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 strategy Plan (2022-2026) is strengthening WFP’s support to nationally driven sustainable solutions towards zero hunger in the country.

In Numbers

- **588,751 people** assisted in August 2023
- **629.5 MT** of food distributed
- **US$ 2,066,956** in Cash-Based Transfers
- **US$ 71.2 million** six-month (September 2023 – February 2024) net funding requirements

Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- In the July-August distribution cycle, WFP assisted a total of 574,000 conflict-affected beneficiaries. 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 halt food assistance.
- In Cabo Delgado, WFP has started rolling out assistance based on Vulnerability-Based Targeting (VBT) in four of the nine districts where the VBT was completed, prioritizing food assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced people (IDP) and members of host communities. As indicated in the previous report, the VBT 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

- In August, WFP started the first food distribution cycle under the second phase of the response to support recovery from the impact of the cyclone, reaching 96,455 individuals. WFP plans to provide three months of food assistance to 190,000 beneficiaries in the most affected districts of Zambézia, Sofala, Tete, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces.

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 Niassa and Nampula. In total, nearly 400,000 individuals in Niassa and 680,000 individuals in Nampula will receive cash support. In Niassa, WFP and its partners are currently finalizing the mobile money transfers in Marrupa, Cuamba and Mandimba districts. The preparations for implementation of PASD-PE in Lichinga district in Niassa, reaching over 42,600 households, and in Nampula city, reaching approximately 136,000 households are ongoing.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- In Sofala and Tete provinces, through the climate-resilient food security for smallholder farmers project, 3,79% farmers were able to practice conservation agriculture techniques, while Village Savings and Loans Groups managed to save a combined USD 31,210. In total, 7,672 households (54% female headed) were able to use climate and weather information for decision-making and planning.
- Under the Zero Loss Initiative, training on post-harvest management was delivered to smallholder farmers (SHFs) in Zambézia (district’s Alto-Molocue, Mocuba and Gurue) and Manica (Sussundenga). During the month 3,030 SHFs were trained, and 1,947 hermetic bags distributed for grain and pulse storage.

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

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Photo: Horticulture production in Ibo, Cabo Delgado. ©WFP/ Mariia Rabinina.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>831.3 m</td>
<td>311 m</td>
<td>71.2 m</td>
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</table>

**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 3:** 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 4:** 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 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 5:** 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 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.

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**School Feeding**

- WFP continues supporting the Government in the implementation of the Government-led National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), which supports over 220,000 beneficiaries across 340 schools nationwide. In August, WFP assisted the Government in the organisation of the National School Feeding Strategy consultation process for the South and Central regions.

- WFP reached over 104,000 beneficiaries through the complementary Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado. Aiming to promote good nutritional and hygiene habits for social behaviour change, WFP conducted training in school health and hygiene for 64 teachers and school directors in 32 schools in Nampula province to ultimately benefit 52,000 beneficiaries through nutrition education.

- Furthermore, to enhance student retention and enrolment in regions affected by Cyclone Freddy, WFP is planning to launch the School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery (SfIER) programme in Zambezia province through monthly distributions of take-home rations to 54 schools in the Magana da Costa and Namacurra districts, with the goal of supporting more than 20,400 beneficiaries. The programme will also include the distribution of menstrual hygiene kits. Additionally, WFP will continue its SfIER assistance in Cabo Delgado, providing support to over 14,000 beneficiaries in 11 schools in the Palma district.

**Nutrition**

- Under the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), WFP is supporting the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 314 health facilities in 33 districts in the three northern provinces of Nampula, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado. In August, 2,096 children under 5 received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food, and 1,230 pregnant and breastfeeding women received Super Cereal for MAM treatment.

- In Namuno district, Cabo Delgado, WFP continued to support the integrated health and nutrition mobile brigades and resumed the supplementary feeding programme in the July-August distribution cycle as a malnutrition prevention measure, with each household with a child under-two receiving 12 kg of Super Cereal Plus. In this first cycle, a total of 258 children were reached, while 260 children were screened, 167 received vitamin A supplementation, 125 were dewormed and 100 were vaccinated against measles.

**Disaster Risk Management/Financing**

- Considering the August climate forecast as well as past trends, five districts in the province of Gaza have now triggered an activation for the implementation of anticipatory action for drought impact mitigation. WFP and partners are supporting—technically and financially—the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD) in the implementation of the district anticipatory action plans, which entail dissemination of early warning messages, distribution of drought tolerant inputs, promotion of conservation agriculture technics, improvement of irrigation systems and anticipatory cash transfers.

- WFP supported the organization of a one-week technical workshop with representatives from the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) and the Government to conduct technical analysis and prepare for the sovereign risk insurance against drought that the Government will take in October, as well as WFPs replica policy for tropical cyclones and droughts.

**UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)**

- In August, UNHAS transported a total of 1,139 passengers for 36 different partner organizations, and 7.97 metric tons 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.