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# Mozambique

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2022

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# Overview

The beginning of 2022 was a turbulent one for Mozambicans. The growing armed conflict in Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique, is causing one of the fastest expanding internal displacement crises in the world. For the fifth year in a row, the conflict continued in 2022, with the highest reported increase in violence since 2017<sup>1</sup>. According to the International Organization for Migration, the number of displaced individuals increased by 452 percent between April 2020 and August 2022, reaching close to 950,000 people, or 3 percent of the population<sup>2</sup>. Of these, over 500,000 are children<sup>3</sup>. In the north, two consecutive cyclones at the beginning of the year tropical storm Ana and tropical cyclone Gombae affected close to 1 million people<sup>4</sup>. Latest estimates indicate that approximately 1.9 million people in Mozambique are acutely food insecure between January and March. This figure goes down to 1.4 million between April and September as it is the harvest season. It is no coincidence that 71 percent of them are in the four provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, and Zambezia, where many of the country's internally displaced persons reside<sup>5</sup>.

Despite the unprecedented challenges, **the World Food Programme (WFP) assisted 1,806,041 people**, 86 percent of whom were in northern Mozambique.

WFP's programmes concentrated on the provision of emergency assistance, resilience activities, and capacity strengthening through its seven strategic outcomes aimed at addressing the root causes and implications of crises that affect food security and the nutritional status of Mozambicans. WFP's activities applied a variety of strategies to assist people in meeting their basic food and nutrition requirements including the provision of food, vouchers, cash, seeds, and essential non-food items.

**WFP supplied food and/or cash-based transfers to nearly 1 million people** impacted by the extreme weather events and armed violence in the north. Under the Government's Direct Social Support Programme - Post Emergency, WFP provided cash assistance to 187,000 COVID-19 affected people. Micro-insurance schemes insured 2,800 farmers who participated in climate risk management initiatives, of which 766 families received pay-outs amounting to USD 265,000. WFP's school-based programmes provided meals to almost 400,000 students. Under livelihoods activities, WFP increased farmers' access to markets and gave 8,000 of them 42 percent women trainings on good agricultural methods, financial literacy, and healthy diets.

Nutrition activities in emergencies saw 11,544 pregnant and lactating women and 19,181 children under the age of 5 receive treatment for moderate acute malnutrition in conjunction with the national nutrition rehabilitation programme. The **preventive and treatment efforts for malnutrition had a combined impact on nearly 100,000 women and children**.

WFP worked with the Government of Mozambique to improve the national systems and enhance its capabilities in a number of areas that would help prevent, mitigate, and recover from crises more efficiently. WFP sought to improve food security assessments, social protection systems, national nutritional policies, school feeding programmes, disaster risk management, risk financing mechanisms, and drought forecasting and monitoring, among others.

WFP is dedicated to promoting age and gender parity in all its programmes. Sixty percent of the activities received the highest possible score, indicating complete gender and age inclusion. The remaining 40 percent received a score of 3, which denotes the exclusion of age. WFP is committed to continuing its progress.

WFP maintained its commitment to fostering new and robust collaborations. WFP's ability to continue its programmes is due in large part to the generous contributions of donors like the United States of America, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, and others. In addition to the contributions from the private sector, WFP also benefited from funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund.

All the above-mentioned activities are in reference to the last six months of WFP's country strategic plan, which ran from July 2017 to June 2022 and supported both sustainable development goal 2 (zero hunger) and goal 17 (partnerships for the goals)<sup>6</sup>.

# 1,806,041

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



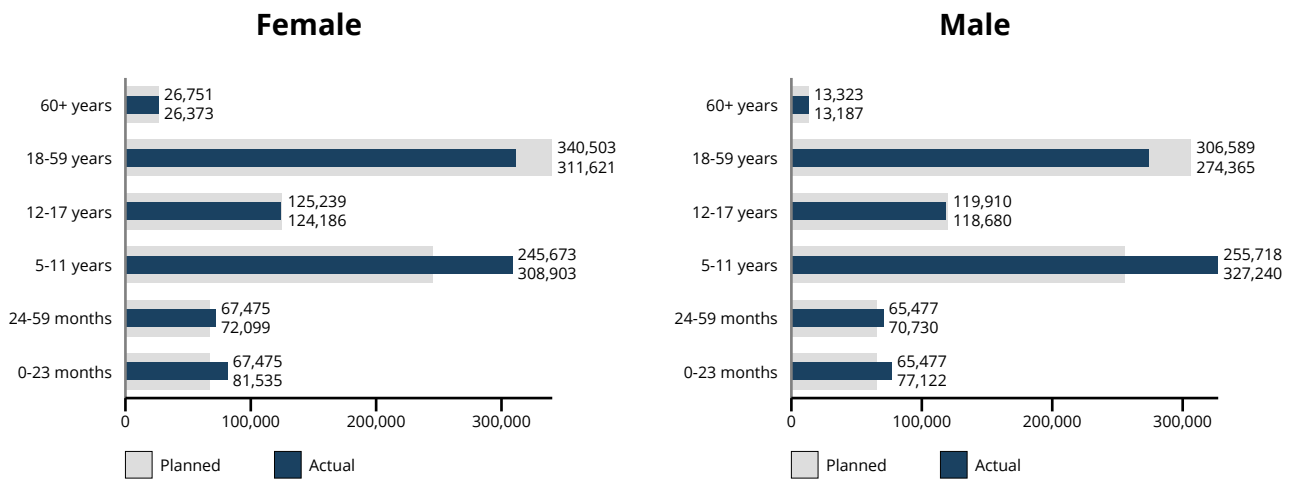
51% female



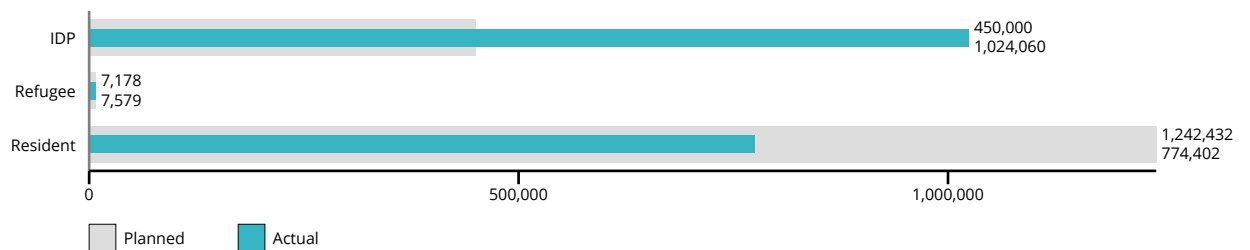
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 250,180 (52% Female, 48% Male)

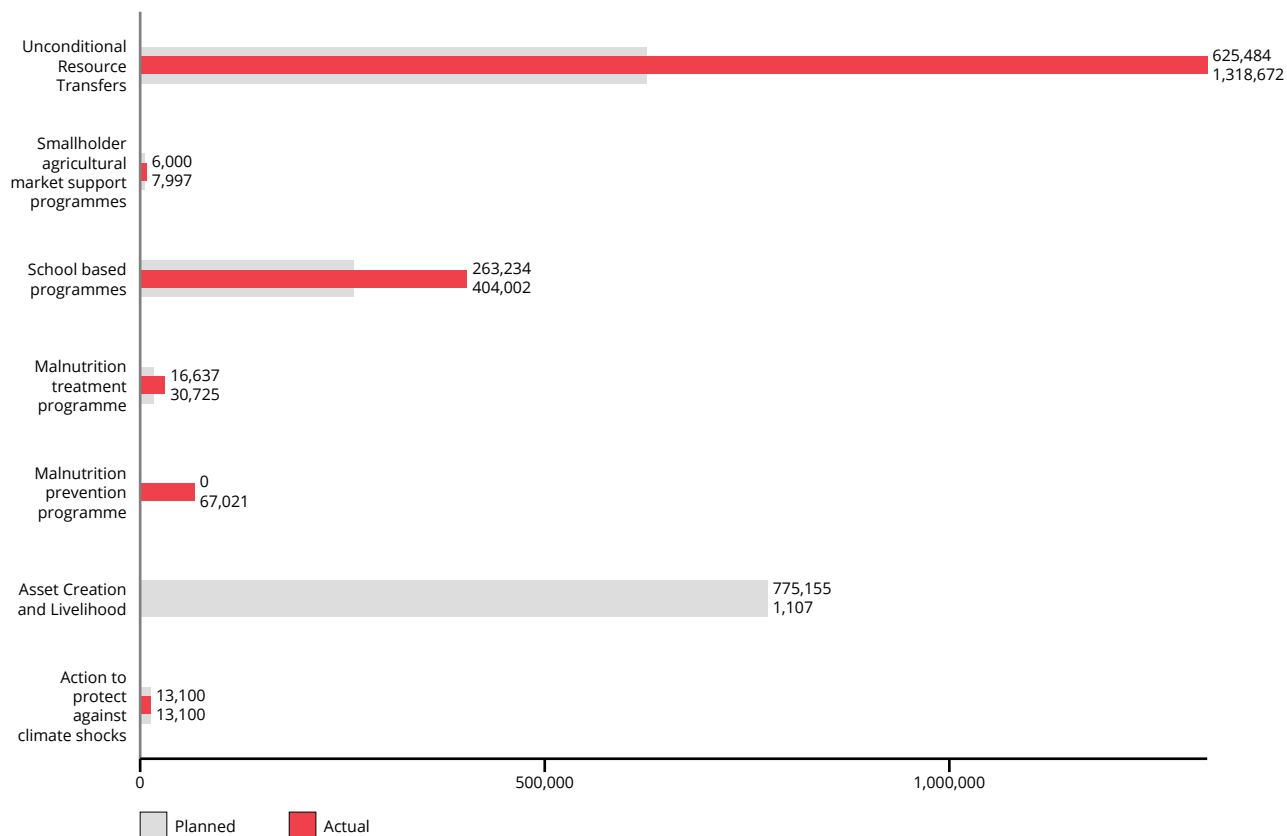
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



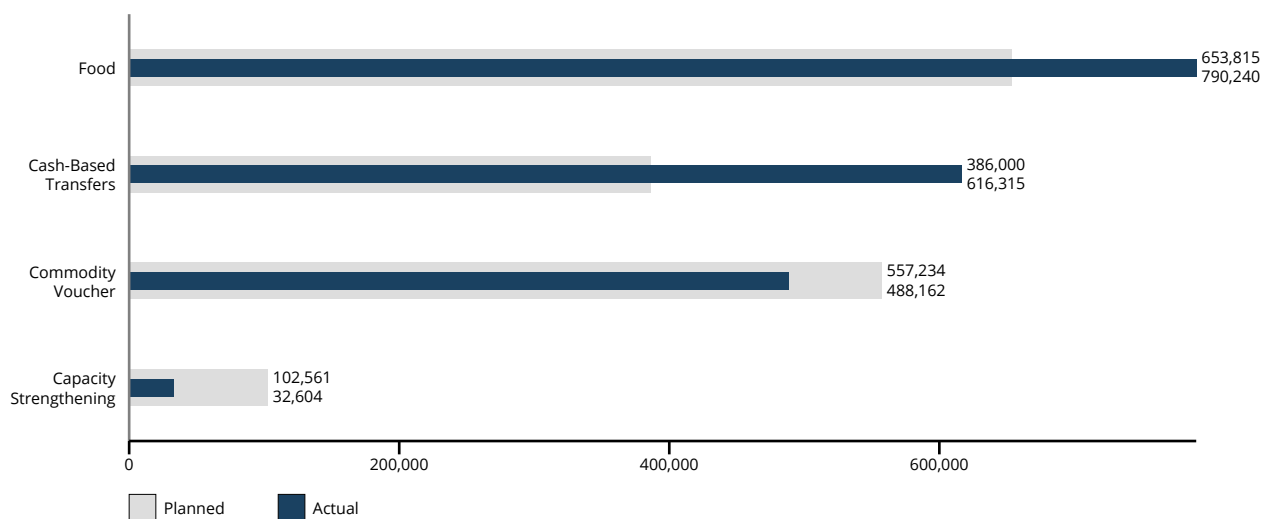
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



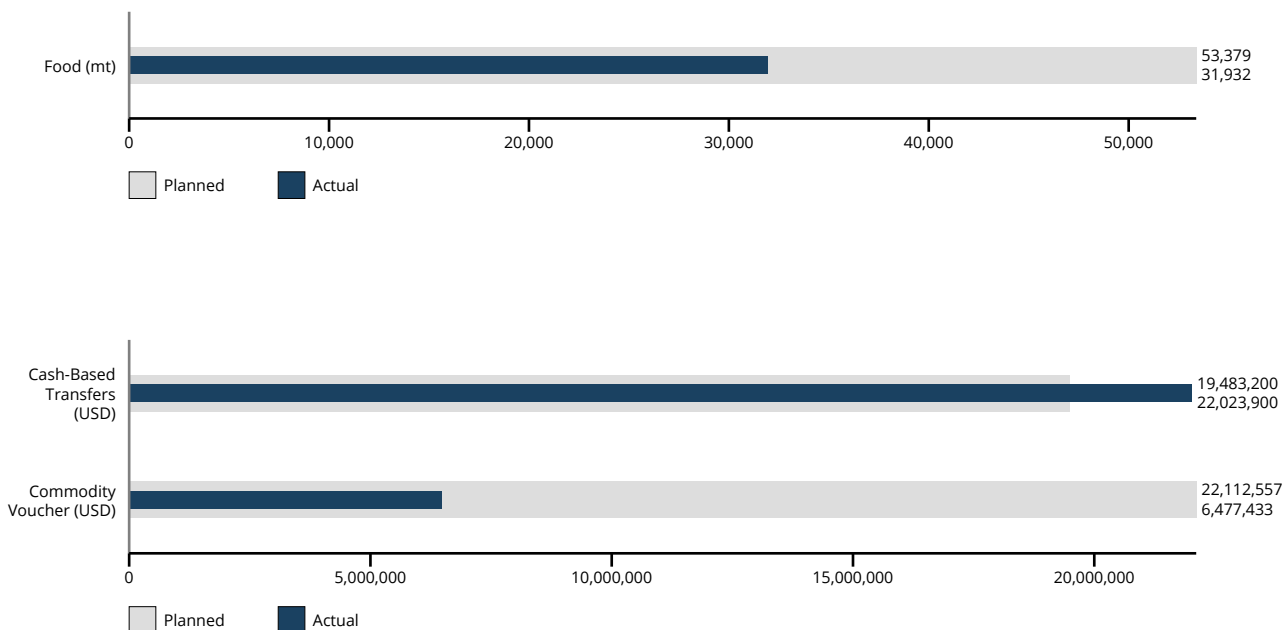
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



