provinces, and an additional 2,720 in Tete alone.

Between June and December 7,868 pupils (49 percent of them female) at 13 schools in the Tete districts of Cahora Bassa, Marara and Changara benefitted from the smallholder farmer project. WFP procured maize from smallholders and delivered it to agro-processors and specific schools. Many farmers and agro-processors had not been aware that schools provided meals and therefore constituted a market for them. Through the project, WFP provided technical support to link smallholders and agro-processors to schools. When matched with storage opportunities, this market integration becomes an incentive for increased agricultural production. A total of 106mt of food items produced by smallholder farmers, including cereals, pulses, cooking oil, salt and vegetables, were distributed to earmarked schools. In addition, two farmer associations in Marara and Changara districts, Tete province, concluded agreements to supply vegetables to schools. Some 7mt of vegetables were supplied directly by farmer organizations supported by the project. As school meals were made possible through funding allocated under Strategic Outcome 3, results related to the implementation of the 2019 school feeding programme were elaborated under Strategic Outcome 3.

WFP also supported MASA in organizing a national workshop to develop terms of reference for the design of Mozambique's first National Post-Harvest Management Strategy. Eighty people attended, including representatives of MASA, agriculture research institutions, academia, the private sector and NGOs. WFP's Post-Harvest Knowledge and Operations Centre shared the experiences of other countries that had gone through the process of developing similar strategies.

As part of WFP's effort to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), a team from WFP's Centre for Excellence (CoE) against Hunger in Brazil visited Mozambique from 15 July to 2 August 2019 for the second phase of the preparation of the so-called "Beyond Cotton" initiative. This aims to generate income for smallholders and boost food and nutrition security in rural areas by connecting those producing cotton with public institutions. The mission included visits to schools and farmer households in the provinces of Tete and Manica.

### WFP Gender and Age Marker



CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women.	3

### Strategic outcome 06

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,738,983	\$1,741,694	\$4,721,078	\$4,298,465

Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP provided a range of services as part of Strategic Outcome 6 to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Ministry of Health (MISAU). Together with the private sector, WFP also worked with the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce (CCM) to promote food safety and quality.

WFP provided supply chain services under Strategic Outcome 6, Activity 7 to six key partners. The services covered the procurement of specialised nutritious foods, storage and handling, customs clearance, port operations, inventory management, transport and quality control.

To strengthen partnerships within the humanitarian community and promote WFP as a supply chain "partner of choice," 1,080m3 of relief items were handled on behalf of FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA. In addition, WFP, on behalf of the local One UN procurement committee, completed the contracting of a clearing and forwarding agency to be used by all UN agencies in the country, and facilitated a series of training sessions for these partners on supply chain topics.

WFP procured and delivered 4,277mt of nutrition commodities to 315 health facilities in all 11 provinces as part of the USAID-MISAU joint project, the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) programme, which aims to alleviate suffering induced by HIV/AIDS. Through the PEPFAR programme, WFP supported 718 health centre staff by facilitating training sessions on commodity management. More than 54 percent of the trainees were women.

In addition, WFP worked with CCM to engage the private sector on the importance of food safety and quality, sharing best practices from experiences elsewhere in the world. Workshops were organized for this purpose in the cities of Maputo, Chimoio and Nampula.

A user survey indicated that 75 percent of WFP clients were satisfied with the services provided through Strategic Outcome 6. This is a decrease compared with the previous year, but not surprising given that a significant part of WFP's supply chain team was occupied with supporting emergency responses as reflected under Strategic Outcome 7, Activities 8 to 11. It should also be noted that in the survey, partners consistently highlighted that they considered WFP's services to be useful, reliable, high quality and good value for money.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide supply chain services for humanitarian and development partners	N/A

### Strategic outcome 07

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$16,154,873	\$0	\$8,550,151	\$6,663,767

In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, Mozambique was declared an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian System-Wide Emergency Response, also known as a Level-3 emergency. This triggered the activation of global,



multi-agency “clusters” to coordinate relief efforts. WFP leads two of the clusters—Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)—and co-leads with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) the Food Security Cluster. By rapidly revising its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to include Strategic Outcome 7, Activities 8 to 11, WFP was able to resource supply chain, emergency telecommunications, air and other services, which were the backbone of humanitarian efforts on the ground.

Some 79 percent of the USD 398 million funding requirement included in the revised 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was mobilised during the year. The revision of the HRP, initially intended to cover drought response activities, was required to respond to the devastating impacts of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. The Logistics Cluster benefitted from financial and in-kind contributions from the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN) Central Emergency Fund (CERF), the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and private sector partners. While financial requirements for the Logistics Cluster were very high during the initial stages of the emergency response, the level of need gradually decreased, thanks in part to services and commodities provided free-of-charge by a number of partners.

As lead of the ETC Cluster, WFP also received contributions from UN CERF, Luxembourg, Sweden and the private sector.

The Logistics Cluster supported over 100 humanitarian organizations during the emergency responses. The funding allocated for the 2019 HRP allowed WFP to deploy three Mi-8 transport helicopters and a C-295 freight aircraft for the benefit of all responders. These assets were vital to move food, water, medicines, tents and other essentials, and humanitarian personnel. In addition, the ETC ensured connections were re-established with Maputo and other coordination centres after Beira and the surrounding areas were cut off by Cyclone Idai’s destruction. More than 2,100 humanitarian personnel from 440 organizations were served by ETC internet connectivity services during the emergency responses to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

A user survey indicated that 98 percent of clients were satisfied with WFP’s services. The survey is a new indicator introduced for Strategic Outcome 7, Activities 8 to 11, to mitigate the impact of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. The 2019 outcome value was considered a baseline.

## Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster provided common services to manage the humanitarian supply chain, enabling the emergency responses to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. In doing so, the cluster facilitated regular meetings across coordination cells, providing a vital information and coordination platform to responders, including the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), line ministries, non-governmental organization (NGOs) and UN agencies. In total, 48 meetings were facilitated and attended by 102 organizations during the relief phases. The cluster also provided a total of 130 information updates, and its operational documents garnered 14,270 internet page-views. The support included the collection, analysis and dissemination of key information about access constraints, transportation options and available storage.

