



WFP Mozambique Country Brief

June 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

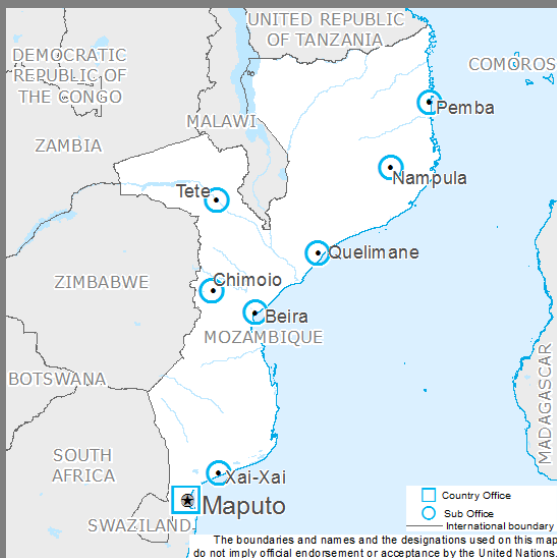


Operational Context

Following two decades of relative peace and stability, the intensification of violence in Cabo Delgado Province since 2017 threatens lives and socio-economic development. Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, with drought and pests regularly affecting staple crops, while extreme weather events, particularly cyclones and tropical storms, lead to agricultural losses, destroyed infrastructure, assets and livelihood, and internal displacement.

Significant challenges remain in achieving food and nutrition security. Most Mozambicans cannot afford the cost of a nutritious diet. High levels of malnutrition affect almost half the children under five years of age. Around 1.45 million people face severe acute food insecurity, as per the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment. Of those, 932,000 are in Cabo Delgado Province alone. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line.

WFP has operated in Mozambique since 1977, strengthening the Government's capacity and providing food, nutrition, and livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable communities.



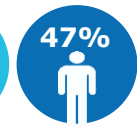
Population: **32 million**

2020 Human Development Index: **181 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers



897,968 people assisted in June 2022

2,933 MT of food assistance dispatched

USD 4.8 million cash-based transfers made

USD 137 million six-month (July – December 2022) net funding requirements

Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique Displacement Crisis

- In June 2022, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 395,524 people in northern Mozambique. Due to funding constraints and growing needs, WFP was forced to reduce distributions to half rations from April - July 2022, and until further funding is confirmed.
- WFP plans to assist 925,825 people with life-saving food assistance in northern Mozambique in the July cycle.
- To ensure the most vulnerable people in northern Mozambique are reached despite limited resources, WFP is conducting a vulnerability-based targeting exercise to prioritize assistance according to vulnerability instead of displacement status. WFP wants to make sure that food assistance is reaching those who need it most while mitigating protection issues and enhancing the transparency of humanitarian assistance.
- To build livelihoods in Cabo Delgado, WFP is supporting 44,000 people with agricultural kits for the 2021/2022 main planting season in 5 districts.
- WFP requires USD 17.3 million per month to sustain the northern Mozambique operations. If additional funds are not received in a timely manner, a complete disruption of operations is expected in October 2022.

Tropical Cyclone Gombe

- Severe tropical cyclone Gombe made landfall in March 2022 affecting more than 700,00 people in Nampula, Zambezia, and Tete provinces. Following WFP's initial support to the Government in providing 24,480 people with in-kind/cash assistance and 18,415 people with 30-days return ration kits, WFP is currently in the recovery phase (May-September). Providing affected populations with 3-month recovery food assistance complemented with seed vouchers to revive their livelihoods in Nampula, Zambezia, and Tete. Expected coverage is around 66,000 people with three-month recovery food assistance and 29,000 people with seed vouchers.

Social Protection

- In Tete and Zambezia, WFP is supporting the National Institute of Social Action – INAS – to implement electronic cash transfers for families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In Tete, 16,000 families (80,000 individuals) already received their entitlements via M-PESA transfers, while in Zambezia 77,000 families (385,000 individuals) shall receive emergency cash support in 2022. WFP is currently planning to expand the social protection COVID-19 response to 40,000 households in Niassa province.
- WFP continues to support national institutions (in particular INAS, and INGD - the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction) for using social protection programmes to respond to natural shocks and seasonal food insecurity. This is being done through strengthening INAS' capacity to engage in early warning systems being developed by INGD, for example, for drought response.

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Photo: Viaze Nassir receiving rations at a WFP food distribution.

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WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1,091.5 m	557.8 m	137 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

School Feeding

- In June, in Tete and Nampula, WFP provided school meals with locally sourced fresh products to about 80,000 primary students through the WFP-led home-grown school feeding.
- The National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), led by the Ministry of Education and supported by WFP, reached 217,740 students in primary schools in all Provinces.
- Additionally, 227 PRONAE managers at district and school levels were trained on programme implementation, and 51 schools received training on school gardens.

Nutrition

- WFP is supporting the government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through the national Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) in 21 districts across 225 health facilities.
- In June 2022, 4,063 children under five years of age received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), and 1,291 pregnant and lactating women received Super Cereal.
- In June an assessment of the current situation of IDPs living with HIV/TB in accommodation centres was conducted in the districts of Ibo, Montepuez and Mueda in Cabo Delgado. This assessment concluded that it is necessary to continue HIV/TB nutritional screening and social behavioural change communication activities for the population living with HIV, adolescent girls and young women and pregnant lactating women.

Climate Resilience

- WFP and representatives of the Government of Mozambique (INGD) and Academia (University Eduardo Mondlane) attended the 5th Africa Dialogue Platform on Humanitarian Anticipatory Actions in Johannesburg from 28-30 June. Mozambique, with WFP support, sits at the forefront of the anticipatory actions experience and was presented as a good example in several sessions.
- WFP presented its innovative work on the use of unmanned aerial devices (drones) for high-resolution mapping and emergency operations, and the establishment of a drought early warning system for Mozambique during the SAIO Disaster Preparedness ECHO and Partners Workshop, held from 28-30 June in Johannesburg.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support

- **Virtual Farmers Market (VFM) project:** In June activities focused on facilitating farmers' access to markets for their surplus agricultural production (about 38 MT). From the sales, farmers earned a revenue of 681,250 MZM (USD 10,800). The sales related to a total of 150 smallholder farmers from 6 farmers' groups. Further, 140 lead farmers (37 women) were trained on the use of the digital platform to access market (AGROPONTO).
- Through **WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) initiative** members of two farmers organizations, Nacarroane and Matharya, were engaged in the aggregation of cowpeas (a total of 10MT) to be purchased by WFP under the initiative.
- As part of the efforts to reduce post-harvest losses, the second phase of the **Zero Loss Initiative** will include the districts of *Tete, Nampula, Zambézia and Manica* provinces. In Tete, at least 56,000 (50% women) smallholder farmers will be supported by the project until June of 2024. For the Beyond Cotton Project, 45 technicians (10 women) were trained in soil analysis.

Donors

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).