



World Food Programme

SAVING
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WFP Mozambique Country Brief

July 2022

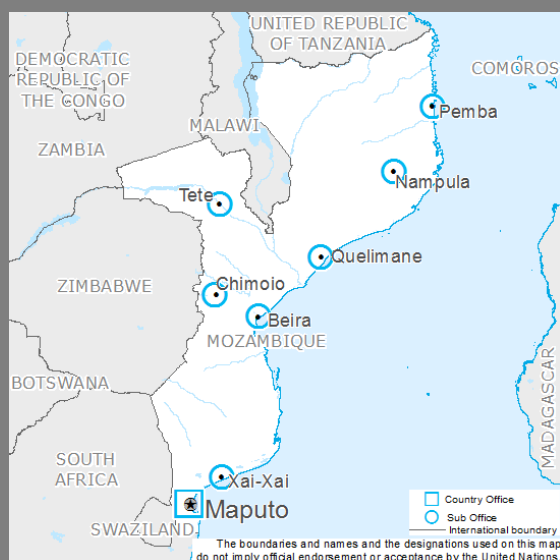


Operational Context

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**

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

Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers

532,466 people assisted in June 2022



2,231 MT of food assistance dispatched

USD 105,000 cash-based transfers made

USD 141 million six-month (August 2022 – January 2023) net funding requirements

Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique Displacement Crisis

- In July 2022, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 335,640 people in northern Mozambique. Due to funding constraints and growing needs, WFP was forced to reduce distributions to half rations from April - September 2022.
- WFP plans to assist 944,480 people with life-saving food assistance in northern Mozambique in the August/September 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 45,000 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 January 2023.

Tropical Cyclone Gombé

- Severe tropical cyclone Gombé 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-day 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 (2022-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
819.3 m	140.4 m	141 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crises-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks

Activity 1: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict and disaster affected people

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: By 2030 all forms of malnutrition are reduced, primarily among children, women, and girls, through enhanced gender equity and improved access to and availability and uptake of healthy diets and health services

Activity 2: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and sensitive multi-sectoral interventions that address malnutrition.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable and shock-affected communities, households, women, and young people, in targeted areas, have more equitable, resilient, sustainable, and climate-smart livelihoods, through enhanced adaptive and productive capacities that enable them to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Activity 3: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the climate-adaptive productive, aggregation, marketing, and decision-making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers.

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: By 2030, national and subnational actors have strengthened their capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations.

Activity 4: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and man-made disasters.

Activity 5: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary schoolchildren

Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships

Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and Development actors benefit from a range of available services to help them implement their programmes and support their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way.

Activity 6: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities, and national and international non-governmental organisations.

Activity 7: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners

Activity 8: Provide on-demand services (e.g., administrative and supply chain services and common platforms) to the Government and humanitarian and development partners

Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships

Strategic Outcome 6: National and sub-national institutions and partners can implement their programmes and support affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way during times of crisis.

Activity 9: Provide appropriate coordination planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector.

Activity 10: Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors.

Activity 11: Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors

Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government and humanitarian Partners

School Feeding

- In July, in Tete and Nampula, WFP provided school meals with locally sourced fresh products to 81,368 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 a total of 217,118 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 July 2022, 4,240 children under five years of age received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), and 1,128 pregnant and lactating women received Super Cereal.
- WFP is supporting integrated mobile brigades in the provision of health and nutrition services. In Niassa Province work has been ongoing since January 2022 (4 districts), while in Nampula (5 districts) and Cabo Delgado (7 districts) work began in April 2022. In total, until June 2022, 24,184 children were screened for acute malnutrition and 1,196 were diagnosed with MAM and admitted for treatment. 24,862 children under 5 received vitamin A and 13,617 were dewormed.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- VFM & Farm2Go:** The Agroponito digital platform, integrated with Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), supported 144 smallholder farmers (54 women) to market 45.1085 MT (USD 18,666) of agricultural commodities in the province of Nampula.
- Through the 'NutriSim' campaign, which aims to improve targeted communities' nutritional intake, WFP organized nutrition campaigns that involved 642 participants (208 women) from 6 communities; Using community radios stations, 186 radio spots, 16 radio soap operas, and 4 debates were broadcasted emphasizing the importance of consuming diversified food with high nutrition value.
- Zero Loss Initiative:** WFP trained 146 (40 women) extension workers and 2,744 smallholder farmers (874 women) in post-harvest management in Nampula and Zambezia provinces
- Green Climate Fund project:** in the province of Tete, the Governments of Marara and Changara districts approved Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). Results of the 3rd window -agricultural insurance was provided to the beneficiaries in Changara district.
- KOIKA funded project:** in the province of Sofala, 1,500 fruit trees of oranges, cashew nuts, pawpaw, and mango were distributed to farmers in the districts of Caia, Maringue and Chemba; in the same districts, 47 Energy saving stoves models were produced and distributed.

Disaster Risk Management/Disaster Risk Financing

- Thanks to the EU and NORAD support, WFP supported INGD in organizing an end-of-year lessons learned workshop to evaluate the achievements and challenges faced by the National Technical Working Group on the establishment of a drought EWS integrated with forecast-based anticipatory actions. Important decisions were taken by the group, soon to be endorsed by INGD regarding triggers for drought anticipatory actions (AA) for the 2022-23 season, as well as a national catalogue and planning methodology of drought AA.
- Under the same project, WFP support INAM in the launch of the first Provincial level seasonal monitoring bulletins, covering the provinces of Gaza, Tete and Sofala. The first issues of the bulletins are already available in INAM's website.

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).