



World Food Programme

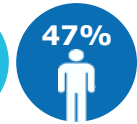
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief

August 2022



In Numbers



828,888 people assisted in August 2022

5,095 MT of food assistance distributed

1.59 million USD cash-based transfers made

USD 68 million six-month (September 2022 – February 2023) net funding requirements

Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique Displacement Crisis

- In August 2022, WFP continued to provide life-saving food assistance to the affected populations in northern Mozambique. Due to funding constraints and growing needs, WFP was forced to distribute half rations from April to September 2022.
- WFP plans to assist approximately 945,000 people with life-saving food assistance in northern Mozambique in the August/September cycle.
- Data collection for the Vulnerability Based Targeting exercise in Cabo Delgado is near completion with approximately 1.5 million people including IDPs, and hosting families surveyed. Moreover, the selection of the most appropriate methodology for targeting and prioritization was completed and WFP has started consultations with the Government, donor community and other key stakeholders for broader consensus on the methodology that will be used to inform the creation of the new lists of beneficiaries that will be rolled out before the end of 2022.
- To help rebuild livelihoods in Cabo Delgado, WFP is supporting 45,000 people with agricultural kits for the 2021/2022 main planting season in five districts.
- WFP requires USD 16.2 million per month to sustain the northern Mozambique operations. If additional funds are not received in a timely manner, a complete disruption of food assistance is expected in January 2023.

Tropical Cyclone Gombe

- Severe tropical cyclone Gombe made landfall in March 2022 affecting more than 700,000 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 three-month recovery food assistance complemented with seed vouchers to revive their livelihoods in Nampula, Zambezia, and Tete provinces. Expected coverage is around 66,000 people with three-month recovery food assistance and 29,000 people with seed vouchers.

Social Protection

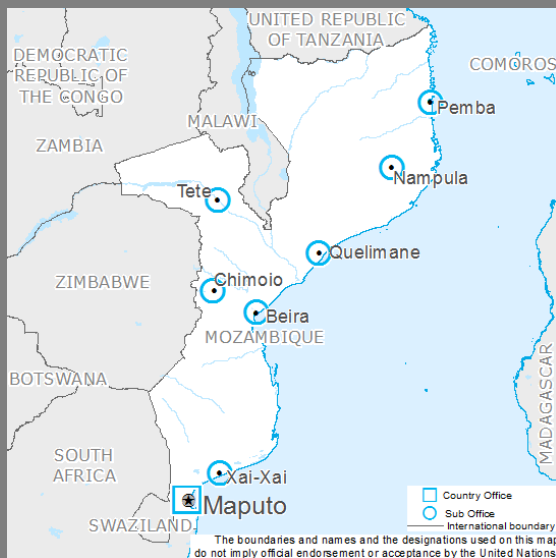
- In Tete and Zambezia provinces, WFP is supporting the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to provide electronic cash transfers for families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In Tete, 16,000 families (80,000 individuals) already received their cash entitlements via mobile money transfers (Vodacom M-Pesa), while in Zambezia 77,000 families (385,000 individuals) will receive their entitlements by October 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 undertaken by supporting strengthening the capacities of INAS to engage in early warning systems being developed by INGD, for example, drought response. Currently, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) in organizing an Institutional Coordination Workshop between MGCAS, INAS and INGD, scheduled to take place on 21 and 22 September 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

2021 Human Development Index: 185 out of 191

Income Level: Low

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

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Photo: People queuing and receiving food at a WFP food distribution. © WFP/Julian Frank

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	169.2 m	68 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

- WFP continues assisting the Government-led National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), aiming at supporting about 217,000 children and directly supporting about 80,000 through WFP-led HGFS. In August, WFP reached 81,339 school children through WFP-led school feeding programmes in the provinces of Tete and Nampula.
- Due to the rise of food prices, the resource transfers to District Offices of Education (SDEJTs) and primary schools were not sufficient to cover the needs throughout the academic trimester. Despite efforts to avoid commodity pipeline breaks before the holidays, the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) reached 158,949 beneficiaries in 30 out of the 42 districts.

Nutrition

- A new project entitled "Roadside Clinic" providing HIV/TB and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services plus female empowerment skills to key populations and vulnerable groups along transport corridors in Inchope, Manica province was launched recently. This project aims to provide continuity to the primary health services through a mobile clinic called 'Bluebox', which will perform HIV/TB testing and promote HIV self-testing, nutritional and cervical cancer screening and delivery of anti-retroviral medication and prophylactics (PREP) for the prevention of new infections. The project is expected to reach 6,550 people, including people living with HIV, sex workers and women in vulnerable situations.
- On 27 August, the Gender Transformative Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project hosted a market fair held in Mulima, Sofala province, with cooking demonstrations, the selling of foods produced by project beneficiaries and the provision of several assets including the making of fuel-efficient cooking stoves.
- Since June 2021, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) has reached 113,151 children in Pemba and Mecúfi.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- KOICA-supported project:** A training on Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) was delivered to government officials in Caia district (Sofala province) and a roll-out for Year 1 beneficiaries took place.
- Green Climate Fund project:** The Second Project Implementation Committee meeting with the Government and partners took place. A team of independent consultants, conducting an evaluation of WFP's Resilience Policy, visited Tete province.
- Virtual Farmers Market & Farm2Go:** WFP distributed 30 weighing scales and 30 moisture meters to lead farmers. Two lead farmers were trained on how to use the AGROPONTO platform, enhancing their digital skills to better access to markets. WFP supported 93 smallholder farmers (44% women) to supply 132.65 metric tons of agricultural commodities (equivalent USD 80,784) to the markets in the province of Nampula.
- Zero Loss Initiative:** WFP strengthened the capacities of 113 extension workers (22% women) and 3,528 smallholder farmers (40% women) to address post-harvest losses and distributed 600 hermetic bags, benefitting 200 smallholder farmers.

Disaster Risk Management/Disaster Risk Financing

- With the support of the Food Security Cluster, WFP supported INGD in the organization of a forum for mobilization of civil society and humanitarian partners on early warning (EW) and anticipatory action (AA) on 30 August to institutionalize a platform of coordination for all partners working on EW and AA in the country. The forum brought together over 28 organizations from all over the country and was an opportunity to map existing AA initiatives, create a joint understanding around AA and strengthen coordination under a joint action plan.

Donors

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Government of 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).