WFP Mozambique
Country Brief
August 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 these, 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.

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.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>819.3 m</td>
<td>169.2 m</td>
<td>68 m</td>
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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 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 3: 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 4: 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 5: 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.

Disaster Risk Management/Disaster Risk Financing

- With the support of the Food Security Cluster, WFP supported INGO 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).