



WFP Mozambique Country Brief

September 2020

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

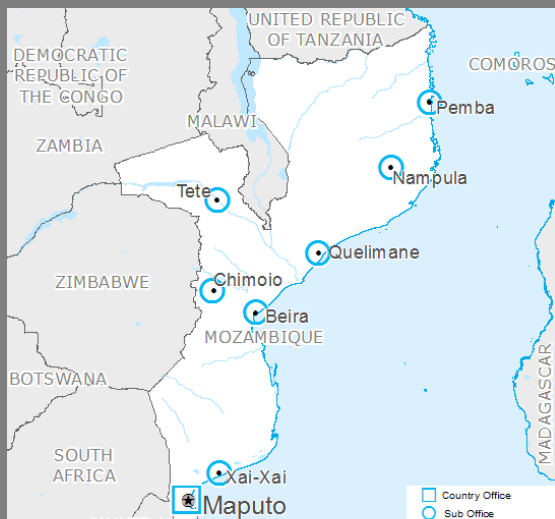


Operational Context

After two decades of peace and stability, the intensification of violence in Cabo Delgado Province threatens socio-economic progress. Additionally, Mozambique remains one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, with drought and pests affecting staple crops in much of the country while the central part was severely hit by Cyclone Idai, and the northern area by cyclone Kenneth provoking agricultural losses, destruction of infrastructure, assets and livelihoods as well as internal displacement.

Thus, significant challenges remain in achieving food and nutrition security. Mozambicans still cannot afford the cost of a nutritious diet. High malnutrition affects almost half of children under 5 years of age. Over 1.6 million people face severe acute food insecurity, according to the most recent IPC analysis. The economic growth forecast was further revised downwards, following the impact of the cyclones, subsequent floods, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line. According to the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (May 2020 revision), there are 2.5 million persons in need in Mozambique.

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



Population: **30.4 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **180 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

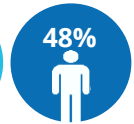
In Numbers

3,949 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 2.1 million cash-based transfers made

US\$ 98.7 million six months (October 2020 – March 2021) net funding requirements

627,000 people assisted in September 2020



Operational Updates

- Recent weeks have been marked by a continued increase in the sophistication and geographical reach of Non-State Armed Groups' (NSAG) attacks in Cabo Delgado province, leading to an increase in population displacements and humanitarian needs.
- Around 320,000 people are known to be displaced, out of which some have moved towards Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia provinces.
- In September, WFP assisted 216,564 conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado, 17,804 in Nampula, and 402 in Niassa.

Social Protection

- WFP continues working with the Government, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), and with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to strengthen the role of social protection in assisting the most vulnerable people affected by natural disasters, COVID-19 and seasonal food insecurity.
- In cooperation with UNICEF and with the Government, WFP has been implementing a COVID-19 response using national social protection programmes. This programme foresees supporting 81,441 households with cash-based transfers (CBT) in Tete and Zambézia.
- As part of WFP's response through the Direct Social Support Programme for Cyclone Idai-affected people (PASD-PE), over 12,000 flood-affected households were assisted with cash-based transfers in the province of Sofala.

School Feeding

- In September, 90,090 beneficiaries were assisted in Tete province during the second cycle of take-home ration distributions, which is part of the adaptation of the school feeding programme in the context of school closures. The programme is reaching students in 104 primary schools in the districts of Cahora Bassa, Changara, Doa, Marara and Mutarara. In light of the increased vulnerabilities of families due to COVID-19, food baskets were increased to support other family members.
- Distribution of take-home rations were expanded to Nampula (Malena, Nacala-a-Velha and Ribaué districts) where 49,092 students received food baskets to fulfil their own and their families' food needs. This assistance is part of a five-year partnership WFP established with the private sector (Nacala Logistics) to expand school feeding in Nampula into 26 new schools.
- WFP continues to work with the Ministry of Education to support the reopening of schools, which is planned for October, and organize take-home rations in primary schools, which are part of the national school feeding programme (PRONAE) prior to their reopening.

Nutrition

- In September, WFP provided 7,257 children under 5 with ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and 6,160 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with Super Cereal for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment at health facilities.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
805.9 m	396.2 m	98.7 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Households have access to nutritious food

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

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

Strategic Outcome 3: Children have access to nutritious food

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

Strategic Outcome 5: Farmers have enhanced livelihood

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: Partners are supported by WFP expertise

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

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

- WFP finalized the third delivery cycle of specialised nutritious foods to 320 health facilities which are being covered by the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN).
- In Sofala and Capo Delgado, the PRN contains a demand generation component consisting of community-based outreach activities to increase attendance and retention in the programme. Demand Generation dashboards were updated this month with data from August; September data will be available by mid-October. The dashboards can be accessed here: Sofala <https://bit.ly/3lkNbyy>, Cabo Delgado <https://bit.ly/3ixfojD>.
- WFP has developed a nutrition-sensitive campaign for food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programmes. The campaign is adaptable and can easily accommodate different transfer modalities and country contexts. It will be implemented in Buzi District in Sofala province in support of FFA lean season programming, with a focus on family feeding and dynamics, maternal health and nutrition, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).
- A mobile health clinic called a 'Bluebox' has been set up to provide HIV/TB and COVID-19 services for adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers, and male truck drivers. The data from September for the Road Wellness Centre project is displayed on a dashboard which can be found at this link: <https://bit.ly/3bi9KQB>.

Smallholder Farmers

- In September 2020, WFP trained smallholder farmers on post-harvest management and use of hermetic storage, reaching 771 farmers in Tete and 77 Sofala province. To improve the adoption of hermetic storage by the smallholder farmers, 10 demonstration trials were organized for 756 smallholder farmers, and 3347 hermetic bags were distributed, benefiting 2,169 smallholder farmers.
- WFP launched an end-line survey for the zero post-harvest loss project funded by Cartier Philanthropy, collecting data from 422 smallholder farmers, 32 farmer organizations, 16 schools, 2 agro-processors, and 4 traders.
- During the reporting period, an agreement with partners was reached to operationalize the Virtual Farmer Market in Nampula province which is supported by the Government of Japan. A training need assessment for smallholder farmers was conducted with assistance from the District Service for Economic Activities (SDAE).

Challenges

- Recent weeks have been marked by a continued increase in the sophistication and geographical reach of non-state armed groups (NSAG) attacks in Cabo Delgado province. Due to the violence, IDPs continue moving southward, now reaching the province of Zambézia.
- Despite the growing insecurity, WFP continues to strive towards reaching all conflict-affected IDPs in Mozambique. As such, WFP Mozambique is finalising an access strategy to reach IDPs in currently inaccessible districts.
- WFP aims to assist in October 400,000 IDPs fleeing the violence from Cabo Delgado, which would cost around USD 7 million per month. In the absence of sufficient funding, food supplies will be compromised, leading to the reduction or even suspension of food distribution to those in need
- The COVID-19 pandemic is compounding the already fragile humanitarian context in Mozambique. In view of the upcoming 2020/2021 lean season, when most vulnerable households will be at risk of food insecurity, WFP's overall funding requirements stand at USD 98.7 million for the next six months.

Donors and Other Funding Channels to WFP's Country Strategic Plan in 2020

Austria, Canada, European Commission, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Mozambique, Norway, Portugal, Private Donors, United Kingdom, USA, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF (in alphabetical order).