



WFP Mozambique

Country Brief

October 2020

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

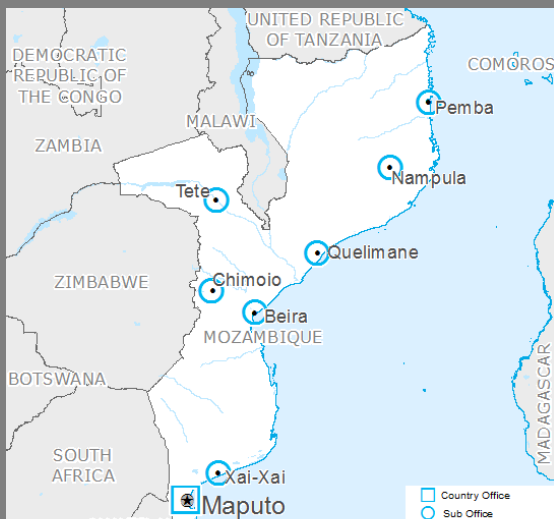


Operational Context

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 to achieve 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 revised further downwards, following the impact of the cyclones, subsequent floods, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line, and 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**

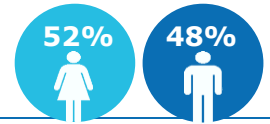
2018 Human Development Index: **180 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers

822,689 people assisted in October 2020



2,766 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 2.5 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 98.6 m six months (November 2020 – April 2021) net funding requirements, representing 34.6% of total

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.
- Nearly 400,000 people fled are known to be displaced in Cabo Delgado out of which some have moved towards Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia provinces.
- As part of the October cycle, WFP assisted 309,645 conflict affected internally displaced persons (IDP) in Cabo Delgado, 31,100 in Nampula, and 595 in Niassa.
- As emergency response to the conflicts in Cabo Delgado, WFP is supporting the provincial health directorate (DPS) of Cabo Delgado on the screening, identification and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition cases in the communities and accommodation centres through mobile brigades in Ibo, Metuge and Pemba districts.

Social Protection

- WFP has been 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.
- Under the leadership of the Government of Mozambique, and in cooperation with UNICEF, WFP has been implementing a COVID-19 response using national social protection programmes. This programme foresees supporting around 95,000 households with cash-based transfers (CBT) in Tete and Zambézia.
- As part of the Government's response to Cyclone Idai, WFP is assisting around over 12,000 flood-affected households that were assisted with cash-based transfers in the province of Sofala.

School Feeding

- WFP finalised the third and final cycle of take-home rations (THR) distributions to 133,690 beneficiaries in Tete Province. The programme reaches students in 104 primary schools the districts of Cahora Bassa, Changara, Doa, Marara and Mutarara. In light of the increased vulnerabilities of the families imposed by COVID-19 restrictions and economic slowdown, the food baskets were reinforced to support other family members.
- In Nampula, 100,413 beneficiaries received take-home rations in the Districts of Malema, Nacala-a-Velha and Ribaue. This assistance is part of a five-years partnership WFP established with the company Nacala Logistics to expand school feeding in the province to 26 new schools. The baskets are directed at the students from these schools and their families as an adaptation to the closure of schools and will happen for two months.
- Secondary schools with minimum hygiene conditions reopened on 1 October and primary schools return to classes on 2 November, starting by the 7th grade. All other grades will continue remote learning until the start of the new school year in March 2021. WFP continues to work with the Ministry of Education to help prepare schools for reopening and the resumption of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE).
- WFP, along with other implementers of school feeding in Mozambique and the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH), met to discuss the sustainability of PRONAE through the creation of specific legislation and a budget line from the national budget. WFP will co-lead a task force created to coordinate these efforts.

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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	401.1 m	98.6 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: Home grown school feeding and capacity to Ministry of Education

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status

Focus area: Government capacity for stunting

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

Strategic Outcome 5: Farmers have enhanced livelihood

Focus area: Capacity of smallholder farmers

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: Partners are supported by WFP expertise

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

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

- WFP has been supporting the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 6 of Mozambique's 11 provinces through the MoH - Nutrition Rehabilitation Program, in a total of 38 districts and 321 health facilities.
- WFP has developed a nutrition-sensitive communication campaign focused on beneficiaries of cash-based transfer programmes. The objective of the campaign is to stimulate healthier diets and nutritious food choices through different media platforms, including banners, videos for TV, radio spots, etc while being adaptable to different contexts in the country. The campaign will be piloted in Buzi District in Sofala Province between December 2020 and April 2021 in support of the Food For Assets lean season response, with a focus on family feeding and dynamics, maternal health and nutrition, infant and young child feeding and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).
- In October, 8,342 children under 5 received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and 7,937 pregnant and lactating women received Super Cereal for MAM treatment at health facilities.
- During the month of October, 905 people accessed the HIV/TB Roadside Wellness Project in the Beira transport corridor of Inhope district. The project consists of a mobile health clinic, called 'the Bluebox', which provides HIV/TB and COVID-19 services for adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers and male truck drivers. A live dashboard on the project can be accessed [here](#).
- The Nutrition and HIV Unit of WFP published provincial briefs during October, that summarize the currently implemented programmes in relation to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities. You can find the provincial briefs [here](#).

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

- Between September and October, 17 rain gauges were installed on project districts in Gaza and Tete provinces by National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) in cooperation with WFP. The rain gauges will help to improve INAM's data while helping farmers to keep track of rainfall which is essential to help them to plan the next harvest. 118 members of the local community were trained on rainfall data observation, record and management of equipment.
- The Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme (ICRMP) doubled its reach from 2,600 households to 5,000 households in the drought-affected districts of Changara in Tete and Chokwe and Chibuto in Gaza. The households are receiving access to an integrated package of climate risk management strategies including, climate information, support on conservation agriculture, group saving facilitation, and weather index micro-insurance.

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.
- Despite the growing insecurity, WFP continues to strive towards reaching all conflict affected IDPs in Mozambique.
- WFP aims to assist in November 400,000 IDPs fleeing the violence from Cabo Delgado, which would cost around USD 7 million per month. In absence of sufficient funding, food supplies will be compromised leading to the diminishment or even suspension of food distribution to those in need.
- COVID-19 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, Sweden, United Kingdom, USA, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF (in alphabetical order).