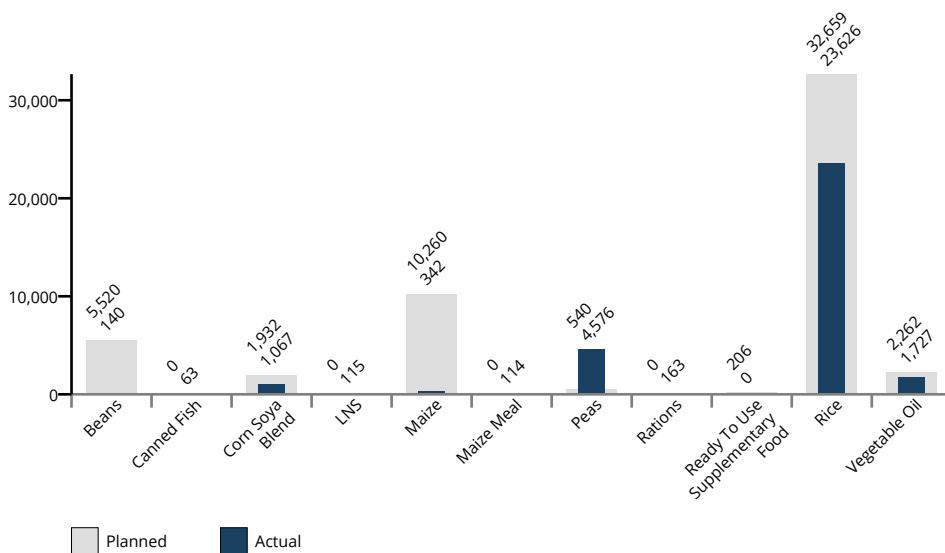
## Beneficiaries by Modality



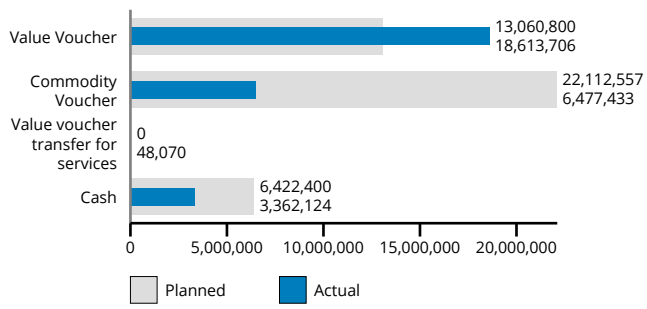
### Total Transfers by Modality



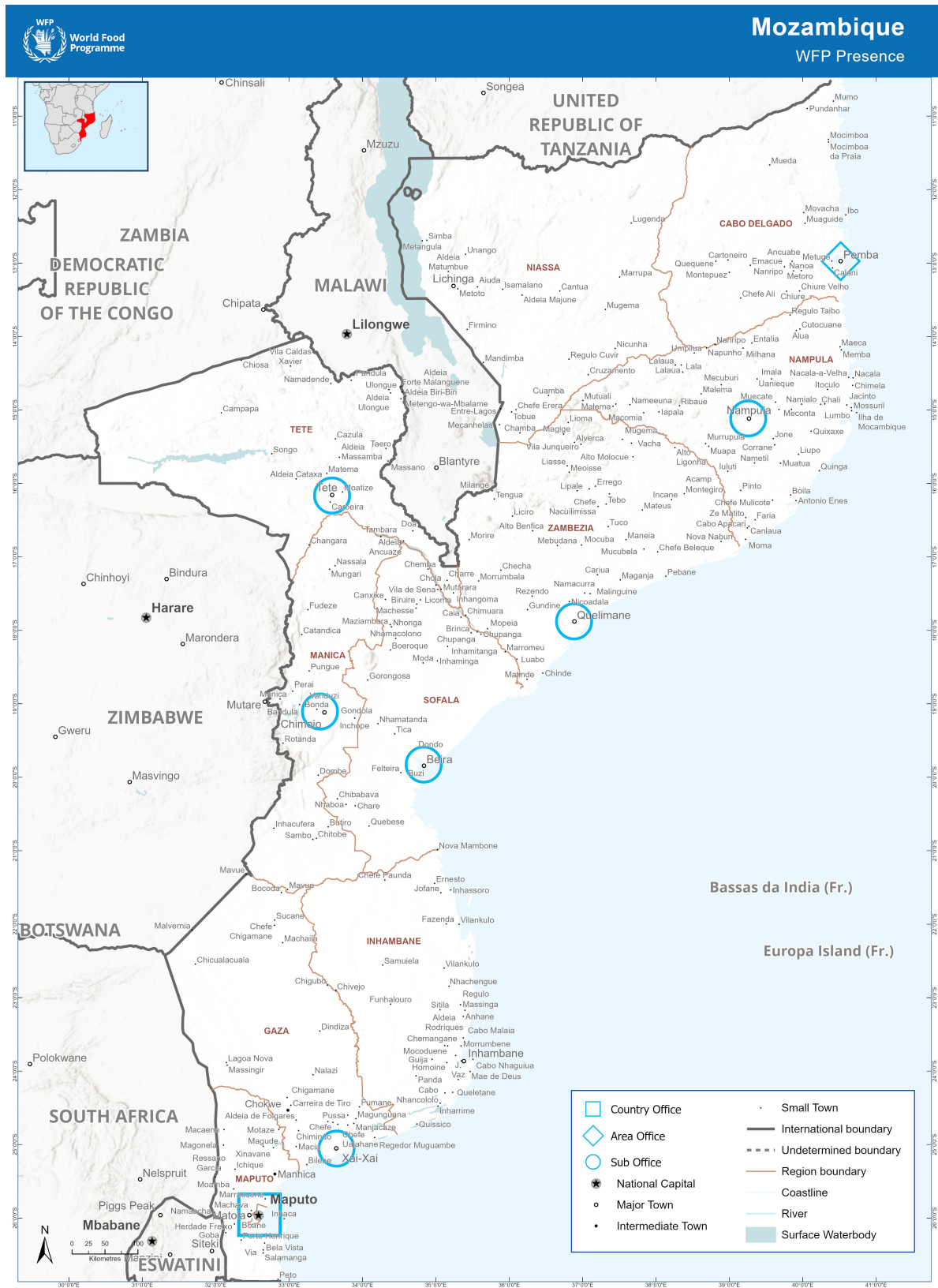
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Date Created: 10 Jan 2023 - Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: MOZ\_PRES\_WFPpresence\_ASP\_20221221

Data sources: WFP offices: WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the distribution of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## Context

With a Human Development Index score of 181 out of 189, Mozambique ranks near the bottom of the list<sup>1</sup>. Mozambicans live on a stretch of Africa's coast that is among the continent's most vulnerable places to the effects of



climate change. In 2021, the Global Climate Risk Index placed Mozambique at the top of the list of countries most likely to be affected by climate change<sup>2</sup>. Several major events in 2022, including back-to-back cyclones, dry spells, the economic fallout from the Ukraine crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the armed conflict in the north, have significantly worsened the country's situation. Nearly a third of Mozambicans are undernourished<sup>3</sup>.

Tropical storm Ana made landfall in Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, and parts of Niassa and Sofala in northern and central Mozambique on the 24th of January. The storm affected more than 185,400 people and led to the displacement of families, the destruction of homes and schools, and the loss of tens of thousands of acres of land<sup>4</sup>. Dumako, a tropical depression, arrived 26 days later and impacted more than 23,000 people in the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, and Niassa<sup>5</sup>. The strongest of all these tropical cyclones, Gombe, made landfall on the 11th of March. Category 3 cyclone Gombe devastated Mozambique, displacing close to 740,000 people in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia<sup>6</sup>.

While weather events exacerbated the food crisis, Mozambique faces a more persistent challenge: the escalating armed conflict in the country's north. Since 2017, the level of violence in northern Mozambique has risen. As of June 2022, there are nearly 1 million internally displaced people (IDP) in Mozambique (92 percent in Cabo Delgado)<sup>7</sup>. During the month of June alone, attacks displaced about 90,000 people, one third of them children<sup>8</sup>. The fast-growing influx of IDPs has created tensions between the displaced and the host communities. Due to funding constraints and the increased demands of IDP arrivals, WFP's emergency response programmes have stretched their resources and halved food rations to IDPs since April. WFP anticipated this reduction to have a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable populations, including women, the elderly, and children. For this reason, WFP launched an exercise in September 2021 called vulnerability-based targeting. Once the exercise is complete in early 2023, WFP will be able to transition from status-based targeting and focus on the most vulnerable among the displaced and host communities.

COVID-19 may be fading from the headlines, but the long-term effects of the pandemic continue to have a negative effect on vulnerable families. In addition, the international unrest brought on by the Ukraine war also negatively influenced Mozambique's economy. The nation relies on imports from Russia and Ukraine, and the war had a significant impact on the imports of wheat, sunflower seed oil, and fertilizers<sup>9</sup>. Thus, reduced imports and less overall production led to less affordable food.

## Operations

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP worked with the Government to improve its capacity to prevent, mitigate, and recover from crises, as well as make social protection initiatives more shock-responsive to food insecurity. WFP continued to collaborate with the National Institute of Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security to better prepare for and respond to weather-related shocks. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) with the continuation of the Government's Direct Social Support Programme - Post Emergency response that provided cash-based transfers to households struggling with the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP implemented activities to enhance INAS's capacity for shock-responsive social protection, including through linkages with early warning systems and anticipatory action plans.

Concurrently, **under strategic outcome 2**, WFP sensitized shock-affected populations on nutrition care practises and healthy diets while ensuring that they received cash and/or food transfers to fulfil their basic food and nutrition requirements. For the first time, WFP introduced cash-based transfers in Nampula after cyclone Gombe. The initiative (born out of post-shock rapid assessments) isn't a complete departure from food assistance, but it does aim to steer future assistance mechanisms in the most effective direction. Through the national nutritional rehabilitation programme, WFP assisted the Government in treating and preventing moderate acute malnutrition.

Through **strategic outcome 3**, WFP maintained its support to the Ministry of Education and Human Development through the provision of technical assistance for the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). WFP also supplied meals to students and staff as part of its home-grown school feeding programme and under the school feeding programme in emergency settings, benefiting simultaneously smallholder farmers who supplied produce for the meals.

Under **strategic outcome 4**, WFP supported the Government in its efforts to implement a national strategy to reduce stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, thereby working to improve the nutritional status of Mozambicans in line with national targets.

Under **strategic outcome 5**, WFP aimed to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique, with special attention to the situation of women in these communities. Through WFP's 'virtual farmers market', farmers had easier access to market information for the sale of their agricultural products, leading to substantial sales in early 2022.

Through **strategic outcome 6**, WFP ensured that supply chain services were available for humanitarian and development partners.

Under **strategic outcome 7**, WFP offered crisis-related services to the Government and humanitarian partners. Logistics, communications, aviation, lodging, transportation, cash transfers, and other services were made available as needed.

## Risk Management

As far as historical patterns go, climate shocks aren't out of the ordinary. Unfortunately, a variety of extreme weather events severely impact Mozambique every year. Furthermore, the security threats posed by the ongoing armed conflict in the north continue to amplify over time. This has resulted in an increase in the number of people forced to flee their homes, who are now facing different levels of food insecurity. If current security trends continue, there is a risk that non-state armed groups' attacks expand over more territory, not only causing an increased number of IDPs but also resulting in sporadic interruptions of WFP's programme implementation due to related incidents. The consequences of the war in Ukraine posed an additional, unanticipated risk in 2022, as the war had a global impact on food and fuel prices that could affect accessibility further.

Given that weather patterns are only expected to worsen over the coming years, WFP places a heavy emphasis on strengthening the capacity of governments and institutions to respond to climate shocks in the most effective way possible. WFP collaborated with the Government and other stakeholders to promote effective humanitarian-military coordination in conflict zones so that assistance efforts could continue uninterrupted. Staff from WFP and partners continued to coordinate with provincial and district authorities to deliver assistance to those in need. As a precautionary measure considering the war in Ukraine, WFP regularly assessed market prices through price monitoring to make well-timed market purchases and inform revisions of transfer values, if needed. Keeping prices stable was another goal during the term of the contracts. To do this, WFP worked with existing retailers, while expanding the selection of retail partners[10].

# Partnerships

In the first half of 2022, WFP continued to engage with the Government, partners, and donors who took part in the formulation of the second-generation country strategic plan for 2022-2026, which the WFP Executive Board approved in June 2022.

With over 40 field-level agreements, including 23 for crisis response, 9 for social protection and climate adaptation resilience, 7 for HIV/nutrition-related activities, and 1 for small-scale farmer initiatives, WFP worked with 48 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), of which 57 percent were national. WFP onboarded 2 new national NGO partners: Conselho Cristão de Moçambique (CCM)-Niassa and Associação Social de Apoio Comunitário. WFP organised induction trainings to ensure familiarity with the projects, WFP policies, and procedures for NGO partners.

WFP continued to support the Government of Mozambique's food and nutrition security priorities by increasing the country's capacity in school feeding, nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and equitable support for farmers.

WFP collaborated with the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition to strengthen the Government's capacity in evidence generation via food security and nutrition monitoring. In addition, WFP assisted with evidence preparation for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis to assess the country's overall food security status.

First on the scene at the onset of an emergency is the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD). Due to the country's extreme climate vulnerability, WFP and INGD worked to strengthen the country's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. With INGD support, WFP provided lifesaving food and nutrition assistance in the north. Cooperating partners also assisted with implementation, including Sociedade Económica de Produtores e Processadores Agrários, Associação do Meio Ambiente, CCM-Nampula and Niassa, Solidarites International, Action Contre La Faim, AVSI Foundation, and Istituto Oikos. In conjunction with the Government and the UN Refugee Agency, WFP kept up its support for the provision of food to the refugee population in Nampula's Maratane resettlement camp.

As an active member of the nutrition cluster, WFP has a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Health to support public health and nutrition interventions. At the field level, WFP has letters of understanding with provincial and district health authorities to support the implementation of the nutrition rehabilitation programme and mobile clinics. In addition, in areas where WFP has access issues, it has secured no-cost agreements with Doctors Without Borders.

WFP and the UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) joint programming achieved multiple collective outcomes. Both supported the Government's Direct Social Support Programme - Post Emergency, which World Vision and local NGO Núcleo das Associações Femininas da Zambézia implemented to provide cash-based transfers to COVID-19-affected people. Both worked together to provide clean water to 40 schools in Nampula, Tete, and Zambezia as part of the school feeding programme. In April, UNICEF funded and used WFP's network of retailers to top up WFP's food voucher, which allowed approximately 20,000 internally displaced people to buy essential hygiene items. The AVSI Foundation supported its implementation.

WFP is part of the secretariat of the government-led adaptive social protection working group, which brings together actors in the sectors of social protection and disaster risk management. WFP, government agencies, NGOs, and donors continued to jointly carry out the 2-year action plan developed in October 2021 during the second edition of the social resilience dialogue.

WFP is one of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS's (UNAIDS) eleven co-sponsoring organizations and has adopted a more holistic approach to its HIV work. WFP and the Social Association for Community Development collaborated with the National Council, provincial delegations, and provincial and district health authorities on the HIV integrated programme targeting emergency accommodation centres for the displaced. In addition, WFP and UNAIDS co-facilitated the UN HIV Emergency Technical Working Group, which comprises other UN agencies, including the International Organization for Migration, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization.

