



World Food Programme

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# WFP Mozambique

## Country brief

April 2023

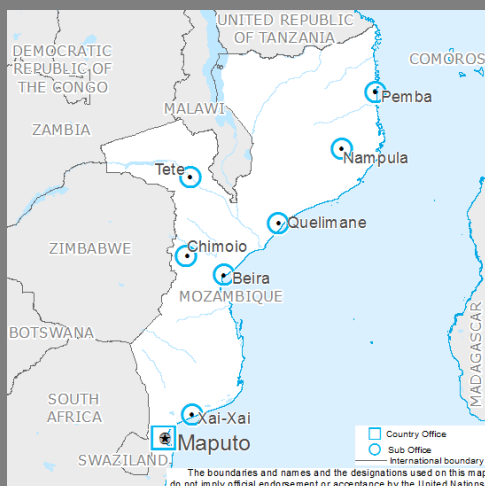


### Operational Context

Acute food insecurity has been on the rise in recent years in northern Mozambique, as conflict and recurring displacement, compounded by climatic and economic shocks, have disrupted communities' agricultural activities, livelihoods, and purchasing power. Moreover, Mozambique is classified as one of the countries in the world most affected by extreme weather events. Since 2007, eleven Tropical Cyclones have hit Mozambique, and the global climate crisis is driving more frequent and intense floods, storms, and droughts.

Significant challenges remain in achieving food and nutrition security in Mozambique. Most Mozambicans cannot afford the cost of a nutritious diet. High levels of malnutrition affect almost half the children under five years of age. Approximately 3.15 million people face crisis, or worse, levels of food insecurity, as per the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment. Of those, 690,400 are in Cabo Delgado province alone. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line.

WFP has been present in Mozambique since 1977. WFP Mozambique's [Country Strategic Plan](#) (2022-2026) is strengthening WFP's support to nationally driven sustainable solutions towards zero hunger in the country.



Population: **32 million**

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

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **43% of children between 6-59 months**

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**Photo:** Distribution of 30-day rations to communities affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in Doa district, Tete province.

**Photo credits:** © WFP/ Ana Hombre

## In Numbers



**772,701 people\***

Assisted in April 2023

**52%**



**48%**



**2,262 MT** of food distributed



**US\$ 3.2 million** in Cash-Based Transfers



**US\$ 93.5 million** Six-month (May – Oct 2023) net funding requirements



### Emergency Response

#### Tropical Cyclone Freddy & Cholera response

- **Tropical Cyclone Freddy** – In Zambezia, WFP transported more than 106 m<sup>3</sup> of mixed relief items from shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health clusters from Maputo, Xai-Xai, Caia, Nampula and Pemba to Quelimane and Mocuba. During the month of April, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to an estimate of over 150,000 beneficiaries\*\* in 3 of the 8 provinces affected by Cyclone Freddy (Niassa, Tete, and Sofala).
- **Cholera** – In Zambezia, WFP transported 80 food kits in support to 400 health staff responding to cholera in Quelimane, as well as transporting 2.3 mt of mixed nutrition items for the cholera response.
- In total, 6 flights were facilitated by WFP over the course of the month, transporting critically needed assistance and medical supplies, for both the cyclone Freddy and Cholera responses. WFP supported a total of 5 UN and NGO partners through the provision of transport and logistics services.

#### Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- Due to funding shortages and to meet rising needs, WFP has been distributing reduced rations since April 2022 and continues to do so. In February 2023, due to funding shortages, WFP was forced to temporarily suspend distributions. In the March – April distribution cycle, WFP was able to restart assistance and reached an estimate of over 665,000 beneficiaries.
- WFP began rolling out the Vulnerability Based Targeting (VBT) in one district in Cabo Delgado during the March-April distribution cycle, using the new beneficiary lists compiled using the VBT approach. This exercise will be expanded to other districts.
- WFP Mozambique has been facing severe funding shortages for emergency food assistance, nutrition programmes and UNHAS. WFP requires USD 93.5 million in total to continue supporting people across Mozambique over the next six months (May-October), with most of the additional funding needed to deliver life-saving humanitarian food assistance to conflict-affected populations in the country's north.



### Social Protection

- WFP and UNICEF have supported the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action and the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) in implementing the social protection programme to support the COVID-19 recovery phase in the provinces of Tete and Zambezia. WFP, together with INAS, is starting the implementation of the last phase of the national social protection programme in the province of Niassa.
- WFP continues to actively engage with government counterparts to strengthen national capacities and foster existing social safety nets to make them better adapted to climate hazards (Anticipatory Action) and responsive to economic, social, or natural shocks (Shock Responsive Social Protection).

\*All of the assistance figures in this report are an initial estimate and are subject to change upon final verification.

\*\*Figures for the Cyclone Freddy response are initial estimates, there is potential for overlap pending final verification.



## School Feeding

- In April, the WFP-led Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme was expanded to Meconta district in Nampula province. Trainings on food handling and hygiene were conducted in Meconta, targeting volunteer cooks and school managers from the community.
- Due to the deterioration of road conditions caused by heavy rainfall, the last round of distributions in the School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery (SFIER) in Cabo Delgado were put on hold.



## Nutrition

- In the scope of North emergency response, WFP is supporting the government in treating moderate acute malnutrition in the three North provinces, through the national Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) in 29 districts, to 262 health facilities.
- The Gender Transformative and Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project closed in April 2023. A closing ceremony took place on 22 April, and included several activities including viewing project activities, a final community fair, and the inauguration of rehabilitated water pumps.



## Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- **Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated climate risk management:** In Sofala province, WFP carried out a training of trainers on Post-Harvest Loss focused on hermetic bags and refresher Conservation Agriculture trainings to 15 participants. During the month, Village Saving and Loans kits were provided to the smallholder farmers in Caia and Maringue districts. Due to the impact of Cyclone Freddy, only 12 demonstration plots in Chemba district from 4 communities were able to produce maize.
- **Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated climate risk management:** In Tete province, 280 hermetic silos were distributed in the targeted project sites (Marara, Cahora Bassa and Changara). During the month, the project implementation and coordination committee meeting was held to discuss the workplan and achievements of year 2 implementation.
- **Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFP):** In Manica, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia provinces, WFP conducted a Farmers Organizations capacity assessment. The two major findings are: 1) WFP supported farmers organizations produced 19,650 metric tons and WFP is planning to procure a portion of this production; 2) there is a need to partner with government entities and other international organizations to strengthen farmers organizations to deliver the quality expected during the following years of the LRFP implementations.



## Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- As part of the scale-up of disaster risk finance activities in Mozambique, WFP is providing continued support to government counterparts for multi-hazard forecasting and anticipatory actions. In April 2023, the Systematic Observations and Anticipatory Facility (SOFF) initiative implemented by WFP was launched, which aims to support the government of Mozambique to produce better and more tailored climate forecasts. This is part of the global Early Warning for All initiative launched by the Secretary General at COP27.
- WFP Mozambique has finalized the anticipatory action plan for drought, which will allow WFP to receive and implement funds for anticipatory actions if a drought forecast is triggered during the 2023/2024 season. This aims to mitigate the negative impacts of droughts on people's food security and livelihoods.



## Donors

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

## Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
819.3 m	288.1 m	93.5 m

## Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Crises-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks.

**Activity 1:** Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict and disaster affected people.

## Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition.

**Strategic Outcome 2:** By 2030 all forms of malnutrition are reduced, primarily among children, women, and girls, through enhanced gender equity and improved access to and availability and uptake of healthy diets and health services.

**Activity 2:** Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and sensitive multi-sectoral interventions that address malnutrition.

## Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable.

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Vulnerable and shock-affected communities, households, women, and young people, in targeted areas, have more equitable, resilient, sustainable, and climate-smart livelihoods, through enhanced adaptive and productive capacities that enable them to meet their food and nutritional needs.

**Activity 3:** Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the climate-adaptive productive, aggregation, marketing, and decision-making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers.

## Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs.

**Strategic Outcome 4:** By 2030, national and subnational actors have strengthened their capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations.

**Activity 4:** Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and man-made disasters.

**Activity 5:** Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary schoolchildren.

## Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships.

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Humanitarian and Development actors benefit from a range of available services to help them implement their programmes and support their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective, and reliable way.

**Activity 6:** Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities, and national and international non-governmental organisations.

**Activity 7:** Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners.

**Activity 8:** Provide on-demand services (e.g., administrative and supply chain services and common platforms) to the Government and humanitarian and development partners.

## Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships.

**Strategic Outcome 6:** National and sub-national institutions and partners can implement their programmes and support affected populations in an efficient, effective, and reliable way during times of crisis.

**Activity 9:** Provide appropriate coordination planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector.

**Activity 10:** Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors.

**Activity 11:** Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors.

**Activity 12:** Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government and humanitarian Partners.