WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Mozambique
Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

In 2023, Mozambique faced a series of challenges that continued to hamper and delay progress towards achieving sustainable development and zero hunger.

Mozambique is ranked 149 out of 166 countries in terms of total progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), having completed 53 percent of the 2030 agenda as of 2023 [1].

In Mozambique, WFP aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2) and strengthen partnerships (SDG 17) while supporting national development priorities. Although major improvements have been achieved [2], SDG 2 and SDG 17 are progressing slowly and face numerous challenges, such as the ongoing conflict in the northern region, extreme weather events, volatile food prices, and unemployment, all of which contributed to severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

The conflict in the northern region, which started in 2017, has had periods of relative stability over the years but escalated towards the end of 2023 with more violence and attacks on districts previously unharmed. Three-quarters of a million individuals were still displaced as of December 2023 due to the violence [3]. Early in the year, WFP implemented vulnerability-based targeting in an effort to assist the most vulnerable households in Cabo Delgado afflicted by the conflict, regardless of their displaced or resident status. In addition to the northern crisis, Cyclone Freddy made landfall on two separate occasions in early 2023, impacting 1.2 million people [4]. The cyclone and the intense rainfall between February and March resulted in flooding, which disrupted water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Consequently, an outbreak of cholera followed, spreading across the provinces, with Zambezia most affected.

An estimated **3.1 million people were acutely food insecure at the peak of the lean season between January and March 2023,** or approximately 1 out of 10 Mozambicans, with the numbers dropping to 2.6 million during the harvest season between May and September 2023. Of these, 17 percent were residents of the Cabo Delgado region [5].

In 2023, WFP assisted 2.5 million people, a 38 percent increase from the number of people WFP supported in 2022. To serve these many people, WFP was present in 111 districts across all provinces, working in close coordination and collaboration with districts and provincial authorities.

Under SDG 2, WFP delivered emergency food and nutrition assistance, supporting communities to improve their livelihoods and adapt to future shocks. **WFP provided food assistance to over one million people affected by extreme weather and the conflict in the north** as part of the emergency response. WFP's malnutrition prevention and treatment initiatives reached 80,000 children and 30,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women. NutriSim, WFP's social behaviour community campaign that encourages people to make healthier food choices, reached additional districts in 2023. WFP's programmes improved children's nutritional intake and retention in schools by offering school lunches and take-home rations to children in emergency settings.

WFP expanded its resilience and livelihoods support initiatives shaping a more sustainable food system for smallholder farmers.

Under SDG 17, WFP collaborated with the Government to enhance its capacity to support its population. WFP organized a large-scale short message service as part of an early warning campaign in collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction and the National Operational Emergency Center in preparation for Cyclone Freddy. WFP also supported the Government's recovery efforts by delivering essential supplies, clean water, and other commodities via air and road and assisted Mozambique's Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in carrying out post-shock assessments to evaluate the cyclone's effects on the nutrition and food security of the impacted population.

WFP supported the Government-led national school feeding programme (PRONAE) and partnered with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Human Development, and the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme on nutrition initiatives in the country. WFP also supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) with post-harvest loss programmes and staff training to enhance smallholder farmers' market access and sales.

In partnership with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) and the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action (MCGAS), WFP continued to provide financial assistance to families recuperating from the adverse economic effects of COVID-19.

WFP worked with MADER, the National Meteorology Institute (INAM), SETSAN, and the National Directorate for Hydric Resources to strengthen the Government's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from disasters. WFP collaborated with government agencies to procure two African Risk Capacity (ARC) replica policies against drought and cyclones and to enhance their capabilities in pricing monitoring, food security and nutrition monitoring, employing

artificial intelligence and drones for rescue missions, and conducting damage assessments.

Furthermore, WFP provided on-demand services to humanitarian partners and the government sector to assist in their project implementation and help a broader spectrum of people in need.

WFP advocates for gender equality in all activities. Specific attention was given to pregnant and breastfeeding women, girls and children under 2, individuals living with HIV, and people with disabilities. WFP engaged women smallholder farmers in initiatives to enhance their leadership skills, financial and functional literacy, and negotiation abilities. WFP also ensured that assisted communities had two-way communication by providing them with accessible community feedback mechanisms. These resulted in a gender and marker score of 3 or 4 in all WFP programmes, indicating complete integration of gender and age considerations.

2,493,710

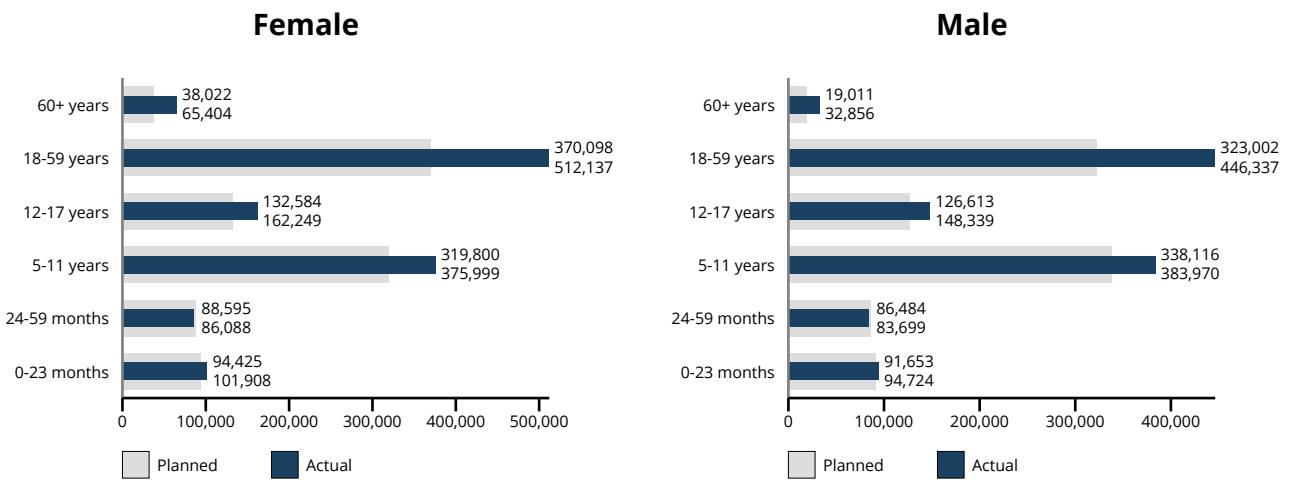
Total beneficiaries in 2023

52% **female**

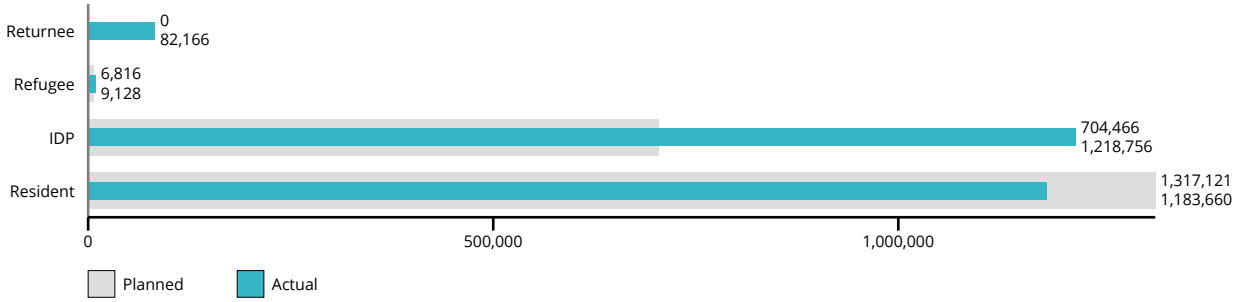
48% **male**

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 299,245 (52% Female, 48% Male)

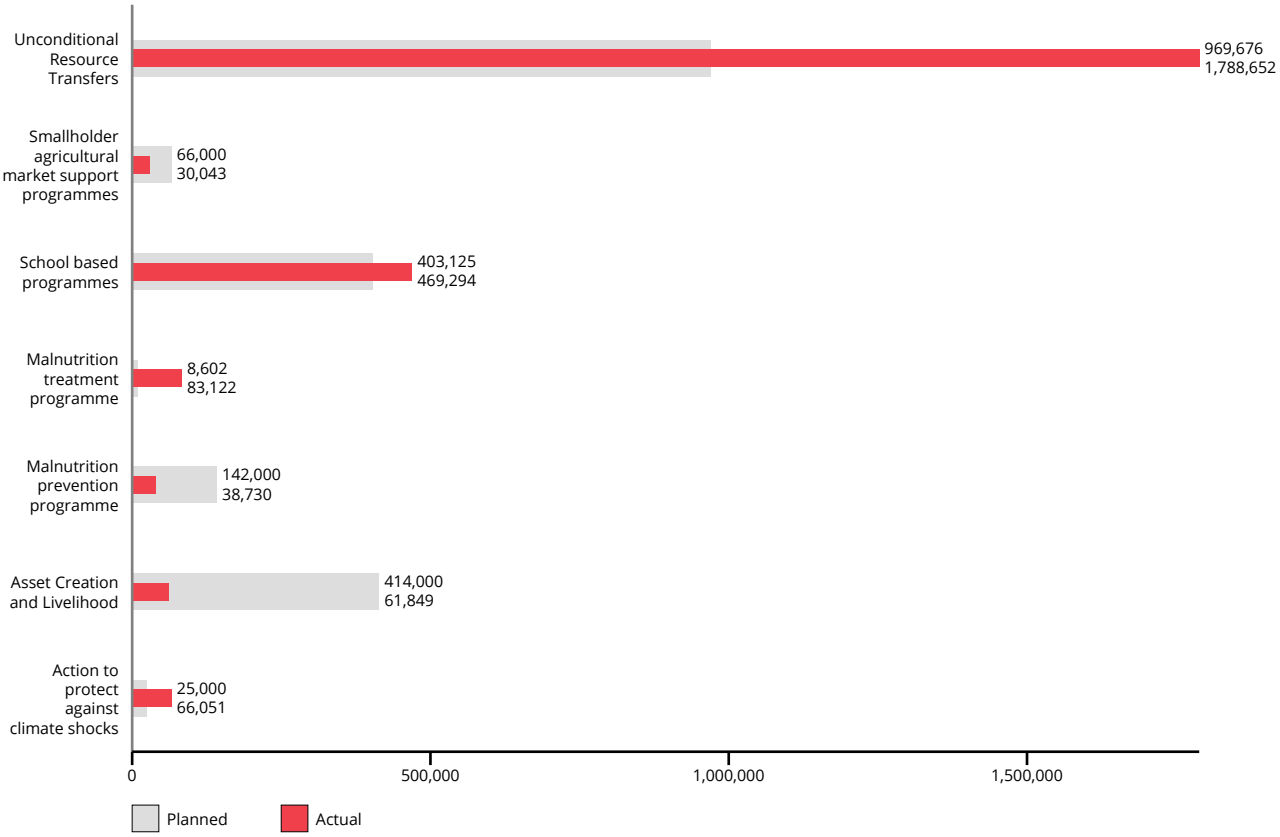
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



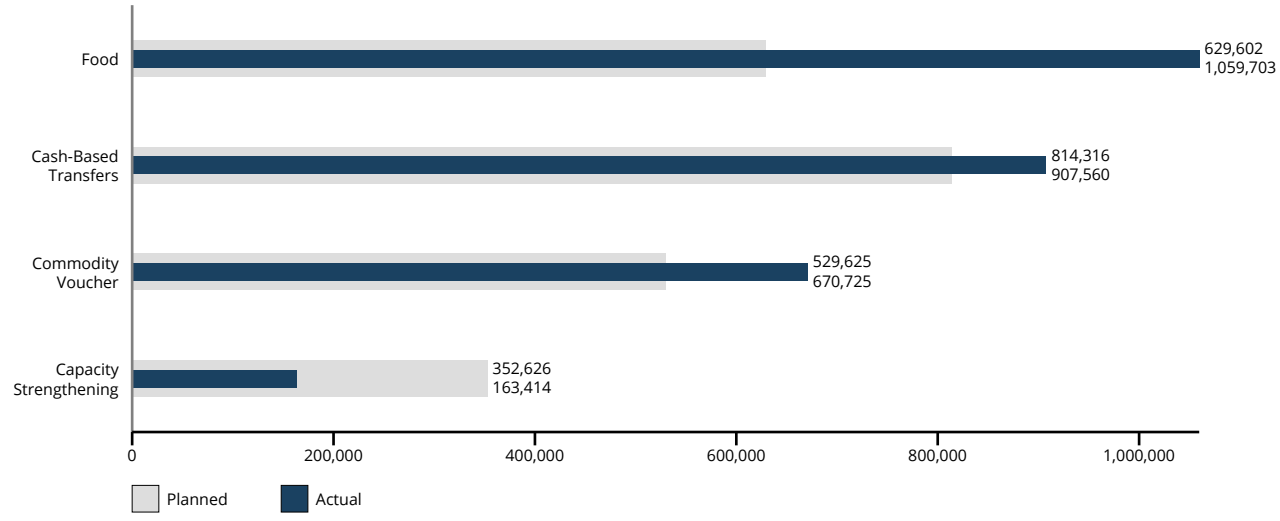
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



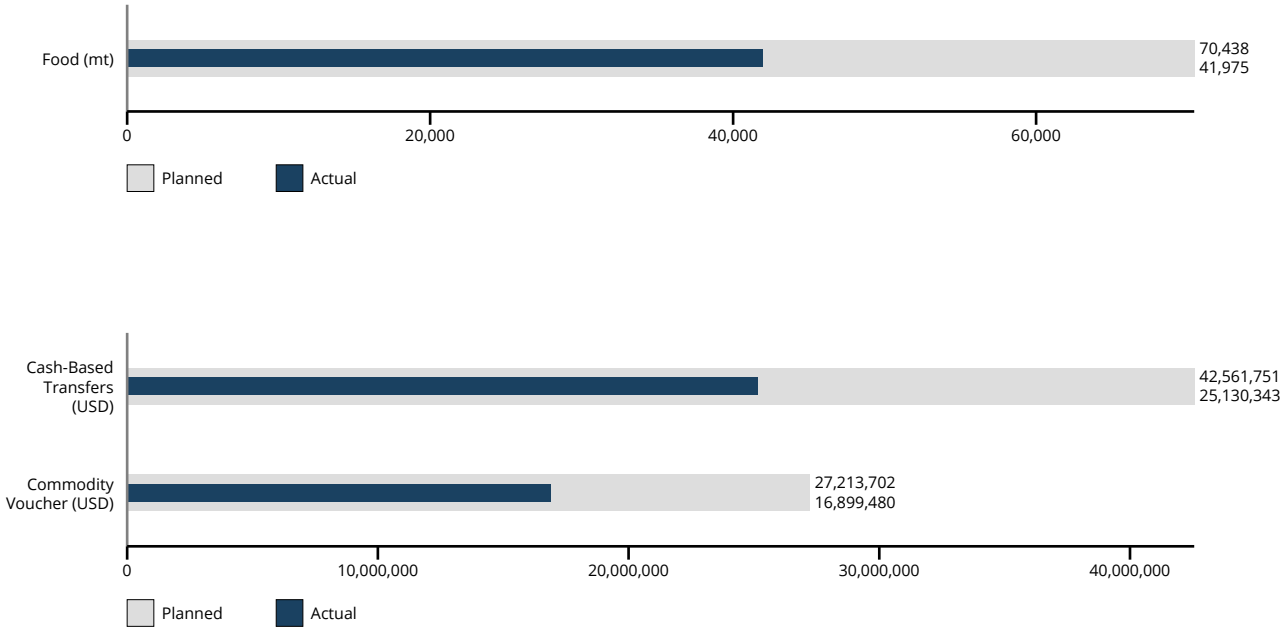
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



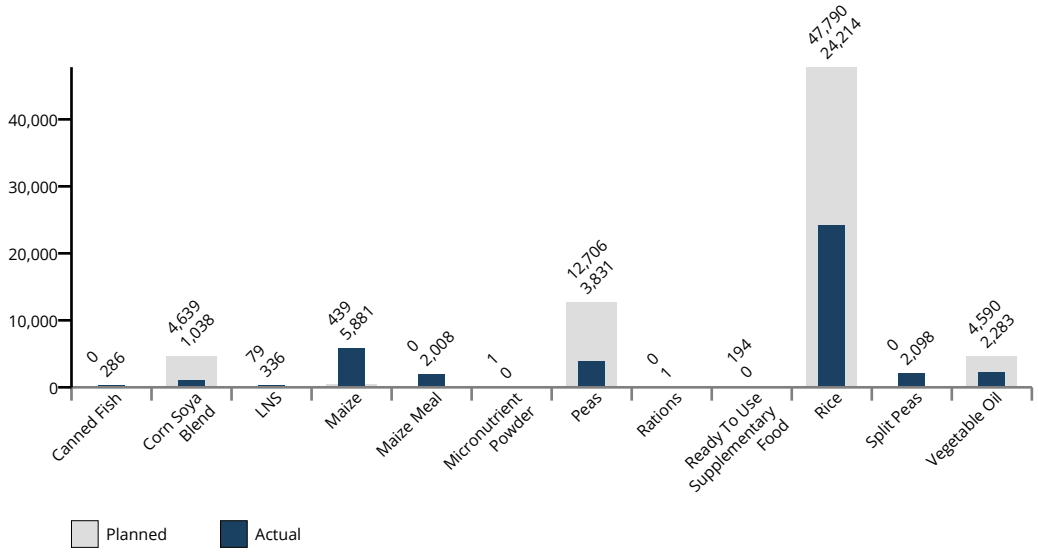
Beneficiaries by Modality



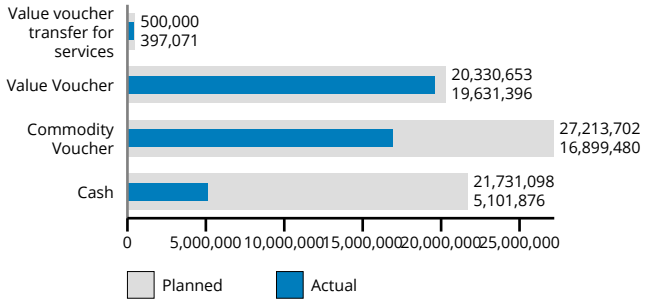
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Mozambique, a low-income country with a human development index ranking of 185 out of 191 countries [1], is among the most impoverished nations globally. With a gross national income of USD 500 per capita, it was estimated that in 2019, 74 percent of the population lived below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 purchasing power parity a day

[2], while 62 percent lived in multidimensional poverty [3].