The Government's debt-for-development swap with Russia, that started in 2017 and is ongoing for 5 years, funded the national school feeding programme. WFP signed multi-year agreements with the Ministry of Education and Human Development, the District Services of Education, and the Provincial Directorate of Education from 2022 through 2024. These signed agreements will allow for more flexible fund transfer processes, which are essential to any programme's launch and long-term success. An international NGO, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, helped run the emergency school feeding programme in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. WFP worked in conjunction with local authorities to maintain and enhance the home-grown school feeding programmes in Tete and Nampula.

With the support of the Mastercard Foundation, WFP has increased smallholder farmers' involvement in agricultural markets and with Cartier Philanthropy, reduced post-harvest losses. In addition, the European Union-funded multi-year international partnership initiative allowed WFP to implement activities aimed at improving the resilience of food insecure communities in the provinces of Gaza and Tete in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization.

WFP partnered with Trinity College Dublin's disability specialists to create accessible communication channels aligned with efforts to better facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities. WFP partnered with a women's rights organization to link vulnerable persons to relevant government services and lessen the risks of gender-based violence among those receiving cash-based transfers.

As the leading provider of supply chain services in the humanitarian sector, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies to help get the UN Partner Portal adopted on a national scale and worked within the UN Country Team.

Flexible funding allowed WFP to prioritize underfunded activities and the most urgent operational needs. WFP ensured that its flexible contributions helped scale up the response in northern Mozambique and in the aftermath of severe weather events. During the reporting period, 98 percent of contributions were in the form of cash, allowing increased flexibility in procurement processes, reduced delivery times, support for local and regional markets, and local manufacturing.

# CSP Financial Overview

During the first six months of 2022, bilateral, multilateral, and private sector contributions helped fund 56.7 percent of the needs-based plan, which was worth USD 136.5 million. The USD 77.4 million in available resources included funding received in 2022, funds carried over from previous years, and internal advances. The expenditure level stood at USD 69.3 million, corresponding to 64.5 percent of the implementation plan (USD 107.4 million).

WFP received USD 10.2 million in donor contributions in the first half of the year. Of this, over two-thirds were earmarked at the activity level. The remaining one-third, from Canada, Norway, and Sweden, were confirmed at the CSP level. WFP ensured that these flexible contributions addressed the most pressing operational needs, particularly when it scaled up its response in northern Mozambique as well as in the aftermath of extreme weather events.

In addition to financial support from bilateral and multilateral partners, strong internal funding mechanisms allowed WFP to deliver assistance in a prompt and successful manner. With commitments from donors, WFP used corporate advance mechanisms to initiate the procurement of food and avert disruptions in programme delivery while ensuring maximum effectiveness. Moreover, WFP received USD 4.6 million from multilateral donors and USD 1.5 million from the immediate response account (an internal lending mechanism) in 2022. This allowed WFP to support the response in the aftermath of cyclone Gombe in March.

During the first half of 2022, WFP purchased approximately 12,000 metric tonnes of food from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), allowing for the purchase of pre-positioned commodities at favourable prices with reduced lead times. The GCMF played a critical role in preventing critical food shortages and ensuring availability in the country.

The overall needs-based plan for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022 amounted to USD 1.09 billion. Over the lifecycle of the CSP, needs significantly increased when compared to initial projections made at the outset in 2017. Under budget revision 7, approved in May 2021, WFP increased budgetary needs by USD 265 million (a 34 percent rise) and the number of beneficiaries due to the increased number of internally displaced people under the emergency response in northern Mozambique. Under Budget revision 8, approved in November 2021, WFP included a new standalone activity, which caused a budgetary increase of USD 4.45 million.

Overall funding for the CSP from 2017 to 2022 was 48 percent, equivalent to USD 544 million. Regular engagement with resourcing partners took place over the course of the CSP. Despite the wide-ranging efforts the country office put into resource mobilization, advocacy, and outreach, a lack of funding caused WFP to reduce ration sizes or prioritize assistance.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 115,066,263	 98,550,529	 67,290,373	 63,328,239
SO01: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	 4,886,188	 10,014,882	 7,244,128	 7,018,137
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels	 626,925	 496,614	 608,562	 382,603
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger-sensitive, to the government	 4,259,263	 9,518,267	 6,635,565	 6,635,533
SO02: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	 103,630,312	 80,705,065	 54,804,317	 51,104,309
Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	 103,630,312	 80,705,065	 54,804,317	 51,104,309
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SO03: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	 6,549,761	 7,830,581	 5,241,927	 5,205,791

Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	6,549,761	7,830,581	5,241,927	5,205,791
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,208,059	861,826	619,793	557,574
SO04: Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	1,208,059	861,826	619,793	557,574
Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	1,208,059	861,826	619,793	557,574
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	2,212,825	3,643,960	1,937,188	1,937,188
SO05: Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	2,212,825	3,643,960	1,937,188	1,937,188
Activity 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	2,212,825	3,643,960	1,937,188	1,937,188

Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	5,110,911	4,381,925	3,675,007	3,531,223
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.	193,449	137,899	362,883	362,883
Activity 07: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	193,449	137,899	362,883	362,883
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO07: Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.	4,917,462	4,244,026	3,312,123	3,168,339
Activity 08: Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	347,291	170,371	55,416	55,416
Activity 09: Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	0	0	0	0
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	0	1,569,081	2,067,700	2,067,699



Activity 11: Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners	119,411	130,083	279,421	135,637
Activity 12: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	4,450,759	2,374,490	909,585	909,585
Non-strategic result	0	0	4,069,960	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	123,598,060	107,438,241	73,522,362	69,354,226
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	4,860,350	4,293,039	4,330,237	3,921,381
Total Direct Costs	128,458,411	111,731,281	77,852,599	73,275,607
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	8,052,419	7,093,230	-3,316,231	-3,316,231
Grand Total	136,510,830	118,824,512	78,606,328	69,959,376

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.



**86 government employees'** capacities were strengthened in food security, impact analysis, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.



**187,000 COVID-19 affected people** received monthly cash transfers for six months.



**12,000 people** (50 percent women) participated in **financial inclusion initiatives**.

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP's goal is to ensure families in food-insecure regions of Mozambique have access to nutrient-rich food throughout the year, especially during times of shock. Under activity one, WFP worked with the Government to improve its capacity to plan for, respond to, and recover from weather-related shocks at the national, subnational, and community levels. Under activity two, WFP assisted the Government to implement shock-responsive social protection programmes using cash-based transfers. Shock-affected populations benefited from the creation of new assets and received sensitization on nutrition and healthy diets.

**Through activity 1**, WFP continued to work with the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD) to strengthen their capacity for food security and nutrition (FSN) monitoring and for effective emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

The projects were possible due to the generous contributions from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations's (ECHO) humanitarian implementation plan, which supported all capacity-strengthening initiatives for INGD through June 2022. WFP's internal funding mechanism supported projects related to SETSAN. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)<sup>1</sup> funded the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and the urban integrated context analysis (ICA).

SETSAN received technical and financial support to conduct a SMART survey<sup>2</sup> and an integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analysis in Cabo Delgado. In addition, SETSAN and WFP conducted evaluations of FSN in four provinces (Niassa, Zambezia, Nampula, and Tete) that were significantly affected by the 2022 cyclone season. WFP trained 30 staff members at the national and provincial levels on survey design and implementation and another 20 on data cleaning and analysis. WFP assisted with evidence generation to update food insecurity figures for the June IPC workshop in Cabo Delgado. WFP provided additional trainings to SETSAN, INGD, and other government actors on emergency food security assessments, impact analysis, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP worked with INGD to train key staff on how to use drones in emergencies. WFP trained 15 national technicians. Participants included personnel from INGD, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, and Civil Aviation. The training encompassed flying drones beyond line of sight to cover greater areas during damage assessments and search and rescue operations. In May, WFP and INGD completed the Buzi River Risk Mapping Project, which included nine high-risk areas in the Sofala and Manica provinces. Through participatory mapping with local communities using drone data, WFP marked flood-prone regions and informed signpost installation. In turn, riverside communities identified evacuation routes and safe places to go in the event of flooding.

WFP trained and worked with the Eduardo Mondlane University to complete the SLP and ICA in the cities of Beira, Pemba, and Maputo. This action was crucial to humanitarian programme design and implementation in these places.

Due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to visit all southern and central provinces affected by cyclones and droughts during the first part of the year, significantly delaying FSN assessments in those regions. To address this, WFP convened a working group at the end of 2022 to initiate FSN assessment preparation for 2023 and advocate for increased funding<sup>3</sup>. In addition, INGD trainings for drone image processing for damage assessments revealed that present workflows were complex. Moving forward, WFP has teamed with the Environmental Systems Research

Institute<sup>4</sup> to re-design these workflows.

**Through activity 2**, WFP distributed cash-based transfers and worked with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to improve their capacities. WFP's goal is to improve the shock-responsiveness of national social protection programmes. WFP used multiple channels for capacity strengthening, which focused on coordination between the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action, INAS, and INGD for emergency response, digital payment methods and financial inclusion, beneficiary data management and protection, improved disaster risk financing, and anticipatory action against climate-related shocks.

#### Social Protection:

Since 2016, when Mozambique put in place the National Strategy for Basic Social Security II, the Government has made progress towards making a social protection system that is more shock responsive. It has begun to reduce reliance on humanitarian actors to provide relief assistance to people in need during or after shocks. As a nationwide shock-responsive social protection strategy, the Government developed the Direct Social Support Programme - Post Emergency (PASD-PE) and first put it into action during the lean season. Soon after, PASD-PE responded to sudden shocks that affected both rural and urban areas.

#### Cash assistance:

In June 2022, the Government's social protection PASD-PE response for COVID-19 experienced a funding gap of USD 95 million, for implementation in Niassa, Nampula, Sofala, and Manica. However, with the assistance of the BMZ via the German Development Bank and Canada, WFP was able to continue the implementation that was underway in Zambezia<sup>5</sup>.

WFP and UNICEF supported the Government's PASD-PE COVID-19 response by providing cash to over 88,000 vulnerable urban and peri-urban households in Tete and Zambezia provinces between 2020 and 2022. Implementation in Tete concluded in 2021; in 2022, WFP continued its work in Zambezia and supplied 37,343 Zambebian families (about 187,000 people)<sup>6</sup> with MZN 1,500 or USD 23.7 monthly for six months. In addition, cash recipients received financial literacy, nutrition, and COVID-19 prevention messages. WFP and partners coordinated the entitlement value, which followed government guidelines.

As a result of the PASD-PE COVID-19 response, food security improved in the Zambezia districts receiving assistance. At the start, only 29 percent of families had an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) but by May-June 2022, that had risen to 71 percent. The consumption-based coping strategy index was 12 at the time of the baseline; by 2022, it decreased to 5.5.

#### Capacity Strengthening:

ECHO and Irish Aid provided funding for social protection initiatives that concentrated on enhancing government capacity.

WFP conducted capacity-strengthening activities in accordance with the work pillars already established in WFP's work plan with the government, specifically: institutional coordination for emergency response; training and knowledge generation on digital payment mechanisms; training on financial inclusion; beneficiary data management and protection; better disaster risk financing; and integration of social protection.

WFP collaborated with the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPG-IG), a UNDP Research Centre specializing in social protection, to produce and disseminate information on innovations in cash payment methods and management information systems, as well as evidence on shock-responsive social protection.

WFP undertook an after-action review of social protection PASD-PE responses to cyclone IDAI and COVID-19. In addition, WFP and the IPG-IG assessed PASD-PE COVID-19 e-payments, whose results will be published once approved. These exercises will inform the 2023 implementation of PASD-PE in Niassa.

#### Integrated Climate Risk Management:

Also, under activity 2, WFP employed an integrated climate risk management (ICRM) approach to create climate-resilient food security. The goals sought to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change through the provision of an integrated package of risk management and mitigation tools<sup>7</sup>. WFP is working to reduce disaster risks, support climate adaptation, and improve productivity, food availability, and income options for smallholder farmers in the provinces of Tete, Gaza, and Sofala, particularly in the districts of Changara, Chokwé, Chibuto, Caia, Maringue, and Chemba.

The project reached 13,100 smallholder farmers practising climate-smart agriculture (conservation agriculture) and a total of 65,500 people, including household members. Activities included the creation of a farmer's club and training on the 11 steps of conservation agriculture that involved practise in demonstration plots and support for implementation in their own fields. In addition, WFP established 449 village savings and loan associations with the objective of helping

farmers expand their households' finances and enhance their ability to invest in conservation agriculture. In Chibuto, Chokwe, and Changara districts, the programme insured 2,800 people, of whom 766 households (3,830 people) received pay-outs via micro-insurance schemes worth close to USD 265,000. In total, 11,940 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) participated in the financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP. The University of Reading supported the training of 12,499 individuals in the participatory integrated climate services for agriculture methodology. The learnings from this approach support farmers' decision-making about weather information. WFP provided trainings to 12,457 farmers in post-harvest loss management and hermetic bag use to reduce food losses.

WFP supported the Government, particularly INGD, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and INAM, at central and decentralised levels to build a drought early warning system and the support mechanisms to enable anticipatory action in Gaza, Tete, and Sofala provinces. During the 2022-2023 rainfall season in drought-prone Tete, Gaza, and Sofala, continuous monitoring could trigger anticipatory actions.

WFP and national institutions are working jointly to deepen the integration between anticipatory actions, disaster response, and shock-responsive social protection. As a part of the activation of drought anticipatory action plans, WFP and INGD are establishing close ties with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action and INAS to link drought triggers with the expansion of cash-based social protection programmes.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture in the development of rural centres of excellence<sup>8</sup> to support the institutionalisation of the activities implemented and long-term access to risk management strategies and market-based opportunities. Additionally, partnership with the Ministry of Land and Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance facilitated the creation of district-level local adaptation plans, which serve as a national designated authority under the Green Climate Fund.

The ICRM operations had a significant effect on the lives of the participants; from 2021 to 2022, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 60 percent. Additionally, 77 percent of the designated communities had enhanced their ability to deal with climate shocks and risks. The number of households spending less than 50 percent of their total income on food rose by more than 50 percent.

The primary partners in integrating the drought early warning system related to anticipatory action and the supporting mechanisms to enable anticipatory action in Gaza, Tete, and Sofala provinces were government institutions, the Eduardo Mondlane University, FAO, the Red Cross, We World-GVC, OXFAM, and Save the Children.

WFP has been an active promoter of partnerships under the anticipatory action framework and works in close collaboration with each actor, providing custom-designed technical support and integrating the anticipatory action programme with broader capacity strengthening efforts to enhance the disaster management system.