The services provided included air, sea, river and road transport, storage, and fuel for vehicles. More than 1,000mt of relief items were transported by road for 24 organizations. Of this, 205mt was moved by boat from Beira to the south of Buzi district, a priority location for humanitarian interventions, and 7mt of non-food items transported by barge in Cabo Delgado province. For isolated rural areas surrounded by water, WFP deployed two amphibious trucks – tank-like vehicles with inflatable wheels – to access other hard-to-reach locations.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) supported the Idai emergency response out of Beira airport, deploying three Mi-8 helicopters and a C-295 fixed-wing aircraft. The helicopters were crucial to the provision of life-saving assistance, not least to communities stranded by floodwaters. Overall, 614mt of relief items were transported to 38 locations on behalf of 20 organizations, along with 590 passengers.

Support was also provided to facilitate the rapid offloading of critical airlifted relief items. In the aftermath of Idai, the Logistics Cluster facilitated 81 incoming flights and the discharging of 1,832mt of humanitarian air cargo. In the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth, 20 cargo flights were received and 311mt of humanitarian air cargo offloaded. A team of United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) personnel was deployed to support the reception of cargo at Beira airport, and Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) set up. Across eight locations, 5,270 m<sup>2</sup> of common storage space was made available.

At the onset of the Cyclone Idai response, fuel availability was a formidable challenge. The Logistics Cluster provided interim solutions when commercial supplies could not be identified. In total, 1,827mt of cargo was transported, 3,974m<sup>3</sup> of cargo stored and 3,238 litres of fuel distributed.

## Emergency Telecommunications Cluster





ETC support was crucial at the outset of the Idai response in order to restore communications. At the peak of that response, the cluster provided critical communication services to humanitarian organizations across 21 sites, including the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and the Security Operations Centre (SOC) in Beira. More than 1,800 humanitarians from 440 organizations registered to access ETC internet connectivity during the response. The ETC also rehabilitated six community radio stations: in Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Gorongosa and Nhamatanda districts of Sofala province.

During the response to Cyclone Kenneth, more than 346 humanitarian personnel from 61 organizations registered to access ETC connectivity services across Cabo Delgado province. The team established a SOC in Macomia district to ensure the safety and security of responders. The ETC also procured repeaters to expand the coverage of the security communications network in Cabo Delgado province.

### **Capacity strengthening for emergency preparedness and response**

Throughout the cyclone emergencies, WFP worked closely with INGC, the lead government response agency. In May, WFP updated its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with INGC to strengthen the Government's disaster preparedness and response capacities in, among other areas, supply chain and emergency telecommunications.

With WFP's help, a National Logistics Working Group was set up by INGC in October and a logistics preparedness workshop that brought together representatives of the Government, the humanitarian community and the private sector was held in Maputo in November. The latter helped identify supply chain gaps in the cyclone responses and yielded a series of recommendations that are the basis of an action plan for 2020.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Mozambique ranked 142 out of 162 countries in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index[1]. In many rural areas, where most people are dependent on subsistence farming, women make up much of the workforce. Women face multiple barriers, however, including difficulties in accessing and exercising control over cash, credit, land and livestock. Women are also under-represented in farmers' organizations and other institutions.

The proportion of women aged 18–22 who were married was 51.5 percent. However, the proportion of women marrying before the age of 15 declined slightly. Child marriage is associated with lower wealth, lower education levels and more limited participation in the formal labour force. Gender-based violence (GBV) is prevalent, perpetuated by social norms of gender inequality. Some 22 percent of Mozambican women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetimes. Because of these inequalities, women and girls tend to be the worst-affected by climate shocks. Survey data in the aftermath of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, for instance, showed that women suffered greater food insecurity and increased risk of GBV. This is in line with global evidence of the disproportionate, gendered impact of disasters and conflict.

Despite the challenges faced by women and girls, WFP was able to meet gender-sensitive targets for programmes where food assistance was given on the condition of having a minimum proportion of female members of food assistance decision-making committees. The proportion of households where women, or both women and men, made decisions about the use of food assistance, increased compared to 2018.

WFP's work on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) under Strategic Outcome 2 focused on vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW). MAM treatment combined with nutrition counselling helped address health issues among PLW. Output indicator data showed favourable results in these areas.

WFP secured a contribution from the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) under Strategic Outcome 2 that enabled it to start implementing gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programming to prevent stunting and better empower women in Chemba district, Sofala province. The integrated programme included support to address post-harvest losses, SBCC and nutrition interventions and Food-Assistance-for-Assets. WFP commissioned a baseline survey to form the basis of a planned 2021 evaluation of the gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programme in Chemba.

## Protection

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

Based on a recently formulated set of corporate recommendations for safeguarding beneficiaries, WFP continued to implement protection mainstreaming measures and to monitor their implementation. Such monitoring enabled WFP to review the location and timing of its food distributions, the extent to which the special needs of vulnerable groups were considered, and how beneficiaries were treated by cooperating partners and retailers.

Distribution monitoring identified challenges in the areas of beneficiary movement to and from WFP distribution sites during the early recovery phase of the cyclone response between August and October. This was likely the result of insecurity in Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces. WFP worked with cooperating partners to better communicate distribution dates using multiple mechanisms, including radio broadcasts, notice boards and community meetings. It also re-located some distribution sites closer to communities. Almost all beneficiaries interviewed for distribution monitoring said they were able to access WFP food assistance in a proper manner and did not experience any safety incidents.

Through a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), challenges were identified in WFP's needs-based beneficiary selection processes, leading to increased protection risks. To address these issues, WFP deployed a Gender and Protection Advisor, two Protection Advisors and five Programme Assistants to ensure effective integration of protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) into the design, implementation and monitoring of its programmes. During the Idai and Kenneth responses, WFP rolled out a training package for all cooperating partner staff and WFP field monitors on protection and AAP mainstreaming. Several protection mainstreaming tools were developed, including Standard Operating Procedures for proper and safe distributions, field monitoring and verification tools, and updated incident reporting mechanisms. Steps were also taken to strengthen the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through the establishment of dedicated reporting mechanisms, the identification of focal points, and trainings and codes of conduct. A key part of PSEA is sensitisation about WFP assistance being free-of-charge and inclusion criteria for beneficiary targeting, among other information. Sensitisation takes place prior to distributions. Positive results around the proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges was in large part due to the newly introduced protection mainstreaming tools.

## 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

WFP continued to broaden the use of complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) for emergency response activities under Strategic Outcome 2. The CFM was first rolled out in Tete and Gaza provinces during the 2018/2019 lean season response. This consisted of a toll-free number operated through the WFP Tete Sub-Office, suggestion boxes at distribution points, and focus group discussions with beneficiary groups. By leveraging these existing structures as well as relationships with telecoms providers and the national telecoms institute, WFP was able to launch an inter-agency toll-free hotline within six weeks of Cyclone Idai making landfall. The *Linha Verde da Resposta a Emergencia* has been operated by WFP on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team since May 2019. Initially focusing on the Cyclone Idai response, it gradually expanded to areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth and by drought. *Linha Verde* was initially funded by the United Nations Central Emergency Fund (CERF) and is currently funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). It is operated via a call centre in Maputo, with feedback provided through a toll-free number and an email address. The centre is staffed by a multi-lingual team, with women making up over 50 percent of its membership.

