



WFP Mozambique Country Brief November 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

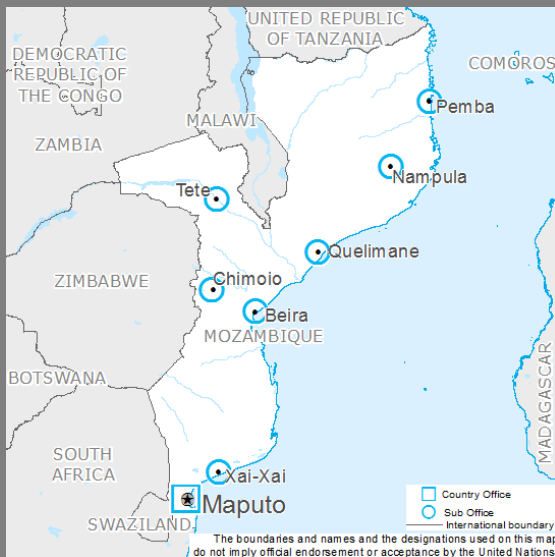


Operational Context

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 has been affected by cyclones every year leading to 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 2.9 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.

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**

2019 Human Development Index: **181 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **53% of children between 6-59 months**

Contact info: Yuri Andrade (yuri.andrade@wfp.org)

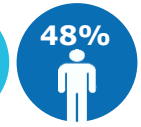
Country Director: Antonella D'Aprile

Further information: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/mozambique>

Photo: Child during the distribution of cash as part of the COVID-19 Social Protection programme supported by WFP. WFP/Anahita Boboeva.

In Numbers

1,224,596 people assisted in November 2021



3,240 mt of food assistance dispatched

USD 2.5 million cash-based transfers made

US\$ 157.8 m six months (December 2021 – May 2022) net funding requirements, representing 66.8% of total

Northern Mozambique Displacement Crisis

- WFP was able to provide life-saving food assistance to 800,000 people in northern Mozambique in November 2021. Due to limited resources, WFP continues to provide half monthly rations equivalent to 39 percent of the daily kcals. The distribution of full rations will be resumed in January 2021, during the peak of the lean season.
- To ensure that WFP is reaching the most vulnerable people in northern Mozambique, WFP is conducting a vulnerability-based targeting exercise covering displaced and host communities.
- Acknowledging that development projects are fundamental for the long-term stability and peace in northern Mozambique, WFP has started to gradually transition from life-saving food assistance to recovery and resilience activities. A total of five livelihoods projects are being implemented in six districts of Cabo Delgado and will benefit around 9,000 households (45,000 people), covering both IDPs (80%) and host communities (20%). WFP expects to finish the distribution of agricultural inputs for the main agricultural campaign by mid-December.
- In November 2021, the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 707 passengers from different humanitarian organizations and 2.2 mt of light humanitarian relief items to 37 organizations.
- WFP requires USD 89.9 million to sustain the northern Mozambique operation until June 2022. If additional funds are not received in a timely manner, a pipeline break is expected in April 2022.

Social Protection

- WFP and UNICEF are working with the Government to support the implementation of the national Social Protection response to COVID-19 (cash transfers to urban and peri-urban populations living in areas with high food insecurity levels).
- By the end of November, around 16,000 families (80,000 people) received cash entitlements in Tete Province; and over 6,500 families in Milange district, Zambezia province received the first of two payments of MZN 4,500 (around USD 70). Distributions in Zambezia to around 84,000 families (420,000 people) started in November and should be finalized by end of December, when payments will be scheduled. All cash disbursements will be made through mobile money (M-PESA).
- WFP continues to support national institutions for using social protection programmes to respond to natural shocks and seasonal food insecurity, hence supporting long-term resilience building. In November, a retreat and a workshop with members of the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and the National Institute of Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) were organized in Maputo province.

School Feeding

- In November, WFP-supported school feeding programmes finished the 2021 cycle as the academic year was over; only the distributions for take-home-rations in Cabo Delgado and Nampula will continue until mid-December. Other programmes will be on hold until children and teachers return to school after the summer holidays in February 2022.
- Over the next few months, WFP will prioritize the ongoing technical support to the Ministry of Education (MINEDH) with the preparations for the next academic year, including discussions about improving menus and the revision of school feeding manuals. In addition, activities related to the capacity strengthening of school staff and communities on gender and/or nutrition will be finalized in Tete and Nampula for the school feeding programmes funded by the Government of Canada and the private sector.

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1,087 m	529.7 m	157.8 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

Nutrition

Cabo Delgado Emergency Response – Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)

- The objective of the BSFP is to prevent Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among displaced children. The programme consists of providing Super Cereal Plus to displaced children aged between 6 and 59 months who do not have MAM.
- The programme started in June 2021 and, by the end of October, WFP assisted over 37,780 children in the districts of Ibo, Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment – National Nutrition Habitation Programme (PRN)

- WFP supports the PRN in 316 health facilities in 24 districts across 7 different provinces.
- In November 2021, over 7,294 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food for MAM treatment. A detailed dashboard about the project can be found [here](#).

HIV/TB PROJECT – Road Wellness Centre for HIV/TB Services

- In cooperation with the North Star Alliance and AMEND, WFP started in June 2020 an HIV/TB Roadside Wellness Project in the Beira transport corridor in Inchope district (Manica Province). The project aims to provide HIV/TB and COVID-19 services for free, such as screening for COVID-19, testing for STIs and counselling on sexual and reproductive health for adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers and truck drivers.
- In November 2021, over 2,280 people accessed the services provided by the clinic. A live dashboard on the project monitoring results can be accessed here: <https://bit.ly/3bi9KQB>

The Gender Transformative and Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project

- The GTNS is an innovative programme implemented in Chemba district (Sofala Province) aiming to reduce stunting by focusing on women's empowerment to ensure children eat a nutritious diet.
- As part of the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) component, WFP supported more than 424 community sessions on hygiene and sanitation covering over 2,310 community members. A resource centre on the project can be accessed [here](#).

Climate Resilience

- As part of the Integrated Climate Risk Management, a total of 3,000 smallholder farmers from Gaza were included in the programme which now has 6,000 total beneficiaries in the province of Gaza.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS)

- The Virtual Farmers Market (VFM) aims to integrate smallholder farmers into formal markets. This is done through the provision of market information, weather forecast information, training and also integrating the e-extension services aiming to improve agricultural production and productivity.
- In November 2021, as part of the the VFM project, WFP supported farmers associations to sell over 932 mt of agricultural surplus in provinces of Nampula, Tete, and Manica. This sale benefitted over 1,435 farmers, generating collect a revenue of almost USD 273,000.

Donors WFP's Country Strategic Plan in 2021

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Mozambique, Norway, Portugal, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF (in alphabetical order).