Activity 2's GaM score was 4, indicating full gender and age integration. WFP worked with the Government to ensure that social protection support for COVID-19 reached the most vulnerable, targeting the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, and households headed by women. WFP collaborated with women's rights groups to promote joint household decision-making and gender-based violence prevention. The participating women received training on mobile phones and mobile money. In addition, climate resilience initiatives ensured that farmers, both men and women, had access to timely climate information, climate-resilient agricultural techniques, and savings clubs.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather related shocks to the government at the national, sub-national and community levels.	0
Provide technical assistance to the Government in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger-sensitive.	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis



**920,000** people received **emergency food assistance**.



**20,000 children** (47 percent boys and 53 percent girls) were **treated for moderate acute malnutrition**.



WFP distributed **370 mt** of ready-to-use **supplementary food** to treat moderate acute malnutrition.



**1,200 refugees** in Nampula received supplies as part of the livelihood initiatives.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP ensures shock-affected people meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis. Through activity 3, WFP programmes provide cash and/or food transfers to households affected by a crisis. To address acute malnutrition, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), including those living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB). WFP sensitized shock-affected people about nutrition care and healthy diets and facilitated access to health and nutrition-specific services to enhance the nutritional status of those affected by a crisis.

Under the emergency response, the volume of funding mobilized was around 68 percent of total needs. Most of the funding was confirmed in June 2022. WFP experienced a sudden increase in internally displaced people (IDP) in 2022 due to the armed conflict and weather-related shocks. WFP stretched its limited funds and halved food rations and distributed them every two months to assist a higher number of IDPs. As a result, a family of five received one-third of their daily calorie requirements.

The armed conflict in northern Mozambique has resulted in the displacement of close to 950,000 people. In the first half of the year, **WFP provided food assistance to 920,000 people**. In addition, 63,880 people affected by cyclone Gombe in the provinces of Tete, Zambezia, Nampula, and Sofala received emergency assistance in the form of food and cash-based transfers (value vouchers).

For livelihood programmes in Cabo Delgado, WFP mobilized around USD 700,000. This accounted for over 70 percent of the needed support under the humanitarian response plan in 2022. To reduce dependency on food assistance, WFP implemented livelihood activities between October 2021 and June 2022 in places where IDPs had access to land. Following community consultations on the preferred livelihood activities, WFP concentrated its assistance on agriculture by providing inputs such as seeds and tools<sup>1</sup>. WFP reached 1,107 people in the districts of Balama, Ibo, Meluco and Montepuez in Cabo Delgado.

In partnership with the Provincial Delegation of the National Institute for the Support of Refugees and UNHCR, WFP continued to help refugees at Maratane Camp (Nampula) by giving them individual food baskets so that they could improve their livelihoods. However, WFP maintained the scheduled reduction that was applied in March 2021 (20 percent reduction in food baskets). In addition, despite the termination of the joint livelihoods for durable solutions (interagency with UNHCR, UN-Habitat, and FAO) in May 2021, **WFP assisted 1,200 refugees with crop and vegetable cultivation, chicken production, carpentry, and other livelihood activities**.

WFP implemented livelihood activities for IDPs in conjunction with three NGOs: the AVSI Foundation, Caritas, and Instituto Oikos. For livelihood activities not related to food distribution, OLIPA ODES was the partner of choice.

For the first half of 2022, one of the main concerns was the security situation in Ancuabe and other regions, which caused disruptions in WFP programmes. WFP postponed food for asset activities and food distributions, depriving IDPs of assistance during the reporting period.

Nutrition in emergencies:

WFP provided technical assistance to the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) in seven provinces and thirty-seven districts in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Manica, and Sofala under nutrition programmes in emergencies<sup>2</sup>. Children aged 6-59 months, as well as PLWG suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), including those living with HIV or TB, benefited from the initiative. WFP supplied health centres with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), equipment for the diagnosis of acute malnutrition cases, and equipment for the registration of patient information, including beneficiary cards. Technical assistance to health personnel to improve the identification, registration, and treatment of acute malnutrition and to ensure proper supply chain management of SNFs was also offered.

Nutrition mobile clinics (IMB) are an important way to reach people in hard-to-reach places through community outreach. Through these interventions, WFP increased early diagnosis and promptly enrolled patients with acute malnutrition in treatment facilities. **Through 452 health facilities and integrated health and IMB, WFP programmes helped treat MAM in 19,181 children aged 6-59 months (47 percent boys, 53 percent girls) and 11,544 PLWG.** WFP distributed a total of 257 mt of super cereal and 113 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food to MAM cases. WFP assisted 84 percent more people (PLWG and children) than it had originally intended to under its MAM treatment programmes because of the increased emergency demand brought on by weather events. The planned number of beneficiaries was based on the forecast for 2021, which has changed. The PRN programme recorded 91.4 percent of recoveries, 0.4 percent of deaths, and 6 percent of defaults (cases that missed the follow-up treatment appointments); exceeding the anticipated targets.

WFP also prioritized targeted supplementary feeding programmes for children aged 6-23 months as part of the crisis response in the north<sup>3</sup>. More than 44,054 children received assistance; however, the initiative was able to reach only 69 percent of its targeted beneficiaries due to the exhaustion of stocks of super cereal plus between March and June<sup>4</sup>. IMBs were set up in fourteen districts in Nampula, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado provinces. A total of 29,464 children received vitamin A; 16,329 children received deworming pills; 20,251 children received vaccination against measles; 38,804 children and 9,069 PLWG received screening for acute malnutrition; and 4,674 PLWG received iron and folic acid. There were 1,042 awareness sessions to promote health, hygiene, and nutrition, attended by 79,691 people (51 percent female).

Given the high HIV prevalence, it is critical to integrate HIV as part of the overall emergency response. With help from UNAIDS and partners from the UNHIV emergencies technical working group, WFP continued helping IDPs and host communities in Cabo Delgado who were at elevated risk of HIV and TB. An integrated project that combined HIV and TB prevention, diagnosis, and treatment with food targeted 19,873 people in the Mueda district and 44,435 people in the Montepuez district. During the project's 6 month duration, WFP tested 12,175 people for HIV. Results indicated that 5 percent of the tested participants were HIV positive. Of the people living with HIV, 17 percent tested positive for acute malnutrition (55 percent were female). In total, **1,069 HIV-positive people received antiretroviral therapy, and 133 patients suffering from HIV or TB received food and/or cash assistance**<sup>5</sup>.

WFP worked with national and international non-governmental organizations and national and sub-national governments to achieve the above results. Under the direction of the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 30 partners signed agreements for nutrition, food distribution, livelihoods, and recovery.

Activity 3's GaM score was 4, indicating full gender and age integration. In response to the armed insurgency, internal displacement, and natural disasters, WFP consulted the affected population, disaggregated by gender and age, to ensure planning and programme revisions reflected group requirements and preferences. Further, a collaboration with Trinity College Dublin for disability-inclusive communications also considered communication challenges for women, the elderly, and children to ensure a good comprehension of WFP's planned targeting approach in the north.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis.	4

## Strategic outcome 03: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.



**370,000** students received **nutritious meals**.



**470** schools participated in WFP's **school-based programmes**.



School meals were provided on **73 percent** of school days.

School meals serve a greater purpose than feeding the children of Mozambique; they are a wise investment in the future. More education leads to a future with less poverty, less hunger, and fewer illiterate people. More importantly, by sourcing food locally, not only do children benefit, but so do smallholder farmers.

Unfortunate circumstances such as violence in Cabo Delgado have had a devastating human cost, with nearly 30,000 children forced to abandon their homes in a single month (June 2022)<sup>1</sup>. Consequently, schools shut down, humanitarian assistance ceased, and locally sourced programmes were disrupted.

**The main goal under strategic outcome 3 is to ensure that schoolchildren have access to healthy, locally produced food throughout the year.** WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Human Development in the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). The aim of PRONAE is to increase food availability and access for the thousands of children attending schools in chronically food-insecure areas. In addition, WFP leads the home-grown school feeding programme (HGFS). WFP supplies commodity vouchers to the schools, which they use with retailers for the procurement of ingredients to provide meals in school. In addition, WFP leads the school feeding in emergencies (SFIER/R) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, which provides dry rations at school to take home for children impacted by climate shocks and the violence in the north.

PRONAE received financing to meet all needs for the first six months of 2022. However, schools damaged by cyclones and education interruptions caused by the armed violence in the north caused delays and expenditures to drop below available funds. For WFP-led HGFS, WFP managed to expand its programme in two districts across the country's central and northern regions (Meconta and Ancuabe). While WFP had sufficient resources to meet its semi-annual budget requirements to complete its projects, it must continue expanding the project nationwide. Current statistics state that less than 5 percent of schools across the country participate in school feeding activities<sup>2</sup>.

WFP transferred all food procurement to the Government by the end of the academic year of 2021, marking a pivotal point in transition from direct implementation to technical assistance. **WFP continued to work with the Government to improve programme quality and strategy through capacity strengthening and advocacy.** Among those trained were 1,145 school administrators and representatives from the Provincial Directorate of Education, District Education, and the Youth and Technology Services. WFP's priority is to continue assisting the Government with meal distribution for all 340 schools nationwide and to continue providing meals through direct implementation under its HGFS programme to an additional 130 schools.

**Nearly 220,000 students (48 percent female) benefited from PRONAE's school meal programme.** In the provinces of Tete and Nampula, the WFP-led HGFS programme provided meals to 80,000 students. WFP's SFIER/R programme reached internally displaced children and provided food assistance through on-site school meals and take home rations, benefiting over 95,000 students in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Manica, and Sofala<sup>3</sup>.

WFP also supports the implementation of school gardens, which are a fantastic way to educate children about the importance of eating well and protecting the environment. WFP launched a pilot initiative in Tete Province, which led to the planting of 175 school gardens nationwide through government and WFP-led school feeding programmes. The nutrition-conscious campaign **NutriSIM, which stands for "Say YES to Nutrition," uses a variety of media to spread awareness of the factors that contribute to malnutrition in the nation**<sup>4</sup>. WFP expanded the current project in three Nampula districts (Nacala-a-velha, Malema, and Ribaua), as well as one in Tete (Changara), where parents of students in the programme attended workshops and cooking demonstrations.

Girls' sexual and reproductive health is a priority for WFP, and the onset of puberty for girls during adolescence is a time of increased vulnerability. Girls may be subject to several tragic outcomes, such as dropping out of school, early pregnancies, and child marriage, among others. To address these challenges, **WFP delivered 1,950 menstrual hygiene kits** in five Tete districts and established 146 dialogue clubs in schools, in which adolescent girls and boys discussed gender-related topics.

As part of the WFP-led HSGF programme in Tete, WFP surveyed girls about their knowledge, attitudes, and practises relating to education, nutrition, and gender. The goal was to pinpoint areas where the programme's initiatives could benefit from more work. The survey found that adolescent girls who participated in gender-transforming activities, including dialogue clubs and the distribution of menstrual hygiene kits, had a greater understanding of gender challenges. Ninety-two percent of students said they were aware of the prohibition on early marriages; 88 percent strongly disagreed with the idea that girls should stop their education to help with housework; and 78 percent strongly disagreed with the idea that girls should stop their education if they become pregnant.

In Tete Province, where WFP is overseeing HGSF initiatives, 87 percent of young girls of menstruating age (grades 5, 6, and 7) have stayed enrolled in school, which is encouraging news. In Cabo Delgado, the retention rate for school feeding in emergency programmes was higher among girls than boys (retention: 100 percent for girls vs. 96 percent for boys)<sup>5</sup>.

WFP and the Ministry of Education worked to increase the nutrition sensitivity of the national plan by developing new menus with enhanced nutritional content and creating nutrition education training modules. Further, in Nampula Province, WFP collaborated with the National Association of Rural Extension (AENA) with the objective of educating smallholder farmers on how to increase productivity, strengthen relationships with schools, and access bigger markets. A collaboration with AENA is under way to provide emergency and post-recovery school feeding in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

Assessments showed that WFP-supported schools saw a 13 percent rise in enrolment during the first semester of 2022. In addition, 94 percent of the students stayed in school<sup>6</sup>.

To ensure the durability of the programmes, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and Human Development, the District Services of Education, and the Provincial Directorate of Education and entered into multi-year agreements that started in 2022 until the end of 2024. The primary objective is to introduce flexibility into the processes that allow for the transfer of funds, a crucial component of any programme's rollout and long-term viability.

WFP will continue working to form alliances with other UN organizations. The partnership with the Ministry of Education and Human Development will continue for the remainder of the year and into WFP's second-generation country strategic plan, with the aim of improving school meal delivery systems and ensuring the smooth operation of the programme.

Activity 4's GaM score was 4, indicating full gender and age integration. WFP conducted a gender-transformative school feeding trial in Tete province. In which capacity-building gender focal points in schools led adolescent dialogue clubs on gender equality and sexual and reproductive health, WFP distributed menstrual hygiene kits and collaborated with local authorities and school councils to prevent girls from dropping out due to gender norms. In June, a gender analysis assessed Nampula Province's suitability for this approach.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme.	4



## Strategic outcome 04: Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021



**14 mobile health clinics** provided services such as: immunization, vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and family planning.



**22,000** people (75 percent women) were sensitized on the **significance of nutritional and diverse meals**.



The capacities of **245** government employees **were enhanced**.

Malnutrition is among the leading causes of death among Mozambican children under the age of five years. Stunting occurs when a child suffers from malnutrition repeatedly or for an extended period. Although it is a national challenge, the northern regions of Mozambique have the highest prevalence of stunting, with more than 40 percent of children affected<sup>1</sup>. The contributing factors to the high stunting rates are multifaceted and include poverty, gender inequalities, inadequate sanitation and water, and lack of access to healthy and nutritious diets, which have seen limited progress over the last years due to the different shocks the country experiences.

WFP's goal under strategic outcome 4 is to offer technical assistance to government institutions implementing strategies aiming to reduce stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Within this framework, WFP continued to promote multi sectoral and more holistic nutrition approaches. Thus, addressing malnutrition determinants from a food and health system standpoint while maintaining a focus on the first 1,000 days of a child's life, adolescent girls, women's empowerment, and gender equality.

The Austrian Development Agency funded activities related to preventing stunting and promoting gender-sensitive initiatives. The German Government provided funding for nutrition-sensitive initiatives, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) which educates and empowers social protection recipients and smallholder farmers to make healthier food choices. UNAIDS provided funds under its unified budget, results, and accountability framework that covered HIV-related activities<sup>2</sup>. The overall budget was sufficient to cover the planned activities. Nevertheless, WFP was unable to raise extra funds to sustainably extend its work in stunting prevention and micronutrient deficiencies and to scale up support for people living with HIV.

**Under stunting prevention measures, WFP continued supporting nutrition governance by contributing to the development of the III National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and Policy.** WFP co-led and participated in the nutrition partners' forum and government-led coordination groups. WFP is advocating the institutionalization of nutrition analytical tools, such as the cost of diets<sup>3</sup>. The intention is to build national capacity in food and nutrition information systems for decision-making processes. For this purpose, WFP trained technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security, and the Ministry of Health.

