WFPMAM TREATMENT PROGRAMME - PRN

PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES

2,605 CU5 / MONTH

1,240 PLW / MONTH

WF 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

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 project's M&E can be found [here](#).

Photo credits: WFP Mozambique/Chico Carneiro

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]
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.

In response to the cyclone’s effects, WFP implemented the HIV project in five districts in Sofala province: Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Gorongoza 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](#).