

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

Donor: Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) [UK]



MAM TREATMENT PROGRAMME - PRN

 PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES
2,605 CU5 / MONTH

 PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES
1,240 PLW / MONTH

WFP supports the Ministry of Health (MISAU) to treat acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and MAM in children under five (CU5) within the PRN in 35 districts across six provinces, among them Sofala. **A total of 113 health facilities in 11 districts in 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.

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

January 2021

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 aged 15 years and above, in households with a radio, 70% coverage)

In partnership with local government, WFP conducts community-based activities to generate demand for programme services. These include community health workers identifying and referring PLW and CU5 (including those with HIV) for treatment of acute malnutrition. Community debates are also organised, during which topics related to malnutrition treatment services, and HIV/TB treatment, are discussed. Community radio also broadcasts live interviews with community members, and disseminates success stories and messages on malnutrition and HIV/TB treatment and prevention.

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

Photo credits: WFP Mozambique/Chico Carneiro

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)

WFP Mozambique's GTNS stunting prevention project in Chema provides a comprehensive package of services, including food assistance for assets (FFA); training and technology to reduce post-harvest loss; training and tools for climate resilient agriculture; and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to promote good nutrition, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and positive gender relationships.

This innovative programme aims to **reduce stunting by focusing on women's empowerment** as a way to ensure children eat a nutritious diet. Over three years, it will **reach 1,500 households (7,500 people)** which contain adolescent girls, PLW, children under 2 and women with a obstetric fistula. Activities are integrated across several WFP Mozambique units – Nutrition and HIV, Resilience and Climate, Cash Based Transfers (CBT), Supply Chain (CBT & retail), Smallholder Farmer Support and Gender.

The food basket provided in the FFA is made up of fortified maize meal, fortified vegetable oil, beans, iodised salt and eggs. In 2018, WFP carried out a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis in Mozambique, to better understand the barriers to adequate nutrient intake. It found that if a 6–23 month old child ate an egg every day, the cost of providing them a nutritious diet would be reduced by 25%.

SBCC messaging on nutrition, SRH and gender are conveyed through a three-pronged approach. Mobile brigades teach mothers to look after their own SRH and support referral to health services. Gender dialogue clubs provide safe spaces to discuss sensitive issues such as gender norms and roles, gender-based violence, family planning and early marriage. Community radio is also used to support participation and retention in the 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 aged 15 years and above, in households with a radio, 70% coverage)

Four central provinces in Mozambique, including Sofala, were directly affected by tropical cyclone Idai and 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 exacerbated the existing vulnerability of local communities, particularly people living with HIV (PLHIV). PLHIV make up 12.6% of the population in Mozambique, and 16% in Sofala. Health systems were disrupted, preventing PLHIV from accessing lifesaving treatment and other essential services. A lack of food also impacted treatment outcomes, and left many people vulnerable to malnutrition.

In response, WFP implemented a programme in five districts: Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Gorongosa and Nhamatanda.



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

The project aimed to create demand for HIV, TB and nutrition services. Activities were implemented in coordination with MISAU 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](#).

This project was part of the tropical cyclone's response June-December 2019, and has therefore now ended. However, in light of the current conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, the need to provide HIV-related services is very high, and WFP is currently seeking partners for programme implementation.