WFP continued implementing the gender transformative and nutrition sensitive project (GTNS) in Chemba District, which consists of an integrated package of food assistance for assets (FFA) combined with nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support, post-harvest losses (PHL) management, SBCC, and the provision of sexual and reproductive health and nutrition-specific services. The project aims at strengthening households' resilience, diversifying diets, and empowering nutrition security for women, adolescent girls, and children to tackle chronic malnutrition.

**The GTNS SBCC project exceeded its goal of reaching 1,500 households by reaching three times as many through interpersonal counselling sessions and cooking demonstrations.** The overachievement is in part due to sufficient funding that allowed for the execution of more sessions during the operational period. Sexual and reproductive health, new-born and young child feeding, maternal nutrition, malaria, and gender were some of the topics discussed. Fourteen mobile health clinics provided immunization, vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and family planning services. In addition, WFP and PCI Media created and broadcast three radio spots on several of the above-mentioned topics. In January, WFP held a workshop to strengthen the capabilities of local governments including district health authority employees to take over the SBCC campaign. WFP held monthly district coordination meetings, where topics of discussion included project performance, challenges, solutions, and future actions. Participants included twenty-three representatives from local, provincial, and central governments.

As part of the PHL activities, **WFP held ten bag-opening ceremonies with 512 people (85 percent women)**. During the PHL training, farmers learn proper food storage methods to reduce PHL. Farmers receive a bag to store their grains for six months. A bag-opening ceremony marks the highpoint of the training, in which farmers "open" their bags to see how well their grains have been stored. In addition, WFP established a mechanism for the revolving fund and saw twenty-one agricultural dealers commercialize hermetic bags; 250 bags were sold. Under the FFA component, WFP activities included basic home gardening, promotion of local stoves, composting, natural pesticides, cleaning and preparing the agricultural fields (224 hectare)<sup>4</sup>, road repairs, and duck management. Trainings covering conservation agriculture, duck management, water pump management, and business skills reached 5,768 farmers (84 percent women).

Through NutriSIM, also known as the "Say YES to Nutrition" campaign, WFP intends to encourage individuals who take part in various WFP projects (shock-responsive safety nets and social protection assistance, school meals, and agricultural programmes) to make better food choices and adopt healthier eating habits. The activities under NutriSIM employ a wide range of dissemination strategies, from broadcast radio to one-on-one interactions like radio listening events, cooking demonstrations, and community counseling. But government partners' erratic management led to a lack of engagement on the part of volunteers, which in turn led to reduced implementation than anticipated. Nonetheless, despite the challenges, work began in March and April and continued throughout the provinces of Tete, Zambezia, and Cabo Delgado reaching over 18,890 people.

**Nearly 22,000 people participated in GTNS and NutriSIM, far more than the original target of 4,500** (75 percent of whom were women and girls). One of the main things that led to this overachievement was that WFP had adequate funding to expand its NutriSIM campaign beyond the initial coverage area.

Evaluations of WFP-implemented activities provide a snapshot of the effects of programmes on participants. Under the GTNS project, WFP monitors an indicator to understand if the activities are positively impacting the dietary diversity of women of reproductive age. There was a decrease of 16 percent from last year for women between the ages of 15 and 49 years but an increase of 20 percent for children aged 6-23 months. Even with the improvement in the children's values, annual projections fell short by 35 percent. There could be several contributing factors including that data collection was done during the lean season, a time of severe dietary restriction and no provision of food assistance. The spread of the COVID-19 omicron variant occurred at the same time, emphasizing the need for precautions that may have hampered data collection efforts. Heavy rainfall and erratic water supply contributed to crop failure, reducing food production and availability. Furthermore, the intended demographic (children aged 6-23 months) does not consume enough food to meet the minimum meal frequency criteria.

WFP collaborated with several local organizations, international non-profit organizations, and the Government. Pathfinder, PCI Media, and the District Health and Nutrition Authority executed the implementation of the GTNS activities and were key health and nutrition partners for WFP. Under the NutriSIM activities in the three provinces (Tete, Zambezia, and Cabo Delgado) the main partners were the district health and nutrition authorities.

WFP collected takeaways from this project. To promote the project's targeted behaviours, the GTNS project implemented two customized interventions: radio sessions and home visits. One lesson learned from the radio sessions was the importance of determining coverage areas and testing the messages prior to broadcast. About house visits, piloting the strategy with the current volunteers determined that it would be best to implement it with a smaller number of more qualified volunteers who the communities already perceived as role models.

Activity 5's GaM score was 3, indicating full gender integration. Pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children under five years are the key targeted populations. The NutriSIM SBCC integrated programmes highlight the significance of nutritional and varied meals, as well as the importance of fathers' involvement in their wives' and children's nutritional health and wellbeing.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.	4

## Strategic outcome 05: Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.



**350** farmer organizations with over **8,000** farmers participated in post-harvest handling **trainings** and learned marketing skills



**6,000** households of **internally displaced people** and the host community benefited from livelihood initiatives



WFP supported **361** **smallholder farmers** to market their produce

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP aimed to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique. The objective was to strengthen farmers' abilities in aggregation, marketing, and decision-making, while simultaneously enhancing their knowledge of nutrition, and healthy diets. The interventions supported enhanced agricultural production, mitigation of post-harvest losses, and improved market access.

**In support of climate-smart agriculture and livelihoods, WFP's early recovery and livelihood initiative reached 6,163 households.** Those targeted included internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities affected by the conflict in northern Mozambique (Nampula and Cabo Delgado).

**WFP supplied early recovery packages to IDPs and host communities for the cultivation of vegetables.** Over two thousand smallholder farmers (48 percent women and 88 percent IDPs) in the districts of Metuge, Montepuez and Meconta<sup>1</sup> received technical training and inputs, including tools and seeds. In Metuge district, because fishing is the main source of income, WFP assisted nine fishing groups (180 people) and provided them with fishing kits. Each kit contained one sailing boat, four life vests, one fishing box, a 200-liter cooler box, and two fishing nets. In addition, WFP held trainings on sustainable fishing and cold chain management.

Close to 1,000 households, of which 65 percent were IDPs, received chickens for breeding and the production of eggs. Each household received four chickens (three hens and one cock). WFP provided trainings on how to build an improved chicken coup out of locally available materials and connected households to a network of village chicken vaccinators who provided knowledge on disease control techniques such as vaccination for the prevention of Newcastle disease. In addition, WFP supplied thirty village savings and loan groups (with an average of twenty members each) with savings kits composed of a calculator, a membership booklet, a metal box for keeping savings, two plastic boxes to collect money during meetings, and stationery for notetaking.

Through the virtual farmers market project<sup>2</sup>, WFP trained 7,997 smallholder farmers (42 percent were women) on agricultural practices, financial literacy, and a balanced diet. In addition, through the NutriSIM campaign<sup>3</sup>, **WFP sensitized people on the importance of eating healthily.** The initiatives included theatre performances, cooking demonstrations, and counselling sessions in households. The targeted population included children under two years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and other members of the household.

To reduce post-harvest losses, WFP expanded the zero-loss initiative (ZLI) from six to twenty-four districts. The goal was to encourage more people to use better post-harvest management practises and hermetic technology. These procedures enable year-round food quality preservation and market surplus sales at advantageous rates. In preparation for the ZLI rollout, WFP began hosting roundtable discussions in the provinces of Maputo, Tete, Manica, Zambezia, and Nampula to promote understanding of post-harvest losses and the value of hermetic technology. As a result, WFP worked with 117 government employees, who in turn trained 8,282 smallholder farmers (54 percent women). Through the ZLI, WFP provided 6,244 hermetic bags to 3,122 smallholder farmers.

The beyond cotton project, intends to assist smallholder farmers engaged in cotton production to use the intercropping system to improve their food security and earnings<sup>4</sup>. During the reporting period, WFP conducted the project's baseline survey, a market study in the central region, and finalised agreements with seven partners<sup>5</sup>. Ten extension agents received training in soil management.

The results of the market study for cotton producers showed that food processing companies, traders (big, medium, and small), retailers, and public institutions are the biggest buyers in the central region. Institutional procurement is not considered because they procure items through contracts signed after a public bid. In addition, aside from cotton oil, bagasse, and soap, the production and marketing of cotton by-products in the country remains low.

**WFP launched two apps for farmers: AGROPONTO and Farm2Go.** AGROPONTO is a 'virtual farmers market' introduced in Nampula in March this year. The app aims to connect everyone involved in the food value chain. App holders can offer their services to each other or advertise the services they are looking for. To implement the platforms, WFP trained 6 government employees. Thereafter, they provided instruction to eight hundred lead farmers (34 percent women) and supplied 798 kits containing smartphones, solar chargers, and weighing scales to 400 additional farmers. Farm2Go was launched in Tete province in March and connects smallholder farmers to new markets, thereby increasing their market access and giving them an increased chance to earn a better price for their commodities. WFP trained 13 government employees, 6 purchasers, and 8 lead farmers to encourage smallholder farmers' engagement with and usage of the platform.

In April, WFP undertook a market analysis of local cowpea procurement. Nine farmer organizations from Nampula and Zambezia expressed interest in providing 2,117 mt of produce. **WFP coordinated between the farmers and the school feeding programmes, so that smallholder farmers could supply produce to the primary schools for school meals.** The combined efforts to increase market access by putting this strategy into practise allowed 361 smallholder farmers (44 percent women) to access a market volume of 108 mt or USD 49,493.

Upon analysis of the scores for food consumption, the performance of the targeted smallholder farmers did not surpass that of the previous comparable year. This is in line with the hardships smallholder farmers faced in early 2022 resulting from cyclone Gombe's impact and the late onset of rains in the crop season 2021-2022, which pushed them to increase the usage of coping strategies and hindered their ability to harvest and sell pulses. The weather shocks destroyed their crops while in the vegetative stage.

WFP collaborated with the government at all levels—central, provincial, and district—for the execution of all activities. WFP entered into agreements with five districts in the provinces of Manica and Tete from the District Services for Economic Activities, as well as the Instituto de Algodão e Oleaginosas de Moçambique and the Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica (ISPM), for the beyond cotton project. ISPM, the Centro de Estudos de Políticas Agrárias and the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane participated in the analysis of the value chain for strengthening food systems to boost youth employment opportunities in the value chain project, launched in June 2022. In Nampula and Cabo Delgado, WFP collaborated with organizations including the National Association of Rural Extension, the Economic Society of Agricultural Producers and Processors, and OLIPA.

Activity 6's GaM score was 3, indicating full gender integration. WFP promoted women's role in the agricultural value chain among smallholder farmers. Their lack of literacy and experience with mobile technology has hampered women's leadership in interventions. Through its activities, WFP promoted shared harvest decisions. Reporting age has been problematic because most rural farmers do not know their age. WFP is educating them as the programmes progress on the need to process their IDs and engage with government agencies.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women.	3

## Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.



WFP assisted neighbouring nations in the **transport of over 10,000 mt of humanitarian assistance items.**



WFP stored and handled **1,336 m<sup>3</sup> of relief items** for other humanitarian actors.

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP provides supply chain and logistics services for the Government and other humanitarian and development partners to enhance the efficiency and impact of their humanitarian programmes.

As the leading provider of supply chain services for the humanitarian sector, WFP's goal is to ensure that a substantial amount of food and necessities reach those who need them most. In addition, when giving assistance in emergencies and in resilience-building projects, WFP prioritized local businesses and national first responders, thereby contributing to more dynamic retail sectors and more secure logistics networks.

WFP provided an extensive array of supply chain services to eight UN agencies and three international non-governmental organizations through bilateral service provision initiatives and service level agreements (SLAs). This activity operated on a full cost-recovery basis.

**WFP stored and handled 1,336 m<sup>3</sup> of relief items** and transported 471 m<sup>3</sup> on behalf of other humanitarian and development actors. WFP met 95 percent of the service requests in the agreed upon timeline. WFP scaled up the storage capacity in Beira, Nacala, and Pemba as a result of the increased demand from humanitarian partners and their willingness to continue using WFP logistics services, thus storing 167 percent more than anticipated.

In addition to the above, WFP assisted the operations of neighbouring countries by facilitating customs clearance at ports and borders. **WFP supported port operations and the transport of 1,030 metric tons to Zimbabwe and Eswatini and 9,150 mt of locally procured maize** by the global commodity management fund for Kenya.

Primary collaborators included the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Health Organization, International Organization for Migration, United Nations Women's Organization, United Nations Office for Project Services, United Nations Children's Fund, International Committee of the Red Cross, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Medicine Sans Frontier Belgium, and the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction.

As the number of coordinated assistance efforts in the northern provinces has grown, so has the importance of the time-bound SLA approach for standby preparedness in case of emergencies. When humanitarian partners have valid SLAs, services are available on short notice and in a timely and effective manner. In addition, having a time-bound SLA gives partners the option to acquire storage capacity to implement their activities.

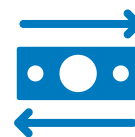
### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain services for humanitarian and development partners	N/A

## Strategic outcome 07: Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.



WFP's UNHAS transported **4,031 passengers and 29 mt of humanitarian cargo**.



WFP and UNICEF provided **cash-based transfers** to nearly **4,000 conflict-affected households**, allowing them to purchase essential hygiene items.

Under strategic outcome 7, WFP provides the Government and humanitarian partners access to efficient and trustworthy services in times of a catastrophe. To achieve this, WFP offered a variety of services that ranged from humanitarian aviation services, logistical and emergency telecommunications services, lodging, and transportation to on-demand supply chain services that assured the prompt delivery of essential relief supplies such as medicine and food. WFP assisted government partners, UN agencies, and non-governmental organization (NGOs) on a national and international scale by providing or receiving instantaneous cash-based transfers in the event a joint implementation need arose.

WFP's UN humanitarian air service (UNHAS) continued to offer free services to humanitarian organizations in northern Mozambique. UNHAS services are key for humanitarian operations to continue uninterrupted in the north, in part due to the security situation and the cyclone season and heavy rains that impact the roads every year. The operation controls a single, 2-fixed-wing aircraft at present but intends to add a helicopter in the next half of 2022. Once the acquisition is final, UNHAS will be better prepared to meet the growing demands of humanitarian actors in the face of deteriorating security and the rainy season.

**UNHAS operated weekly to seven destinations, transporting more than 4,031 passengers and 29 metric tons of humanitarian cargo.** WFP responded to 100 percent of the medical evacuation requests. Fifty-six humanitarian organizations and personnel benefited from the UNHAS service (30 percent UN, 50 percent NGO, 20 percent donor, government, and diplomat).

UNHAS invited the Director of Mozambique's Civil Aviation to attend the annual global humanitarian conference in Istanbul. This conference gathers the best aviation innovators, decision-makers, and senior managers to discuss a wide range of aviation safety issues that affect humanitarian air operations and industry trends. The conference was an opportunity to strengthen relationships by talking about the operation, UNHAS's work around the world, gaps, and the type of support needed.