There were almost 7,500 calls/messages relating to the Idai response, most about food assistance and centred mainly on actions by community leaders, including exclusion and inclusion errors. Cases not related to food assistance were channelled to partners via agreed cluster referral pathways.

*Linha Verde* was also found to be a vital tool in identifying cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, although only 23 percent of callers were women/girls. WFP continued to work with cooperating partners and members of the Food Security Cluster to improve the accessibility of the mechanism to women, and to communities in remote areas with a limited partner presence.

As part of the accountability to affected populations (AAP) mainstreaming training package, WFP rolled out a set of Standard Operating Procedures and guidance materials for CFM during the Idai and Kenneth responses. These related to community committees, complaints and feedback boxes, help desks and the *Linha Verde*. Several AAP mainstreaming tools were developed, including messaging for communities and tools for participatory assessments. AAP is about engaging affected people in the processes and decisions that affect their lives by ensuring there is a dialogue throughout the project cycle.

## Environment

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

People in Mozambique are extremely vulnerable to climate shocks such as drought and flooding, as almost all rural areas depend on only one rainy season a year for their livelihoods. Although forecasting models vary, the expectation is that, in Mozambique, climate change will generate more frequent and severe extremes with shorter, more intense rainy/cyclone seasons and with both droughts and flooding becoming more likely, but with greater uncertainty. Historical trends indicate that there is a strong correlation between food insecurity and exposure to climatic hazards. This is largely driven by reductions in production when these adverse events occur, compounding the impacts of seasonal food fluctuations, based on the reliance on rain-fed agriculture for subsistence. The correlation has been mapped out in an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) for Mozambique developed by the Government with support from WFP. Climate model projections show that this negative trend is likely to continue in the coming decades unless adequate measures are taken to adapt to climate change. Temperatures are set to increase across all plausible climate scenarios. The models all show that rainfall variability will increase, giving rise to more frequent and extreme weather events such as drought, flooding and cyclones. The impacts of uncontrolled climate change on livelihoods and food insecurity will be considerable.

The work that WFP was doing on climate adaptation and resilience building in the first two years of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), particularly the development of historical climate analysis and climate model projections, has helped to provide evidence and scenarios for joint climate-resilience interventions with the Government. It has also helped consolidate WFP's work on resilience building by ensuring its interventions focus as much as possible on forging a pathway from emergency to recovery to self-reliance.

In 2019, WFP conducted 13 community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises. Three were undertaken to support the development of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) project. In line with GCF standards, environmental and social risk screening were conducted to complement the CBPPs in Changara, Cahora Bassa and Marara districts of Tete province.

The other ten CBPPs were undertaken for more "regular" Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programmes as part of the 2018/2019 lean season response, as well as for Cyclones Idai and Kenneth recovery efforts.

# Cyclone Emergency Response

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in the port city of Beira on 14 March. Six weeks later, a Category 4 cyclone—Kenneth—struck the north of the country, obliging the Government and humanitarian organizations to relocate scarce resources to mitigate the impact of the second disaster. The two cyclones killed more than 700 people, destroyed hundreds of thousands of homes, and inundated vast areas of cropland.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, Mozambique was declared a Level-3 emergency, which accelerated operational scale-up. The United Nations launched an appeal for USD 398 million for the relief phase. WFP's life-saving funding facility, the Immediate Response Account, provided USD 34.5 million, allowing its operation to be quickly brought to scale, thereby saving lives and alleviating suffering.

As co-lead of the global Food Security Cluster and lead of the humanitarian Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, WFP played a key role throughout the emergency response. At the outset, it supported search and rescue efforts, and provided life-saving emergency assistance from March until July. In August, the recovery phase began, with Food-Assistance-for-Asset activities, which were to continue until at least the next harvest in March/April 2020.

At the outset, WFP supported the Government with the deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) – or drones – and helicopters, conducting emergency mapping exercises in support of search and rescue efforts and then to determine the extent of damage to bridges, roads and other infrastructure. WFP provided alternative means of transporting humanitarian assistance by water and by air, and helped re-open critical road transport corridors. It also augmented the offloading and storage capacities at Beira airport. As lead of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, WFP helped re-establish phone and internet connections in areas where they had been disrupted by the cyclone, a critical contribution to improving the coordination of the emergency response.

While the speed and range of WFP's cyclone responses was exceptional, so was the scale. By August it had reached over 1.8 million people with food, cash and vouchers across the five central provinces affected by Cyclone Idai – Zambézia, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Inhambane – and more than 300,000 people in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula affected by Cyclone Kenneth.

In providing this support, WFP collaborated closely with the Government, particularly its lead response agency, the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), as well as with international logistics companies, donors, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Looking ahead, owing to the acceleration of climate change, the people of Mozambique are facing an uncertain future, with the country set to endure increasing exposure to severe shocks. WFP recognises this threat. In 2019 it worked to finalise its approach to building resilience to climate shocks for food and nutrition security. This will be implemented at the national, sub-national and community levels in an integrated manner. More than USD 17 million in multi-year funding was secured to help effect it over the next five years.

## Summary

Notes to Figures and Tables:

The estimated number of beneficiaries living with disabilities at 2.5 percent, according to National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) Tabela população portadora de deficiência por idade, segundo área de residência e sexo, Moçambique, 2007.

Total Food and CBT: Some of the planned food and cash-based transfers will only start in 2020, e.g. Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 (climate-resilience). Meanwhile, delays in the start of the intervention in the case of Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 4 meant that it was not possible to reach the 2019 planned quantity of food and amount of cash and vouchers. In the case of cash and voucher transfers, assessment findings concluded that, in some remote areas, it was not feasible (more expensive and less effective) to deliver cash and voucher given the distance of community to markets particularly in rural areas, lack of business retailers in the locality with adequate liquidity and lack of reliable phone network coverage in remote areas. A further budget revision is planned to take place in 2020 to ensure better alignment of the planning figures of various interventions for the remainder of the current CSP.

Annual Cash-Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher: As noted above, cash and voucher transfers were made based on findings of assessment where there is evidence of acceptable distance between community and local markets particularly in rural areas, availability of business retailers in the locality with adequate liquidity and availability of reliable phone network coverage in remote areas. Furthermore, the use of mobile money for cash transfers was only authorized on an exceptional basis by the Government.

