

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



Community health worker conducting one-on-one counselling to pregnant mother as a part of the PRN demand generation activity

## WFP Nutrition and HIV programming in Sofala

**Activity:** National Programme for Nutrition Rehabilitation (PRN) Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme and community-based demand generation for services

**Donor:** Department for International Development (DFID) [UK]



### MAM TREATMENT PROGRAMME - PRN



PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES  
2,605 CU5 / MONTH



PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES  
1,240 PLW / MONTH

WFP supports the Ministry of Health to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five years of age (CU5) within the PRN in 38 districts across six provinces, among them Sofala. **A total of 113 health facilities in 11 districts of Sofala are covered by WFP:** Beira, Búzi, Caia, Chemba, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Gorongosa, Machanga, Muanza and Nhamatanda.

The main activities implemented by WFP are

- procurement and delivery of specialized nutritious foods;
- capacity strengthening of government health staff at provincial and district levels;
- monitoring and evaluation; and
- demand generation

### DEMAND GENERATION FOR MAM TREATMENT PROGRAMME - PRN



PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES  
4,685 CU5 SCREENED / MONTH



PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES  
2,430 PLW SCREENED / MONTH



SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES  
10,585 PEOPLE\*

(\*PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH RADIO, ABOVE 15 YEARS OLD, 70% coverage)

Together with the local government in Sofala, WFP conducts a community-based activity that involves community health workers identifying and referring PLW and CU5, including those with HIV, for treatment of acute malnutrition. It also includes community debates on topics related to malnutrition treatment services and HIV/TB treatment. Additionally, the project has a community radio element, where messages related to these topics and live interviews with community members are discussed and success stories disseminated. An interactive Tableau dashboard for this projects' M&E can be found [here](#).

# WFP Nutrition and HIV programming in Sofala province - Mozambique

**Activity:** Gender Transformative and Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project in Chemba district

**Donor:** Austria Development Agency (ADA)



PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES  
1,500 HOUSEHOLDS (7,500 PEOPLE)



SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES  
5,000 HOUSEHOLDS (25,000 PEOPLE)

GTNS is a three-year multisectoral and multi-stakeholder project that aims to prevent stunting and increase women's empowerment. It innovatively integrates multiple nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions to address the determinants of chronic malnutrition, with a focus on women's empowerment. The three main activities are (i) *Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)*: construction of gender- and nutrition-sensitive household and community assets; (ii) *Post-Harvest Loss mitigation (PHL)*: trainings of smallholder farmers on food conservation, transformation and storage; and (iii) *Social Behaviour Communication for Change (SBCC)*: multi-level communication strategies at the social, community and household levels.

Over three years, it will reach up to 25,000 households which contain PLW, adolescent girls, children under 2 and women with an obstetric fistula. Activities are integrated across several WFP Mozambique units – Nutrition and HIV, Resilience and Climate, Cash Based Transfer (CBT) Programme and Supply Chain (retail), Smallholder Farmer Support and Gender.

The project is also providing commodity vouchers for eggs in the food basket provided by WFP, in order to help women and children fulfil their nutrient needs.

The SBCC activity consists of a three-armed approach, focusing on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health and gender. Community radio is also used to support participation and retention in programme activities.



Female community members in Sofala province

**Activity:** HIV-TB Emergency Response to Tropical Cyclone Idai (July – December 2019)  
[Media focused]

**Donor:** UNAIDS



PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES  
7,300 PEOPLE (COMMUNITY DEBATES)



SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES  
22,315 PEOPLE\* (RADIO)

(\*PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH RADIO, ABOVE 15 YEARS OLD, 70% COVERAGE)

Four central provinces of Mozambique, including Sofala, were directly affected by Cyclone Idai and by the subsequent flooding. Overall, 1.5 million people were affected creating the need for immediate post-disaster interventions to support communities and temporarily displaced persons. The onset of the emergency further exacerbated the existing vulnerability of the local communities, particularly PLHIV who account for 12.6% of the general population in Mozambique and 16% of Sofala's. Health systems were disrupted, preventing PLHIV from accessing lifesaving treatment and other essential services. Additionally, lack of food also impacted both nutrition and treatment outcomes.



Hospital destroyed by TC Idai in Beira city, capital of Sofala province

In response to the cyclone's effects, **WFP implemented the HIV project in five districts in Sofala province:** Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Gorongosa and Nhamatanda.

This project aimed to create demand for HIV, TB and Nutrition services. Activities were implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health and in partnership with a media-focused agency called H2N, and included the dissemination of messages, radio programmes and community mobilization activities carried out by community radio journalists. The project was primarily targeted at PLW but benefitted the wider community.

An interactive Tableau dashboard for this project's M&E can be found [here](#).