**WFP partnered with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in April 2022 to assist displaced families in the Balama district of Cabo Delgado due to the conflict.** UNICEF used WFP's network of retailers to supplement WFP's food vouchers and allow beneficiaries to purchase essential hygiene items, resulting in a more comprehensive assistance package for internally displaced people. Value vouchers funded by UNICEF (USD 24 per household) allowed recipients to buy necessities like soap, toothpaste, and feminine hygiene products. As a whole, **3,772 households profited from the programme and redeemed USD 91,074.** WFP's partner, the AVSI Foundation, implemented the activity; in addition, the AVSI Foundation sent out messages on behalf of WFP (before and after distributions) on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, COVID-19 protocols and prevention, selection of criteria, the help desk, a complaint box, and Linha Verde (a toll-free line for complaints and feedback).

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Mozambique has a population of approximately 32 million, with women representing more than half of the country's inhabitants<sup>1</sup>. Social norms and patriarchal structures in the nation position men as the main decision-makers in households. Despite being a participant in regional and global policy frameworks aimed at promoting equal rights for women and men, Mozambique is placed 127 out of 162 nations on the gender equality index due to poor implementation<sup>2</sup>.

Women are frequently at a disadvantage due to socio-economic inequalities, with most unpaid domestic responsibilities falling on them due to gender stereotypes and traditional gender roles. Additionally, they experience major barriers when acquiring resources like income or land and engaging in civic and community participation.

WFP has worked to educate programme participants and the wider community on the benefits of gender parity in family decisions. **Under post-harvest losses (PHL) initiatives, WFP promoted women's active participation (particularly as lead farmers) and capacitated 4,472 women farmers on best practices.** WFP also advocated for women to have equal access to climate knowledge, better agricultural techniques, and participation opportunities in savings groups. Women involved in climate resilience interventions in Tete, and Gaza indicated, during community consultations, improved opportunities to participate in agricultural decision-making and access to secure venues where they could discuss their experiences without fear of retaliation.

**WFP partnered with a women's rights organisation for activities linked to social protection.** The goal of this alliance was to connect vulnerable people to relevant government services and lessen the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) among those receiving cash-based transfers. In the emergency response, WFP worked with GBV partners to develop action plans, which resulted in the establishment of referral mechanisms at the community level to ensure GBV victims and their children could obtain food assistance without any obstacles.

More than one in every two women in Mozambique gets married and 40 percent have their first child before they turn eighteen<sup>3</sup>. Through the gender transformative school meal trial in Tete Province, WFP trained school gender focal points with skills to improve their institutions' abilities to promote sexual and reproductive health and gender equality. A total of 3,695 teenagers (52 percent girls) attended 1,022 dialogue sessions in 73 schools across the five targeted districts. **WFP engaged with school councils and local leaders to get menstrual hygiene kits to 1,029 teenage girls** in the regions of Cahora Bassa, Mutarara, and Marara and spread awareness about the importance of staying in school. Through the gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive project, WFP reached 4,500 women, which included social, and behaviour change communication that focused on counselling. Some of the topics discussed were sexual and reproductive health, new-born and young child feeding, maternal nutrition, and malaria.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP continued to support the conflict-affected communities in the north (Cabo Delgado). Regular attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have resulted in the displacement of nearly 950,000 people. In addition, the nation experienced an active cyclone season in 2022, that resulted in a high number of people fleeing for safety.

Since July 2021, troops from Rwanda and the South African Development Community Mission in Mozambique have supported government operations against the NSAGs. Though some significant gains have taken place since the foreign troop deployment began, especially in the areas of Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, and Macomia, the situation remains fluid and fragile.

**WFP analyses conflict and aims to contribute towards peace and the coexistence of populations.** WFP and the protection cluster planned activities through the lens of conflict and protection. Recognizing the considerable gender-based violence (GBV) risks, WFP and partners collaborated with community-level GBV actors to identify and connect victims to support services and food and/or cash assistance.

In times of emergencies, WFP relies on local government systems to register, track, and provide beneficiary lists of the internally displaced and impacted populations. However, beneficiary lists for humanitarian assistance are not always transparently managed, which can cause the exclusion of vulnerable families.

In addition, host communities, perceive women and girls, to some degree, as the partners or wives of members of the NSAGs and assume they bring conflict to places free of attacks. Women and girls are at risk of GBV even when doing basic chores such as fetching water, firewood, and food. GBV actors have found that women accompanied by their spouses face economic destitution and abandonment because men will find new partners in the location of displacement. Since men register as the heads of households, they become the direct recipients of food assistance, their abandonment leaves women, and children without access to assistance.

Displacements are causing disturbances between the internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities; social tensions are on the rise, prompted by humanitarian assistance for IDPs. The participatory vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) exercise that started in 2021 will conclude in 2023. Once finalized, the VBT aims to promote a more transparent approach to beneficiary selection and alleviate tensions among both communities, thus emphasising conflict sensitivity and considering the real needs and preferences of the affected population. To shape the VBT, WFP had consultations with gender and community-disaggregated groups (host and displaced communities). WFP reviewed the outcomes and validated the results with committees, people with disabilities and their families, and the Government. Recognizing that host communities are also experiencing high levels of food insecurity and bearing a heavy burden because of the conflict, the VBT exercise gathers information on host families too. In addition, to ensure communication efforts reached those who faced the greatest communication barriers, WFP partnered with Trinity College Dublin's disability specialists to create accessible communication channels aligned with efforts to better facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities<sup>1</sup>. The materials considered the communication needs of women and others who have low literacy capacity and do not speak Portuguese. The response was encouraging; in their own terms, using simple language and pictures in the local language of Cabo Delgado, showed increased consideration for the community.

Due to funding constraints, WFP distributed reduced food rations and extended distribution cycles to every two months. Consequently, households employed negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex and early marriage, as well as exposure to exploitative work and child labour. Perception surveys conducted with IDPs indicated that the majority would like to return to their homes, but they would only return when the security conditions improved. Any earlier return would be due to the dire conditions in the area of displacement. In addition, lack of clarity on the security conditions in the location of origin and fear of losing the right to assistance have resulted in regular transfers between conflict-affected locations and locations of displacement.

WFP led the humanitarian community's inter-agency toll-free emergency response hotline and funded 50 percent of its operational expenditures; the remaining 50 percent received funding from seven UN organizations. Other complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) included partner help desks, suggestion boxes, and community committees. Individuals called the hotline seeking information about distribution dates and assistance and to report complaints



about exclusion from beneficiary lists. WFP and the Government are actively investigating and addressing allegations of abuse of power and other reported concerns.

WFP trained partners and contractors on the prevention of fraud, corruption, and the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Through complaints received through CFMs, callers identified local officials as the most frequently cited perpetrators of abuse of power and SEA. WFP worked with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD) to organize provincial and district workshops to discuss abuse of authority by government representatives. Provincial and district prosecutors, WFP, the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse coordinator, the protection cluster/working group, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights participated in INGD-led workshops to reflect on government and international humanitarian laws and policies. As a result, WFP anticipates more targeted involvement and accountability from local governments and a decline in related complaints.

Through training and monitoring, WFP urged partners to take measures to ensure assistance reached beneficiaries in a safe and dignified way. This resulted in the targeted people having unhindered access to assistance.

Lastly, the strengthening of capacity among staff and partners on accountability to affected populations and the generation of key messages on the topic are resulting in enhanced community understanding of the interventions. While there is a strong commitment to address 100 percent of the feedback, the high number of complaints reported about other partners has delayed the closure of many. CFM teams struggled to communicate with affected populations because of network issues or because field teams were unable to find the households.

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

WFP has made great strides towards lowering its carbon footprint. In early 2022, the office made significant progress on several fronts, such as the design of low embodied energy structures for the cafeteria area and the solar carport. In addition, the Maputo compound now has its own wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP will enable water recycling and lessen the facilities' impact on the environment.

WFP has also been using ARCHIBUS<sup>1</sup> to centralise reporting of its greenhouse gas emissions. Through the reporting of environmental footprint, WFP has a starting point from which to determine which consequences are the most severe and how to mitigate them (greenhouse gases, waste, water).

**WFP programmes undertook environmental and social risk assessments for all livelihood initiatives carried out in Cabo Delgado.** The majority of activities (90 percent) ranked as low-risk, which meant they did not harm the environment, with only 10 percent ranking as medium-risk, which could cause some harm. For the medium-risk activities, indicators and mitigation measures for the identified risks were agreed upon with partners.

Under school-based programmes, WFP provides meals to students on-site or rations to take home. To reduce carbon emissions from the wood stoves used in cooking school meals, **WFP collaborated with the Government to develop a plan for improving the infrastructure of 139 schools in 2023 (including their kitchens, storage spaces, ecological stoves, and access to water).** Ecological stoves will be a part of the new infrastructure, with the goal of decreasing the amount of wood used for fuel in meal preparation; ventilation structures will reduce gas emissions, further improving the programme's financial benefits.

Finally, **through nutrition projects, approximately 1,500 households have created fuel-efficient cooking stoves as part of the gender transformative and nutrition sensitive project** to lessen their dependence on wood. Moreover, WFP has collaborated with local artisans to make solar dryers<sup>2</sup> out of local materials, furthering the project's goal of making use of available natural resources. Each residence has its own disposal pit to collect waste in one central area and keep the community clean.

# Extra Section



## Salome's story: How one woman is coping amid conflict and hunger in Mozambique

"When I came back home, they were already attacking us," says Salome. "My house was destroyed. I lost eight people from my family. My husband and my eldest son were killed. I managed to escape by foot, then I sold what jewellery I could grab to pay for my rides to meet my other children."

Before the very fabric of her life was ripped apart, she had been doing well, importing fabrics and clothes from Tanzania into her homeland, Mozambique - but fortune takes cruel twists in conflict-stricken Cabo Delgado, a province severely affected by the climate crisis.

As the secure life she'd built in her hometown, Muidumbe, crumbled, she became one of a million people who've become internally displaced in Mozambique in recent years.

Salome and her children now live in a shelter that she built on a borrowed plot amid the relative safety of neighbouring Nampula province.

Attacks in Cabo Delgado started five years ago. The region has the highest rates of malnutrition in Mozambique and in 2019 it was battered by the deadly cyclone Kenneth.

But it was only last year that Salome started seeing the threat getting closer to her village. Hearing rumours of horrors carried out against women and girls, she decided to flee with her two daughters, aged 10 and 7, and her 2-year-old boy, to her grandmother's home in Nampula.

"Your father and brother went on a trip," she tells her children - keeping her grief to herself.

Until last March, Salome's family received a 50 kg bag of rice every month, along with 10 kg of beans and 5 litres of vegetable oil, from WFP. By April, funding shortages had forced WFP to halve food rations to all displaced families. People in situations as desperate as Salome's face the prospect of going hungry unless WFP finds additional resources.

"I was trying to rebuild my life in Nampula. I borrowed this place and built myself a house," she says. "But storm Ana came and destroyed one side of the house. Then cyclone Gombe hit and the house collapsed. The only thing left was this wall. But I don't give up because of my children."

Mozambique is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change. In 2022 the cyclone season was particularly active - three tropical storms and one cyclone hit the north and centre of Mozambique, affecting 900,000 people. Houses were destroyed and fields were inundated, condemning communities to further hunger and malnutrition.

Salome sowed seeds on a borrowed plot near her new home. But her newly cultivated field was destroyed by the storms and cyclone.

"I had started growing my crops there. I got the minimum. Cyclone Gombe washed everything away. I had planted rice - all the rice got lost. It is like I was living the armed attacks all over again. All was gone," she says.

Salome was only able to save the peanuts. Besides the rice, beans and oil given by WFP, the peanuts are the only other food she has to feed her children.

"Nowadays we survive thanks to WFP. All my rice was lost," she says. "All cashew trees were laying down. I felt I was falling in a hole. But I don't give up."

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] 'No End in Sight' as Renewed Violence in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Sparks Year-High Number of Children to Flee -

<https://www.savethechildren.net/news/no-end-sight-renewed-violence-mozambique-s-cabo-delgado-sparks-year-high-number-children-flee>

[2] <https://dtm.iom.int/mozambique>; <https://data.worldbank.org/country/mz>; Mozambique: Refugee Numbers Climbing, Threaten Gas Sector – Fitch

[3] UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9: 30 September 2022.

[4] IFRC, Mozambique | Floods and Cyclones - Operations Update N° 4 MDRMZ016.

[5] Mozambique: Acute Food Insecurity Situation November 2021 - March 2022 and Projection for April - September 2022 | IPC Global Platform.

[6] The six main objectives were designed to improve the country's food security and nutrition overall, as well as to increase emergency readiness, promote climate adaptation and resilience, create shock-responsive social protection, reduce stunting, address food and nutrition needs for people with HIV, and improve smallholder farmers' access to markets.

Tables:

Programme area - Asset creation and livelihoods beneficiaries are the same beneficiaries assisted under unconditional resource transfers (URT). In order to avoid double counting, unique beneficiaries are reflected only under URT.

SDG table - National statistics are not available for SDG 17, therefore the related table is absent.

## Context and Operations

[1] WFP Mozambique Country Brief, June 2022.

[2] Global Climate Risk Index 2021.

[3] SDG national indicators (2018).

[4] FEWSNET, Mozambique Food Security Outlook, February to September 2022

[5] Mozambique: Tropical Storms Ana and Dumako Flash Update No.10 (As of 2 March 2022).

[6] WFP Mozambique Country Brief, March 2022.

[7] To a lesser degree, cyclone Gombe also affected the provinces of: Sofala, Beira, Tete and Niassa.

[8] <https://dtm.iom.int/mozambique>

[9] WFP Mozambique – Food Price Bulletin June 2022, Research Analysis and Monitoring (RAM) Unit.

[10] For the reporting period of January – June 2022, no changes were required in cash entitlements.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

[2] SMART - Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions, is an improved survey method.

[3] The meeting took place in January 2023.

[4] ESRI is a leading company in geographic information systems.

[5] The funding gap affected 4 other provinces. In 2020, the Government approved implementation in Tete and Zambezia. Tete was finalized in 2021, therefore the focus with the top-up funds received from KfW/BMZ was to finalize the ongoing implementation in Zambezia.

[6] For the 2022 reporting period, including UNICEF's participants, the WFP-UNICEF PASD-PE COVID-19 response programme has supported 44,927 households, nearly 225,000 individuals.

[7] The tools varied from risk transfer through climate risk insurance, climate adaptation through conservation agriculture, risk retention through savings and access to credit.

[8] Rural centers of excellence help to institutionalize activities promoted by programmes in the field and provide long-term access to risk management strategies and market-based opportunities.

Output indicators:

A.1.20 – The actual value was reported in ACR 2021, therefore is 0 for 2022.

G.8.4 – The actual value was reported in ACR 2021, therefore is 0 for 2022.

G.7.1, G.7.2 – tools were developed (not triggered).

G.1.9 – the ARC replica macro-insurance product was not developed as planned (not triggered).

Outcome indicators:

- The outcome indicator value of 'Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base' started to be collected in 2020 and should be considered as the baseline value.