SDG Indicator, Prevalence of overweight amongst children under five at 7.8 percent, according to the The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2019.

SDG Indicator, Prevalence of wasting amongst children under five at 6.1 percent, according to Mozambique's Demographic and Health Survey, 2011.

## Context and operations

[1] 2019 Human Development Index Ranking | Human Development Reports. Hdr.undp.org. (2020). Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2019-human-development-index-ranking>.

[2] Mozambique. Global Hunger Index - peer-reviewed annual publication designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional, and country levels. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/mozambique.html>.

[3] UNdata | table presentation | Gender Inequality Index. Data.un.org. (2020). Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=Gender+Inequality+Index&id=415>.

[4] The prevalence of HIV in Mozambique stands at 12.6 percent (UNAIDS, 2019)

[5] Chronic malnutrition (stunting) affects 43 percent of children under five, according to Mozambique's Demographic and Health Survey, 2011.

[6] Acute malnutrition (wasting) increased from 4 percent in 2008 to 6 percent in 2011, according to Mozambique's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2008.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] As cash and voucher transfers were made possible through funding allocated under Activity 3, the results related to practical implementation of these transfers linked to social protection were elaborated under 'Strategic Outcome 2: Activity 3'.

Notes to Tables:

Activity 2, Output M: The multi-year funding used as the basis of the Needs-Based Plan (NBP)/planning figures for the Actual (Total) beneficiaries of 20,000 under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 has ended in 2018. Adjustment of the NBP for Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 will be made in the next budget revision beyond 2019.

Activity 2, Output M, A.1 and A.2 (food transfers): As noted above, the multi-year funding used as the basis of the



NBP/planning figures under A1 category of 6,000 beneficiaries and food under A.2 category of 221mt under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 has ended in 2018. Adjustment of the NBP for Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 will be made in the next budget revision beyond 2019.

Outcome Results: The implementation of climate-adaptation and resilience building work under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2 has just begun in 2019. Therefore, the outcome indicator values collected in 2019 were considered as baseline values.

Outcome Results: The outcome indicator "number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)" is a newly introduced indicator. Therefore, the 2019 value was considered as baseline value.

GaM Codes: The GaM Code is calculated based on the extent to which gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of the CSP. GaM code 3 indicates that gender is fully integrated.

## Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables:

Activity 3, Output E, A.1 and A.2 (food transfers): The ART clients were not planned as part of WFP's interventions in 2019. However, they were supported as part of the cyclone emergency response. Meanwhile, due to a Pellagra outbreak since May 2019 (when the first cases were identified), WFP supported MISAU to provide supplements as part of the Pellagra treatment and prevention.

Activity 3, Output E, B.2 (cash-based transfers): The cash and voucher transfers were made based on findings of assessment where there is evidence of acceptable distance between community and local markets particularly in rural areas, availability of business retailers in the locality with adequate liquidity and availability of reliable phone network coverage in remote areas. Furthermore, the use of mobile money for cash transfers was only authorized on an exceptional basis by the Government.

Outcome Results: Some of the outcome indicators under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3 were collected for the first time in 2019. Therefore, the values under these indicators were considered as baseline values.

GaM Codes: The GaM Code is calculated based on the extent to which gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of the CSP. GaM code 1 indicates that gender or age is not fully integrated.

## Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables:

Activity 4, Output A, A.1 and A.2: The national school feeding programme only started in July 2019. Due to this delay, it was not possible to reach the 2019 planned number of beneficiaries and feeding days. During the first half of the year, WFP supported MINEDH to transition the programme's food procurement model, allowing for prioritisation of local commodities. This also includes engagement with local retailers. Upon completion of this transition, the programme commenced using a CBT approach. In addition, the process of setting up bank accounts for schools had also taken longer than anticipated. Subsequently, this hindered schools' ability to procure vegetables aimed at complementing and diversifying the dry foods procured through retailers. This in turn led to a reduced number of days in the provision of multi-food groups. Meanwhile, the take-home food rations were included in WFP's Needs-Based Plan (NBP) to anticipate for any potential emergencies requiring take-home food rations to be provided for children in any disaster-affected areas. This was not the case in 2019, as most of the children in shock-affected areas were provided with on-site food rations.

Outcome Results, Enrolment rate: Enrolment rate was only collected in 2019. Therefore, the outcome values in 2019 were considered as baseline values.

GaM Codes: The GaM Code is calculated based on the extent to which gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of the CSP. GaM code 3 indicates that gender is fully integrated.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] A sizeable amount of resources in 2019 were made as multi-year contributions, and were not meant to be fully utilised in 2019.

Notes to Tables:

Outcome Results: Two outcome indicators "proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet" and "Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women" were only monitored in 2019. Hence, the outcome indicator values were reported as baseline values in 2019.

Outcome Results: The outcome indicator "number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)" was newly introduced in 2019.

GaM Codes: The GaM Code is calculated based on the extent to which gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of the CSP. GaM code 4 indicates that gender and age are fully integrated.

## Strategic outcome 05

Notes to Tables:

Outcome Results: The food security outcome indicators were only collected in 2019. Therefore, the 2019 values were entered as baseline values in the outcome data table. This is the same with "rate of smallholder post-harvest losses outcome indicator."

GaM Codes: The GaM Code is calculated based on the extent to which gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of the CSP. GaM code 3 indicates that gender is fully integrated.

## Strategic outcome 07

Notes to Tables:

Outcome Results: The "User Satisfaction Survey" is a new outcome indicator introduced for newly augmented Strategic Outcome 7, Activities 8 to 11 to mitigate the impact of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth which happened in 2019. The 2019 outcome value was considered as a baseline value.

Outcome Results: This Strategic Outcome was added following Cyclones Idai and Kenneth which hit Mozambique in March and April 2019, respectively. Therefore, there were no 2018 outcome values to include in the outcome data table.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] [3] UNdata | table presentation | Gender Inequality Index. Data.un.org. (2020). Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=Gender+Inequality+Index&id=415>.

Notes to Tables:

Outcome Results: The 2018 values of 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" were not disaggregated by transfer modality, but only by sex. Therefore, 2019 values were considered as baseline values.

## Protection

Notes to Tables:


Outcome Results: The indicators "proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes" and "proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified" were newly collected in 2019. Therefore, the 2019 values were considered as baseline values.