Mozambique is the most vulnerable country globally to extreme weather events, with eleven tropical cyclones making landfall since 2007 [4]. In 2023 February, moderate Tropical Storm Freddy made landfall, followed by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, the most energetic storm in the southern hemisphere's history, in March [5]. Cyclone Freddy's double impact left 183 people dead, 700 injured and 120,000 displaced [6]. After the storm, there was a dramatic increase in cholera cases reported, affecting over 30,000 residents in many of the impacted areas and resulting in 141 deaths [7].

Further exacerbating the situation is the conflict in the northern region. The severe armed conflict in Cabo Delgado has displaced over 1 million people and killed thousands since 2017. After a period of calm in early 2023, insecurity surged again by the year's end, leading to more displacements. The conflict spread south to previously unaffected districts, affecting every district in Cabo Delgado. The death toll among civilians has risen to over 6,500 from October 2017 to June 2023 [8]. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, there are still 850,600 internally displaced persons while the number of returnees had quadrupled to 571,000 people by August 2023 [9] [10]. Needs analysis indicated high humanitarian needs in return districts, with Mocimboa da Praia classified as in a state of emergency between October 2023 and March 2024 according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [11].

Mozambique's rank of 113 out of 125 countries on the 2023 Global Hunger Index underscores its challenges in combating malnutrition, which is a major concern [12]. Malnutrition is the leading cause of death in children under the age of 5, accounting for one-third of all deaths in this age group. The IPC projects that between May 2023 and March 2024, 209,000 children under 5 will experience acute malnutrition, with 35 percent facing severe acute malnutrition [13].

Mozambique ranks second globally for total HIV cases and new infections, with AIDS being the leading cause of death and disability [14]. Women aged 15 to 24 are disproportionately affected, with a prevalence rate of 7.1 compared to 2.8 among men. Additionally, individuals with disabilities are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS risk factors.

Mozambique's economy relies heavily on natural resources like rain-fed agriculture and fishing, given that two-thirds of its population lives in rural areas [15]. However, the Land Degradation Index indicates that 19 percent of the country is experiencing active degradation [16]. Additionally, due to inadequate post-harvest management practices and the use of non-improved storage methods by smallholder farmers, Mozambique faces an estimated 30 percent post-harvest loss [17].

In 2021, Mozambique ranked 136 out of 170 countries on the Gender Inequality Index [18]. Inequitable and constraining gender norms impede women and girls from obtaining nutritious food, contributing significantly to malnutrition in the country [19]. Women face obstacles such as restricted access to land, capital, and agricultural resources; limited household buying power; and restricted allocation and distribution of food within the household.

Although the Government's current social protection systems have improved, they are not adequate to protect a population that is already impoverished from repeated shocks and continuous conflict. As such, WFP collaborates with the Government to address national priorities and combat poverty and food insecurity.

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on populations affected by crises, providing immediate food assistance before, during, and after shocks. WFP also implements activities to help them restore livelihoods and delivers nutritional support to prevent and treat malnutrition in children, pregnant, and breastfeeding women.

Strategic outcome 2 aims to reduce malnutrition in the country by 2030, as per the 2030 agenda. It focuses on children, women, and girls, incorporating a behaviour change campaign to promote gender equity and healthy eating habits. WFP supports national and local government efforts to tackle malnutrition through targeted interventions, using a multisectoral approach.

Strategic outcome 3 focuses on vulnerable communities that have faced shocks. It aims to establish sustainable food systems and help smallholder farmers achieve more equitable, resilient, and climate-smart livelihoods. The activities encompass improving market access, post-harvest handling, adopting conservation agriculture, and providing weather index insurance, among others, to enhance capabilities and meet nutritional needs more effectively.

While all strategic outcomes involve activities to enhance government capacity, the first activity under **strategic outcome 4** specifically focuses on this aspect. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP cooperates with the Government to strengthen its capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from emergencies [20], with the primary goal of enabling the Government to establish a robust social protection system autonomously in the future. The second initiative aims to retain children in schools and improve their nutritional well-being by providing on-site meals. WFP implements its school feeding programme, supports the government's national school feeding programme, and offers take-home ration meals to children living in conflict areas.

Through **strategic outcomes 5 and 6**, WFP supports the Government and other humanitarian actors by facilitating mandated and on-demand services such as procurement, supply chain, and cash transfer services, and by establishing

coordination mechanisms for the food security sector, logistics, and United Nations Humanitarian Air Services.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP rated Mozambique as one of 31 high-risk countries prioritized for additional reassurance. Some of the risks identified included limited technical knowledge of some cooperating partners which impacts program quality and delivery; lack of security at distribution points and community gatherings; and risks related to beneficiary protection, such as their vulnerability to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

As part of the risk mitigation measures, WFP submitted a fully costed assurance plan that addressed targeting, digital solutions, anti-fraud and anti-corruption regulations, supply chain management (including local purchases), beneficiary identity management, and community feedback mechanisms.

WFP conducted targeted trainings to address capacity gaps and monitored the implementation of field-level agreements, and warehouse conditions. In Cabo Delgado, WFP introduced extended field-level agreements to allow ample time for cooperating partner training. WFP also evaluated the performance of partners and ensured they had adequate resources to maintain the necessary staff.

As for the risks related to beneficiary protection such as SEA, WFP incorporated various methods of community feedback mechanisms (CFM) into its operations including a hotline called Linhea Verde 1458, suggestion boxes, and committees. WFP conducted campaigns to increase awareness about the rights of beneficiaries. WFP also provided training to its staff and partners, engaged with local authorities to enforce the policies on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and extended the CFM to include interventions related to school feeding.

WFP implemented several measures to address security concerns at the distribution sites. These included training field staff and cooperating partners on the safe and dignified distribution manual, increasing community awareness before and during distributions, collaborating with local authorities to ensure secure locations for distribution sites, and conducting random inspections of distribution points.

Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP carried out a decentralized impact evaluation of the gender transformative nutrition-sensitive (GTNS) programme. The findings showed that the communities that were specifically targeted were 62 percent more likely to attain diet diversity using the minimum diet diversity women approach compared to the control villages. However, there were only slight gains observed in the minimum acceptable diet for children under the age of 2. This can be attributed to the minimum meal frequency (MMF). Some of the factors influencing the MMF include children's inclination to skip breakfast, restricted availability of nutrient-rich foods, the time needed to prepare meals, and the complexity of nutritious meal options.

It was suggested that WFP prioritize climate change in the GTNS programme and integrate it into the country's climate-smart initiatives. Moving forward, the GTNS programme will focus on preventing and preparing for extreme weather events, such as floods, cyclones, and droughts. It will also encourage beneficiaries to adopt behaviours that tackle climate change challenges and recover from its effects. The program will conduct extensive initiatives with farmer associations to address climate change concerns.

Cyclone Freddy and Marcela

A woman's perspective on Mozambique's climate change.

© WFP/Denise Colletta
In the photo, Marcela Silvestre Julio, a 26-year-old sales representative whose house was flooded in late February.

The impact of the climate crisis is not felt equally. Women, who make up over half of Mozambique's population and are often responsible for caring for their families and communities, are disproportionately affected by the effects of extreme weather events, a fact that cyclone Freddy, which struck twice in February and March, made clear.

The resilience of the people of Mozambique, particularly its women, is repeatedly tested as they strive to rebuild their homes and communities year after year.

"I tried to stay indoors as long as I could, but the water soon rose to my knees," says Marcela, a 26-year-old sales representative from the city of Vilanculos, in the southern region of Mozambique.

When Cyclone Freddy brought the first rain in February, Marcela saw her house quickly fill with water.

"It was difficult because I had to hold my 3-year-old baby in my arms the whole time. When the water was waist deep, I decided to go out with my three children, carrying what little we could in our hands," she says.

Marcela used to live with her three children in a house built in a low-lying area of the town. Her husband works in the north of the country.

A friend took in Marcela and her children. More than a month after the cyclone's passage, flood waters were still up to the window level in her house.

Marcela received WFP food assistance for the first time in March. She had lost her job after business was reduced because of the cyclone, and she was down to her last savings. "We lost everything, and I am not working now, so the food will help us not to worry about the basics while we rebuild our house," she says.

"Women and their children are those who suffer the most from the climate crisis; year after year, they lose everything and must rebuild their lives," says Antonella D'Aprile, WFP Director in Mozambique. "When we deliver food to these women, we see their eyes lighting up with hope."

WFP has delivered food to more than 400,000 people affected by Cyclone Freddy, thanks to contributions from Norway, the European Commission, UN CERF, Canada, and the United States.

Marcela has received WFP commodity vouchers, with food procured from local retailers, helping to boost the local market in the area.

WFP also made its logistical fleet services available to transport health and hygiene products, such as cholera vaccines, water purifiers, and mosquito nets, among others, so that the Government and humanitarian partners could also reach affected communities.

In addition to women, other groups disproportionately affected by the cyclone included individuals with hearing impairments and other disabilities that hindered their access to early warning information[1].

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks

1.3 million internally displaced people and residents in host communities received **lifesaving support** from WFP.

317 health centers received **specialized nutritious meals** for the management of acute malnutrition.

Strategic outcome 1 ensures those affected by a crisis receive assistance immediately after the event through the provision of in-kind, commodity vouchers, cash and value vouchers. Programme activities in emergencies also promote the livelihoods of those affected, to lower the dependence on food assistance in the medium to long term. WFP provides specialized nutritious food to children, pregnant, breastfeeding women, and girls (PBWG) to prevent and manage acute malnutrition and integrates nutrition and health services for children, adolescents, and women, including individuals in need who are living with HIV or TB.

Since 2017, the conflict in the north has escalated, expanding its impact and displacing numerous families from their homes, disrupting their livelihoods. While 2023 witnessed the first reduction in internally displaced people (IDPs), there are still 850,600 IDPs as per the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix. Compared to June 2022, the number of returnees has quadrupled to 571,468 people in August 2023 [1]. This rapid increase in returnees to the northern districts of Mozambique has exerted significant pressure on WFP's capacity to provide food assistance to those in need. Needs analysis shows that humanitarian needs are high in return districts. Mocimboa da Praia, one of the districts with the highest number of returnees, fell into a situation of emergency between October 2023 and March 2024, as per the IPC [2]. In late 2023, sporadic attacks occurred in previously unaffected areas, resulting in further displacements and requiring emergency assistance.

WFP assisted 1.3 million individuals impacted by the conflict in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, and Zambezia, with 80 percent being IDPs and residents in host communities. Due to funding contraints, WFP continued the distribution of reduced rations from April 2022 until the end of the year. These rations comprised 39 percent of the daily kilocalorie energy requirement per individual [3]. Following the data collection exercise in 2022, WFP transitioned to vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) from March to December 2023, prioritizing assistance for the most vulnerable households. This shift supported those most in need and improved social cohesiveness between host and IDP communities. In the final cycle of the year (November-December), WFP utilized VBT lists in 7 out of the 9 districts where data collection took place: Chiube, Ibo, Meuda, Metuge, Montepuez, and Namuno.

In 2023, WFP quadrupled the number of IDPs benefiting from livelihood activities, supporting 54,000 people. These initiatives focused on asset creation, skills development through vocational training and self-employment kits, and strengthening food production while minimizing post-harvest losses. WFP provided seeds and tools for the main agricultural campaign, along with post-harvest loss management using hermetic bags, and cleaning and restoring irrigation infrastructure [4]. Before implementation, WFP conducted community consultations and sensitization sessions addressing gender equality, ensuring the inclusion and acknowledgment of women's perspectives and preferences. WFP also trained women to ensure their equal participation and engagement. WFP integrated social behavioural change dialogue clubs into livelihood activities, providing a platform for discussions on decision-making, gender equality, equal opportunities, and access to resources.

WFP collaborated with OCHA, UNHCR, and the resident coordinator's office to support the independent assessment of IDPs and the humanitarian system as part of durable solutions. The assessment was conducted by the Interagency Standing Committee and the Office of the Special Advisor on solutions for IDPs.

The combined effect of Cyclone Freddy, flooding and the resultant cholera outbreak, and the drought at the beginning of 2023 resulted in 500,000 people facing crisis levels of food insecurity early in the year. WFP provided relief assistance to 200,000 affected individuals in Zambezia, Sofala, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Nampula, and Niassa, delivering food and

cash transfers. WFP opted for cash transfers during the cyclone response based on its market assessment to reduce the risk of negative coping strategies and to support the local market and economic recovery. WFP reverted to food assistance where market conditions were unfavourable or roads were inaccessible.

WFP provided unconditional assistance to asylum seekers at the Maratane refugee camp in Nampula province, based on specific vulnerability criteria. Funding constraints made it challenging to integrate self-reliance and livelihood initiatives for refugees in 2023. WFP collaborated with UNHCR and the UNHCR-WFP Targeting Hub to improve support for refugees and promote the importance of a sustainable exit strategy.

Between May and October 2023, the acceptable food consumption score (FCS) of crisis-affected communities increased from 37 to 43 percent after Cyclone Freddy. Compared to the baseline of 44 percent, there was also a decline in achieving acceptable levels. Poor consumption has consistently remained between 12 and 15 percent for the past two years, after dropping from 18 percent in 2021.

In May 2022, the consumption-based coping strategies index, which assesses household stress during food shortages, was 13.5. It decreased to 6.1 by October - November 2022. In May 2023, recipient households scored 12.6 after Cyclone Freddy. The value reached its highest point of 14 by the end of 2023, indicating a worsened situation. Forty-five percent of households are resorting to crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies, suggesting difficulties in their long-term coping abilities. In October-November 2023, one-third of households were not employing livelihood-based coping measures, falling short of the annual target by 24 percentage points. This is the lowest number observed in recent years, indicating a decreasing trend in long-term coping mechanisms for sustaining livelihoods. The findings indicate that those receiving emergency assistance failed to demonstrate significant changes in their consumption of food. Households receiving assistance are nonetheless facing difficulties, relying more on short-term coping strategies. With limited funds leading to reduced rations that only meet 39 percent of the necessary caloric demands, recipient households have not been able to improve their adequate food consumption, even though humanitarian food assistance may have stopped further decline.

WFP provided technical support to an estimated 600 medical professionals to enhance the detection, documentation, and management of acute malnutrition. WFP, together with PRN, provided care and supplementation to 24 percent more children in comparison to 2022. In total, the programme reached 47,740 children aged 6-59 months with moderate wasting (54 percent girls) and 28,685 PBWG with undernutrition, including those living with HIV and tuberculosis. The recovery rate of the moderate malnutrition treatment programme increased from 2022 by 5 percent to 96 percent in 2023, with a minimal number of fatalities and 3 percent of defaults (cases that failed to attend follow-up treatment appointments) recorded. Furthermore, the initiative achieved an overall coverage of 66 percent of cases, surpassing the predetermined target of 50 percent.

WFP supported the national nutrition rehabilitation programme (PRN) in 33 highly affected areas in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa provinces as part of the nutrition emergency response for northern displacement. WFP provided specialized nutritious foods [5], supplies for patient registration, beneficiary cards, and equipment for diagnosing acute malnutrition to 317 health centres. WFP provided technical support to 600 medical professionals to improve the detection, documentation, and management of acute malnutrition. Together with PRN, WFP provided care and supplementation to 24 percent more children compared to 2022. The program reached 48,000 children aged 6-59 months with moderate wasting (54 percent girls) and 29,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with undernutrition, including those with HIV and tuberculosis. The recovery rate of the moderate malnutrition treatment program was 96 percent, a 5 percent increase from 2022, with a minimal number of fatalities and 3 percent defaults (cases that failed to attend follow-up appointments). The initiative achieved an overall coverage of 66 percent of cases, surpassing the target of 50 percent.

In response to Cyclone Freddy, WFP supported 247 health facilities with specialized nutritious foods [6] and equipment for diagnosing acute malnutrition and registering patient information, including beneficiary cards, through the recovery response package. The program reached 3,701 children, 82 percent more than planned, and 1,681 PBWG.

In Cabo Delgado, the blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) complemented the general food distribution program by including super cereal plus in the food baskets or value vouchers of vulnerable households with children aged 6 to 23 months for 6 months. Collaborating with local health authorities, WFP expanded integrated health and nutrition mobile brigades' coverage by 100 percent, from 14 districts in 2022 to 28 in 2023 across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. Mobile health brigades stationed at distribution locations ensured children under 5 received screening for wasting and referrals to nutrition rehabilitation services. These brigades also provided preventive health and nutrition services such as deworming, vitamin A supplementation, and immunizations.

As a result, 56,000 children received vitamin A, 36,000 received measles vaccines, 44,000 received deworming pills, and 48,000 children were screened for wasting. Additionally, 12,000 PBWG were screened for wasting, and 5,000 received iron and folic acid. WFP also provided 561 mt of super cereal plus to 43,000 children aged 6 to 23 months through BSFP. WFP programs sensitized 109,000 participants on health, hygiene, and nutrition topics.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict and disaster-affected people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: 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

5,000 individuals were engaged in the interpersonal social behavior and change campaign, **NutriSIM.**

20,000 individuals living with HIV in the Beira Corridor accessed healthcare services by visiting the **Roadside Wellness Center.**

51,000 PBWG, children, and PLHIV, tuned in to the broadcast of **16 nutrition-related radio novel episodes.**

The gender transformative nutrition-sensitive (GTNS) project, which ran from October 2019 to March 2023, addressed cross-sector social behaviour campaigns, including child marriage, sexual and reproductive health, and health-seeking behaviours. It provided training for smallholder farmers on post-harvest loss and developed gender and nutrition-sensitive household and community assets. Heavy rainfalls from Cyclone Freddy impacted the targeted district of Chemba, destroying most of the project's productive assets. After the floods destroyed the assets, beneficiaries received a final food basket. The project officially concluded, but in April, representatives from the donor and the Government visited the project site, leading to discussions and approvals for a second phase.

An endline survey conducted between May and June 2023 showed that the proportion of women reaching the minimum dietary diversity score for women (MDD-W) was higher in the intervention villages (53 percent) compared to the control villages (28 percent). However, gender inequality persists, with concerning levels of violence acceptance among women in both groups. Marginal improvements in the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) for children under 2 were observed from baseline to endpoint, with a statistically significant difference at the endpoint between the intervention and control groups. The low MAD value at the end line for intervention children is attributed to the minimum meal frequency (MMF), which was low at 30 percent. Several factors contribute to the low MAD value, including limited access to nutrient-dense foods or food insecurity, the time required to prepare meals and the complexity of nutritious meals. For the next phase of GTNS, innovative models to improve MAD values, such as a community-led micro-enterprise producing and selling nutrient-dense porridges for children under 2, will be incorporated. Project beneficiaries with small children will receive vouchers to facilitate access to these porridges.

NutriSIM, or the "Say Yes to Nutrition" initiative, is a social and behavior change communication campaign (SBCC) that includes radio listening sessions and a cooking school. It aims to encourage the sharing of household workloads among men and women. NutriSIM complemented programmes in Manica Province's Gondola district, focusing on improving the diets of smallholder farmers and their families enrolled in farmer business schools. The two-phase implementation began in January 2023, with each phase consisting of ten culinary lessons and eleven radio listening sessions targeting different audiences. In May, WFP introduced a savings group approach to increase household income, investments, and savings, aiming to enhance the capacity to purchase nutritious foods and replicate cooking school recipes at home. Phase 1 showed an average attendance rate of 97 percent for culinary lessons and 74 percent for radio listening sessions [1]. Phase 2, starting in August, had an 80 percent participation rate in culinary lessons, with radio sessions ongoing.

WFP integrated NutriSim into the Government-led COVID-19 response in three districts of Niassa province: Cuamba, Mandimba, and Marrupa, as part of its social protection program. The first phase ended in 2023; the second phase will start in 2024 in the Lichinga district. The COVID-19 response offers households a one-time cash transfer. NutriSIM aims to promote the purchase of more nutritious foods for young children and families. Monitoring data shows that 485 individuals participated in an average of 5 to 6 sessions, with a 65 percent attendance rate. Low attendance may be due to activists' mobilization capacity and lack of attendee incentives.

NutriSim's activities also align with the emergency response of activity 1, focusing on internally displaced persons and host communities in Ancuabe District, Cabo Delgado. The goal is to influence the use and consumption of nutrient-dense food produced in livelihood initiatives. WFP adjusted the content and materials for this setting. The cooking school had an average attendance rate of 81 percent for its 10 sessions.

WFP collaborated with the North Star Alliance and the Agency of Economic Development in Manica to maintain the roadside wellness centre project in the Beira corridor. This corridor, located in the central part of the country, serves as

a major transit route and is a key area for HIV transmission [2]. The project targeted populations most at risk, such as sex workers, truck drivers, adolescent girls and young women in the Gondola District, Inchope Locality, and Beira Corridor. Over 20,000 individuals accessed healthcare through this initiative. WFP also established three rotating savings groups to promote alternative and sustainable economic activities. The project empowered women by integrating 90 female sex workers into socio-economic activities, including formal and vocational training. WFP also assisted the Government in developing a research protocol for a food security and nutrition assessment among individuals living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, contributing to the global 95-95-95 HIV targets.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and USAID, is adapting the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Program (PRN) to align with new World Health Organization guidelines. WFP contributed to developing two protocols: one for designing and testing home-made recipes for treating low-risk moderate malnutrition (MAM) [3], and another for studying the effectiveness of treating low-risk MAM. These protocols can be used by the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to create cost-effective, nutritious recipes.

In Cabo Delgado, WFP and Mozambique's Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) conducted a nutrition SMART assessment, which standardizes approaches for rapid nutrition assessments during crises. To better integrate nutrition into social protection and food security programming, WFP is enhancing national capacity to conduct regular cost of the diet analyses. WFP piloted this in Maputo province and city, working with SETSAN, three regional universities, the National Institute of Statistics, and district officers. WFP piloted the project in the province and city of Maputo, focusing on assessment, analysis, program engagement design, and communication. Following this, a second exercise was carried out in Cabo Delgado, overseen by SETSAN with assistance from three local universities, the National Institute of Statistics, and district officers. Following the conclusion of a pilot study by WFP in the province and city of Maputo, WFP conducted a second exercise in Cabo Delgado under the direction of SETSAN with the assistance of three local universities, the National Institute of Statistics, and district officers. Based on the findings of the two assessments, In Maputo, an energy-only diet would cost USD 69 a month to a five-member household (USD 63 in Cabo Delgado), while a nutritious diet (meeting not only the kcal requirements but also the macro and micronutrient requirements) would cost them twice as much, USD 140 (USD 100 in Cabo Delgado). Regular analysis can provide valuable insights for programme design and SBCC content pertaining to livelihoods, food security, and nutrition.

WFP continued to assist in the conceptualization of the "Framework for Action," which will provide all relevant actors, such as the government and other UN agencies, with a common reference point for promoting and supporting livelihoods and nutrition-sensitive food security. In 2023, WFP conducted a formative assessment in five districts of Cabo Delgado to identify malnourished families eligible for social safety net programs but not enrolled. The results, expected in early 2024, will impact referral mechanisms. WFP and partners evaluated the previous food fortification strategy, endorsing an updated strategy for 2023-2027.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition specific and -sensitive multi-sectoral interventions that address malnutrition	**4 - Fully integrates gender and age**

Strategic outcome 03: 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 nutrition needs, by 2030

87,300 internally displaced people received seeds and tools for rehabilitating and improving agricultural production.

USD 3.8 million was generated for **smallholder farmers** with the assistance of the WFP.

WFP resilience strategy is based on four pillars: risk reduction, prudent risk-taking, risk reserves, and risk transfer.

Under risk reduction, WFP trained 52,500 farmers (51 percent women) in conservation agriculture, a method focused on minimum soil disturbance, permanent soil cover, crop rotation, and intercropping. This approach helps maintain arable land and restore degraded areas. Farmers also received better agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) and access to climate services information via community radio [1], government extension workers, and partners.

WFP assisted 18,355 smallholder farmers organized in cooperatives. This support led to the sale of 4,800 mt of food commodities to WFP, private buyers, and schools, generating USD 3.8 million in income for 2,631 smallholder farmers (40 percent women).

WFP trained 49,000 farmers on the reduction of post-harvest loss in agricultural commodities. Training included individual family or farm sessions, group sessions, and community-level demonstrations with government and community leaders. Additionally, WFP provided nearly 45,000 hermetic bags to farmers and 280 hermetic silos to farmer organizations [2]. This support prevented 1,850 mt of crop losses (valued at USD 439,000), enabling farmers to access safe, nutritious food throughout the year and generate surplus for sale during periods of higher prices. A December 2023 survey showed that post-harvest loss at the storage stage amounted to 4 percent, a positive deviation of 23 percentage points from the targeted goal for 2023. WFP also supported the Government in increasing hermetic technology marketing, resulting in the sale of 3.2 million hermetic equipment nationwide [3].

WFP initiated the Kufungula Muae project in 7 [4] provinces, engaging 13,000 participants. Of these, 60 percent were women, and 93 percent were young individuals aged 18 to 35 [5]. The program prioritized establishing or improving income-generating opportunities for youth in agricultural value chains while strengthening food systems. WFP's market system approach, including post-harvest loss management training, good agricultural practices, and providing assets and tools, aimed to create jobs for young people and bolster private sector involvement [6].

Through the Beyond Cotton initiative, WFP collaborated with 227 smallholder farmers, of which 46 percent were women, to promote the practice of intercropping. Consequently, by implementing the intercropping technique, which entails cultivating two or more crops in the same field, either simultaneously or in succession, farmers were able to expand their production area to 342 hectares, equivalent to 1.5 hectares per farmer.. WFP also assisted farmers in transporting their cotton to buyers when farmers reported increased challenges with transport. The farmers harvested 61 mt of cotton and food crops, earning MZN 2.4 million (USD 38,000) in sales.

WFP connected smallholder farmers to markets through the Farm2Go mobile application (app). In 2023, 1,880 farmers (58 percent women) registered as members, and 46 became trainers [7]. Using the app, farmers sold 35,000 kgs of agricultural produce worth MZN 690,000 (USD 11,000). Women farmers contributed 33 percent of these sales. Additionally, 141 stakeholders, including farmers, retailers, cooperating partners, and staff from WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, received training in app usage at the district level.

Compared to 2022, risk reduction participants in Manica, Zambezia, and Nampula provinces reported a decline in adequate food consumption from 83 to 66 percent. This decline may be due to the transfer of agricultural market support activities to new participants in 2023, coinciding with the introduction of new projects [8]. Although the follow-up score was below the anticipated target for an acceptable food consumption score (FSC), 31 percent of households fell into the borderline FCS group, while only 3 percent were categorized as having poor food consumption.

The second pillar focuses on prudent risk-taking. WFP trained 10,500 smallholder farmers in Tete and Sofala on the participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA) approach, method that enables farmers to make informed decisions based on locally specific weather and climate information and participatory decision-making tools. Additionally, 12 government representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Institute of Meteorology, and the National Institute of Disaster Management and Risk Reduction, and 57 provincial and district intermediaries in Tete province received training [9]. The initiative also installed 18 rain gauge stations [10] and trained 60 observers who received support tools such as boots and raincoats.

Under the third pillar, risk reserves, WFP established 280 village savings and loan groups (VSLGs) in Tete. These groups conducted financial transactions totalling MZN 325,000 (USD 5,000) in social funds, MZN 2.8 million (USD 44,000) in accrued interest on loans, and MZN 7 million (USD 110,000) in savings. WFP established an additional 135 VSLGs in Sofala [11]. During the cyclone season, VSLG savings served as readily accessible emergency funds at the household and community levels to meet immediate needs. WFP interventions found that the savings enabled farmers to diversify their income sources by starting small businesses [12].

Under the last pillar, risk transfer, WFP collaborated with Hollard and Blue Marble to provide agricultural weather index insurance to 5,000 households in Tete and Sofala. This insurance is standalone and conditional on practicing conservation agriculture. After three years of testing, it was found that farmers struggled to understand the need for insurance when offered alone, perceiving it as intangible. They were also confused about premium payments and savings. Additionally, the distribution scheme was insufficient. To address these issues, with funding from Korea and Norway, WFP is implementing a seed bundling insurance model in Sofala in 2023/24 to assess its effectiveness.

In addition to the four pillars, WFP implemented an early recovery and livelihood initiative for internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. WFP trained 87,000 IDPs (17,000 households) in post-harvest loss management and provided inputs such as seeds and tools for improving agricultural production. New and existing savings groups received training in financial literacy, governance structures, regulations, and operations to practice savings. Coastal communities dependent on fisheries received fishing kits, boat repairs, and training.

The asset creation project "Improving Drainage System" in Pemba involved 660 households in the construction of a 1.2-km-long drainage system, including the establishment of water retention areas [13] aimed at mitigating disaster and extreme climatic event risks. Participating households received monetary compensation for their labour to help fulfill their food and nutritional requirements.

WFP established a rapid rural transformation (RRT) solar-powered hub in Cabo Delgado to implement the triple nexus approach, emphasizing resilience-building. The hub provides crucial services to disadvantaged communities sustainably. Installed in the district of Mecufi in mid-2023 after consulting with the district government and local community, the RRT hub began supplying electricity to the local school in late 2023. This enabled teachers to use equipment such as computers, iPads, and printers to enhance children's educational achievements. WFP and partners initiated various activities in the RRT's digital classroom, including e-learning sessions and cultural events, to engage and educate children during school breaks. Additionally, seven kiosks have been built near the RRT hub for income-generating activities, including a bakery, a hair salon, two stores, a restaurant, an egg incubator, and a mobile phone charging centre. Furthermore, in November 2023, in preparation for the main agricultural season in the Mecufi district, the RRT provided training, seeds, and tools to small-holder farmers to increase the agricultural output and productivity of 500 households (2,500 people).

Participants in all four pillars in the provinces of Sofala and Tete reported a 14 percent increase in acceptable food consumption compared to 2022, reaching 52 percent. This figure exceeds the annual target by 2 percentage points. The improvement is attributed to the increased involvement of smallholder farmers, leading to wider adoption of conservation agricultural methods and better resource utilization. As a result, farmers accessed higher-quality food, and small markets were promoted. During Cyclone Freddy, only 7 percent of individuals in the affected region resorted to emergency coping strategies, well below the 22 percent target. This indicates an overall improvement in coping mechanism utilization, even in the face of extreme weather events causing food shortages.

WFP prioritized women's involvement in all intervention aspects across the four pillars. For example, women served as lead farmers in certain projects, and training was delivered in the local language to ensure comprehension, considering lower literacy levels among women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: By 2030 national and subnational actors have strengthened capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations

207,000 individuals are now protected from cyclones and drought through **sovereign risk insurance** procured by the **Government of Mozambique.**

143,000 individuals participating in the **Government's COVID-19 response** received cash-based transfers.

450,000 students received nutritious **school meals.**

Disaster risk financing and management

In August 2023, the first anticipatory action procedures for drought were triggered. In response, the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) initiated government-led anticipatory action protocols in five districts of Gaza province. WFP activated corresponding anticipatory action plans in these districts. In November, two additional districts in the provinces of Tete and Sofala experienced drought triggers. Following approved plans, WFP disseminated customized early warning messages to 270,000 beneficiaries via community radios, providing information on the forecasted drought's impact and recommendations for mitigation practices.

WFP and FAO collaborated to provide 520 farmers with drought-tolerant seeds for the 2023-2024 harvest period. Additionally, WFP supported INGD with financial and technical assistance to implement government-led anticipatory activities such as creating agricultural assets, infrastructure for water catchments, and nutrition awareness campaigns.

WFP expanded its assistance to the Government by creating multi-hazard anticipatory action plans. WFP provided technical support to the National Meteorology Institute and the National Directorate for Hydric Resources to enhance monitoring and forecasting of floods and cyclones, and to design triggers and thresholds for anticipatory actions. WFP conducted training sessions on anticipatory action design in four provinces [1] for government and partner staff. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the University of Eduardo Mondlane to conduct quantitative and qualitative research in Nampula and Cabo Delgado to assess the feasibility of implementing anticipatory actions in conflict settings.

In 2023, the Mozambican government procured sovereign risk insurance against drought risk for the first time through the African Risk Capacity (ARC). At the Government's request, WFP purchased two ARC replica policies to protect 207,000 people against drought and tropical cyclones. These policies, totaling USD 5.7 million, are effective for the 2023/24 rainy season. Throughout the process, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government in developing operational plans, selecting risk transfer parameters, and integrating sovereign risk insurance into the country's disaster risk management framework. Sovereign insurance like ARC and ARC Replica enables faster, more cost-effective, and more predictable responses to climate and disaster shocks, and improves coordination between WFP and the Government.

Social protection

Since 2020, WFP has supported the Government's COVID-19 post-emergency direct social support programme response [2]. In 2023, WFP supported the Government to conduct mobile transfers instead of cash-in-hand. Zambezia households were provided with two mobile money transfers, each amounting to MZN 4,500 (equivalent to a total of USD 142), to offer financial assistance throughout their ongoing recovery from the consequences of COVID-19. WFP extended its operations to Niassa, where the Government first allocated MZN 3,000 (USD 47) to households. The WFP then provided an additional transfer of MZN 6,000 (USD 95) to ensure that households in Niassa received the same amount as those in Zambezia. Despite aiming for 375,000 people overall, WFP reached 805 in Zambezia and 144,000 in Niassa, falling short of its target. Administrative delays during the election season and protracted ministerial decision-making caused these delays. Additionally, due to restricted mobile network coverage in some locations, an alternative distribution method (cash distributed in person through Government systems) had to be arranged [3].

Data shows that food security has improved for participating families in Zambezia and Niassa districts. In October 2021, 30 percent of Zambezian families reported adequate food consumption. By May 2023, this percentage had increased to 55 percent. In Niassa, implementation began in 2023, with 41 percent of families reporting adequate food consumption

at the beginning of the second quarter. By the end of the year, this figure had risen to 77 percent.

In Zambezia, the consumption-based coping strategy index declined from 12 (baseline in 2022) to 9.9. In Niassa, families reported a drop from 7.4 to 3.1. According to the economic capacity to meet essential needs indicator, scores increased from 24 percent in May 2023 to 61 percent in November 2023. Niassa households reported an improvement in their ability to pay for all basic needs, including food and non-food items.

WFP enhanced coordination between disaster management (INGD) and social protection actors (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action and INAS) within the adaptive social protection working group, where WFP is the coordinator. WFP integrated social protection into the planning processes of early warning systems and anticipatory action plans. WFP also assisted the Government in improving beneficiary data management, system operability, urban preparedness, community feedback mechanisms, digital payments, and financial inclusion.

Food security and nutrition monitoring

In February 2023, WFP coordinated a workshop led by the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) where 80 members of the Mozambique vulnerability analysis committee received training on food security and nutrition (FSN) data collection and analysis methodologies. In May, WFP provided technical and financial support to SETSAN to conduct an FSN assessment to understand the effects of Cyclone Freddy, floods, and drought conditions in the first quarter of 2023. Between July and August, WFP and SETSAN conducted an additional food security assessment in Cabo Delgado province to estimate crop harvest deficits and the consequent negative impact on FSN due to the protracted conflict. Further initiatives to enhance SETSAN's capabilities included a training program for 208 enumerators. These efforts resulted in timelier and more precise assessments and Integrated Food Security Phased Classification (IPC) analysis for 2023, enabling SETSAN to proactively generate evidence regarding the nutritional status and food security of the Mozambican population.

To enhance the country's drone-operating capacity for search and rescue and damage assessment during cyclones and floods, WFP trained government agency employees in drone piloting and image processing. The training covered risk assessment for erosion and flooding to improve disaster preparedness. INGD technicians assessed erosion risk in Nacala city, using high-resolution imagery to identify the most severely affected areas and recommend preventive and mitigating measures.

In addition to providing INGD with software licenses and drone equipment, WFP trained four members of their geographic information system team on using artificial intelligence and drone imagery to rapidly assess building and logistic infrastructure (roads, bridges) damage after a major disaster.

WFP and FAO piloted a crowdsourcing price data collection mechanism to assist the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development in strengthening nationwide price monitoring. This reduces the expense of frequent price data collection, crucial for understanding how inflation affects purchasing power, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

Activity 5 involves supporting the Government to develop and operate a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children. WFP provided school meals in Mozambique through three approaches. Firstly, WFP supported the Government to provide on-site meals in 340 primary schools nationwide as part of the Government's National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). Secondly, WFP implemented complementary home-grown school feeding programs (HGSF) in 141 schools in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado. Thirdly, WFP led school feeding programmes in emergency and recovery settings (SFiE/R), initially in Cabo Delgado and later expanded to areas in Zambezia affected by Cyclone Freddy, reaching an additional 54 educational institutions and 20,000 individuals (48 percent girls). This expansion extended the SFiE/R program to 99 schools, providing students affected by climate shocks or violence in the north with dry baskets. WFP supplied school meals to 580 schools using a combination of modalities. However, despite the combined efforts of WFP and other partners, less than 10 percent of primary schools in Mozambique were reached.

In 2023, 392,000 students received school meals through on-site meals and take-home rations [4], exceeding the goal by 3 percent. WFP's SFiER/R program reached 99 percent of the annual targeted students. The program, executed in Palma and Mueda, Cabo Delgado province, recorded a 42 percent enrollment rate compared to 33 percent in 2022, with girls achieving a 45 percent enrollment rate, higher than boys [5]. The attendance rate was 93 percent, surpassing the minimum acceptable school attendance rate of 80 percent and indicating a 2 percent improvement over the previous year. This suggests that school feeding is a successful strategy for increasing educational access and keeping children in school in regions where enrollment is the determining factor for take-home rations. For on-site meals, a law reform [6] implemented in 2018 in the education system was enforced in 2023, resulting in a reduction of the number of grades covered by primary schools from 7 to 6. As a consequence, there was a transfer of students to other institutions and a 2 percent decrease in enrollment compared to 2022.

As a means of transferring knowledge to the Government in the future, WFP has been testing the implementation of various activities that combine the gender component, school gardens, and training for smallholder farmers, as well as providing nutrition education. These activities are being carried out as part of WFP's HGSF programme in Tete,

Nampula, Zambezia, and Cabo Delgado. These included establishing 219 school gardens, training and including school suppliers, and introducing a nutrition education component. These efforts aimed to increase awareness of good hygiene and nutrition habits among 84,000 students and community members. An evaluation of nutrition education for caregivers was conducted in Tete in 2023. Results showed that 93 percent of participants replicated the recipes demonstrated during cooking sessions at home, and 90 percent improved their intake of vegetables and fruits within their households.

As part of gender integration, WFP trained 248 government and school staff members, established 410 dialogue clubs, held 2,549 dialogue club sessions, and organized 452 community meetings. WFP also distributed menstrual hygiene kits to 1,114 adolescent girls. Additionally, WFP conducted a gender assessment and knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey on project participants in Tete, involving focused group discussions with caregivers and interviews with teachers and students. Findings indicate that 92 percent of girls no longer miss school due to their menstrual cycle, possibly due to the provision of menstrual hygiene kits by WFP; 84 percent of participants were aware of gender-based violence, and 53 percent of students had excellent knowledge of gender equality. Reports also indicate a reduction in child marriages and early pregnancies, which often lead to students, especially girls, dropping out of school.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters	**3 - Fully integrates gender**
Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary schoolchildren	**4 - Fully integrates gender and age**

Strategic outcome 05: 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 throughout the year

6,170 m3 of **relief items** were managed and stored by WFP.

340,000 calls were placed to **Linha Verde** 1458.

WFP provided logistics services to 7 UN agencies, 4 international non-governmental organizations, and 2 government bodies on a full-cost recovery basis using a time-bound service level agreement (SLA). This strategy was crucial for operations, ensuring partners had swift access to WFP services. The SLAs enabled partners to access storage, primary and secondary transport, and coordination assistance for their development activities.

WFP stored and managed 6,170 m^3 of relief items, including tents, face masks, hygiene products, blankets, foldable chairs, and water buckets. WFP also transported 4,850 mt for other humanitarian and development actors, meeting 99 percent of service requests within the agreed-upon timeline. WFP supported operations of neighbouring nations by simplifying customs clearance, port operations, and trans-shipment, moving 19,275 mt of fertilizers to Malawi and 8,461 mt of mixed commodities to Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Additionally, WFP supported the global commodity management facility by storing and managing 32,146 mt of rice, maize, and pulses.

*Inter-agency E***mergency** *R***esponse** *H***otline Linha Verde,** *1458*

The toll-free inter-agency emergency response hotline, Linha Verde 1458, achieved 87 percent of its required funding. Due to budget constraints, its operational hours were reduced from seven days a week to Monday to Saturday, 07:00 to 20:00, totalling a reduction of 27 hours per week. This decision was guided by call trends and discussions with stakeholders.

Linha Verde 1458 was integrated into WFP's vulnerability-based targeting process in Cabo Delgado to address exclusion errors, a major concern of affected communities. The hotline operators use a simplified and automated mechanism to respond immediately to callers reporting exclusion, delivering a household vulnerability score and referring cases for verification and inclusion. Out of 2,198 callers who completed the vulnerability-based targeting questionnaire, 1,905 qualified for assistance and were referred to WFP for verification.

In collaboration with INGD/CENOE, the hotline coordinated a mass short messages service (SMS) early warning campaign ahead of Cyclone Freddy. The campaign reached 37,000 people in high-risk regions on February 2, including Sofia, Zambezia, Manica, Inhambane, Tete, and Gaza, all of whom were previous users of Linha Verde 1458. For the second wave of Cyclone Freddy, the hotline sent an SMS in March to 23,000 individuals in at-risk areas: Nampula, Niassa, Zambezia, Tete, Manica, and Sofala. Following Cyclone Freddy, the hotline sent 6,000 SMS to affected district populations. A message was formulated with the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network emphasizing that humanitarian aid is free, advising individuals to refuse any requests for payment, favors, or sexual acts in exchange for assistance, and to instead call 1458. Some beneficiaries called back requesting additional information as a result of the SMS campaign.

WFP collected monthly data and prepared reports on the hotline's performance. Humanitarian actors received ad hoc data analysis based on their specific requests. WFP supplied district-level overviews of misconduct reports, primarily targeting local leaders and focusing on abuses of power. This analysis provided input into discussions among government stakeholders regarding necessary actions, commitments, and measures to rectify patterns and prevent future incidents.

Linha Verde 1458 received 340,000 queries in 2023, with 32,000 classified as humanitarian cases. Due to its no-cost nature, the call-to-case ratio was below 10 percent. While there are recurring issues such as incorrect numbers dialled or children playing, many calls were tests of the line's functionality without reporting concerns. The hotline had a 96 percent feedback rate, with 93 percent resolved on the first attempt. 72 percent of cases originated from Mozambique's northern region, reflecting the ongoing conflict response, while Cyclone Freddy accounted for 27 percent. Reported incidents included 55 percent requests for information, mainly on food assistance distribution times; 13 percent complaints, mostly regarding exclusion from assistance; 1 percent requests for assistance; and 10 percent

positive feedback.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities, and national and international NGOs	N/A
Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	N/A
Provide on-demand services (e.g. administrative and supply chain services and common platforms) to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Strategic outcome 06: National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis

96 national partners and **29 government and public sector personnel** took part in the capacity strengthening activities.

70 mt of humanitarian cargo and **13,000** passengers were transported to **13** destinations via the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Services.**

Logistics

WFP supported the logistics sector coordination and information-sharing platforms in Maputo, Pemba, and Quelimane. The Quelimane platform was established to address coordination gaps, avoid duplication of efforts, and optimize resource use for humanitarian response activities following Cyclone Freddy in Zambezia [1]. WFP facilitated 13 coordination meetings and oversaw the storage and transportation of 4,850 mt of relief items via common services to address common gaps in storage capacity. This included air transportation of 133 m^3 of relief items from Maputo to Quelimane. Additionally, WFP deployed a logistics specialist to support the Ministry of Health in Niassa in responding to the cholera outbreak [2].

Food security cluster

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization led the food security cluster (FSC) in Mozambique. The cluster coordinated with stakeholders at national and provincial levels in 29 virtual meetings in 2023 along with monthly national meetings and bi-monthly coordination meetings in Cabo Delgado. Following the initial landfall of Cyclone Freddy, in-person coordination meetings were held in Gaza (Xai-Xai), while five meetings were organized in Zambezia (Quelimane) after the second landfall. These meetings involved 12 organizations providing assistance related to food security.

The FSC collaborated with partners to develop a contingency plan, continuously mapping partner locations and stocks, coordinating the agricultural campaign for Cabo Delgado with 30 partners, and compiling and submitting partners' responses to OCHA and the global FSC. Additionally, it provided pre-deployment assistance for the multisectoral team in Sofala before Cyclone Freddy's second arrival.

The FSC organized the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023 workshop, where 14 FSC organizations discussed the approach and coverage of the 2024 HRP. The financial plan identified a need for USD 166 million to support livelihoods and provide food assistance to 934,000 individuals in the three northern provinces (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa) in 2024. This is a portion of the 1 million individuals identified as in need in the region.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

Insecurity and poor road conditions, especially during the rainy season, limit humanitarian access in northern Mozambique. UNHAS services are crucial for reaching vulnerable populations, including those in remote and inaccessible areas not served by commercial operators.

In 2023, UNHAS operated weekly flights to 7 destinations, transporting 13,404 passengers and 70 mt of humanitarian cargo. These flights included 7 regular and 6 ad hoc destinations. Additionally, UNHAS completed 12 medical evacuations and assisted 63 humanitarian organizations, comprising 25 percent UN, 10 percent donor diplomats, and 65 percent non-governmental organizations.

UNHAS played a crucial role in addressing the cholera outbreak in Quilimani and Lichinga by facilitating the transportation of humanitarian personnel and essential resources, including medicine and shelter. Additionally, UNHAS organized assessment flights in Maputo to support flood response efforts in collaboration with INGD.

UNHAS participated in various initiatives, including the foreign object debris campaign led by the Pemba Airport director and the Children's Flight Day Campaign coordinated by the Governor of Pemba, Airport Director, and Safari Air. Additionally, UNHAS is engaging in discussions with Mozambique's civil aviation authority and local authorities to facilitate future cooperation in establishing and managing additional airstrips.

Despite logistical challenges, UNHAS has a 100 percent response rate for emergency flights. In 2023, UNHAS achieved a user satisfaction rate of 99 percent.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for food security sector	N/A
Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	N/A
Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	N/A
Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Mozambique has experienced significant economic growth over the past 20 years, but not all social groups have benefited equally. Women still encounter major obstacles, including limited access to land, finance, and agricultural inputs. Unfair gender norms restrict women's and girls' access to healthcare and education, while gender-based violence (GBV) remains common, encompassing physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence, with inter-partner violence (IPV) being prevalent. Additionally, the armed conflict in the north and extreme weather events, especially cyclones, further impact women and girls, who often resort to coping mechanisms such as survival sex and child marriage. Child marriage rates remain high, with a 2022 UNICEF study revealing 4.4 million child brides in Mozambique, 36 percent of whom were married before age 15. The current prevalence of child marriage among girls is 53 percent [1]. Many of these marriages result in early pregnancies, affecting girls' ability to attend school due to their new roles as mothers and wives. Additionally, a 2023 National Survey on the Impact of HIV and AIDS in Mozambique reports an HIV prevalence rate of 13 percent among adults (15 years of age and older), with higher rates among women (15 percent) than men (9 percent). [2].

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) and headline gender budget for the Mozambique country strategic plan (2022-2026) serve as the framework for the country's efforts to promote gender equality. The GAP establishes key initiatives and opportunities for gender mainstreaming and transformative measures across focus areas. WFP achieved a gender marker score of 3, demonstrating complete integration of gender in its interventions. This integration is based on contextual gender analysis and focuses on meeting the specific requirements of women and girls.

WFP contracted Rede HOPEM, a local NGO that developed the dialogue club curriculum with Equimundo [3]. Rede HOPEM conducted the initial training of trainers (ToT) with 4 WFP staff and 18 cooperating partners (CPs). Following the ToT, CPs established 159 gender dialogue clubs (GDC) in 6 provinces, commencing sessions in the fourth quarter of 2023. The GDC strategy aims to engage both men and women in discussions about current social norms affecting family and women's well-being. Weekly discussions covered issues such as sharing domestic work, decision-making, and gender-based violence, aiming to change norms. This first cohort of dialogue clubs will graduate in 2024. WFP will conduct post-surveys to measure the initiative's impact.

Building on successful gender-transformative initiatives in Tete Province's school feeding program, WFP expanded the methodology to Nampula and Cabo Delgado. The interpersonal strategy included a ten-session curriculum for GDCs, adapted for students from Grade 4, and facilitated by WFP-trained school gender focal points. The GDCs discussed prevailing perceptions of gender roles and expectations. WFP trained 51 community leaders and school councils, and 197 school-based gender focal points. Additionally, WFP established **410 dialogue clubs and conducted 2,549 sessions reaching 13,000 children in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado**. Local leaders also conducted 452 community gender sessions. As part of the initiative, WFP provided 4,887 menstrual hygiene kits to adolescent girls.

WFP's gender-sensitive conflict analysis desk review and the integrated context analysis and risk assessment (I-CARA) revealed that prolonged conflict and ongoing displacement have reduced assistance for families in need, increasing risks for women, girls, and children who are resorting to negative coping methods due to heightened household stress. WFP collaborated with partners in the field of GBV for service referrals and awareness-raising events. WFP and CPs advocated for women to represent their households in the food assistance program and receive distribution cards with their photos for verification and registration, closing the identification documentation gap. During I-CARA consultations in December, **women reported increased influence in the household**, with men more available to help with day-to-day responsibilities like farming as a result.

WFP also collaborated with organizations focusing on GBV to integrate GBV survivors into eligible assistance programs and ensure access to services like psychological support and legal aid. This effort was driven by the heightened risks of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse in situations of limited emergency response funding. WFP partnered with UNHCR, CUAMM, Helpcode, UNFPA, and other regional collaborators.

WFP participated in campaigns promoting gender equality. As part of the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, WFP conducted an event attended by 150 participants and streamed live, encompassing a roundtable discussion and a question and answer session. WFP also collaborated with CPs and government officials to organize radio spots, debates, marches, and community sensitization campaigns. Additionally, WFP distributed four information postcards over the 16 days, addressing themes such as "What is GBV?" "Services for GBV Survivors," "WFP Support for Employees Affected by or Experienced with Domestic Violence," and "Men as Allies against GBV."

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

In 2023, Mozambique's population remained exposed to protection risks due to ongoing violence in the north and Cyclone Freddy. Protection monitoring surveys indicated a trend in Cabo Delgado where displaced families were returning to their places of origin. The dire situation in displacement locations with reduced assistance and ongoing tensions with host populations hampered access to education, healthcare, and water, and influenced these returns. Internally displaced people (IDPs) also reported difficulty in securing livelihood activities due to depleted or at-risk agricultural land, sometimes forcibly claimed by host populations after IDPs had worked on it. Reports indicated that food and other goods were stolen from families receiving assistance, with scarce resources often divided among multiple households.

A study published by the Centre for Public Integrity indicated that 54 percent of the displaced individuals were women, while 46 percent were men [1]. Women and girls, facing high needs, were particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The study highlighted a noticeable increase in this group resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as engaging in sex labour, to provide for their families.

WFP increased community engagement to reduce the risk of exacerbating social tensions and initiated vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) to assist households most affected by food insecurity, regardless of their status. During the VBT process in the northern region, 775 cases were recorded at the community level using helpdesks and suggestion boxes, 37 percent of the inquiries were for assistance, 8 percent were related to technical concerns, and 50 percent were complaints, mainly about being excluded from assistance. **WFP created a CFM tool that facilitated an immediate assessment of the vulnerability level of a family that reported exclusion from emergency assistance via the hotline.** The tool facilitated initial case resolution and helped to manage expectations regarding the possibility of accessing assistance following on-site verification.

WFP led the implementation of the toll-free inter-agency hotline, Linha Verde 1458. The hotline received 25,301 queries related to food security and social protection initiatives. Of the messages, 70 percent were inquiries for information, 18 percent were negative feedback, and 10 percent were positive comments or requests for assistance [2].

WFP trained all CPs on protection, AAP, gender, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) during the initiation of new activities. WFP collaborated with the CPs to create and educate community committees and establish various CFM methods such as helpdesks and suggestion boxes at distribution sites, enhancing accessibility for all community members. During the interventions, 59 percent of program participants demonstrated awareness of WFP programmes, encompassing information on targeting, entitlement, and duration.

Due to communication barriers related to disability and gender norms, WFP developed accessible tools for sharing information on targeting methods, obtaining prior informed consent for registration, and collecting biometric data from affected populations. As part of the emergency response, WFP collaborated with organizations focusing on disability inclusion to enhance support access for people with disabilities. In July 2023, WFP established an entry point strategy for implementation in 2024 as part of WFP's regional disability inclusion roadmap pilot.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse remained a priority for WFP, especially due to heightened risks associated with negative coping mechanisms and SEA in contexts of high needs and reduced funding. Apart from engaging with the Government on PSEA, WFP served as the co-chair of the national PSEA network and has been the acting PSEA coordinator since June 2023. In this inter-agency role, WFP collaborated with IOM, UNHCR, Doctors with Africa CUAMM, Helpcode, UNFPA, and other local partners to identify vulnerable victims of GBV facing challenges in accessing entitled assistance, protection services, and justice. Services such as psychosocial assistance and justice were provided by the partners to address the increased risks related to GBV and SEA.

WFP also collaborated with the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction's (INGD) safeguarding division on conflict and cyclone responses. In May 2023, the INGD consultative council validated and introduced a code of conduct for humanitarian actors, with support from WFP and the PSEA network, to include explicit clauses and commitments to PSEA and transparent, participatory targeting according to needs. The code of conduct contains

pledges to prevent SEA and other abuses of power. WFP improved the capacity building of INGD's safeguarding focal points, shared best practices, facilitated the establishment of government coordinated CFMs, and collaborated on workshops to prevent abuses of power in emergency responses. The workshops, conducted by WFP, the PSEA Coordinator, IOM, INGD, and the provincial and district Attorney General's offices, focused on government stakeholders such as local leaders [5]. Local prosecutors and Attorney Generals introduced legislation addressing the many types of irregularities found in the humanitarian response. To ensure that parties recognized the criteria by which UN and NGO actors are assessed, protection actors of the UN concluded by presenting UN policies.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Mozambique is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, ranking first on the Global Climate Risk Index in 2019 [1]. Extreme weather events, such as cyclones and floods, largely affect central and coastal areas, and widespread droughts that continuously affect crops. These events undermine food security, contribute to land degradation and soil erosion, and exacerbate social tensions.

WFP continues to address the most vulnerable people's immediate needs while also promoting longer-term sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition. **WFP contributed to reduced deforestation and more stable water flows** through asset creation activities and **promoted healthier ecosystems** by implementing organic farming practices. Additionally, WFP rehabilitated drainage systems, improved waste management, and added conservation agriculture to people's livelihoods [2].

WFP used the environmental and social safeguards framework (ESSF) tools to predict and mitigate environmental and social safeguard (ESS) risks. During a drainage system rehabilitation intervention, WFP used the ESS monitoring process to identify a social risktensions between host communities and internally displaced people (IDPs)attributable to the proportion of beneficiaries who engaged in the project (80 percent IDPs and 20 percent host families). This discovery led to discontent and sabotage against the project. WFP then incorporated measures to ensure equitable project participation using vulnerability criteria into the environmental and social risk management plan (ESMP), which resulted in favourable community responses.

In 2023, WFP signed 52 memoranda of understanding, with no screenings conducted. Out of the 45 field-level agreements (FLAs) signed, 8 were screened. Half of the FLAs were categorized as medium risk (category B), this resulting in the development of the respective ESMPs, the rest were designated as low risk (category C).

WFP aims to increase the proportion of screened interventions annually and to ensure the corporate system includes information regarding target setting and interventions screened by 2024. To this end in 2023, WFP invested in developing full-time national capability and will provide more training sessions in 2024 to enable partners and staff to evaluate projects before implementation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP initiated the implementation of its environmental management system (EMS) in Mozambique in September 2023. WFP conducted the environmental site assessment in phases. Initial assessments were conducted at Maputo and Pemba offices in the last quarter of 2023, with additional sites scheduled for 2024. The main findings from the assessments in Maputo and Pemba were regarding energy, water, and waste management.

One of the findings was that air conditioning consumes 80 percent of the energy used in WFP offices and contributes to air pollution by using refrigerants that cause global warming (R410A) and ozone layer depletion (R22). As part of its **sustainable procurement initiatives**, WFP is procuring energy-efficient air conditioners with non-ozone-depleting refrigerants (R32) for the Tete area office. Future proposals will include environmental aspects in the technical specifications of these appliances.

As for **energy,** although a 42kWp grid-connected solar system and green mobility have been operational in the Maputo office since 2022, some of the lamps in use are fluorescent rather than LED, which increases energy usage. WFP will improve its facilities by incorporating sustainable features in 2024.

Waste management poses a significant challenge in Mozambique, affecting all aspects of WFP's operations. A long-term agreement with a local company involves waste collection, sorting, and transportation to recycling partners. However, most suboffice waste ends up in local landfills. To address this, WFP is implementing waste separation at the

source by phasing out individual bins and introducing differentiated bins in each office, composting organic waste, and properly disposing of hazardous waste such as vehicle tires and used oils through recycling.

Regarding **water management**, the assessment identifies opportunities to reduce water consumption through water-efficient fixtures, such as dual-flush toilets, metering systems, self-closing faucets, and faucet aerators. Tests will also determine if the wastewater treatment effluent can be used for irrigation in the WFP'compound garden area.

The locations that were assessed (Maputo and Pemba) have already received **EMS awareness-raising training**. WFP will continue implementing the environmental action plan in 2024.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specaialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In Mozambique, WFP is not only addressing immediate needs but also laying the foundation for the long-term nutritional health and resilience of the population. WFP integrated nutrition into all strategic outcomes.

Programme Integration

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP provided food assistance and cash transfers to over 1 million people. For six months, the food baskets and/or vouchers of the most vulnerable households with children aged 6-23 months included super cereal plus [1]. WFP also provided preventative care and treatment for moderate malnutrition to 100,000 children, while sensitizing 109,001 participants on nutrition, hygiene, and health-related topics.

Through **strategic outcome 2**, WFP supported the Government in food fortification and encouraged fortified food consumption via social behaviour change campaigns (SBCC). WFP ensured food assistance initiatives scaled up access to and consumption of fortified foods among vulnerable populations, and provided technical support for reviewing food fortification strategies, annual plans, and decrees. WFP reached 5,000 people through NutriSIM's interpersonal SBCC activities, including a cooking school and radio listening sessions, encouraging healthier dietary practices among smallholder farmers, recipients of social protection, internally displaced people, and host communities.

Under **strategic outcome 3,** WFP provided smallholder farmers with hermetic bags to preserve their foods. WFP also piloted a programme that introduced artisanal food processing techniques and nutrition education which are critical in reducing food loss and waste in communities. The communities incorporated methods of drying and preservation of food and installed efficient storage systems.

As part of **strategic outcome 4**, government-led anticipatory action plans facilitated the creation and modification of nutrition-sensitive initiatives, such as community nutrition training and the promotion of highly nutritious crops. Additionally, beneficiaries of the PASD-PE COVID-19 [2] cash entitlements for social protection participated in radio listening sessions and cooking demonstrations.

WFP school-based programme under **strategic outcome 4** provided daily nutritious meals to 400,000 children based on a diversified menu with essential vitamins and nutrients. The schools procured dried food items (rice, beans, maize meal, oil, and salt) from local retailers, and fresh vegetables from smallholder farmers. WFP also utilized pre-existing school facilities to implement a nutrition education component in participating schools of its homegrown school feeding program, reaching 84,380 students (50 percent girls) and school communities. WFP aimed to increase knowledge and awareness of the significance of good hygiene and nutritional practices through theatre performances and cooking demonstrations.

Under **strategic outcome 5**, WFP collaborated with humanitarian and development actors to establish logistical and administrative structures, enabling prompt distribution of nutritious foods and cash to those in need. **Strategic outcome 6** similarly ensured that national partners and institutions received logistical and transport support during crises, facilitating the distribution of life-saving nutritional assistance to communities.

System Integration

WFP collaborated with the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) of Mozambique to conduct regular cost of the diet analyses in Maputo and Cabo Delgado. These analyses aimed to determine the average monthly cost of an energy-based diet for a household of five members. Results showed that a 5-person household in Maputo would spend USD 69 per month for an energy-only diet (USD 63 in Cabo Delgado), while a balanced diet meeting kcal, macro, and micronutrient requirements would cost USD 140 (USD 100 in Cabo Delgado). These analyses provided valuable insights into program design and SBCC content on livelihoods, food security, and nutrition.

WFP supported SETSAN in developing a nationwide information system for collecting, storing, and analyzing food security and nutrition (FSN) data. In November 2023, a brief gathering united various stakeholders and institutions involved in the FSN agenda to establish a shared vision and a roadmap for the establishment of the National Information System for Food Security and Nutrition.

WFP integrated 3,245 smallholder farmers as suppliers of fresh food items to schools, strengthening local food systems by facilitating market access.

People Integration

WFP provided financial and technical support for a one-week workshop conducted by SETSAN in February 2023 to enhance the national capacity for conducting vulnerability assessments for FSN. Eighty officials from central and provincial government entities [3] were trained on aligning the indicators to be utilized per the integrated phase classification guidelines and providing clarity on the methodologies to be employed to achieve improved standardization. The workshop aimed to conclude the protocol for the 2023 FSN post-shock assessment and revitalize the National Committee of Evaluation and Analysis of Vulnerability.

WFP trained 214 teachers and government staff at the district and provincial levels to conduct cooking demonstrations and theatre performances in schools. WFP also trained 51 teachers in school garden planting.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP secured USD 93.1 million from various donors and partners, representing 39 percent of the total funding needed for the year. This increased overall financing for the country's strategic plan (2022-2026) to 40 percent. Compared to 2022, there was a reduction of USD 39.4 million in contributions received. This reduction marked a return to traditional funding levels experienced before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine.

WFP continued to advocate for flexible, multi-year funding to enhance its capacity for prioritization, planning, and optimization of its response efforts. In 2023, multi-year commitments accounted for 9 percent of confirmed contributions, showing a slight increase as compared to 2022. However, the global funding landscape increasingly favoured earmarked contributions. Locally-negotiated contributions also aligned with donors' interests. Increased geographic and modality earmarking from some donors presented a challenge and made it difficult for WFP to adapt to Mozambique's challenging environment, characterized by conflict, insecurity, and natural disasters.

As major crises unfolded globally, attention shifted from the humanitarian emergency in Mozambique. To address the impact of reduced humanitarian funding and focus on long-term development, WFP intensified efforts to secure funds for resilience and nexus programmes, particularly climate resilience and home-grown school feeding. This aligns with the WFP's strategy for northern Mozambique, focusing on addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition while reducing the need for emergency assistance through long-term resilience programs. Additionally, WFP engaged in creative partnerships with the private sector to enhance food systems and promote youth employment through market-oriented, integrated approaches along agricultural value chains.

Host government engagement

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development co-implemented the Green Climate Fund project. This project focused on enhancing climate adaptation and food security in vulnerable communities through an integrated risk management approach.

In 2020, WFP and the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU). This MoU enables WFP to support the implementation of the Government's direct social support programme - post emergency response. WFP revises the plan annually, which includes capacity-building activities and cash-based transfers. The work plan, developed in collaboration with the Government, covers beneficiary data management and protection, urban preparedness, community feedback mechanisms, digital payments, financial inclusion, and inter-institutional coordination between social protection and disaster management actors.

Innovative finance partnerships

WFP enhanced interinstitutional coordination between social protection and disaster management actors by training and providing technical assistance to personnel from national and governmental partners.

In 2023, the Dominican Republic, WFP, and officials from the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD), Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) engaged in a south-south triangular cooperation exchange. During the mission, government officials provided information on disaster risk management, anticipatory actions, and shock-responsive social protection. Several aspects for developing Mozambique's shock-responsive social protection system were acknowledged. These include interoperability between the Government's social protection management information systems (MIS) e-INAS and the MIS of INGD (developed with WFP), the need for data sharing agreements, and improvements in beneficiary selection criteria to include additional vulnerability criteria, such as vulnerability to climate shocks. Interinstitutional coordination between INGD and INAS will help integrate anticipatory actions into shock-responsive social protection, activating social protection systems based on climate forecasts and triggers to help vulnerable households reduce the adverse effects of shocks.

Market-based disaster risk financing solutions were assessed, and sovereign insurance, also called macro-level insurance policies, was purchased by the Government of Mozambique and WFP in 2023 as part of the African risk capacity (ARC) and ARC Replica programme. Furthermore, in 2023, WFP Mozambique received approval for a contribution from the systematic observations finance facility, an innovative climate finance mechanism designed to enhance the nation's capacity for climate observation and forecasting.

WFP engaged in an additional south-to-south collaboration with China in 2023 with the intent of mitigating post-harvest losses.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP collaborated with 30 NGOs (22 national). WFP supported consortia partnerships, comprising an international non-governmental organization (INGO) with either a national NGO (NNGO) or two NNGOs. Such collaboration allowed the partners to jointly submit proposals and fostered a collaborative atmosphere. WFP invested in building the capacity of cooperating partners, providing equipment such as laptops, satellite phones, and motorcycles for use during and after the partnership.

WFP managed all requests for proposals through the UN partner portal, in line with the corporate mandate. A total of 15 organizations underwent the due diligence process, which involved UN Partner Portal vetting. Of these, 12 NGOs were successful (6 NNGOs and 6 INGOs) and were then revalidated for inclusion on the cooperating partner roster.

There were 36 new partnerships with NNGOs in 2023, down from 62 in 2022. This decrease is partly due to the WFP's focus on negotiating multi-year and/or long-term agreements whenever possible. These agreements help establish long-lasting partnerships that are periodically assessed, reducing the need for new proposals and achieve efficiency.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP and UNICEF provided regular updates on the nutrition emergency response and requirements at the nutrition partners forum and the UN-donor network of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) program in Mozambique. The two agencies also collaborated to organize a national Ministry of Health meeting focused on nutrition-specific initiatives, which was attended by 65 participants, including provincial health authorities, various government sectors, and partners. WFP, in collaboration with UNAIDS, continued to co-chair the monthly UN HIV-humanitarian working group meetings. UNAIDS facilitated collaboration between WFP, the Ministry of Health, and Mozambique's national multisectoral coordination entity for HIV. WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and USAID, participated in the technical advisory committee responsible for updating the national nutrition rehabilitation program to adhere to the latest criteria established by the World Health Organization. WFP also helped create two protocols in this area.

WFP provided unconditional assistance to asylum seekers in the Maratane refugee camp in Nampula province. To address challenges in supporting livelihood and self-reliance programs for refugees, WFP developed strategies and plans in partnership with UNHCR. These efforts were supported by the UNHCR-WFP targeting hub, while also advocating for the importance of a sustainable exit strategy.

WFP collaborated with FAO to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in enhancing nationwide price monitoring. The agencies tested a new method of collecting price data using crowdsourcing approaches. This project aims to reduce the costs of regularly collecting food pricing information, crucial for understanding the impact of inflation on purchasing power, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

Financial Overview

Since the start of the current country strategic plan (CSP) for 2022-2026, WFP has secured USD 247.4 million. This includes USD 123.5 million carried over from the previous CSP and multiyear allocations of USD 16.2 million, with USD 7.9 million allocated for 2023. The funds received amounted to 104 percent of the needs-based plan, down from 172 percent in 2022.

In 2023, WFP secured USD 93.1 million from multiple donors and partners. Despite ample resources from mobilization efforts and carryover balances, expenses remained low due to delayed expenditure actualization and late submission of claims and financial reports for government-led projects. Additionally, some initiatives scheduled for 2023 with the local government were postponed to 2024, coinciding with the expiration of multiyear contributions and associated obligations.

In February, a funding shortage depleted the budget for in-kind food assistance. To alleviate potential concerns regarding inter-community tensions, WFP postponed cash-based assistance. Simultaneously, WFP intensified efforts to verify and register individuals so that food assistance could be prioritized for those with the most urgent needs following the budget disruption.

WFP also faced operational challenges at the beginning of the year due to delayed confirmation of expected contributions from major donors. Advance financing, when permitted by donor agreements, helped expedite the availability of contributions. In 2023, advanced financing with collateral accounted for USD 9.3 million of contributions while USD 11.9 million were received without collateral. This approach not only prevented potential critical gaps but also avoided budget disruptions during cyclones and the rainy season.

Funding allocations varied significantly across outcomes. Strategic outcome 1 received 77 percent of the required funds, prompting WFP to continue distributing reduced rations. By meeting 39 percent of nutritional requirements, WFP assisted more people than planned. While not ideal, this approach was the only viable option to prevent disruptions and ensure food assistance for an increasing number of individuals in need, including those affected by unprecedented events such as Cyclone Freddy and the cholera outbreak in 2023. Strategic outcome 2 allocated 82 percent of the required funds to nutrition activities, enabling WFP to carry out the NutriSIM social behaviour change campaign across various initiatives. Strategic outcome 3, which supports smallholder farmers, received funding equivalent to 85 percent of its planned requirements. Strategic outcome 4 met 126 percent of its requirements, allowing WFP to continue its technical assistance to the Government in food security monitoring, disaster risk management, and social protection. Moreover, the additional funds from strategic outcome 4 allowed WFP to continue operating its homegrown school feeding programme, broaden its coverage of school feeding during emergencies, and maintain its assistance to the Government's National School Feeding Programme. Despite receiving only 13 percent of its requirements, the activities of strategic outcome 5 ensured the continuous operation of Linha verde (the humanitarian hotline) by funding more than 50 percent of it. They also provided logistical support when necessary. Strategic outcome six secured 70 percent of its financial needs.

Additionally, WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility improved supply chain efficiency and value for money by facilitating local purchases of commodities at favourable market prices, reducing procurement lead times, and accelerating delivery.

Eleven countries contributed to WFP, with the European Commission, the United States, and Germany being the largest contributors. Private donors also contributed over USD 2.5 million in 2023 through locally negotiated contributions.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	122,093,150	122,150,696	112,928,142	86,434,320
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	46	0
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks	122,093,150	122,150,696	112,928,095	86,434,320
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	122,093,150	122,150,696	112,825,802	86,434,320
Non-activity specific	0	0	102,293	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	6,504,675	1,670,349	6,397,556	2,336,010
SO02: 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	6,504,675	1,670,349	6,397,556	2,336,010
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition	6,504,675	1,670,349	6,397,556	2,336,010

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	18,426,835	14,581,817	21,535,079	10,833,685
SO03: 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 nutrition needs, by 2030	18,426,835	14,581,817	21,535,079	10,833,685
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers	18,426,835	14,581,817	21,501,171	10,833,685
Non-activity specific	0	0	33,907	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	47,734,899	48,444,169	68,836,327	24,717,366
SO04: By 2030 national and subnational actors have strengthened capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations	47,734,899	48,444,169	68,836,327	24,717,366
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters	22,673,212	17,043,220	23,838,051	6,911,427
Activity 05: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children	25,061,687	31,400,949	44,998,275	17,805,938

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	18,016,112	6,736,776	16,097,755	11,029,764
SO05: 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 throughout the year	3,231,992	907,401	1,639,538	767,377
Activity 06: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs	1,038,351	0	25,616	25,616
Activity 07: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	877,995	0	0	0
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	1,315,646	907,401	1,613,921	741,761
SO06: National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	14,784,120	5,829,375	14,458,216	10,262,386
Activity 09: Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector	214,679	430,821	600,366	303,655
Activity 10: Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	891,620	237,000	713,945	461,734
Activity 11: Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	488,351	0	0	0

Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	13,189,469	5,161,554	13,143,905	9,496,996
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,107,191	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	212,775,673	193,583,809	227,902,052	135,351,147
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	10,138,739	12,085,415	13,527,959	8,694,621
Total Direct Costs	222,914,413	205,669,225	241,430,011	144,045,769
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	14,269,347	13,305,836	5,945,515	5,945,515
Grand Total	237,183,760	218,975,061	247,375,526	149,991,284

Data Notes

Overview

[1] https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings

[2] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MALN.ZS?locations=MZ (These improvements include the decrease in the prevalence of obesity (BMI > 30), which has decreased by 20 percentage points since the early 2000s, and wasting in children under 5, which has decreased from 7 percent to 4 percent in 9 years).

[3] https://dtm.iom.int/mozambique

[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-floods-and-tropical-cyclone-freddy-dref-operational-update-mdrmz020

[5] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156717/?iso3=MOZ

Overview data: To help more individuals impacted by extreme weather and violence, WFP decreased the ration size by two-thirds per person, offering 39 percent of the required nutrition. The primary objective of Mozambique's strategic outcome 1 (emergencies), which bears the greatest burden of food assistance, was to address the immediate nutritional requirements of affected populations with unconditional support rather than asset creation. Due to limited funds, WFP concentrated on treating malnutrition rather than prevention. Cyclone Freddy, an unexpected emergency that hit the nation twice, led to a change in the country's focus towards helping the most vulnerable citizens and worsened the displacement of many people.

Operational context

[1] https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/international-programs/data/population-vulnerability/mozambique.html#:~:text=Mozambique%20has%20a%20low%20Human,for%20women%20(Figure%203).

[2] https://pip.worldbank.org/country-profiles/MOZ

[3] https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/hdp-document/2023mpireportenpdf.pdf

[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-climate-risk-index-2021

[5] https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-64978492

[6] https://www.wfpusa.org/articles/worst-climate-disasters-of-2023-and-their-effects-on-global-hunger/

[7] https://www.unicef.org/documents/mozambique-humanitarian-situation-report-no-6-june-2023

[8] https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/mozambique/

[9] https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-districts-profile-northern-and-central-mozambique?close=true

[10] According to the IOM DTM report from April, the majority of returnees were women (55 percent) and men (45 percent). The population consisted mainly of adults aged 18 - 59 (47 percent), followed by children aged 6 - 17 (26 percent), the elderly aged 60 and above (11 percent), and children under 5 (16 percent).

[11] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156717/?iso3=MOZ.

[12] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/human-development-report-20212022-uncertain-times-unsettled-lives-shaping-our-future-transforming-world-enruzh

[13]https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Mozambique_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_May_2023_March_2024_report.pdf

[14] https://www.healthdata.org/research-analysis/health-by-location/profiles/mozambique

[15] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=MZ

[16]https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Images/2011/10/Land_degradation_in_Mozambique

[17] https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/12194956

[18] https://hdr.undp.org/gender-development-index#/indicies/GDI

[19] https://africa.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/moz_country_gender_profile_2022_0.pdf

[20] The initiatives include training programs for food security assessments and drone management, assistance to the Government in implementing anticipatory actions for monitoring and predicting natural disasters, acquiring risk insurance, and supporting the Government's COVID-19 Direct Social Support Programme—Post-Emergency Response since 2020.

Cyclone Freddy and Marcela

[1] https://unprpd.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/CR-Mozambique-2023-5e4.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

General note: The IOM reports that fewer than one million individuals are presently displaced. The rapid cholera outbreak and those affected by unforeseen extreme weather events like Cyclone Freddy are both eligible for assistance from WFP. The IOM exclusively considers displacements associated with the current conflict in the north.

[1] https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-districts-profile-northern-and-central-mozambique?close=true
[2] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156717/?iso3=MOZ
[3] Distributions were conducted every other month, with food rations composed of 333.33 grs of cereals, 67 grs of pulses, and 24.37 grs of oil per person per day under in kind and 4,230 MZN per household per month (USD 0.45 per person per day) under cash-based transfers (CBT).
[4] WFP also supported non-agricultural livelihoods through the provision of fishing boats and kits (nets, cages, shellfish harvesting, freezers, and ice makers) and self-employment such as construction, electricity, tailoring, and food processing.
[5] 456 mt of super cereal and 311 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF).
[6] 24 mt of RUSF.

Outputs:
Output 1: The number of beneficiaries exceeded the intended figures owing to the increased demands resulting from the unexpected cyclone Freddy and the cholera outbreak, which led to extra displacements and people in need of immediate assistance during the year.
B.1.5: During Cyclone Freddy, WFP provided health clinics with "ready-to-use supplementary food" in support. 82 percent more children were reached than first projected, resulting in the food supply exceeding the 2023 target.
Output 2: Food Assistance for Asset Beneficiaries received commodity and/or value vouchers; hence, no cash or food is reported.
Output 3: The number of caseloads of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases increased as a result of Cyclone Freddy. While the office in Mozambique places importance on both preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in emergency situations, limited resources favor the treatment of MAM over prevention.
Output 3. All food distributed under this output was specialized nutritious food, thus having the same target and follow-up values for indicators A.2.2. and B.2.1.
A.1.2: Prevention of malnutrition: The number of CH who received vitamin A, immunizations, deworming, etc. in the narrative may vary from the table due to unaccounted overlaps in the final value.
Concerning the differences between the numbers that were meant to be reached and those that were actually achieved, it is important to note that the numbers that were actually reached came from the needs-based plan that was made for the whole CSP period (2022–2026). These numbers were based on estimates made from the most recent study results. It is important to note that the annual number of cases varies due to fluctuations. Unanticipated assistance resulting from emergencies has resulted in a rise in the initially determined workload.

Other outputs:
D.1.2.g. 2; 6; 12; 15: The implementation in the districts impacted by drought and cyclones was not carried out due to insufficient financing.
A.2.2–B.2.1: Entitlement transfer was substituted with a lighter weight portion because of supply difficulties, resulting in a lower mt than originally intended. In addition, the fortified food planned under A.2.2 led to identical data under B.2.1 due to the automated calculation of the B indicator.
G.9.1: Under DRM, the distribution of seeds was limited to 2600 beneficiaries through a partnership with FAO. However, there was no distribution of CBT, which explains the small reach of the programme when compared to the planned value of 41,600.
A.5.g.2: The underperformance is linked to the cancellation of cash for assets activities in Ancuabe district as a result of the local government's prohibition on cash transfers due to concerns about militants utilizing mobile money transfers.
D.1.2.g.10: Climate resilience initiatives in Gaza districts under the integrated strategy for drought response were well-received. More participants than expected followed the techniques they learned and were motivated to start gardens in their backyards to grow vegetables and other crops.

Outcome indicators:
The moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate was not monitored since the indicator was excluded from the Government's registry books.
Coverage and adherence: Coverage was only be calculated for the Namuno district, as it was the only district that fulfilled the criterion for adherence calculation. At the time of reporting, only the Namuno district had completed three distributions, enabling the calculation of adherence. In other districts, distributions were still ongoing.
Due to financial limitations, the MAD indicator was not measured.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Of the 1300 participants planned,

[2] In comparison to the national prevalence rate of 11.4 percent, the prevalence of HIV among long-distance truck drivers along the Beira corridor is 15.4 percent, and among female sex workers, it is 31.2 percent.

[3] WFP also worked with the headquarters to adapt the tool for the development of optimized recipes that could be used for the treatment of MAM.

Outputs:

The Gender Transformative Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) program includes a comprehensive set of services such as training and tools for climate-resilient agriculture, training and technology to minimize post-harvest loss (PHL), food assistance for assets (FFA), and social and behavior change communication (SBCC) to advocate important messages on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and positive gender dynamics. The recipients of this integrated programme are documented under Activity 3 Output 11 (Sub-Activity Food Assistance for Training) under Strategic Outcome 3 (Resilience).

Output 5: No activities were carried out to prevent and treat malnutrition for tier 1 beneficiaries due to lack of funding. As a result, neither food nor CBT were provided in 2023, resulting in blanks in the "actual" column.

Other outputs:

E.4.1: The activity's low reach in Niassa may have resulted from miscommunication between volunteers and potential participants, leading to insufficient motivation. In Ancuabe, it was due to internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their original locations.

Outcome indicators:

"Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)" and "proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)" were not collected in 2023 because no Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Stunting, or Micronutrient Deficiencies Programmes were implemented.

The MAD indicator will be collected as part of the baseline of the new GTNS in 2024.

MDDW has a baseline of 0 as it is the initial data collection.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The information included predictions, trends, and conditions related to the climate.

[2] While hermetic bags are flexible and can store up to 50 kg of grains, silos are more rigid and can store up to 500 kg of grains, depending on the grains. Both are recommended for use at house- or farmer-group levels.

[3] Over time, WFP intends to increase the market for hermetic technology and encourage the establishment of favorable conditions for Mozambique's hermetic bag manufacturing.

[4] Gaza, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, and Nampula.

[5] The primary objective of private sector engagement (PSE) under the Mastercard Foundation Programme is to bring in additional investments for the creation of youth jobs. Collaboration and engagement with the private sector are important to enhance young people's participation in commercial income-generating activities as both entrepreneurs and employees along the different nodes of value chains. PSE can help the project participants—young men and women—seize commercial opportunities to improve their income status.

[6] Outcome monitoring will be conducted through the submission of a questionnaire to all project participants. The questionnaire will collect participants self-perceptions of income improvement or creation. Since maturity of project implementation models was not achieved by December 2023, WFP will conduct outcome monitoring during Q1 of 2024.

[7] Every farm organization has a focal point for the app; that person is responsible for training other members of the organization on how to use the app for market access.

[8] By default, individuals who are new to the program and have not received prior assistance demonstrate a lower acceptable level of food consumption.

[9] To share information evenly throughout the community, WFP supplied 216 radios and established 216 listening clubs (10 members each) in Tete and sixty listening groups in Sofala.

[10] The rain gauge stations would enable local communities to better understand their environment and plan for unpredictable weather. It will also assist farmers in making well-informed planting and harvesting decisions based on rainfall data.

[11] Although WFP offers advice on the management of VSLGs, the smallholder farmers themselves are primarily responsible for creating and overseeing the initiative, making it a community-owned component of the WFP-implemented activities.

[12] Based on these lessons, with funding from KOICA/NORWEGIAN, WFP is implementing a seed bundling insurance model in Sofala in 2023–24 to assess its effectiveness.

[13] The goal of water retention areas should be to create areas to store rainwater from extreme weather events. In turn, these areas go from being empty spaces to resilient public spaces that can hold rainwater, reducing the pressure on the drainage system and protecting areas further downstream. During the dry season, these retention areas will be turned into community-owned spaces. This will contribute to the neighborhoods' urban transformation and regeneration.

Other outputs:

D.1.1.g.10: The school gardens have not yet been built or established; the cooperating partners are still carrying out other works planned in the field-level agreement.

D.1.1.g.9: The construction and/or maintenance of this system was replaced by the purchase or acquisition of solar irrigation pumps for the district.

A.5.g.2, G.10.1, D.1.1.g.10/11/13, D.2.11: Due to limited funds, these indications reached low levels.

The data tables provide a combined value from many provinces and programmes; therefore, the results in the data tables may not align precisely with the written description.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Nampula, Quelimane, Sofala, and Inhambane.

[2] The PASD-PE campaigns also included messages regarding nutrition, financial literacy, and COVID-19 prevention.

[3] 106 women in Zambezia and 19,735 women in Niassa were among the total beneficiaries who received financial transfers into their personal accounts. In addition to implementation in Zambezia and Niassa, WFP prepared for the 2024 implementation of cash-in-hand payments through the government's offline payment application (OPA). WFP intends to reach 680,000 people in Nampula and around 25,000 people in Niassa who live in areas without mobile network access.

[4] The on-site meals consist of a varied menu that is locally customized, comprising both dried and fresh locally sourced ingredients such as rice, beans, maize meal, peanuts, carrots, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, kale, and green leaves. The menu caters to 30 percent of the children's macronutrient requirements, whereas THRs consist of a selection of non-perishable goods such as grains, beans, oil, and salt. Providing additional things in conflicting areas poses logistical challenges.

[5] The unequal rise in enrollment rates for girls relative to boys during emergencies is partially due to the provision of menstrual hygiene kits in schools. Adding gender-specific elements to these kits has had a significant effect on girls, meeting their unique requirements and promoting a more inclusive and supportive learning atmosphere. This targeted approach seeks to improve the general health and hygiene habits of female students, ultimately leading to an equitable distribution of resources and assistance in times of need.

[6] In 2018, legislation was passed (although it was put into effect in 2023) to modify the structure of schools, reducing the number of grades from 7 to 6. Additionally, the law restructured secondary education, dividing it into two parts: grades 7-9 and grades 10–12. Several schools have transitioned from having seven grades to only six grades. This year, the schools began implementing this law in conjunction with a decrease in enrollment.

Outputs:

Output 16:

A.1.5: No Food Assistance for Training (FFT) was carried out in 2023; the sub activity is a system error; it should display "Forecast-based Anticipatory Action," which is presently underway and will be completed in March 2024. The actual column is blank because distribution reports are not yet available.

A.1.7: Includes beneficiaries reached as part of the activation of anticipatory action mechanisms for drought (2,600 beneficiaries).

Output 17: A.1.3 Savings from the government from prior transfers enabled an increase in the number of beneficiaries of HGSF programs.

Output 18: A.1.3: Increased financing for SFiER in 2023 enabled the program to reach more beneficiaries than originally anticipated.

A.4.2. The commodity vouchers were not fully transferred due to a reduction in the number of school meal days originally scheduled.

Other outputs:

WFP lacks indicators for hygiene kits, and the Mozambique Country Office does not have the output category necessary to report gardens under Activity 5.

C.4.g.2: The narrative mentions a total of 208 FSN enumerators. The total count of 275 includes individuals from both the FSN unit and the emergency unit, which were not explicitly addressed in the narrative.

G.9.1: In 2023, there will be no cash transfer assistance (CBT) provided under DRF. However, seed distribution was carried out through an arrangement with FAO, benefiting only 2600 recipients.

Outcomes:

Annual change in enrolment (on-site school feeding): The decrease in the annual change can be attributed to two main factors. Firstly, the population frequently moved due to security concerns in certain districts of the Cabo Delgado province, which affected the implementation of WFP's school feeding programs. Secondly, the government's initiative to requalify schools led to a reduction in the number of available grades and, consequently, a decrease in the number of students.

Retention rate (SFIER/R): The following factors have been recognized as the causes of the decrease: Due to improved security in Mocímboa da Praia, Macomia, and Muidumbe, recipients have been encouraged to return to their original settlements, and instability in specific places has caused the closure of two schools, namely EPC Muitite and Muilo. This has directly impacted the number of beneficiaries.

The SABER indicator will be reevaluated for measurement purposes in 2024.

Strategic outcome 05

Other outputs:

H.2: Activity not implemented.

H.6: This indicator is related to CBT transfer, and none was executed in 2023.

H.4.1: Cyclone Freddy's increased demands resulted in a cargo volume that exceeded the annual projection.

The indicator "Percentage of users satisfied with services provided" was not measured under activity 8 due to funding constraints. Activities 6 and 7 were inactive.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Quissanga, Mueda, Macomia, Chiuri, Metuge, Ribaue, Memba, Maganja da Costa, Mopeia, Chinde, Quelimane district, Namacurra, Nicoadala, Mocuba, Lugela, Luabo, Murrmbala, and Milange were among the district that received assistance.

[2] The WFP increased storage capacity and assisted INGD in the rollout of the tool for contingency plan requirements.

Outcome indicators:

-Indicators H1 and H4 were not assessed under activity 9 as they are not relevant to the food security cluster. Within H1, the FSC does not collaborate on services with other organizations. Within H4, the FSC is not transporting cargo or people. H7 does not apply in 2023.

- Activity 10: H7 does not apply, Logistics does not transport passengers.

- Activity 11: Inactive.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-marriage-country-profiles/

[2] https://phia.icap.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/53059_14_INSIDA_Summary-sheet-Web.pdf

[3] https://www.equimundo.org/our-work/#by-thematic-area

Outcomes:

Indicator "Percentage of food assistance decision-making entity members who are women" showcases a small increase since the baseline, showing the country office is on track to achieve the targets. However, social norms and roles are still present in the communities where WFP operates.

Indicator "Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food, cash, or vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality" was not collected for CSP Activities 2 and 5. Given budgetary constraints, no outcome survey was performed for CSP Activity 2. For CSP Activity 5, this indicator is not applicable since the target beneficiaries are school-age children.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] https://cipmoz.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/The-number-of-internally-1.pdf

[2] This input specifically relates to WFP activities, while Linha Verde's data under strategic outcome 5 encompasses feedback from all agencies.

Accountability cross-cutting indicators:

Despite the accountability indicator "Country Office has an Action Plan on Community Engagement" being reported as "no," the country office has a draft action plan for its country strategic plan and has developed action plans for specific projects.

Indicator "Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)": The country office has a disability inclusion strategy in place, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPD) were consulted in its design.

Activity 3: Indicator "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA" consists of four components: reporting on misconduct, inclusion criteria, entitlement information, and whether the information is easily comprehensible. Of these, the information on entitlement and inclusion criteria were two components that scored lower than expected for both sub-activities. For the sub-activity "Other Climate Adaptation and Risk Management Activities," multiple WFP programmes are currently running concurrently, causing confusion among the populations receiving assistance; for the sub-activity "Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities," the survey was conducted during sensitization sessions, which resulted in the populations receiving assistance lacking information; however, the sessions are anticipated to conclude in the first quarter of 2024.

Protection cross-cutting indicators:

Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR): Notwithstanding the "missing" status reported for the 2023 follow-up value, the country office possesses a disability inclusion strategy and adheres to minimum standards for inclusive and accessible marketing and communication. Ongoing training sessions for personnel on accessibility standards will continue in 2024. Additionally, while the baseline fails to satisfy the inclusivity standards set by WFP, an assessment of the accessibility of the country office and one field office has been conducted. A plan will be developed using these results. The country office has secured funding to meet corporate standards, which will allow the implementation of the disability inclusion strategy in 2024.

Indicators "percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programs," "percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance," and "percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes" were not collected for CSP Activities 2 and 5 given the nature of the operations. Activity 2 reached beneficiaries through HIV-specialized clinics, while Activity 5 did not conduct outcome monitoring through individual interviews.

Environmental sustainability

[1] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-climate-risk-index-2019

[2] This was done by starting asset creation projects in Pemba city and Ancuabe district (Cabo Delgado province).

Activities 2, 4, and 5 did not complete screenings for environmental and social risks in 2023. The country office aims to achieve 100 percent coverage of the target in all activities by the end of the country's strategic plan. To do so, the country office plans to increase the proportion of screened interventions each year and ensure that the corporate system includes information on target setting and screened interventions by 2024.

Nutrition integration

[1] SUPER CEREAL plus- Wheat Soya Blend is a product preferred for young children aged 6months – 2 years. The product is to be used as a complement to breastfeeding. The product is NOT a breast-milk replacer.

[2] The Direct Social Support Programme - Post Emergency (PASD-PE); https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/Media.action?id=18320

[3] (SETSAN, INE, MoH, MMAIP, Public Works) and collaborating organizations (FEWSNET, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision, ADPP).

Indicators:

Activities 1 and 5: In 2023, the absence of integrated nutrition-sensitive components in the interventions resulted in a zero percent proportion of WFP beneficiaries benefiting from a nutrition-sensitive program component in CSP Activities 1 and 5.

Activity 2: All intended recipients received services aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive methods.

Activities 3 and 4: Tier 1 individuals received nutrition-sensitive support through the NutriSIM SBCC component but did not get interventions aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

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	%			30.5	2023	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	959,037	879,584	1,838,621	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	284,389	265,185	549,574	41,211
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.4	3.2	4	2022	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	49,329	45,208	94,537	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	32.8	40.9	37	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	669	631	1,300	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US$					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	28,166	23,294	51,460	41,211
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	22,836	18,374	41,210	

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	79	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US$	19,902,855	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	984,879	1,189,925	121%
	female	1,043,524	1,303,785	125%
	total	2,028,403	2,493,710	123%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	91,653	94,724	103%
	female	94,425	101,908	108%
	total	186,078	196,632	106%
24-59 months	male	86,484	83,699	97%
	female	88,595	86,088	97%
	total	175,079	169,787	97%
5-11 years	male	338,116	383,970	114%
	female	319,800	375,999	118%
	total	657,916	759,969	116%
12-17 years	male	126,613	148,339	117%
	female	132,584	162,249	122%
	total	259,197	310,588	120%
18-59 years	male	323,002	446,337	138%
	female	370,098	512,137	138%
	total	693,100	958,474	138%
60+ years	male	19,011	32,856	173%
	female	38,022	65,404	172%
	total	57,033	98,260	172%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,317,121	1,183,660	90%
IDP	704,466	1,218,756	173%
Refugee	6,816	9,128	134%
Returnee	0	82,166	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	25,000	66,051	264%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	414,000	61,849	14%
Malnutrition prevention programme	142,000	38,730	27%
Malnutrition treatment programme	8,602	83,122	966%
School based programmes	403,125	469,294	116%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	66,000	30,043	45%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	969,676	1,788,652	184%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	286	-
Corn Soya Blend	4,078	1,038	25%
LNS	0	336	-
Maize	439	5,881	1,340%
Maize Meal	0	2,008	-
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Peas	12,706	3,831	30%
Rations	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	137	0	0%
Rice	47,790	24,214	51%
Split Peas	0	2,098	-
Vegetable Oil	4,590	2,283	50%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	561	0	0%
LNS	79	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	56	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	6,113,031	2,318,817	38%
Commodity Voucher	2,344,326	3,477,576	148%
Value Voucher	20,330,653	19,631,396	97%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	2,446,657	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	3,260,654	129,153	4%
Value voucher transfer for services	500,000	397,071	79%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	19,162,065	13,292,750	69%
Cash	15,618,067	2,783,059	18%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks	**Crisis Response**

Output Results

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations receive food and/or cash assistance (including specialized nutritious foods, when necessary) to meet their food requirements

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male **Total**	305,146 281,670 **586,816**	851,538 780,064 **1,631,602**
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	53,755	40,619.48
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,609,770	2,318,817
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	16,049,049	22,414,607
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3,760	4,042.64

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected populations participate in food assistance for assets and income generating activities to improve livelihoods, strengthen self-reliance and support early recovery

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male **Total**	135,200 124,800 **260,000**	28,953 25,396 **54,349**
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	11,769	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,503,261	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	6,625,930	694,366

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Children younger than 5, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV, or tuberculosis and special needs, benefit from life-saving prevention and management of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	37,500 37,500 **75,000**	17,651 16,932 **34,583**
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	2,290 2,290 **4,580**	28,285 23,995 **52,280**
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	1,972 **1,972**	30,842 **30,842**
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,216	1,355.64
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,216	1,355.64

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected populations participate in food assistance for assets and income generating activities to improve livelihoods, strengthen self-reliance and support early recovery

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,866	373
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	50	81
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	229	423
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	3	0

D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	200	122
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	2	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	16.73
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	35	12.9
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	1.5	1.2
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.5: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	1.5
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	1
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	7	9
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Children younger than 5, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV, or tuberculosis and special needs, benefit from life-saving prevention and management of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	17,000	23,350

A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	350	564
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	420	286

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children Under 2 - **Location**: Cabo Delgado - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	34.2 31.56 32.77	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	48.68 48.61 48.68	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Male Overall	5.3 5.3 5.3	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	3.26 3.45 3.34	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Male Overall	0.1 0.1 0.1	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	0.01 0.03 0.02	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Male Overall	0.2 0.2 0.2	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Male Overall	94 94 94	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	96.04 95.97 96.01	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female Male Overall	17 44 45.5	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	68.35 62.94 65.75	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female Male Overall	8 5.2 6.1	<5.12 <3.35 <3.87	<7.02 <4.59 <5.31	15 14 14	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	43.4 44.7 44.3	>62.86 >63.72 >63.46	>49.06 >50.23 >49.87	38 45 43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	38.2 42.7 41.3	<25.06 <28.02 <27.1	<34.38 <34.43 <37.17	48 44 45	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	18.4 12.6 14.4	<12.07 <8.27 <9.45	<16.56 <11.34 <12.96	14 11 12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	0.66 2.7 2.1	>0.95 >3.46 >2.78	>0.75 >2.92 >2.3	4 7 6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	42.8 52.3 49.3	>61.91 >67.02 >65.3	>48.31 >56.58 >53.92	37 49 45	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	56.6 45 48.65	<37.14 <29.52 <31.92	<50.94 <40.5 <43.79	59 44 49	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	25 26.4 26	>26.53 >27.4 >27.16	>25.44 >26.69 >26.34	16 24 21	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	59.9 63.7 62.5	>63.56 >66.11 >65.29	>60.97 >64.4 >63.31	61 59 60	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	15.1 9.9 11.5	<9.91 <6.5 <7.55	<13.59 <8.91 <10.35	23 17 19	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	15.8 21 19.4	>16.98 >21.82 >20.36	>16.14 >21.24 >19.68	35 36 36	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	66.4 68.8 68	>71.34 >71.49 >71.37	>67.84 >69.58 >68.98	57 57 57	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	17.8 10.2 12.6	<11.68 <6.69 <8.27	<16.02 <9.18 <11.34	8 7 7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	13.2 9 10.3	<8.27 <6.17 <7.2	<11.34 <8.46 <9.36	22 21 20	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	12.5 14.1 13.6	<7.81 <8.92 <9.07	<10.71 <12.24 <11.79	27 24 25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	25.7 20.1 21.9	<28.01 <21.61 <23.31	<26.02 <20.19 <21.95	16 25 22	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	48.7 56.8 54.2	>55.91 >63.3 >60.41	>51.93 >59.11 >56.9	35 30 33	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>30 >30 >30	>30 >30 >30	46 66 61	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	16	≥56	≥26	13	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: 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					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 05: Infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women, school-age children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups benefit from essential nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve their nutrition status					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male **Total**	18,720 17,280 **36,000**	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male **Total**	8,180 7,820 **16,000**	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	938 937 **1,875**	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male **Total**	15,000 **15,000**	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	175 **175**	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	697	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,446,657	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	697	

CSP Output 06: Women and adolescents are empowered through social and behaviour change communication on nutrition, optimal food access, gender equality and sexual reproductive health, training on financial literacy and vocational skills and livelihood opportunities					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male **Total**	4,260 3,600 **7,860**	3,914 2,013 **5,927**

Other Output					
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition					
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 05: Infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women, school-age children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups benefit from essential nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve their nutrition status					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Prevention of stunting	Number	1,200	2,146
CSP Output 06: Women and adolescents are empowered through social and behaviour change communication on nutrition, optimal food access, gender equality and sexual reproductive health, training on financial literacy and vocational skills and livelihood opportunities					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	centre/site	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	6
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	12,653	5,150
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	32,050	51,000
CSP Output 07: Chronically vulnerable and shock-affected communities benefit from increased capacity of national and local governments and other stakeholders to design, implement and coordinate multisectoral programmes that prevent all forms of malnutrition					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	168	207
CSP Output 08: Vulnerable communities are protected from all forms of malnutrition through robust research and data analysis that is used for effective targeting and programme design and through strengthened government capacity to generate and use evidence					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	5

Outcome Results						
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government institutions - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>2	>1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Woman and girls 15 to 49 - **Location**: Chemba - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥40	≥10	52.8	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: 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 nutrition needs, by 2030	**Resilience Building**

Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 11: Targeted farmer groups have access to goods and services - (e.g. extension services, agricultural inputs, weather information, financial services, market opportunities and micro-insurance) - for improved resilience and diversified sources of income					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male **Total**	2,080 1,920 **4,000**	3,899 3,601 **7,500**
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male **Total**	10,840 9,160 **20,000**	28,351 24,144 **52,495**
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male **Total**	13,550 11,450 **25,000**	11,418 9,050 **20,468**
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,760,654	526,224
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male **Total**	35,772 30,228 **66,000**	15,999 14,044 **30,043**

Other Output					
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 10: Targeted households, especially vulnerable women and young smallholder farmers, benefit from climate adaptation interventions (asset-based eco-system rehabilitation and conservation agricultural training)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	3,372	464
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 (overall)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	90,000	52,500
CSP Output 10: Targeted households, especially vulnerable women and young smallholder farmers, benefit from climate adaptation interventions (assets-based eco-system rehabilitation, conservation agricultural trainings)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2,677	411
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	23	16
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	5	5.9
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometeres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	1.5	1.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	1.2	1.2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	1	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	3	10

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	12	0
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	3,440	3,440
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 ligthing)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	13,500	4,172

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: Targeted farmer groups have access to goods and services - (e.g. extension services, agricultural inputs, weather information, financial services, market opportunities and micro-insurance) - for improved resilience and diversified sources of income

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	52,500	52,495
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US$	140,000	397,070.6
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US$	840,000	699,950
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 (Overall)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	18,000	10,500
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 (Overall)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US$	360,000	734,647.4
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 (Overall)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US$	360,000	171,967.85
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	90,000	90,000

G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	90,000	90,000
CSP Output 13: Vulnerable communities benefit from national and local government and other actors' improved capacity to deliver strengthened and inclusive goods and services such as extension services, financial services, climate and market information and mechanized inputs for agriculture					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 12: Targeted farmer groups benefit from improved and innovative agricultural market links and support for value chain development, including value-addition, by improving their access to profitable markets and thus their ability to increase their incomes					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17,906	10,900
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18,820	7,435
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	743	768
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	29,420	25,573
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40,050	44,869
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	676,180	497,267.5
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5

Outcome Results						
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						

Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	49.2	<1.29	<2.67	8.8	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	47.6	<43.8	<46.92	19.2	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	3.3	≥54.91	≥50.41	72	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	1.25	<0.47	<0.98	11.5	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	49.1	<45.51	<48.3	50	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	49.65	≥54.02	≥50.72	38.5	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	82	≥96	≥84	59	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥96	≥88	67	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥96	≥87	66	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	97	=100	=100	93	WFP survey
	Male	96	=100	=99	95	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	94	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	93	=100	≥96	90	WFP survey
	Male	94	=100	≥97	90	WFP survey
	Overall	94	=100	≥97	90.5	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	92	=100	≥95	91	WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	≥95	90	WFP survey
	Overall	92	=100	≥95	90	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	92	=100	≥95	81	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥93	86	WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥93	85	WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	91.2	≥99.2	≥94	82.8	WFP survey
	Male	91.8	≥99.2	≥94.4	85.6	WFP survey
	Overall	91.6	≥99.2	≥94.4	85.1	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.73	≤3.97	≤5.15	9.36	WFP survey
	Male	4.76	≤3.29	≤4.28	6.25	WFP survey
	Overall	5.03	≤3.48	≤4.53	7.05	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≥55.7	≥42.4	42.61	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥64.7	≥54.1	55.61	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥61.9	≥50.5	52.27	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≤36.7	≤47.7	50.43	WFP survey
	Male	45	≤31.2	≤40.5	39.58	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≤32.5	≤42.3	42.37	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7.6	<9.9	6.96	WFP survey
	Male	6	<4.2	<5.4	5.81	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<5.5	<7.2	5.36	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.9	≥3.6	≥2.4	2.03	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	≥4.9	≥3.9	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥4.6	≥3.5	2.23	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	≥45.1	≤30.9	45.8	WFP survey
	Male	38.1	≥54.6	≤43.5	61.22	WFP survey
	Overall	34.1	≥51.9	≤39.9	57.26	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	≤51.3	≤66.7	52.17	WFP survey
	Male	58.5	≤40.5	≤52.7	36.47	WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≤43.6	≤56.6	40.51	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	≥26.6	≥24.9	18.55	WFP survey
	Male	36.2	≥38.7	≥37	28.76	WFP survey
	Overall	32.8	≥35.4	≥33.6	26.14	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	50.8 45.4 46.9	≥56 ≥48.5 ≥50.6	≤52.4 ≤46.4 ≤48.1	63.19 59.72 60.61	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	25.2 18.4 20.3	≤17.5 ≤12.7 ≤14.1	≤22.7 ≤16.6 ≤18.3	18.26 11.52 13.25	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	27.1 32.2 30.7	≥29.8 ≥34.9 ≥33.4	≥28 ≥33.1 ≥31.6	57.39 48.7 50.93	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	48.1 46.6 47	≥53 ≥50.5 ≥51.2	≤49.7 ≤47.9 ≤48.4	39.42 45.69 44.08	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	24.8 21.2 22.2	≤17.2 ≤14.7 ≤15.4	≤22.3 ≤19.1 ≤20	3.19 5.61 4.99	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	27 22 23	<17.7 <14.4 <15.1	≤24.3 ≤19.8 ≤20.7	7.25 5.51 5.96	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	20 26 24	<13.1 <17.1 <15.7	≤18 ≤23.4 ≤21.6	6.38 7.01 6.85	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	14 14 14	<17.9 <18.1 <18.3	≤15 ≤15 ≤15.2	19.42 20.54 20.25	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	40 39 39	≥51.2 ≥50.4 ≥50.9	≥42.7 ≥41.8 ≥42.5	66.93 66.96 66.94	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥49.39 ≥48.59 ≥48.76	≥47.93 ≥47.16 ≥47.33	87.23 85.3 85.72	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female Male Overall	57.72 1,620.49 498.37	≥64.97 ≥698.37 ≥560.92	≥59.45 ≥639.1 ≥513.32	3.16 2,454.09 1,824.48	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female Male Overall	75.04 806.64 647.88	≥84.46 ≥907.88 ≥729.2	≥77.29 ≥830.84 ≥667.32	26.88 141.04 111.72	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 0 0	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female Male Overall	132.76 2,427.13 1,146.25	≥511.97 ≥2,806.67 ≥2,308.73	≥468.52 ≥2,568.5 ≥2,112.81	30.04 2,595.13 1,936.19	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	30	≤15	≤27	3.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	78 87 83	≥85.5 ≥90.9 ≥87.5	≥81.1 ≥88.2 ≥83.8	47.07 71.03 66.09	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	20 13 17	≤13.9 ≤9 ≤11.8	≤18 ≤11.7 ≤15.3	45.35 27.1 30.96	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	1 0 1	<0.7 <0.1 <0.7	<0.9 <0.1 <0.9	6.98 7.87 2.95	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	14.8 16.1 15.5	≥15.9 ≥16.4 ≥16.1	≥15.1 ≥16.2 ≥15.7	4.65 3.12 3.44	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	65.9 77.7 72.5	≥70.8 ≥79.3 ≥75.5	≥67.5 ≥78.2 ≥73.5	47.67 63.86 60.44	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	19.3 6.3 12	≤13.4 ≤4.3 ≤8.3	≤17.4 ≤5.6 ≤10.8	47.67 33.02 36.12	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	52.3 59.8 56.5	≥53 ≥60 ≥56.9	≥52.5 ≥59.9 ≥56.6	25.58 33.33 31.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	43.2 39.3 41	≥43.8 ≥39.4 ≥41.3	≥43.4 ≥39.3 ≥41.1	62.79 63.24 63.14	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	4.6 0.9 2.5	≤3.2 ≤0.6 ≤1.7	≤4.1 ≤0.8 ≤2.3	11.63 3.43 5.16	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	53.4 55.4 54.5	≥54.2 ≥55.7 ≥55	≥53.7 ≥55.5 ≥54.7	60.47 62.31 61.92	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	42.1 42.9 42.5	≥42.7 ≥43.1 ≥42.9	≥42.2 ≥42.9 ≥42.6	33.72 35.83 35.38	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	4.6 1.8 3	≤3.2 ≤1.2 ≤2.1	≤4.1 ≤1.6 ≤2.7	5.81 1.87 2.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	27 25 26	≤17.7 ≤16.4 ≤17.1	≤24.3 ≤22.5 ≤23.4	9.3 2.8 4.18	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	18 18 18	≤11.8 ≤11.8 ≤11.8	≤16.2 ≤16.2 ≤16.2	10.47 7.79 8.35	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	13 17 15	≤16.7 ≤21.4 ≤19.1	≤14.1 ≤18.3 ≤16.2	9.3 13.08 12.29	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	42 40 41	≥53.8 ≥50.4 ≥52.1	≥45.4 ≥43 ≥44.2	70.93 76.32 75.18	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	5	>5	≥1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	5	≥32.06	≥9.5	15	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	49,492.96	≥69,168.89	≥54,442.26	3,849,881.93	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	2,778.43	≥3,882.99	≥3,056.27	242,632.41	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	44,249.77	≥61,841.26	≥48,674.77	2,661,085.79	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	2,464.77	≥635.25	≥2,711.24	946,163.73	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	108	≥635.25	≥500	4,785.54	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	5.06	≥29.76	≥23.43	759.9	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	99.68	≥586.31	≥461.48	3,195.27	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	2.87	≥16.88	≥13.29	830.36	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: By 2030 national and subnational actors have strengthened capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations	Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters

Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 16: Targeted vulnerable and shock-affected populations receive social assistance transfers through national social protection programmes implemented jointly by the Government and WFP, which enable them to meet their essential food and nutrition needs and increase their resilience

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male **Total**	78,000 72,000 **150,000**	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male **Total**	195,000 180,000 **375,000**	82,491 72,779 **155,270**
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	15,618,067	2,783,060
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		33,057

Activity 05: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children

Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 17: School children targeted by the national home-grown school feeding programme benefit from improved design, finance, policy framework and implementation capacity of the Government, enhancing its ability to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention while contributing to more resilient national and local food systems

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	2,369 2,369 **4,738**	4,255 2,956 **7,211**
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	96,820 109,180 **206,000**	130,287 139,250 **269,537**
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school□based programmes			USD	9,779,388	7,249,001

CSP Output 18: Chronically vulnerable and shock-affected schoolchildren targeted by WFP receive nutritious meals to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	1,116 1,116 **2,232**	1,893 1,861 **3,754**

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male **Total**	1,047 1,046 **2,093**	546 451 **997**
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	45,619 51,443 **97,062**	63,467 65,913 **129,380**
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male **Total**	42,770 48,230 **91,000**	27,455 30,960 **58,415**
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school□based programmes			USD	9,382,677	6,010,692

Other Output					
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters					
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 14: Affected populations benefit from the Government's strengthened disaster risk management capacity and systems for increasing resilience to shocks					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	20	8
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	150 200	275 282
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	40	15
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	10 15	3 17
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	1
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	190,000	207,364

G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US$	750,000	750,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US$	5,700,000	5,777,440
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	228,000	270,000
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	41,600	2,600

CSP Output 16: Targeted vulnerable and shock-affected populations receive social assistance transfers through national social protection programmes implemented jointly by the Government and WFP, which enable them to meet their essential food and nutrition needs and increase their resilience

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	12	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	170	205

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	150	200
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	12	15
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	1

Activity 05: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 17: School children targeted by the national home-grown school feeding programme benefit from improved design, finance, policy framework and implementation capacity of the Government, enhancing its ability to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention while contributing to more resilient national and local food systems

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	546	580
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,850	1,173
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	586	224
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	7

C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US$	3,500,000	48,419.92
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	73
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	16	7
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	30	9
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	320,081	357,704
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	481	481
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,405	3,245

CSP Output 18: Chronically vulnerable and shock-affected schoolchildren targeted by WFP receive nutritious meals to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	69	69

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.3	<3.5	<4.3	3.14	WFP survey
	Male	5.9	<3.9	<4.8	3.05	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<3.6	<4.5	3.09	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	≥80.3	≥75.7	76	WFP survey
	Male	73	≥82.3	≥78.1	78	WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥81	≥75.6	77	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	17 20 18	<11.2 <13.1 <11.8	≥13.8 ≥16.2 ≥14.6	21 19 20	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	13 7 11	<8.5 <4.6 <7.2	<10.5 <5.7 <8.9	3 3 3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	48 47 47	>48.9 >47.5 >47.7	>48.5 >47.3 >47.4	6 5 6	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	47 50 49	>47.9 >50.5 >49.7	>47.5 >50.3 >49.4	89 88 89	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	5 3 4	<3.3 <2 <2.6	<4.1 <2.4 <3.2	4 6 5	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	64 68 65	>64.4 >68.2 >65.5	>64.2 >68.1 >65.3	36 32 34	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	34 31 33	>34.2 >31.1 >33.2	>34.1 >31.1 >33.1	61 65 63	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	2 1 2	<1.3 <0.7 <1.3	<1.6 <0.8 <1.6	3 3 3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	31 30 31	>33 >31.4 >32.7	>32.1 >30.8 >32	70 62 66	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	53 58 55	>56.5 >60.7 >58.1	>54.9 >59.5 >56.7	28 35 31	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	16 12 14	<10.5 <7.9 <9.2	<13 <9.7 <11.3	3 3 3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	9 11 9	<5.9 <7.2 <6.2	<7.3 <8.9 <7.3	16 24 20	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	14 11 13	<9.2 <7.2 <9	<11.3 <8.9 <10.5	13 11 12	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	24 34 28	<26.1 <37.3 <30.4	<25 <35.8 <29.5	12 5 9	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	54 44 50	≥58.8 ≥48.3 ≥54.3	≥56.3 ≥46.4 ≥52.7	59 61 60	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female Male Overall	19 29 24	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	60 61 61	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	=0	1	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Goverment - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥1	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female Male Overall	23 27 25	≥25 ≥30 ≥28	≥25 ≥30 ≥28	-1 -2 -2	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female Male Overall	87 86 87	≥93 ≥92 ≥93	≥89 ≥88 ≥89	89 89 89	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female Male Overall	92 92 92	≥93 ≥93 ≥93	≥93 ≥93 ≥93	91 90 90	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=3	=2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female Male Overall	89 86 88	≥95 ≥92 ≥94	≥90 ≥88 ≥89	98 98 98	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Students - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity**: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female Male Overall	30 35 33	≥30 ≥35 ≥33	≥30 ≥35 ≥33	45 39 42	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female Male Overall	90 89 89	≥92 ≥91 ≥91	≥92 ≥91 ≥91	92 94 93	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female Male Overall	87 87 87	≥88 ≥88 ≥88	≥88 ≥88 ≥88	89 90 89	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90	≥92	≥92	86	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥88	≥88	77	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥90	≥90	81	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: 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 throughout the year	**Crisis Response**

Other Output

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 22: Targeted populations benefit from efficient and effective on-demand WFP service provision for humanitarian and development actors by receiving accountable and timely assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	1
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	4,000	4,850

Strategic Outcome 06: National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	Crisis Response

Other Output

Activity 09: Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 23: Crisis-affected populations benefit from coordinated, coherent and timely food and nutrition assistance adequately integrated and complemented by other sectors to improve the assistance and optimization of resources

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	29
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	80	96
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	5
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	12	21
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 24: Crisis-affected populations benefit from increased efficiency of the humanitarian logistics response to ensure timely delivery of lifesaving assistance and optimization of resources

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	8
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	3	3
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	SC/Logistics Services	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	4,850	4,850

Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 26: Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian partners benefit from timely and efficient United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services, to receive life-saving assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	72	70.07
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	14,400	13,404

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian partners - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: Food Security Cluster						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	≥90	88.6	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government and other humanitarian and development partners - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	89	≥90	≥90	99	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	8.47 5.18 6.92	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Elegible population - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	100 100 100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	100 100 100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	6.27 0.64 3.69	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	6.27 0.64 3.69	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	0.61 0 0.32	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	0.61 0 0.32	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	61.26 62.66 61.98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	8.25	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government institutions - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: - - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥40	33.96	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	46	≥50	≥50	47.7	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage 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	20	≥70	≥22	34	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage 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	29	≤25	≤28	29	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage 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	51	≥5	≥50	37	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage 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	27	≥50	≥40	25	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage 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	44	<25	<30	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage 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	29	<25	≥30	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage 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	43	≥70	≥50	37	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage 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	<15	<20	18	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage 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	38	<15	≥30	45	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥12489 ≥14083 ≥26571	≥24,787 ≥27,951 ≥52,738	155,607 143,638 299,245	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female Male Overall	99 96 97	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	97.74 97.85 97.81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female Male Overall	89 89 89	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.87 98.38 98.54	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female Male Overall	92 88 89	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	90.23 87.79 88.58	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female Male Overall	98.7 98.4 98.6	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	99.8 100 99.89	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female Male Overall	98.38 97.54 98.01	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.58 98.99 98.76	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female Male Overall	82 78 80	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	74.8 74.87 74.83	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female Male Overall	99 99 99	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	99.54 99.05 99.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female Male Overall	80.2 80.3 80.3	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	94.99 98.1 96.51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female Male Overall	50 46 48	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	88.84 87.17 88.02	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female Male Overall	98.94 99.07 99.01	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 99.53 99.77	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female Male Overall	97.09 97.2 97.15	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.17 98.6 98.38	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female Male Overall	85 86 85	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	84.02 89.25 86.61	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female Male Overall	1,149,319 1,065,972 2,193,357	≥507030 ≥514943 ≥1021973	≥886,097 ≥817,935 ≥1,704,032	1,225,772 1,117,960 2,343,732	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female Male Overall	47 46 46	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	49.25 63.38 58.81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female Male Overall	19.09 21.72 20.25	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	13.01 16.08 14.38	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female Male Overall	3 7 5	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	18 20.19 19.07	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location**: Mozambique - **Modality**: Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female Male Overall	3.44 3.27 3.35	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥40 ≥40 ≥40	81.74 82.71 82.22	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Conflict-affected individuals assembling in Epeme, Mueda District, during a cash-based transfer distribution in March 2023.

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.

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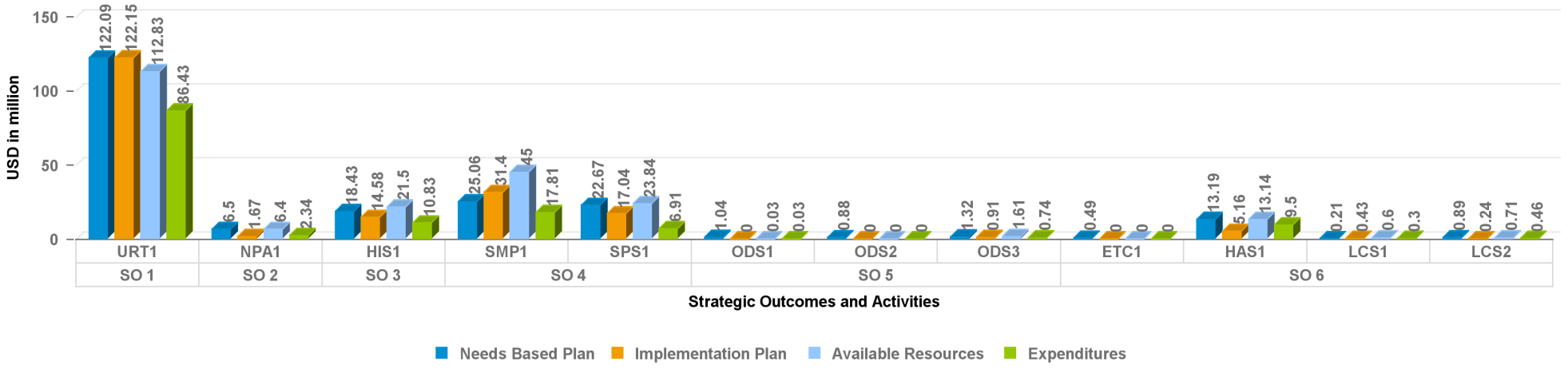

Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2		By 2030 all forms of malnutrition are reduced, primarily among children, women and girls, through enhanced gender equity and improved access to and availability and uptake of healthy diets and health services
SO 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 nutrition needs, by 2030
SO 4		By 2030 national and subnational actors have strengthened capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations
SO 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 throughout the year
SO 6		National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people
SO 2	NPA1	Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition
SO 3	HIS1	Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers
SO 4	SMP1	Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children
SO 4	SPS1	Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs
SO 5	ODS2	Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners
SO 5	ODS3	Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners
SO 6	ETC1	Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors
SO 6	HAS1	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners
SO 6	LCS1	Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector
SO 6	LCS2	Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	122,093,150	122,150,697	112,825,802	86,434,321
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	102,294	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	46	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**122,093,150**	**122,150,697**	**112,928,142**	**86,434,321**
2.2	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	Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition	6,504,675	1,670,350	6,397,557	2,336,010
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**6,504,675**	**1,670,350**	**6,397,557**	**2,336,010**

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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 nutrition needs, by 2030	Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers	18,426,836	14,581,817	21,501,172	10,833,686
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	33,907	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			**18,426,836**	**14,581,817**	**21,535,079**	**10,833,686**

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2030 national and subnational actors have strengthened capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations	Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters	22,673,212	17,043,220	23,838,052	6,911,428
		Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children	25,061,688	31,400,949	44,998,276	17,805,938
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**47,734,900**	**48,444,169**	**68,836,327**	**24,717,366**
17.16	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 throughout the year	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs	1,038,351	0	25,617	25,617
		Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	877,995	0	0	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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 throughout the year	Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	1,315,647	907,401	1,613,922	741,761
	National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	891,620	237,000	713,945	461,734
		Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector	214,680	430,821	600,366	303,656
		Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	488,351	0	0	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	13,189,469	5,161,555	13,143,905	9,496,997
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**18,016,113**	**6,736,777**	**16,097,755**	**11,029,764**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,107,192	0
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**0**	**2,107,192**	**0**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**212,775,674**	**193,583,810**	**227,902,052**	**135,351,148**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**10,138,739**	**12,085,415**	**13,527,960**	**8,694,621**
Total Direct Costs			**222,914,413**	**205,669,225**	**241,430,012**	**144,045,769**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**14,269,347**	**13,305,836**	**5,945,515**	**5,945,515**
Grand Total			**237,183,760**	**218,975,062**	**247,375,527**	**149,991,284**

Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

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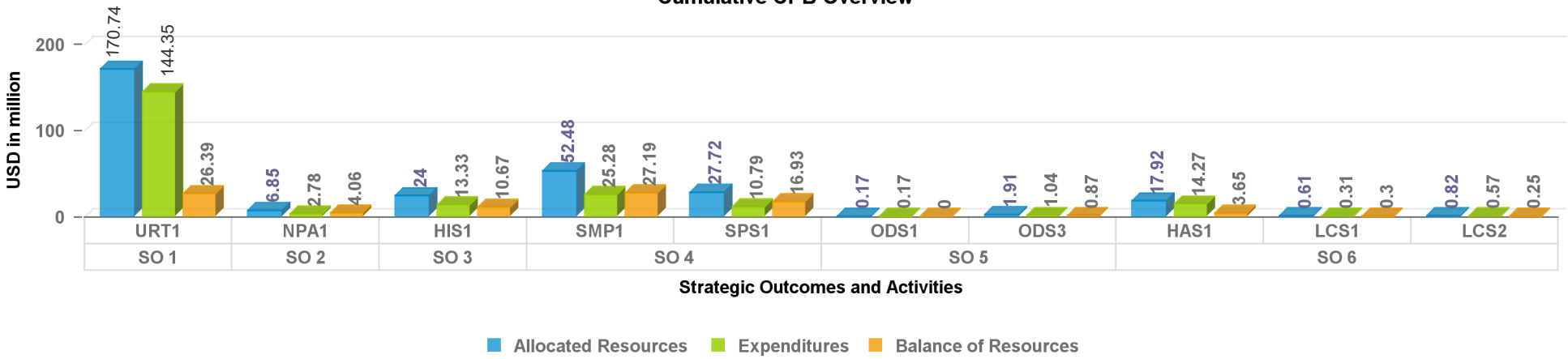

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	By 2030 all forms of malnutrition are reduced, primarily among children, women and girls, through enhanced gender equity and improved access to and availability and uptake of healthy diets and health services
SO 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 nutrition needs, by 2030
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Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people
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SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs
SO 5	ODS3	Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners
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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	191,052,778	164,341,741	6,400,077	170,741,818	144,350,337	26,391,481
		Non Activity Specific	0	102,294	0	102,294	0	102,294
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	46	0	46	0	46
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**191,052,778**	**164,444,081**	**6,400,077**	**170,844,158**	**144,350,337**	**26,493,821**
2.2	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	Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition	7,512,704	6,846,160	0	6,846,160	2,784,614	4,061,546
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**7,512,704**	**6,846,160**	**0**	**6,846,160**	**2,784,614**	**4,061,546**

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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 nutrition needs, by 2030	Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers	34,198,635	23,995,029	0	23,995,029	13,327,543	10,667,486
		Non Activity Specific	0	33,907	0	33,907	0	33,907
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			**34,198,635**	**24,028,936**	**0**	**24,028,936**	**13,327,543**	**10,701,393**

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2030 national and subnational actors have strengthened capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations	Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters	34,590,012	27,721,408	0	27,721,408	10,794,785	16,926,624
		Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary school children	34,589,071	52,476,221	0	52,476,221	25,283,884	27,192,337
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**69,179,083**	**80,197,629**	**0**	**80,197,629**	**36,078,668**	**44,118,961**
17.16	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 throughout the year	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs	1,632,529	166,090	0	166,090	166,090	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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 throughout the year	Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	1,727,128	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	2,298,054	1,913,135	0	1,913,135	1,040,975	872,160
	National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	1,584,961	556,352	265,152	821,504	569,292	252,211

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector	334,645	611,148	0	611,148	314,437	296,711
		Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	927,192	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	14,992,899	16,528,685	1,386,452	17,915,137	14,268,229	3,646,908
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**23,497,408**	**19,775,411**	**1,651,603**	**21,427,015**	**16,359,024**	**5,067,991**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,107,192	0	2,107,192	0	2,107,192
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**2,107,192**	**0**	**2,107,192**	**0**	**2,107,192**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**325,440,607**	**297,399,410**	**8,051,681**	**305,451,091**	**212,900,186**	**92,550,904**

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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**15,912,093**	**17,095,353**	**437,826**	**17,533,179**	**12,699,841**	**4,833,338**
Total Direct Costs			**341,352,700**	**314,494,763**	**8,489,507**	**322,984,270**	**225,600,027**	**97,384,243**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**21,802,084**	**17,712,099**		**17,712,099**	**17,712,099**	**0**
Grand Total			**363,154,784**	**332,206,862**	**8,489,507**	**340,696,369**	**243,312,127**	**97,384,243**

This donor financial report is interim

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Columns Definition

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