- All outcome indicators under Target group 'SRSP households' started to be collected in 2020 and should be considered as the baseline values.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] All of the activities were organized by the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, which worked with the Provincial and District Departments of Agriculture, the Department of Health, and other technical counterparts at the local government level.
- [2] In response to the northern displacement crisis, tropical storm Ana and cyclone Gombe.
- [3] This intervention, which involves the provision of Super Cereal Plus through general food assistance, has the objective of preventing a deterioration of the nutritional status in children aged 6-23 months and therefore the prevalence of malnutrition.
- [4] In the Montepuez, Metuge, Chiure, Mueda, Mecufi, and Pemba districts.
- [5] This was a 6-month project to complement food assistance and MAM treatment in only 2 districts in Cabo Delgado. The MAM treatment design does not include dis-aggregation of ART patients; thus, no output indicators align with the narrative.

Output indicators:

D1.50: Procurement process was delayed, therefore transfer of funds was halted and the activity not carried out in time.

Outcome Indicators:

- Outcome indicators for MAM treatment - the reason for the empty cells in 2020 and 2021 is because MAM demographics for the target population was children aged 6-23 months and in 2022 demographics changed to children aged 6-59 months.

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] No End in Sight' as Renewed Violence in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Sparks Year-High Number of Children to Flee - <https://www.savethechildren.net/news/no-end-sight-renewed-violence-mozambique-s-cabo-delgado-sparks-year-high-number-children-flee>.
- [2] <https://www.mozambiqueschoollunchinitiative.org/>
- [3] PRONAE and WFP-led HGFSF comprised of on-site meals and take home rations.
- [4] Factors include: family feeding and gender dynamics, maternal health and nutrition, infant and young child feeding, and sanitation and hygiene.
- [5] Outcome data for attendance and graduation rates can be found under the annual report for the July-Dec 2022 reporting period.
- [6] Data obtained from the quantitative report from the second part of the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) survey for the combating absenteeism and reducing barriers to education (CARBE) project in Tete Province, Mozambique of April 2022.

Tier 1 Outputs:

\*The increase in emergencies was expected to alter planned figures for on-site and take home rations at the end of 2022. However, the planning figures were not revised due to internal system constraints.

Output indicators:

- A.1.21 - During the first six months of 2022, the activity focused on beneficiaries trained in 2021 thus new trainings were delayed to the second half of 2022.
- A.6.7 -The infrastructure rehabilitation/construction has not yet started. However, the warehouse plan has already been approved and preparations are ongoing.
- A.6.MGD1.3.3 - This activity is ongoing and is expected to be finalized at the end of 2022.
- A.5.19 - Activity ongoing, values will be reported in the report covering the remainder of 2022.
- A.5.23 - Activity ongoing, values will be reported in report covering the remainder of 2022.

Outcome indicators:

- COVID-19 school closures posed challenges for WFP to continue with both its outcome and process monitoring exercises for school meals throughout 2020. In 2020 WFP was only able to report against one indicator related to the percentage change of enrollment rate.

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/media/4576/file/A%20snapshot%20of%20the%20situation%20of%20children%20the%20north%20of%20Mozambique.pdf>
- [2] Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework - is a UNAIDS instrument to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the UN's response to HIV.
- [3] The Cost of the Diet is an innovative method and software developed by Save the Children UK to estimate the amount and combination of local foods that are needed to provide a typical family with a diet that meets their average needs for energy and their recommended intakes of protein, fat and micronutrients.
- [4] Almost 3 folds of what WFP and the cooperating partners had planned in the beginning of the year.

## Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Metuge, Montepuez (Cabo Delgado province) and Meconta (Nampula province).
- [2] Funded by the Government of Japan.
- [3] SBCC campaign indicators are reported together with other activities under SO4's E.4.1 and E.4.2.
- [4] The cultivation of two or more crops simultaneously on the same field.
- [5] Aiming to identify and map the public and private institutions that perform institutional purchases in the project provinces.

Output tables:

- F.1.2 - The value was reported in 2021, therefore the actual value is 0 for 2022.
- A.10\*.1 - Planning was initially separated into 1st and 2nd semester, but all was conducted in the 1st.
- A.5.14 - Planned figures did not include support of the IDP and host communities.
- C.4.1 - Training plan was changed and included people planned under the 2nd semester of 2022.
- C.5.2 - Training plan was changed and included people planned under the 2nd semester of 2022.
- F.1.2 - Budget for pilot project was too small to implement as planned.
- F.1.22 - Budget received late 2021, activity includes people planned from 2021.
- F.1.26 - Budget received late 2021, activity includes people planned from 2021.
- F.1.32 - Budget received late 2021, activity includes people planned from 2021.
- F.1.41 - Budget received late 2021, activity includes people planned from 2021.
- F.1.62 - Training plan was changed and included people planned under the 2nd semester of 2022.
- F.1.LRP.4 - Budget received in late 2021, activity includes people planned from 2021.

## Strategic outcome 06

H.4.25: Reason for the variance between planned and actual values was the sudden demand from partners with service level agreements to preposition their items in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

## Strategic outcome 07

Outcome indicator - User satisfaction rate under activity 10 started being reported in 2022. Therefore, columns 2020 and 2021 have no preceding values.

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] <https://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/mozambique-population-and-housing-census-2017>
- [2] <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/media/4501/file/The%20Situation%20of%20Children%20in%20Mozambique%202021.pdf>
- [3] <https://data.unwomen.org/country/mozambique#:~:text=In%20Mozambique%2C%2083.3%25%20of%20legal,Mozambique%20to%20achieve%20gender%20equality.>

Outcome:

- While recommended to disaggregate by modality, the sampling for the monitoring survey was not representative by modality and therefore for 2022 all modalities are aggregated, cells for 2020 and 2021 thus are empty.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] For the trainings WFP created a 4-page document for enumerators that explains why data is collected, what data is collected, what biometric data is, what WFP does with the data (storage) and people's rights on the management of the data before seeking consent on collecting and sharing data on the intervention at hand.

## Environment

- [1] ARCHIBUS is the software that WFP adopts as a corporate solution for facilities management.
- [2] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/solar-dryer>

## Extra Section

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Caption Salome is one of a million people who've become internally displaced in Mozambique in recent years.

<https://www.wfp.org/stories/salomes-story-how-one-woman-coping-amid-conflict-and-hunger-mozambique>

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			27.9	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	756,113	697,950	1,454,063	
										939,141	866,900
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			42.3	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	50,828	50,828	97,746	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			3,123.23	2015	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	10,970	10,127	21,097	105,485

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	826,494	881,324	107%
	female	873,116	924,717	106%
	total	1,699,610	1,806,041	106%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	65,477	77,122	118%
	female	67,475	81,535	121%
	total	132,952	158,657	119%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	65,477	70,730	108%
	female	67,475	72,099	107%
	total	132,952	142,829	107%
5-11 years	male	255,718	327,240	128%
	female	245,673	308,903	126%
	total	501,391	636,143	127%
12-17 years	male	119,910	118,680	99%
	female	125,239	124,186	99%
	total	245,149	242,866	99%
18-59 years	male	306,589	274,365	89%
	female	340,503	311,621	92%
	total	647,092	585,986	91%
60+ years	male	13,323	13,187	99%
	female	26,751	26,373	99%
	total	40,074	39,560	99%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,242,432	774,402	62%
Refugee	7,178	7,579	106%
IDP	450,000	1,024,060	228%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	13,100	13,100	100%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	775,155	1,107	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	0	67,021	-
Malnutrition treatment programme	16,637	30,725	184%
School based programmes	263,234	404,002	153%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	6,000	7,997	133%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	625,484	1,318,672	210%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	0	0	0%
Peas	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	5,520	140	3%
Canned Fish	0	63	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,932	1,067	55%
LNS	0	115	-
Maize	10,260	342	3%
Maize Meal	0	114	-
Peas	540	4,576	847%
Rations	0	163	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	206	0	0%
Rice	32,659	23,626	72%
Vegetable Oil	2,262	1,727	76%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,520,000	3,101,120	123%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	48,070	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	3,902,400	261,004	7%
Commodity Voucher	18,550,800	704,262	4%
Value Voucher	13,060,800	18,613,706	143%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	3,561,757	5,773,172	162%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	6,812	6,812
			Male	6,288	6,288
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,100</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	35,519	5,408
			Male	32,787	4,992
			<b>Total</b>	<b>68,306</b>	<b>10,400</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	52,000	97,092
			Male	48,000	89,623
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>186,715</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	1,456
			Male	0	1,344
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,520,000	3,149,190

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: People in shock-prone areas benefit from improved availability of government resources to do regular food security- and nutrition assessment and monitoring to track progress on SDG 2					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	370,088.39	365,000	
C: People in shock-prone areas benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to plan and prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	40	86	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	2	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	5	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	18	11	

**Activity 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted vulnerable and food insecure communities receive conditional cash- and/or food-based transfers in order to improve their food consumption				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	454	0
G: Targeted vulnerable and food insecure communities have improved their livelihood resilience to climate shocks				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	8,000	0
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	1,500	1,500
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	0
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	8	0
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	12,100	11,550
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Individual	14,000	2,800
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	47,600	48,069.62
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	280,000	263,773.83
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	6,050	5,970
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	6,050	5,970
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	60,500	199,977.89
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	121,000	243,159.51

G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	12,100	12,499
M: People in shock-prone areas benefit from enhanced capacities from institutions, involved in fighting poverty and food insecurity, to establish, manage and coordinate national shock responsive social protection systems and programmes				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	4

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	4	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.34	≤8	≤8	4.4	12	11.83	WFP survey
	Male	10.79	≤8	≤8	4.5	11	11.37	WFP survey
	Overall	11.08	≤8	≤8	4.5	12	11.68	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.05	≥6	≥6	5.52	5	5	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥6	≥6	5.97	5.5	5.33	WFP survey
	Overall	5.03	≥6	≥6	5.83	5.2	5.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	39	≥55	≥55	50.3	34	41.83	WFP survey
	Male	46	≥55	≥55	58.9	33	52.28	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≥55	≥55	56.2	35	45.19	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≤40	≤40	40.2	64	56.01	WFP survey
	Male	49	≤40	≤40	35.8	65	45.69	WFP survey
	Overall	53	≤40	≤40	37.2	64	52.69	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5	≤5	9.5	2	2.16	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	5.3	2	2.03	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	6.6	2	2.12	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	68	≤0	≤0	38.2	66	55	WFP survey
	Male	63	≤60	≤60	24.7	48	42	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≤60	≤60	28.9	59	51	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥57	≥57	67.3	30	54	WFP survey
	Male	46	≥57	≥57	62.4	37	54	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥57	≥57	63.9	62	54	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	≤15	≤15	11.6	35	23	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤15	≤15	7.8	28	21	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤15	≤15	9	18	23	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9			9.5	15	9	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤8	≤8	13.1	11	12	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤8	12	10	10	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26	≤20	≤20	11.6	21	14	WFP survey
	Male	24	≤20	≤20	16.7	24	13	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≤20	≤20	15.1	11	14	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	4.04	≥10	≥10	77	68	94	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food-Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	16	≥85	≥85	19	31		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	7	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> SRSP Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11	≤10	≤10	5.3	10		WFP survey
	Male	12	≤11	≤11	5.9	9.8		WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤11	≤11	5.5	9.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≥26	≥26	70	44		WFP survey
	Male	33	≥36	≥36	73	55		WFP survey
	Overall	29	≥32	≥32	71	51		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤33	≤33	17	36		WFP survey
	Male	37	≤35	≤35	20	29		WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤35	≤35	18	31		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42	≤41	≤41	13	20		WFP survey
	Male	30	≤29	≤29	7	16		WFP survey
	Overall	35	≤33	≤33	11	18		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	52	≥57	≥57	54	52		WFP survey
	Male	47	≥52	≥52	44	46		WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥54	≥54	50	48		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤19	≤19	14	10		WFP survey
	Male	15	≤25	≤25	11	9		WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤22	≤22	13	10		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21	≤14	≤14	9	19		WFP survey
	Male	28	≤13	≤13	11	23		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤14	≤14	9	22		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11	≤10	≤10	24	19	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	34	21	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	28	20	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis						Crisis Response
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,881	576	
			Male	7,274	531	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,155</b>	<b>1,107</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	67,600	0	
			Male	62,400	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	81,120	221,935	
			Male	74,880	204,865	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>426,800</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	140,400	0	
			Male	129,600	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	12,480	43,763	
			Male	11,520	40,397	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>84,160</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	187,200	0	
			Male	172,800	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>360,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	144,133	379,119	
			Male	133,045	349,958	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>277,178</b>	<b>729,077</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	35,521	
			Male	0	31,500	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,021</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,714	9,590	
			Male	5,715	9,591	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>19,181</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,208	11,544	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>11,544</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	53,379	31,932	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	16,963,200	18,874,710	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	18,550,800	704,262	



Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Shock-affected people receive cash and/or food-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	9	10
Prevention of stunting				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	1,055	1,653
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.18: Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	non-food item	624	900
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	2,449	2,449
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.2: Number of bicycles distributed	non-food item	124	123
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	900	298
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	462	462
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	12	12
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	3,449	1,927
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.18: Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	non-food item	20,500	3,212
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	333	452
B: Shock-affected malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat and reduce acute malnutrition rates				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	1,027	369.5
D: Shock-affected communities benefit from construction and/or rehabilitation of assets that improve food security and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	0.1	0.1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	7,162	7,162
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,620.5	1,620.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	2	2
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Number	358	358
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	82	0
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Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children (6-59 months) - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	5.7	<15	<15	6			WFP survey
	Male	5.7	<15	<15	6			WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	<15	<15	6			WFP survey
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.1	<3	<3	0.4			WFP survey
	Male	0.1	<3	<3	0.4			WFP survey
	Overall	0.1	<3	<3	0.4			WFP survey
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.1			WFP survey
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.1			WFP survey
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.1			WFP survey
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94	>75	>75	91.4			WFP survey
	Male	94	>75	>75	91.4			WFP survey
	Overall	94	>75	>75	91.4			WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	47	≥50	≥50	78			WFP survey
	Male	44	≥50	≥50	78			WFP survey
	Overall	45.5	≥50	≥50	78			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	≤9	≤9	16.1	15.5	11	WFP survey
	Male	9.8	≤9	≤9	12.1	14.4	12	WFP survey
	Overall	9.9	≤9	≤9	13.5	14.8	12	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≥5	≥5	2	7	4	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥6	≥6	2	11	6	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥5	≥5	2	9	5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	≥30	≥30	41	29	54	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥30	≥30	25	33	48	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥30	≥30	31	31	51	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≥34	≥34	49	34	14	WFP survey
	Male	34	≥37	≥37	43	34	24	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥36	≥36	45	34	20	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	≤41	≤41	63	49	63	WFP survey
	Male	38	≤37	≤37	69	46	51	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤39	≤39	67	48	56	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≤10	≤10	4	21	27	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤7	≤7	6	17	20	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤8	≤8	5	19	23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≤17	≤17	5	18	8	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤13	≤13	9	20	9	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤14	≤14	8	19	8	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	≤54	≤54	34	44	33	WFP survey
	Male	57	≤57	≤57	29	43	43	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≤56	≤56	31	43	39	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≤56	≤56	48	45	59	WFP survey
	Male	58	≤56	≤56	51	49	55	WFP survey
	Overall	58	≤56	≤56	50	47	57	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	≤53	≤53	54	53	37	WFP survey
	Male	58	≤57	≤57	65	47	43	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≤56	≤56	61	50	40	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≥49	≥49	58	44	24	WFP survey
	Male	55	≥60	≥60	57	52	33	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥56	≥56	57	49	29	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≤33	≤33	29	31	34	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤26	≤26	29	29	37	WFP survey
	Overall	31	≤28	≤28	29	30	36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≤18	≤18	13	25	42	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤14	≤14	14	19	30	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤16	≤16	13	21	35	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	52	≤47	≤47	53	42	60	WFP survey
	Male	44	≤40	≤40	52	40	54	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≤42	≤42	52	40	57	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	52	≥57	≥57	42	42	52	WFP survey
	Male	46	≥51	≥51	36	45	46	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥53	≥53	39	44	49	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10	≤9	≤9	16	16	16	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	14	13	15	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤9	≤9	15	14	16	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	≤17	≤17	29	35	21	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤21	≤21	28	32	28	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤20	≤20	28	33	24	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤17	≤17	14	7	11	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤19	≤19	22	11	11	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤18	≤18	18	9	11	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,497	4,767
			Male	3,496	4,767
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>9,534</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	481
			Male	0	480
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>961</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	120,433	151,033
			Male	135,808	170,314
			<b>Total</b>	<b>256,241</b>	<b>321,347</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	33,915
			Male	0	38,245
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,160</b>
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	3,561,757	5,773,172

Output Results				
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: WFP-targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	1,140,854.78	7,114.32
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	664	52
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	342	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	143	139
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	50,000	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	100	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	636,597.15	481,955.68
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	696	696
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	476	470
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	476	470
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	476	470
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	476	470
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.7: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	214	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.3.3: Number of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed	site	5	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	1,146	269
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	947	123
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	10	11
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	44	44
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	44	44

A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	3	3
C: School children targeted by the national home-grown school feeding programme benefit from improved design, finance and implementation capacity of the government that helps meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,293	1,042
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	20,000	20,000
School feeding (take-home rations)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	103	103
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5
N*: School children in targeted schools are provided with nutritionally diverse and/or multi-fortified school meals				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	73.33
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	16	11.67

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> School-Aged Children - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93.5	≥93	≥93	89	88.63		WFP survey
	Male	93.1	≥93	≥93	88	88.1		WFP survey
	Overall	93.3	≥93	≥93	88	88.4		WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	12	≥16	≥16	12.8	36	12	Secondary data
	Male	11	≥16	≥16	12.8	41	11	Secondary data
	Overall	12	≥16	≥16	12.8	39	12	Secondary data
Pass rate	Female	75.9	≥80	≥80	90	89.06		WFP survey
	Male	76.4	≥80	≥80	90	89.92		WFP survey
	Overall	76.2	≥80	≥80	90	89.33		WFP survey

Retention rate	Female	94	≥95	≥95	94	98	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	93	≥95	≥95	93	98	
	Overall	94	≥95	≥95	94	98	

Strategic Outcome 04: Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from strengthened, evidence-based national capacity to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in order to improve their nutritional status						
HIV/TB Care&treatment;						
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		unit	10	8	
Prevention of stunting						
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	55	245	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		unit	3	1	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		training session	13	15	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		unit	159	159	
E*: Vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status						
Prevention of stunting						
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Number	1,500	5,474	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Number	3,000	16,416	

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	11.6	≥15	≥15	11	9.2	8.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	6	5	5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	18.7	≥20	≥20	14	16.7	26	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.</b>				<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	3,120	4,158
			Male	2,880	3,839
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>7,997</b>



Output Results				
Activity 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP support to reduce post-harvest losses and enhance productive capacities				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	30,000	2,125,060.5
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	200	17,349
C: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	8	106
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	42	654
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP technical assistance and capacity building				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	104	39
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	250	368
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	200	3,122
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	2,000	8,282
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	4,000	3,122
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained	Individual	3	136
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	MT	20	107.64

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75	≥90	≥90	78	81.03	74.8	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	87	90.91	78.35	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥90	≥90	83	88.34	76.36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤9	≤9	20	17.24	21.95	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤9	≤9	13	7.88	21.65	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤9	≤9	17	10.31	21.82	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≤1	≤1	1	1.72	3.25	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	1	1.21	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	1	1.35	1.82	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	39	≥50	≥50	42	51.72	66.67	WFP survey
	Male	41	≥50	≥50	40	69.09	63.92	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	41	64.57	65.45	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	≤15	≤15	27	22.41	5.69	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤15	≤15	25	11.52	3.09	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤15	≤15	26	14.35	4.55	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27	≤25	≤25	18	22.41	20.33	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤25	≤25	18	8.48	23.71	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	18	12.11	21.82	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13	≤10	≤10	13	3.45	7.32	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤10	≤10	17	10.91	9.28	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	15	8.97	8.18	WFP survey
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	5	19	3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	8	≥21	≥21	4	19.25	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥21	≥21	7	41.27	13.14	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	5	30.18	47.04	WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	195,768	≥33,320	≥33,320	49,492.96	1,610,492	3,703,841	WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	2,719	≥340	≥340	108	9,207	16,077	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.							- Resilience Building		
Output Results									
Activity 07: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
H: Vulnerable communities benefit from WFP provision of supply chain and IT services and expertise to the government and other partners that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs									
Service Delivery General									
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported			m3	500	470.52		
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services			m3	500	1,336.44		
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested			%	100	75		

Outcome Results									
Activity 07: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	

<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian and Development Partners - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	75	=100	=100	95	85	90	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 07: Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.</b>					<b>- Crisis Response</b>			
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners</b>								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from the humanitarian air services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.								
Service Delivery General								
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported			m3	48	28.8	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported		H.7.3: Number of passengers transported			Individual	4,800	4,031	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> UNHAS - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	85	=100	=100	89			WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	43	≥50	≥50	46	43	51	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	33	≥36	≥36	30			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	19	<17	<17	22			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	48	≥53	≥53	48			WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	52	=52	=52	52			WFP survey
	Male	48	=48	=48	48			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

### Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	99.8	99.91	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97	99.9	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	99.9	99.95	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	79	99.9	99.93	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	85	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	82	100	99.96	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	95	99.61	98.27	WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100	93	98.18	98.24	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	94	98.89	98.25	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

### Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	90	67	67	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	54	≥60	≥60	83	43	82.5	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥65	≥65	78	53	85.3	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥62	≥62	80	48	84.2	WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 03: Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	42.19	=100	=100	100	82.61	42.19	-

Cover page photo © WFP/Denise Colletta

People are making small amounts of money by carrying others and goods on their backs as roads are flooded and made inaccessible by the rainfall.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

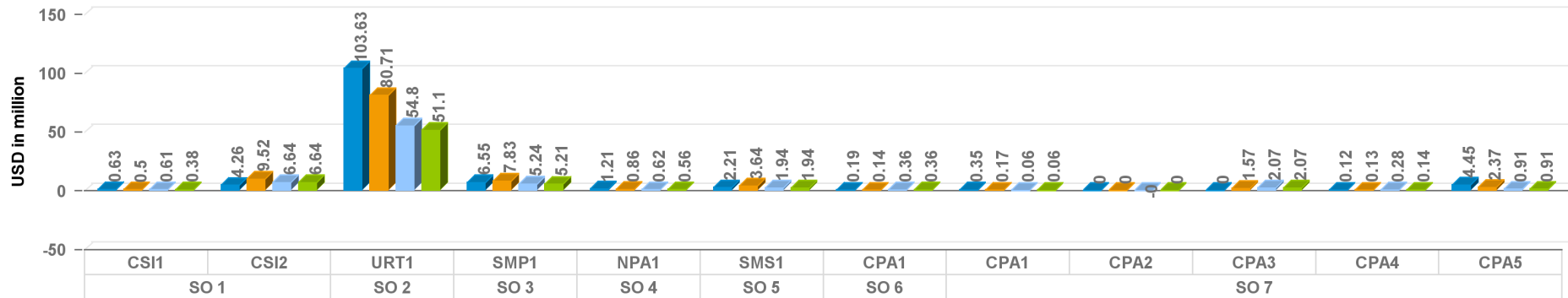
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.
SO 2	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis
SO 3	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 4	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 5	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.
SO 7	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners
CPA2	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA4	Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners
CPA5	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels
CSI2	Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme
SMS1	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis
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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	103,630,313	80,705,066	54,804,317	51,104,310
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	6,549,762	7,830,582	5,241,928	5,205,792
		Non Activity Specific			0	
	Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels	626,925	496,615	608,563	382,604
		Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	4,259,263	9,518,268	6,635,565	6,635,534
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>115,066,263</b>	<b>98,550,530</b>	<b>67,290,374</b>	<b>63,328,240</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	1,208,060	861,826	619,793	557,575
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,208,060</b>	<b>861,826</b>	<b>619,793</b>	<b>557,575</b>
3	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	2,212,826	3,643,960	1,937,189	1,937,189
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>2,212,826</b>	<b>3,643,960</b>	<b>1,937,189</b>	<b>1,937,189</b>
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	347,291	170,371	55,417	55,417
		Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.	Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	0	1,569,081	2,067,700	2,067,700
		Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners	119,412	130,083	279,421	135,637
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	4,450,759	2,374,490	909,586	909,586
	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	193,450	137,899	362,883	362,883
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>5,110,912</b>	<b>4,381,925</b>	<b>3,675,007</b>	<b>3,531,223</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,069,960	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,069,960</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>123,598,061</b>	<b>107,438,241</b>	<b>77,592,323</b>	<b>69,354,226</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,860,351</b>	<b>4,293,040</b>	<b>4,330,237</b>	<b>3,921,382</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			128,458,412	111,731,281	81,922,560	73,275,608
			8,052,419	7,093,231	-3,316,231	-3,316,231
			136,510,831	118,824,512	78,606,329	69,959,377



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

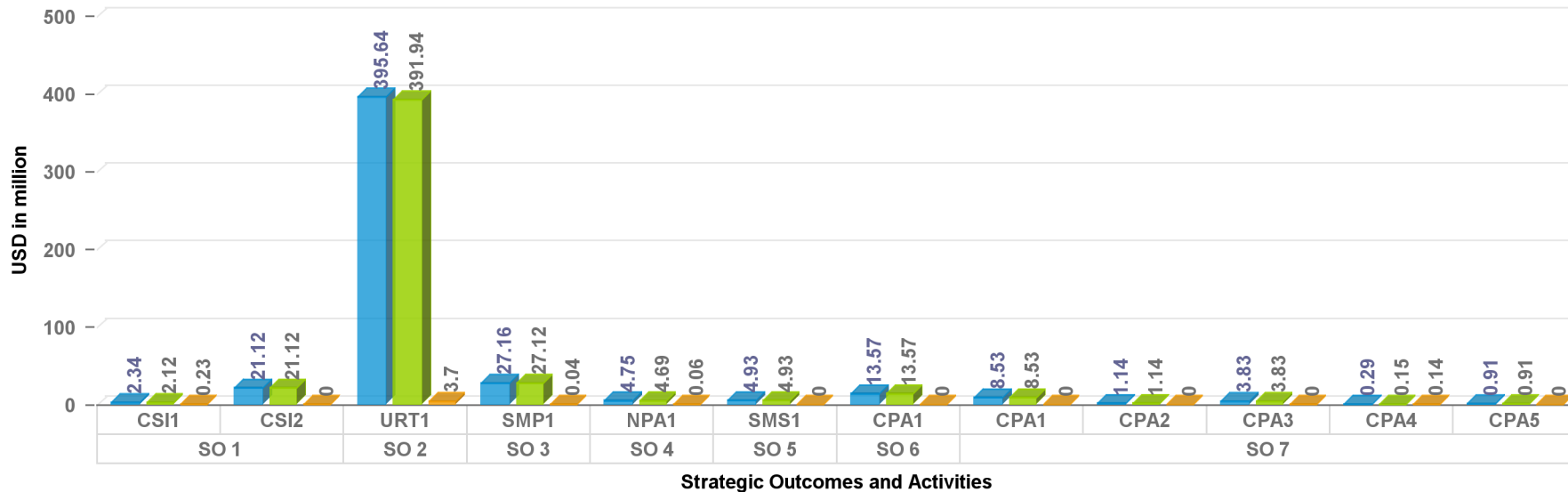


# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.
SO 2	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis
SO 3	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 4	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 5	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.
SO 7	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners
CPA2	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
CPA4	Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA5	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels
CSI2	Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme
SMS1	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Shock affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis	789,750,463	386,002,535	9,638,914	395,641,450	391,941,442	3,700,007
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year.	Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme	83,405,125	27,160,793	0	27,160,793	27,124,657	36,136
	Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock.	Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, sub-national and community levels	5,198,490	2,344,439	0	2,344,439	2,118,480	225,959
		Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government	43,719,630	21,121,388	0	21,121,388	21,121,356	31

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>922,073,708</b>	<b>436,629,156</b>	<b>9,638,914</b>	<b>446,268,070</b>	<b>442,305,935</b>	<b>3,962,134</b>
2	Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies	9,685,836	4,754,736	0	4,754,736	4,692,518	62,218
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,685,836</b>	<b>4,754,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,754,736</b>	<b>4,692,518</b>	<b>62,218</b>
3	Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021.	Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women	10,117,519	4,930,707	0	4,930,707	4,930,707	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>10,117,519</b>	<b>4,930,707</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,930,707</b>	<b>4,930,707</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis.	Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners	1,819,684	291,157	0	291,157	147,373	143,784
		Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	1,903,414	1,138,419	0	1,138,419	1,138,419	0
		Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners	6,785,059	3,827,112	0	3,827,112	3,827,112	0
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	4,450,759	909,586	0	909,586	909,586	0
		Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners	11,329,589	8,530,824	0	8,530,824	8,530,824	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise.	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	15,182,911	13,571,256	0	13,571,256	13,571,256	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>41,471,417</b>	<b>28,268,354</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,268,354</b>	<b>28,124,570</b>	<b>143,784</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,069,960	0	4,069,960	0	4,069,960
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,069,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,069,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,069,960</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>983,348,479</b>	<b>478,652,913</b>	<b>9,638,914</b>	<b>488,291,827</b>	<b>480,053,730</b>	<b>8,238,097</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>41,781,296</b>	<b>27,467,934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,467,934</b>	<b>27,059,079</b>	<b>408,855</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,025,129,775</b>	<b>506,120,847</b>	<b>9,638,914</b>	<b>515,759,761</b>	<b>507,112,809</b>	<b>8,646,952</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>66,388,586</b>	<b>28,002,791</b>		<b>28,002,791</b>	<b>28,002,791</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,091,518,361</b>	<b>534,123,638</b>	<b>9,638,914</b>	<b>543,762,553</b>	<b>535,115,600</b>	<b>8,646,952</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures