



World Food Programme

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# WFP Mozambique

## Country brief

June 2023

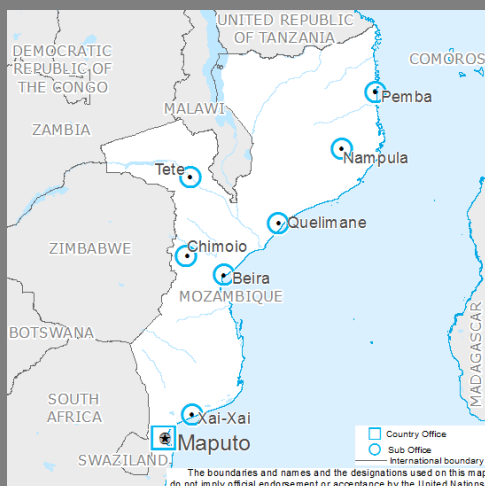


### Operational Context

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: **38% of children under 5**

## In Numbers



**554,000 people\***  
Assisted in June 2023



**2,388 MT** of food distributed



**US\$ 745,500** in Cash-Based Transfers



**US\$ 54.1 million** six-month (July – December 2023) net funding requirements



### Emergency Response

#### Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- In the bi-monthly distribution cycle of May-June, WFP reached an estimated 643,455 conflict-affected beneficiaries with reduced food rations in northern Mozambique. Due to funding shortages and to meet rising needs, WFP has been distributing reduced rations since April 2022, except during the peak of the lean season in December 2022 and January 2023. In February 2023, due to funding shortages, WFP was forced to temporarily suspend distributions.
- In Cabo Delgado, WFP has started rolling out the Vulnerability-Based Targeting (VBT) lists in four of the nine districts where the exercise was completed, prioritizing food assistance to the most vulnerable. The roll-out of the VBT lists will continue to be gradually implemented in the remaining districts, as the process requires thorough engagement with local government representatives and communities.

#### Tropical Cyclone Freddy response

- Between May and June 2023, WFP finalized the community prioritisation process in coordination with the provincial authorities for the Freddy recovery response, which aims to assist 38,000 households in Gaza, Inhambane, Zambezia, Sofala and Tete provinces.
- WFP expects to finalize the household targeting and registration process by mid-July. WFP is using community participatory approaches to ensure a fair and transparent process. Food distributions are expected to start in the last week of July.



### Social Protection

- WFP is supporting the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), the operational branch of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS), to implement the shock responsive social protection programme PASD-PE to support the COVID-19 recovery phase in the province of Niassa. In total, nearly 360,000 individuals in Niassa shall receive emergency cash support as well as messaging on financial literacy and nutrition in 2023. Currently, WFP and its partners are distributing mobile phones and verifying lists of people entitled to receive the cash transfer subsidy.
- WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support to MGCAS, INAS and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) to enhance the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection programmes. WFP also supports efforts to improve the integration of social protection programmes into the planning mechanisms of the early warning systems for drought and anticipatory action plans. This is particularly relevant as global forecasts indicate the region is going to be affected by the El Niño phenomenon.

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**Photo:** Emergency school feeding distribution in Mueda district, Cabo Delgado. ©WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

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

## Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
<b>831.3 m</b>	<b>294.5 m</b>	<b>54.1 m</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships.

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

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

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

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

### Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships.

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

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

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

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

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

## School Feeding

- In June, WFP supported approximately 103,000 beneficiaries through the complementary **WFP-led Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** programme in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado. Aiming to further strengthen capacities on coordination and financial reporting of HGSF activities, WFP provided trainings to provincial and district education services and schools on a range of different topics: financial management, community engagement, monitoring and evaluation, procurement, warehouse management, and financial reporting. The trainings reached over 300 cooks, school managers, and district service of youth and education focal points in Nampula and Tete provinces.
- Additionally, WFP supported approximately 25,700 beneficiaries under the **School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery (SFIER)** programme in Cabo Delgado. The take-home rations amounted to over 460,000 kg of food commodities redeemable by beneficiaries in the 45 selected schools in Palma and Mueda districts for the May-June cycle. As part of the gender activities, over 5,000 menstrual hygiene kits were distributed to adolescent girls.



## Nutrition

- In June, 1,205 patients were screened for tuberculosis (TB) at the **Road Wellness Centre for HIV/TB Services** in Inchope, Manica province.
- Under the **National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN)**, WFP is supporting the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 270 health facilities in 30 districts in the three northern provinces of Nampula, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado. In June, 3,789 children under 5 received Ready-to-Use-Supplementary Food (RUSF), and 13,953 pregnant and breastfeeding women received Super Cereal for MAM treatment.



## Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- In **Tete** province, through the **climate-resilient food security for smallholder farmers project**, 1,138 people (50% women) replicated the climate resilient agriculture techniques learnt through the project, enabling them to save USD 29,761. A provincial climate analysis workshop was conducted on 21 and 22 June to disseminate results of the climatological analysis of Tete province from 1981 to 2022.
- In **Sofala** province, a joint monitoring visit was conducted with cooperating partners in Chemba, Caia, and Maringue districts to assess activities under the **climate-resilient food security for smallholder farmers project**. A total of 6,353 smallholders (2,792 men and 3,561 women) replicated the climate resilient agriculture techniques, enabling them to save USD 929 in June.
- As part of the **Zero Loss Initiative** in the provinces of Zambezia, 1,684 smallholder farmers received training on post-harvest management, and 1,238 hermetic bags were distributed to facilitate the storage of grains and legumes.



## Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- In June, WFP supported the Government-led Technical Working Group for Anticipatory Action. A meeting was held to discuss priorities, roles and responsibilities for the geographical expansion of anticipatory action, and operational readiness for the upcoming El Niño phenomenon expected to result in droughts in Mozambique.



## UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- Over the course of June, WFP provided logistics and transport services to Government and humanitarian partners. In total, UNHAS transported a total of 1,009 passengers for 32 different organizations, and 3.25 MT of light humanitarian cargo. Partial cost recovery was introduced at the beginning of June.
- In the first six months of 2023, WFP has transported 7,016 passengers and 46.95 MT of light humanitarian cargo.

## Donors

Austria, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, 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.