## Environment

Beginning in 2018, Environmental and Social Impact Screening will be applied to asset creation activities. Screening is also mandatory for all GCF and Adaptation Fund proposals. Based on experience gained, screening is expected to extend to other WFP activity categories in the future, including construction work. The Country Office is reporting this indicator for the first time in 2019.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			27.9	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,227,653	1,329,957	2,557,610	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,404,469	1,296,432	2,700,901	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			68.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,404,469	1,296,432	2,700,901	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,227,652.8	1,329,957.2	2,557,610	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	102,219	22,973	125,192	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number			61,142	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			42.9	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number			82,500	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% over eight			7.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	102,219	22,973	125,192	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number			61,142	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			3,123.2	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number			8,413	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number			50,876	
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			3,530	



### SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	128	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	262,490,427.06	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	321,000,000	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,686,223	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,568,073	1,298,248	83%
	female	1,726,201	1,402,653	81%
	total	3,294,274	2,700,901	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	148,242	123,955	84%
	female	151,537	127,614	84%
	total	299,779	251,569	84%
24-59 months	male	148,242	123,955	84%
	female	151,537	127,614	84%
	total	299,779	251,569	84%
5-11 years	male	424,961	325,688	77%
	female	415,079	323,426	78%
	total	840,040	649,114	77%
12-17 years	male	243,776	219,684	90%
	female	253,659	229,851	91%
	total	497,435	449,535	90%
18-59 years	male	576,498	480,574	83%
	female	701,681	545,364	78%
	total	1,278,179	1,025,938	80%
60+ years	male	26,354	24,392	93%
	female	52,708	48,784	93%
	total	79,062	73,176	93%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,200,759	2,662,618	83%
Refugee	12,899	8,633	67%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	80,616	29,650	37%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	192	0	0%
Peas	29	0	0%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	18,627	20,586	111%
Maize Meal	4,725	2,390	51%
Rice	76,037	39,727	52%
Corn Soya Blend	14,004	1,486	11%
High Energy Biscuits	0	68	-
LNS	1,189	295	25%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,813	54	3%
Iodised Salt	0	23	-
Vegetable Oil	6,491	4,745	73%
Beans	21,845	1,309	6%
Peas	3,071	1,228	40%
Split Lentils	0	2	-
Split Peas	0	7,203	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	2,564	0	0%
Rice	0	396	-
Iodised Salt	51	11	22%
Vegetable Oil	212	37	17%
Beans	0	104	-
Peas	513	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	0	226,867	-
Cash	369,600	0	0%
Value Voucher	17,465,976	6,576,694	38%
Commodity Voucher	26,259,000	12,033,445	46%
Cash	2,931,000	725,287	25%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,513,772	-
Cash	7,689,635	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	83	58		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	4	4		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	2		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	4		
Activity 02	Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted vulnerable and food insecure communities receive conditional cash- and/or food-based transfers in order to improve their food consumption							
Output C	People in shock-prone areas benefit from government's enhanced capacity to provide risk-informed, resilient and adaptable services – including through strengthened SRSP systems - in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis							
Output M	People in shock-prone areas benefit from enhanced capacities from institutions, involved in fighting poverty and food insecurity, to establish, manage and coordinate national shock responsive social protection systems and programmes							

A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,120 2,880 6,000			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,280 6,720 14,000	3,868 3,572 7,440		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	221	0		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	369,600	226,868		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	3	3		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks</b>								
	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	4.04	≥10	≥5		
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Commodity Voucher								
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>								
	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	5.05	≥6	≥6		
			<b>Male</b>	5	≥6	≥6		
			<b>Overall</b>	5.03	≥6	≥6		
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	39 46 42	≥55 ≥55 ≥55	≥55 ≥55 ≥55	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	56 49 53	≤40 ≤40 ≤40	≤40 ≤40 ≤40	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5 5 5	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	11.34 10.79 11.08	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47 46 47	≥57 ≥57 ≥57	≥57 ≥57 ≥57	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	18 16 17	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	9 14 11	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	26 24 25	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	

Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	68	≤60	≤60	
			<b>Male</b>	63	≤60	≤60	
			<b>Overall</b>	65	≤60	≤60	

Government; Mozambique; Capacity Strengthening

**Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)**

	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	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥2	3
	Act 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥20	14

Strategic Outcome 02	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive					
Activity 03	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Shock-affected people receive cash and/or food-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements						
Output A, B	Shock-affected malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat and reduce acute malnutrition rates						
Output D	Shock-affected communities benefit from construction and/or rehabilitation of assets that improve food security and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change						
Output E, E*	Shock-affected people benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status						
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	306,800 283,200 590,000	118,462 109,349 227,811	
			General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	930,800 859,200 1,790,000	982,399 906,831 1,889,230	
			Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>		902 832 1,734	
		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>		13,439 12,406 25,845	



		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	144,536 0 144,536	18,786 0 18,786		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	85,450 85,450 170,900	18,626 18,626 37,252		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	78,000 72,000 150,000	10,328 9,537 19,865		
			General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	265,200 244,800 510,000	139,884 129,121 269,005		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	147,801	79,115		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	46,655,976	19,335,426		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>non-food item</b>	2	2		
	Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	35,000	33,475		
	Number of nutrition information products distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	15,000	11,228		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>health center</b>	475	475		
B.1	<b>Quantity of fortified food provided</b>							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Mt</b>	5,000	4,868		
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	17,006	1,903		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							

	Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	15,000	14,682	
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	2	0.90	
	Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	5	5	
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	3	2	
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	10	10	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	150	86	
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	12,000	11,596	
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	3,500	3,530	
	Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	23	23	
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	500	448	
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	200,000	200,100	
	Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	50	50	
	Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	35,000	35,222	
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	1,000	998	
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>						
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	18,144	10,711	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	13,200	23,130	

Outcome results	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	500	472			
Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value				
Children (6-23 months) and PLW; Mozambique; Food								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	31	≥30	≥30	53	
			<b>Male</b>	28	≥30	≥30	47	
			<b>Overall</b>	30	≥30	≥30	40	
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	70	>75	>75	84.90	87
			<b>Male</b>	72.90	>75	>75	84	87.69
			<b>Overall</b>	71.40	>75	>75	85.80	87.35
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	2	<3	<3	0.20	0.10
			<b>Male</b>	1.10	<3	<3	0.20	0.20
			<b>Overall</b>	1	<3	<3	0.20	0.10
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	0.10	<0.10	<15	2.10	0.80
			<b>Male</b>	2.10	<2	<15	1.90	1.30
			<b>Overall</b>	1.10	<1	<15	0.80	1
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	25.60	<15	<15	10.60	10.50
			<b>Male</b>	22.20	<15	<15	10.60	9.60
			<b>Overall</b>	24	<15	<15	10.30	10.10
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	39 39.10 39.10	≥55 ≥55 ≥55	≥45 ≥45 ≥45	40 45 43	33.30 48.10 44.30
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	42.50 37.30 39	≤30 ≤30 ≤30	≤37.50 ≤37.50 ≤37.50	43 41 42	36.20 30.80 32.30
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	18.50 23.40 21.90	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤17.50 ≤17.50 ≤17.50	17 14 15	30.50 21 23.50
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	16.60 17.60 17.30	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	9.16 9.72 10.33	10.10 9.67 9.79
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27 26 27	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥47 ≥47 ≥47		
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	14 14 14	≤12.50 ≤12.50 ≤12.50	≤14 ≤14 ≤14		
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47 45 45	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25		
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12 15 14	≤12.50 ≤12.50 ≤12.50	≤14 ≤14 ≤14		
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>								

	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85.80 84.20 84.70	≤75 ≤75 ≤75	≤75 ≤75 ≤75	67 65 66	32.70 34.70 34.20
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base</b>								
	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	15	≥50	≥30	27	
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.10 7.60 5.40	≥11 ≥11 ≥11	≥11 ≥11 ≥11	11 14 11	2.90 9.80 8
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	18.10 24.10 20.30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	61 52 58	23.80 36.60 33.30
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47.10 44 45.90	≥50 ≥44 ≥47	≥47.50 ≥47.50 ≥47.50	23 32 28	38.10 48.80 46
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	48.30 34.30 43.30	≤19 ≤19 ≤19	≤30 ≤30 ≤30	48 46 48	61.90 44.70 49.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	30.30 18.70 26.10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	24 26 23	30.50 21 23.50
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.30 5.40 6.60	≤5 ≤6 ≤5	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	26 24 22	25.70 11.50 15.30



Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	47.60	≥70	≥59	41	35.20
			<b>Male</b>	58.10	≥70	≥59	40	45.40
			<b>Overall</b>	51.40	≥70	≥59	42	42.80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	51.60	≥60	≥60	15	45.70
			<b>Male</b>	57.10	≥60	≥60	22	42.40
			<b>Overall</b>	53.60	≥60	≥60	19	34.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	45.60	≥45	≥52.50	51	36.20
			<b>Male</b>	50.60	≥50	≥52.50	44	39.70
			<b>Overall</b>	47.40	≥48	≥52.50	50	38.80

Strategic Outcome 03	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 04	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
Output N*	School children in targeted schools are provided with nutritionally diverse and/or multi-fortified school meals							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,350	1,816		
	Male			1,350	1,815			
	<b>Total</b>			2,700	3,631			
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	61,470	32,367		
	Male			69,318	36,500			
	<b>Total</b>			130,788	68,867			
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	705			
				Male	795			
				<b>Total</b>	1,500			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	178,765	61,774		
	Male			201,585	69,661			
	<b>Total</b>			380,350	131,435			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	3,340	548		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	7,689,635	1,513,774		

A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>						
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	388	448	
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>						
	Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	32	32	
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	424,759	423,109	
	Value of non-food items distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>US\$</b>	355,287	355,287	
	Quantity of weighing scales distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	18	18	
	Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	24	24	
	Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Number</b>	360	305	
	Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	50	62	
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
	Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	56	56	
	Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	332	392	
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	80	80	
	Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	158	171	
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	391	391	
	Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	158	171	
	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	<b>structure</b>	391	391	
A.7	<b>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>						
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		School feeding (on-site)	<b>retailer</b>	15	15	
N*.1	<b>Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>						
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	<b>%</b>	100	54	
N*.2	<b>Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>						

	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Days</b>	16	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
School-Aged Children; Mozambique; Value Voucher								
<b>Retention rate</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	94 93 94	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	96 96 96	96.10 96.90 96.30
<b>Enrolment rate</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	15.60 13 14.30	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥16 ≥16 ≥16		
<b>Pass rate</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	75.90 76.40 76.20	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	82 81 81.20	84.20 83.20 83.60

<b>Strategic Outcome 04</b>	<b>Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021</b>	<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes</b>						
Activity 05	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children 6-23 months; Mozambique; Food								
<b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b>								

	Act 05: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female Male Overall</b>	11.60	≥25	≥15		
Government; Mozambique; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 05: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥2	1	
Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years); Mozambique; Food								
<b>Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women</b>								
	Act 05: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	18.70	≥30	≥20		

<b>Strategic Outcome 05</b>	<b>Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.</b>	<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes</b>						
Activity 06	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes							
Output F	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP technical assistance and capacity building							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	57	57		
F.1	<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>							
	Number of government counterparts trained		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	7	7		
	Number of demonstration gardens established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>garden</b>	104	104		

	Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Mt</b>	100	130		
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	10,612	10,612		
	Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>farmer organization</b>	16	75		
	Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>training session</b>	80	75		
	Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	7,055	7,460		
	Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	2,000	2,000		
	Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>individual</b>	104	104		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Smallholder farmers; Mozambique; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	8	≥15	≥21	35	8
<b>Male</b>			13	≥20	≥21	80	13	
<b>Overall</b>			21	≥30	≥21	58	21	
<b>Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses</b>								
	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	30	≤20	≤28	30	
<b>Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems</b>								



Value (USD)	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	195768	≥166600	≥33320	20,266.28	174667
Volume (MT)	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	2719	≥1700	≥340	187.77	1485
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥7	7	
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	39	≥50	≥50		
			<b>Male</b>	41	≥50	≥50		
			<b>Overall</b>	40	≥50	≥50		
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	20	≤15	≤15		
			<b>Male</b>	20	≤15	≤15		
			<b>Overall</b>	20	≤15	≤15		
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	27	≤25	≤25		
			<b>Male</b>	23	≤25	≤25		
			<b>Overall</b>	25	≤25	≤25		
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	13	≤10	≤10		
			<b>Male</b>	16	≤10	≤10		
			<b>Overall</b>	15	≤10	≤10		
<b>Smallholder farmers; Mozambique; Food</b>								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	75	≥90	≥90		
			<b>Male</b>	86	≥90	≥90		
			<b>Overall</b>	81	≥90	≥90		

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	24 13 18	≤9 ≤9 ≤9	≤9 ≤9 ≤9	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1 1 1	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	

<b>Strategic Outcome 06</b>		<b>Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.</b>		<b>- Resilience Building</b>				
Activity 07	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Vulnerable communities benefit from increased supply chain capacity of the government and other partners that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs							
Output H	Vulnerable communities benefit from WFP provision of supply chain and IT services and expertise to the government and other partners that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>individual</b>	110	110		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>training session</b>	3	3		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							

	Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>service</b>	52	52		
H.4	<b>Total volume of cargo transported</b>							
	Volume (m3) of cargo transported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>m3</b>	500	500		
H.5	<b>Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested</b>							
	Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>%</b>	100	100		
H.6	<b>Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity</b>							
	Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>%</b>	100	100		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Humanitarian and Development Partners; Mozambique								
<b>User satisfaction rate</b>								
	Act 07: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>Overall</b>	75	=100	≥75	75	100

<b>Strategic Outcome 07</b>	<b>Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>						
Activity 08	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crisis benefit from logistics cluster services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies.							
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							
	Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>service</b>	3	3		
H.2	<b>Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type</b>							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Service Delivery General	<b>unit</b>	3	3		

Activity 09	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crisis benefit from emergency telecommunications services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving assistance.							
H.8	<b>Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type</b>							
	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>system</b>	59	59		
Activity 10	Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crisis benefit from the humanitarian air services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.							
H.4	<b>Total volume of cargo transported</b>							
	Volume (m3) of cargo transported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>m3</b>	614	614		
H.7	<b>Total number of passengers transported</b>							
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	<b>individual</b>	590	590		
Activity 11	Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crisis benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.							
H.4	<b>Total volume of cargo transported</b>							
	Volume (m3) of cargo transported		Service Delivery General	<b>m3</b>	2,000	1,827		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Humanitarian Partners and Government; Mozambique								
<b>User satisfaction rate</b>								
	Act 08: Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>Overall</b>	97.78	=100	≥98		

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥99	≥95	97	98.70
			Male	0	≥99	≥95	96	99.20
			Overall	0	≥99	≥95	96	99.10
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Female	67	=100	=100		
			Male	64	=100	=100		
			Overall	65	=100	=100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Female	94	=100	=100		
			Male	94	=100	=100		
			Overall	94	=100	=100		

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=50	=30	23	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset		Overall	0	=50	=50	49	56

**Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	31.80	≥5	≥15		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40.40	≤5	≤15		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.80	≥90	≥70		
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Commodity Voucher	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	51	≥5	≥15		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	32	≤5	≤15		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17	≥90	≥70		
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	21.33	≥5	≥15		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	38.33	≤5	≤15		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40.34	≥90	≥70		

**Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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FFA Participants; Mozambique; Cash	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	52.01 47.99 100	=52 =48 =100	=52 =48 =100		
FFA Participants; Mozambique; Commodity Voucher	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	52 48 100	=52 =48 =100	=52 =48 =100		
FFA Participants; Mozambique; Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	52 48 100	=52 =48 =100	=52 =48 =100		

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

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥80	≥50	57	22.10
			Male	0	≥80	≥50	62	22.60
			Overall	0	≥80	≥50	59	22.50

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Mozambique; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food			Overall	0	=100	≥15	67	40



## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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A beneficiary household affected by Cyclone Kenneth receives food assistance in Macomia district, Cabo Delgado province.

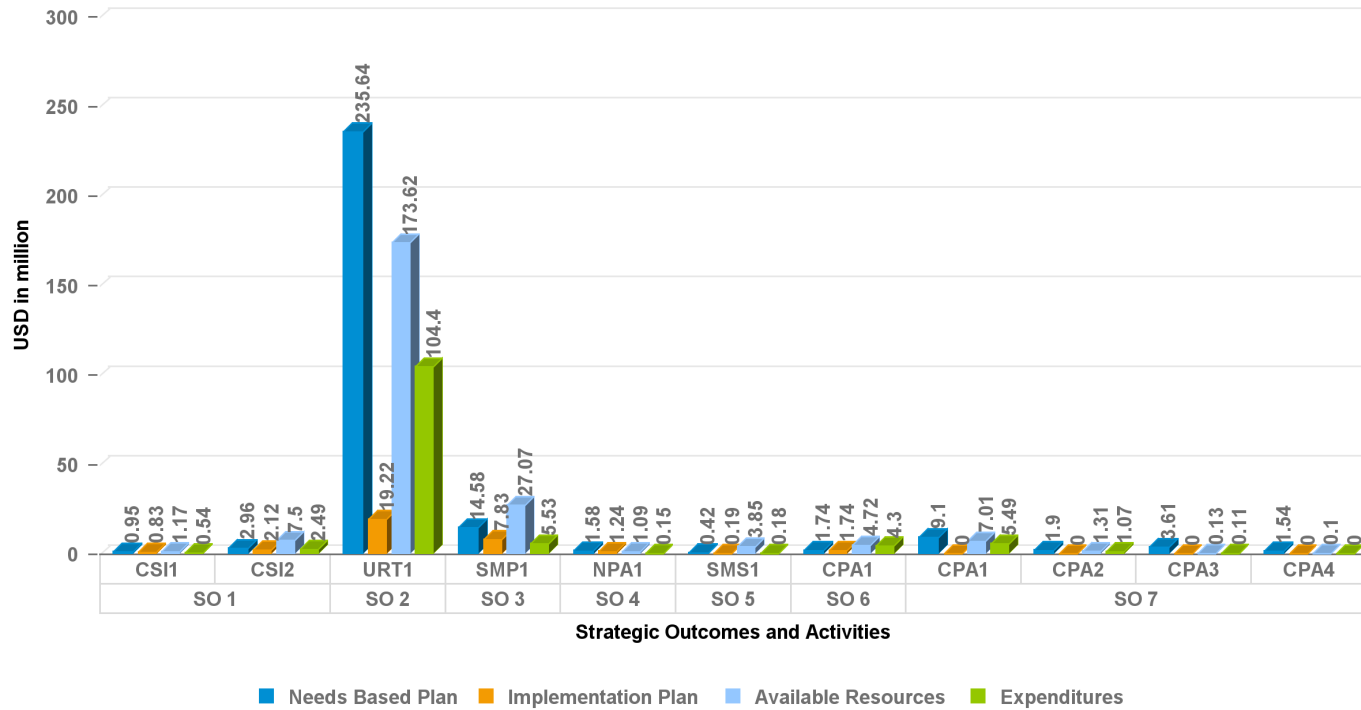
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/mozambique>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	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.
SO 2	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis
SO 3	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 4	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 5	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.
SO 7	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

CPA2	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA4	Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels
CSI2	Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme
SMS1	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	235,635,350	19,220,647	173,623,445	104,403,744
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,582,101	0
	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	14,577,198	7,826,525	27,073,468	5,527,276
		Non Activity Specific	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	954,667	832,865	1,165,103	539,688
		Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	2,958,214	2,115,348	7,497,127	2,485,385
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>254,125,429</b>	<b>29,995,386</b>	<b>212,941,244</b>	<b>112,956,094</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	1,581,267	1,244,964	1,087,928	148,321
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	198,117	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,581,267</b>	<b>1,244,964</b>	<b>1,286,045</b>	<b>148,321</b>
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	419,301	191,704	3,853,271	182,065
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	179,038	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>419,301</b>	<b>191,704</b>	<b>4,032,309</b>	<b>182,065</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	9,100,000	0	7,006,257	5,485,109
		Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	1,903,414	0	1,313,365	1,068,855
		Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	3,611,621	0	130,135	109,803
		Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners	1,539,838	0	100,394	0
	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	1,738,983	1,741,694	4,721,078	4,298,465
<b>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)</b>			<b>17,893,856</b>	<b>1,741,694</b>	<b>13,271,229</b>	<b>10,962,231</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,673,843	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,673,843</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>274,019,853</b>	<b>33,173,747</b>	<b>234,204,671</b>	<b>124,248,711</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>16,415,619</b>	<b>2,969,050</b>	<b>16,957,451</b>	<b>4,973,303</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>290,435,472</b>	<b>36,142,798</b>	<b>251,162,121</b>	<b>129,222,014</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			18,906,938	2,349,282	11,711,472	11,711,472
			309,342,410	38,492,080	262,873,593	140,933,486



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

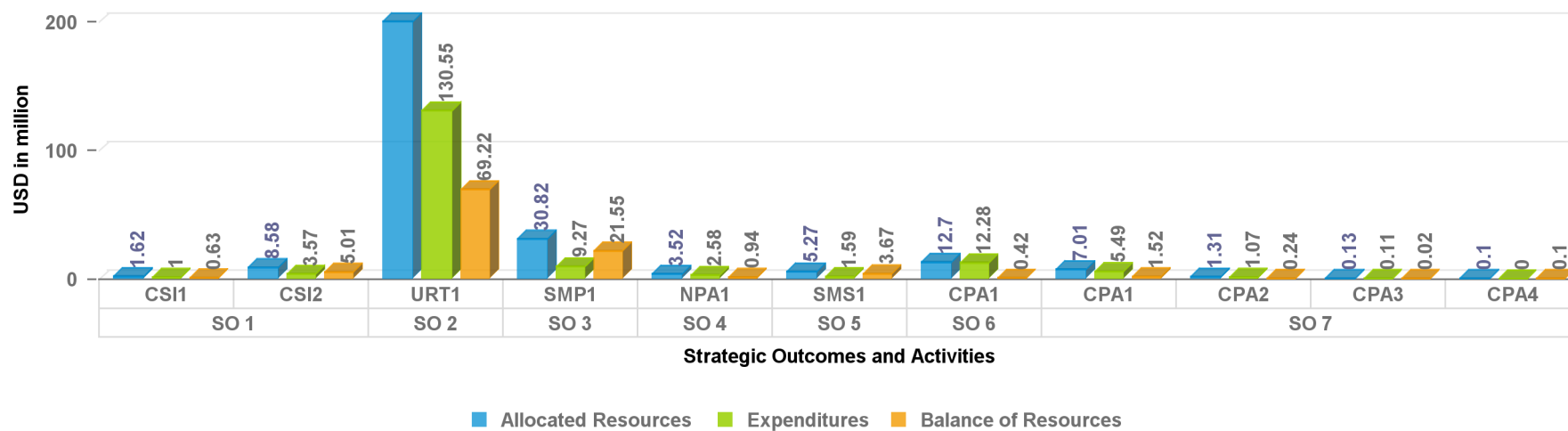
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	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.
SO 2	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis
SO 3	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 4	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 5	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.
SO 7	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners
CPA2	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA4	Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels
CSI2	Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger-sensitive, to the government

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme
SMS1	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	274,854,034	176,733,294	23,036,623	199,769,917	130,550,217	69,219,700
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,582,101	0	3,582,101	0	3,582,101
	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	33,063,248	30,817,278	0	30,817,278	9,271,086	21,546,192
		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						
			2,678,117	1,623,502	0	1,623,502	998,086	625,416

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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 technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	7,815,082	8,577,066	0	8,577,066	3,565,324	5,011,742
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>318,410,481</b>	<b>221,333,241</b>	<b>23,036,623</b>	<b>244,369,864</b>	<b>144,384,714</b>	<b>99,985,151</b>
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	3,790,090	3,518,910	0	3,518,910	2,579,303	939,607
		Non Activity Specific	0	198,117	0	198,117	0	198,117
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,790,090</b>	<b>3,717,027</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,717,027</b>	<b>2,579,303</b>	<b>1,137,724</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	2,574,737	5,265,094	0	5,265,094	1,593,887	3,671,207
		Non Activity Specific	0	179,038	0	179,038	0	179,038
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>2,574,737</b>	<b>5,444,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,444,132</b>	<b>1,593,887</b>	<b>3,850,244</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	13,241,838	12,702,993	0	12,702,993	12,280,380	422,613
	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	9,100,000	7,006,257	0	7,006,257	5,485,109	1,521,149
		Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	1,903,414	1,313,365	0	1,313,365	1,068,855	244,510
		Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	3,611,621	130,135	0	130,135	109,803	20,332
		Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners	1,539,838	100,394	0	100,394	0	100,394
<b>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)</b>			<b>29,396,711</b>	<b>21,253,144</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,253,144</b>	<b>18,944,146</b>	<b>2,308,998</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,673,843	0	2,673,843	0	2,673,843
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,673,843</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,673,843</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,673,843</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>354,172,019</b>	<b>254,421,387</b>	<b>23,036,623</b>	<b>277,458,010</b>	<b>167,502,050</b>	<b>109,955,959</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>21,465,697</b>	<b>18,282,691</b>	<b>2,088,344</b>	<b>20,371,035</b>	<b>8,386,887</b>	<b>11,984,148</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>375,637,716</b>	<b>272,704,077</b>	<b>25,124,967</b>	<b>297,829,045</b>	<b>175,888,937</b>	<b>121,940,108</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>24,614,527</b>	<b>16,282,815</b>		<b>16,282,815</b>	<b>16,282,815</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>400,252,243</b>	<b>288,986,892</b>	<b>25,124,967</b>	<b>314,111,859</b>	<b>192,171,751</b>	<b>121,940,108</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures