



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief

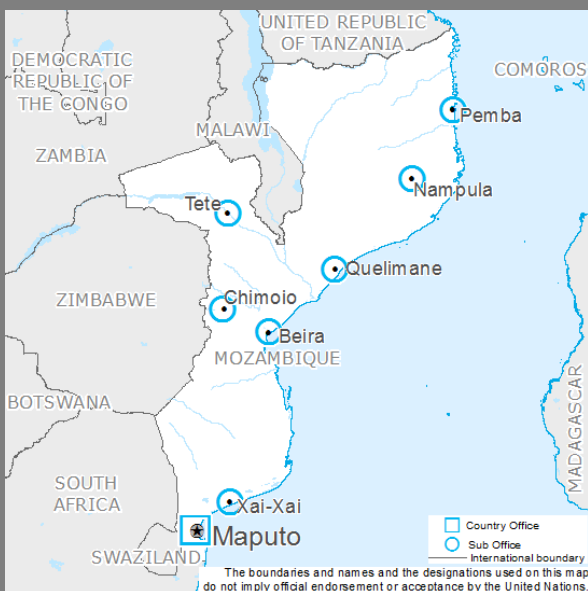
November 2022



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 operates in Mozambique since 1977, strengthening the government's capacity and providing food, nutrition, and livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable communities.



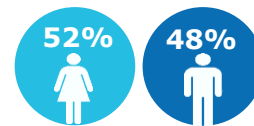
Population: **32 million**

2021 Human Development Index: **185 out of 191**

Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers



703,883 people assisted in November 2022

3,018 MT of food assistance distributed

US\$ 5.4 million in cash-based transfers

US\$ 122.8 million six-month (December 2022 – May 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 October/November cycle and plans to reach a similar figure in the next distribution cycle.
- WFP needs USD 51 million to continue delivering life-saving food and nutrition assistance to one million people in northern Mozambique from February to April 2023.
- A lack of funds has forced WFP to distribute reduced rations since April this year and if additional funding is not received urgently, WFP will be forced to suspend all its assistance from February next year.
- WFP has been providing food assistance to 7,989 refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane settlement in Nampula province since 2011.
- WFP and UNHCR are jointly appealing for funds to meet Maratane food needs. If no additional funds are available, WFP is forced to stop refugee assistance from February 2023.
- WFP has increased its early recovery efforts to address root causes of food insecurity in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, currently supporting nearly 160,000 people to rebuild their livelihoods.
- The Humanitarian Aviation Service (UNHAS) transported 1,403 people, delivered 12.14 metric tons of cargo, was used by 27 humanitarian actors (11 UN agencies and 16 NGOs).

Seasonal Forecast November 2022 – April 2023

- An active cyclone season is expected for 2022/2023 due to warmer than average Sea Surface Temperatures occurring in the channel of Mozambique and to the ongoing La Niña event. Five (5) to 7 tropical storms and cyclones are expected between December 2022 and April 2023, of which 2 to 4 are expected to be major cyclones (category 3 or higher). High risk flooding is also forecasted in southern and central provinces due to above-average rainfall. In northern Mozambique, there is a high likelihood to see below-average rainfall throughout the season, likely resulting in reduced yields and crop losses.

Social Protection

- WFP has been supporting the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to provide mobile cash transfers to 125,000 urban and peri-urban families (625,000 people) affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through the national shock responsive social protection programme PASD-PE. In 2021, over 16,000 households in Tete province received their cash entitlements, and programme implementation in Zambezia province is currently being finalized, reaching 74,000 households. At present, WFP is starting the implementation of the PASD-PE response covering over 37,300 families in Niassa province with funding from KfW/BMZ.
- WFP continues to support national institutions -in particular, INAS and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) -in using social protection programmes to respond to natural shocks and seasonal food insecurity. WFP has supported MGCAS in organizing an Institutional Coordination Workshop between MGCAS, INAS and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD) aimed at strengthening coordination between humanitarian response and shock responsive social protection.

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

Photo: Portrait of woman with a baby wearing WFP t-shirt and cap in Nampula province during WFP interventions © WFP/Denise Colletta

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	203.6 m	122.8 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 supporting the Government-led National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) that assists over 220,000 beneficiaries through Government-led implementation and directly supporting about 101,000 beneficiaries through complementary WFP-led Home-Grown School Feeding Programmes. WFP reached over 81,000 beneficiaries through WFP-led school feeding programmes in Tete and Nampula provinces. PRONAE reached over 22,000 beneficiaries in 7 out of 42 districts due to resource constraints caused by delays in the transfers of funds to the district services and schools,
- In November, WFP distributed take-home rations in the districts of Mueda and Palma, Cabo Delgado Province through the School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery programme. Over 20,000 beneficiaries have been reached through triple ration distribution in 39 schools in both districts, Mueda and Palma. November marked the end of the school calendar year for 2022.

Nutrition

- Nutrition sensitive general food assistance & Integrated Mobile Brigades:** WFP is providing Super Cereal Plus with the general food distribution in the districts of Metuge, Mueda, Chiúre, Nangade and Muidumbe to 199,746 children under five to prevent malnutrition. WFP continues to support community outreach activities in 10 districts of Cabo Delgado, 8 in Nampula and 4 in Niassa. From January to October 2022, 45,918 children were screened for acute malnutrition; 1,848 were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and treated; 33,933 CU5 received vitamin A; 19,674 were dewormed; 23,183 were vaccinated; 10,333 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened to MAM (1,140 were treated and 5,460 received iron and folic acid).
- WFP needs USD 4 million to continue nutrition and HIV lifesaving interventions through the first quarter of 2023.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- Cotton Project:** In Manica and Tete provinces, five demonstration plots, intercropping cotton and food crops, such as maize, cowpea, sorghum, and peanuts, were installed in the project targeted districts, involving 170 smallholder farmers (39% women).
- Zero Loss Initiative:** WFP trained 25 agro-dealers with the objective of enabling them to transfer the post-harvest management capacities and use of hermetic technologies to their clients, with a focus on smallholder farmers Virtual Farmers.
- Livelihood Support Initiative:** in Nampula province, 6,800 community people consulted (70% IDPs, 60% women) have selected agriculture as their main activity in need of support. WFP distributed 10,000 agricultural tools (6,000 hoes and 4,000 machetes) to 4,000 people, (52% women), amongst the IDPs (67%) and host community (33%) for farm preparation before sowing.

Disaster Risk Management and Financing

- WFP supported the Government of Mozambique with facilitating the participation of government staff to COP 27 held in Egypt. The Deputy Director of INGD/CENOE joined the anticipatory action panel, in which he emphasized the in-country partnerships for the effective design and implementation of disaster risk management and reduction methodologies, with focus to anticipatory action.
- WFP organized a joint-monitoring mission in Gaza province for the activities of PRO-ACT - a joint project by WFP and FAO to enhance climate resilience focused in providing early warning climate information for farmers to assist farmers in agricultural decision-making.
- WFP presented a new initiative on the expansion of anticipatory action to multi-hazard (floods and cyclone) in fragile settings to INGD, as well as a long side with the government, participated in the first National Conference of Sovereign Insurance were technicalities of insurance products, models, alternative products, and derivate additional support opportunities were presented.

Donors

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF (in alphabetical order) World Bank.