



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief

September 2022



In Numbers



1,086,404 people assisted in September 2022

1,208 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 3.98 million in cash-based transfers

US\$ 92 million six-month (October 2022 – March 2023) net funding requirements

Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique Displacement Crisis

- WFP continued to provide life-saving food assistance to the affected people in northern Mozambique. WFP has reached over one million people in the August-September distribution cycle.
- WFP was forced to halve the food aid to families to less than 40 percent of the minimum daily caloric needs from April to October 2022 by doing bimonthly food distributions, due to a funding shortage to continue reaching an increasing number of people and to avoid a disruption of assistance.
- WFP's humanitarian assistance is at risk of ending in January – the peak of 'lean' season – if new funds are not received. WFP needs US\$ 59.1 million to continue delivering life-saving food and nutrition to one million people from January to March 2023 in the north.
- WFP has increased its humanitarian assistance while supporting the transition to resilience building to address root causes of food insecurity, helping 40,000 people to rebuild their livelihoods in the north. Until April 2023, WFP plans to reach 160,000 people.
- In September 2022, the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 1,141 passengers and 13.6 mt of cargo. Thirty-one (31) organisations used the service (19 NGOs and 12 UN).

Seasonal Forecast October – March 2022

- From October 2022 to March 2023, normal rainfall with a tendency to above normal is expected in the southern and central areas of the country. Warmer than normal temperatures are also expected in Cabo Delgado and Nampula from January to March 2023. In hydrological terms, high risk of flooding in Savane basin is expected from October to December. From January to March 2023, a moderate to high risk of flooding is expected in the Búzi, Púngoè, Megaruma, Montepuez and Messalo basins, and a high risk of flooding in the Savane, Namacurra, Licungo and Raraga hydrographic basins.

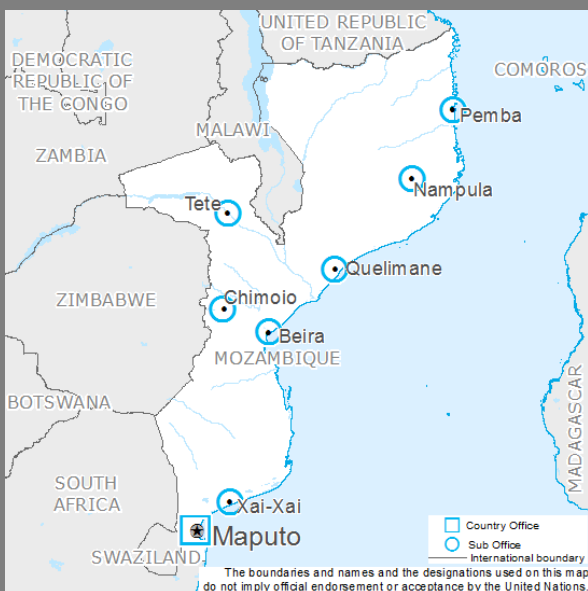
Social Protection

- WFP has been supporting the National Institute of Social Action to provide electronic cash transfers to 88,000 urban families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In Tete, 16,000 families (80,000 pp) received cash entitlements in 2021 via mobile money. In Zambezia 72,000 families (360,000 pp) will receive their entitlements by October 2022. WFP started the implementation of the response covering over 37,300 families in Niassa province.
- WFP continues to support national institutions (in particular INAS, and INGD - the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction) in using social protection programmes to respond to natural shocks and seasonal food insecurity. This is being undertaken by strengthening the capacities of INAS to engage in early warning systems being developed by INGD, for example, for 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 and a technical session for experience sharing on the COVID-19 response with a specialist from the International Policy Center for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), aiming to expand the coverage of the social protection system in the response to COVID-19.

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 operates 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

Country Director: Antonella D'Aprile

Contact info: Abdul Momade (abdul.momade@wfp.org)

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

Photo: Children in Cabo Delgado having their school meals. © WFP/Yuri Andrade

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	92 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 to support about 217,000 children and directly supporting about 80,000 through WFP-led HGSF. In September, WFP reached 81,056 school children through WFP-led school feeding programmes in the provinces of Tete and Nampula.
- The National School Feeding Programme's (PRONAE) only reached 45,833 beneficiaries in 13 out of 42 districts due to resource constraints caused by delays in the transfers of funds from the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) to District Offices of Education.

Nutrition

- In September, the 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 of Inchope, Manica province carried the following activities: (i) TB screening for 918 patients; (ii) counselling and HIV testing on 91 patients of whom 9.9% tested positive; (iii) Acute malnutrition screening for 455 patients of whom 2 were diagnosed with acute malnutrition (iv) mobilization activities for the target groups, 278 were mobilized, of whom 99.7% showed up at the clinic, divided into truck drivers (84), female sex workers (80) and adolescent young women (114). Furthermore, 28 home visits and 52 preventive and reminder calls were carried out within the communities of Inchope.
- In September 22 sex workers started a culinary training that will last 45 days and there was also preparation for the sewing, hairdressing and literacy training, which will begin in October.
- From January to August 2022, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program reached 114,882 children from 6-59 months in Cabo Delgado and from September 2022 onwards, WFP is providing a top up of in-kind food basket (general food assistance) with Super Cereal Plus, having covered in the districts of Metuge, Mueda, Chiúre, Nangade and Muidumbe a total of 45,363 children under five, as prevention for acute malnutrition.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- KOICA-funded Project:** In Sofala province, all three districts (Chemba, Maringue, Caia) started the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) rollout to 14 communities following all the various steps. The project combines several approaches like climate resilient agriculture and climate services to build resilient livelihoods for greater food security.
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)-funded Project:** A Training of Trainers on PICSA was delivered to the 28 cooperating partners' technicians and to 25 District Service Economic Activities' (SDAE) extension workers (40% female) in all three districts (Marara, Changara, Cahora Bassa) in Tete Province.

Disaster Risk Management/Disaster Risk Financing

- WFP supported its partners INAM (Met services) and INGD (Disaster risk management and reduction institute) in the organization of the Ministerial Meeting on integrated Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) in Southern Africa, in Maputo. The Maputo Declaration on the Commitment by SADC to enhance EWEA in the Region [\[link\]](#) was approved: the Declaration signals SADC's formal endorsement of the investment in anticipatory action across the region. Thanks to WFP's concrete support, Mozambique emerged as one of the most advanced countries in the region, showing a strong commitment in bridging early warning with early action. To this extend, through the support of the EU and NORAD, WFP supported a 3-day training of INGD Directors, Provincial and Regional delegates and focal points to disseminate the work done so far in terms of disaster risk financing.

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).