



World Food
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Mozambique

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) **assisted over 2.1 million people in 2024**, across **102 of 154 districts** in all provinces, working in close coordination and collaboration with the Government, districts, and provincial authorities.
- **WFP links emergency assistance to early recovery and resilience-building efforts**, addressing the root causes of vulnerability.
- WFP facilitated the storage and delivery of vital health supplies, relief items, and food, **achieving a 99 percent on-time delivery rate** in the Southern Africa Region through UNHAS.

In 2024, Mozambique faced significant challenges, including escalating conflict, displacement, and food insecurity.

Over 74 percent of the population continued to live in extreme poverty, with Mozambique ranking 183 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index¹, highlighting significant development challenges. A series of compounding crises, including the ongoing conflict in the northern region, the El Niño-induced drought, flooding in river basins, and the impact of Tropical Cyclone Chido, contributed to the ongoing critical food security situation in Mozambique. An estimated 2.8 million people were acutely food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3+ (crisis or above) between April-September 2024 and approximately 5 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3+ (crisis or above) between October 2024-March 2025 including 912,000 people likely to experience IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).²

In this context, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) aimed to address immediate food security needs and long-term resilience, aligning its efforts with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to foster a more food-secure and self-reliant Mozambique. WFP, in close collaboration with the Government of Mozambique, donors, UN agencies, and local stakeholders, made substantial progress in addressing hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2) and strengthening partnerships (SDG 17). By December 2024, WFP had assisted 2.1 million people, representing a 24 percent decrease compared to 2023 due to a reduction in funding. WFP was present in 102 districts across all provinces, working in close coordination and collaboration with districts and provincial authorities.

Under SDG 2, WFP supports the Government of Mozambique, with a focus on improving food and nutrition security as well as strengthening the resilience of individuals and communities in the face of multiple shocks. In 2024, 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. Additionally, WFP's malnutrition prevention and treatment initiatives reached 78,280 children and 25,790 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Moreover, NutriSim, WFP's social behaviour community campaign that encourages people to make healthier food choices, reached over 5,800 participants.

In alignment with its mandate, WFP links emergency assistance to early recovery and resilience-building efforts, addressing root causes of vulnerability. This approach fosters self-reliance, strengthens social cohesion, and contributes to peace while enhancing communities' resilience to future shocks and stressors. To build climate resilience, WFP implemented a climate resilience strategy in Mozambique to support smallholder farmers in adapting to climate-change, ensuring food security, and strengthen communities' capacity to withstand climate-related shocks.

WFP also supported the Government in response to the El Niño-induced drought, assisting over 229,710 people with early-warning messages, agricultural asset creation and cash-based transfers while promoting innovative technology to conduct assessments and enable anticipatory humanitarian action and disaster response. 2024 marked the first Anticipatory Action (AA) activation for drought and the first African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica payout supporting the WFP response to the Tropical Cyclone Chido.

Under SDG 17, WFP strengthened partnerships with the Government to enhance the shock-response capacity of the national social protection system. Mozambique has developed a legal and institutional framework for the area of emergency response that highlights the relevance of social protection programmes to improve the national response to

disasters. This includes the establishment of the Post-Emergency Direct Social Support Program (PASD-PE), which has been implemented in response to a variety of shocks, including droughts, Cyclones, Covid-19 pandemic and, more recently, in anticipation of the El Niño-induced drought.

WFP collaborated with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to operationalize and maximize the impact of operations in the country, maintaining a strong focus on their institutional capacity strengthening to implement food assistance programmes. In addition, WFP collaborated with national authorities to support the National School Feeding Programme, sourcing food locally and strengthening government-led procurement systems.

WFP's main Government partner in Mozambique's humanitarian response is the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD), which leads the development and implementation of the national framework for anticipatory action. In collaboration with the INGD, National Directorate of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and National Institute of Meteorology, WFP provides early warning messages, food and cash support to populations affected by climate disasters and conflict, working alongside local and international NGOs. WFP also works with key government agencies, including the Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Action, National Institute for Social Action, and Ministry of Health, supporting government social protection programmes and providing social assistance transfers to individuals. Additionally, WFP together with UN agencies such as FAO, UNDP, and other partners including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/Red Cross supports the Government in establishing procedures for multi-hazard early warning systems and respective hazard prevention/risk mitigation action plans.

At the local level, WFP collaborates with provincial and district authorities and strengthens partnerships with ministries such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Land and Environment to promote climate-resilient livelihoods. WFP also supports the Ministry of Education in the implementation of integrated school feeding programmes. WFP and FAO jointly lead the Food Security Cluster, contributing to the Humanitarian Response Plan and preparing contingency plans for the cyclone and rainy seasons. WFP has also worked with the Government and INGD to ensure accessible services for people with disabilities in disaster response, promoting inclusive participation in risk management. These efforts aim to ensure compliance with protection and accountability policies, guaranteeing that no one is left behind within WFP operations.

WFP's gender assessments revealed increased protection risks for women and children, including dependence on food of low nutritional value and cases of survival sex. In addition, compounding crisis (climate disasters and conflict) have caused children to drop out of school, making them vulnerable to gender-based violence and exploitation. As part of the response, WFP developed a draft Community Engagement Action plan to improve Accountability to Affected Populations efforts, revised Standard Operating Procedures for community feedback mechanisms, and implemented a new case management platform to improve the processing and documentation of feedback. In 2024, the WFP addressed 15,059 cases through community-based feedback mechanisms, with a 90 percent resolution rate.

The Linha Verde 1458 hotline connected affected populations with essential services, resolving 18,755 cases. WFP improved the effectiveness of the hotline through multilingual support, training and a new case management platform, ensuring continued assistance to vulnerable communities with a 90 percent first-case resolution rate.

Despite significant operational challenges, in 2024 WFP and UNHAS logistics operations provided critical support to humanitarian efforts. Through service level agreements, WFP facilitated the storage and delivery of vital health supplies, relief items and food, achieving a 99 percent on-time delivery rate and supporting regional transport operations to neighboring countries.

In 2024, WFP Mozambique secured USD 118.9 million in funding from government donors, private sector partners and UN funding, reflecting 62 percent of the year's needs-based plan. While slightly above 2023's funding levels, the global shift toward earmarked contributions posed challenges in responding flexibly to Mozambique's dynamic environment. To address this, WFP advocated for multi-year, flexible funding while intensifying resource mobilization for resilience and nexus programmes, particularly climate resilience and home-grown school feeding initiatives.

WFP remains committed to supporting Mozambique's most vulnerable populations, fostering resilience, and contributing to national development goals.

2,131,660

Total beneficiaries in 2024



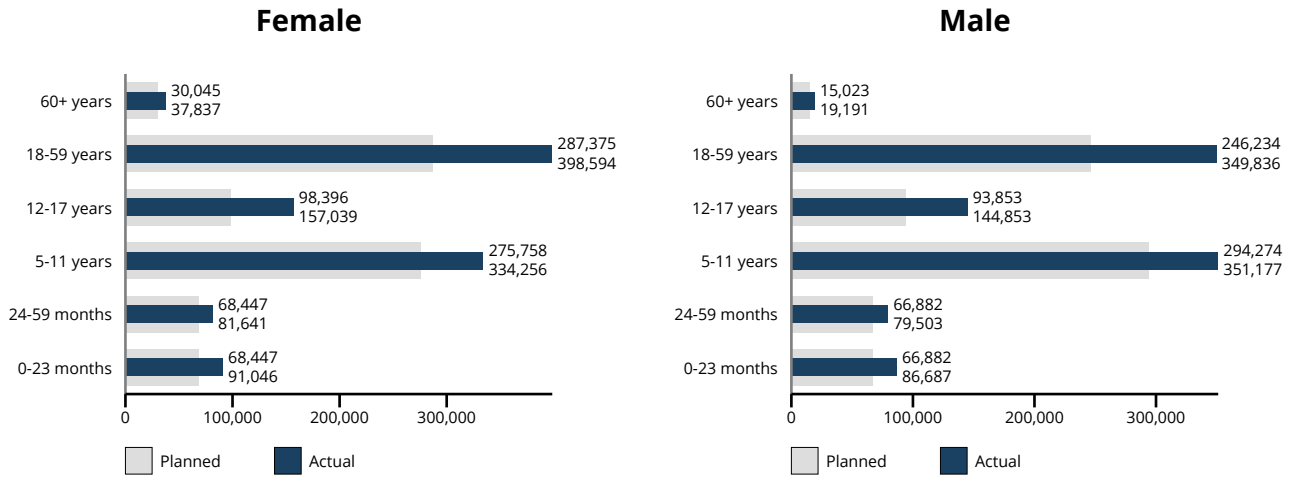
52% female



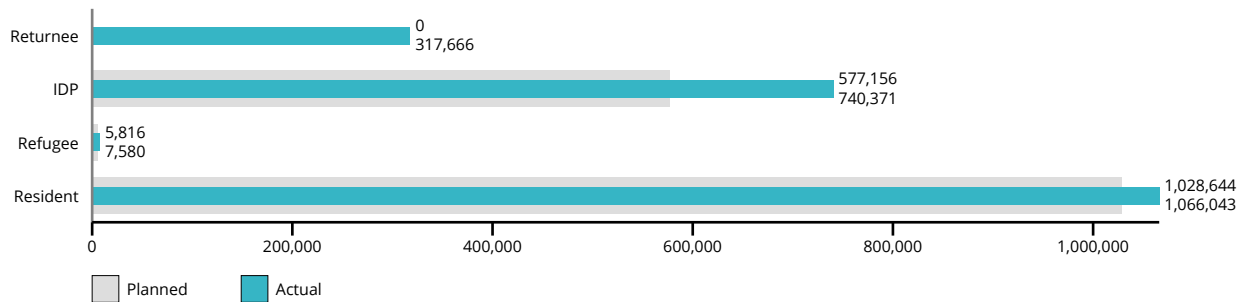
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 423,035 (52% Female, 48% Male)

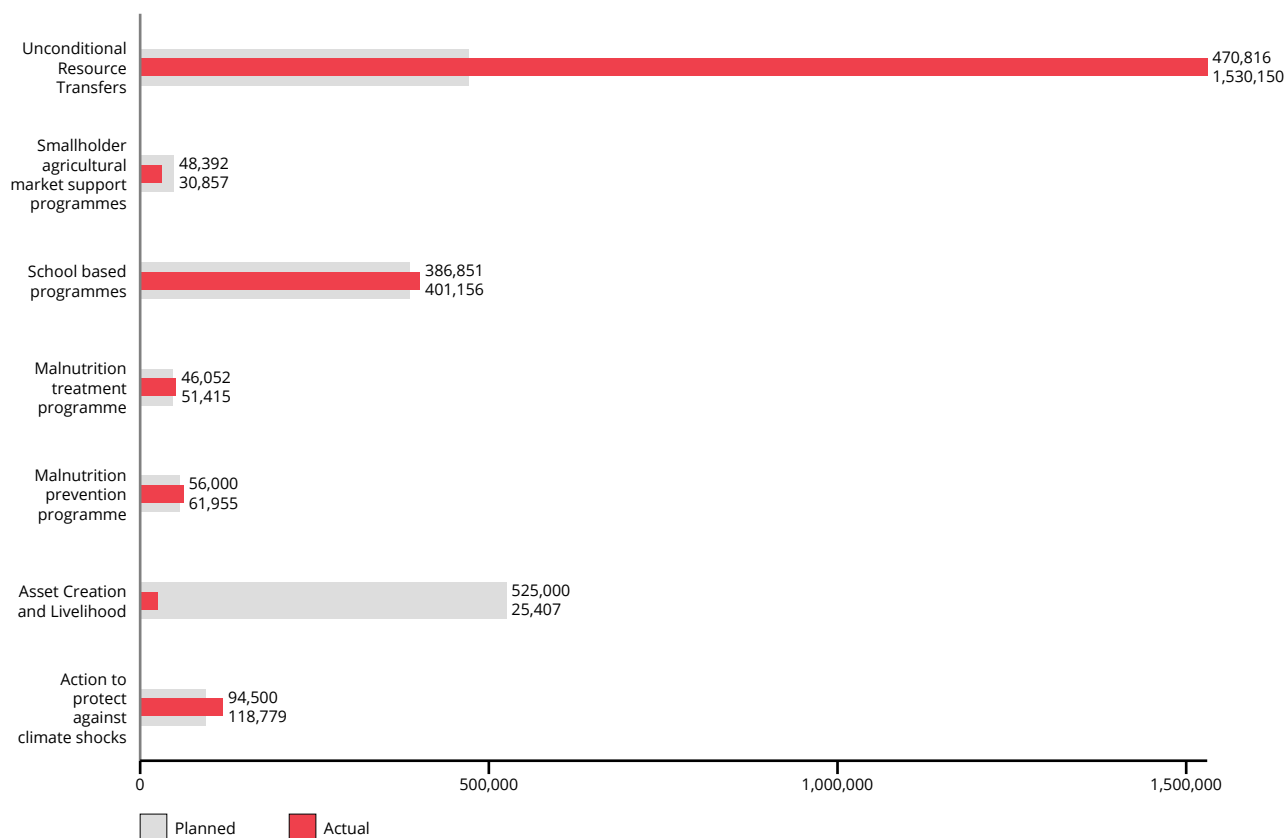
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



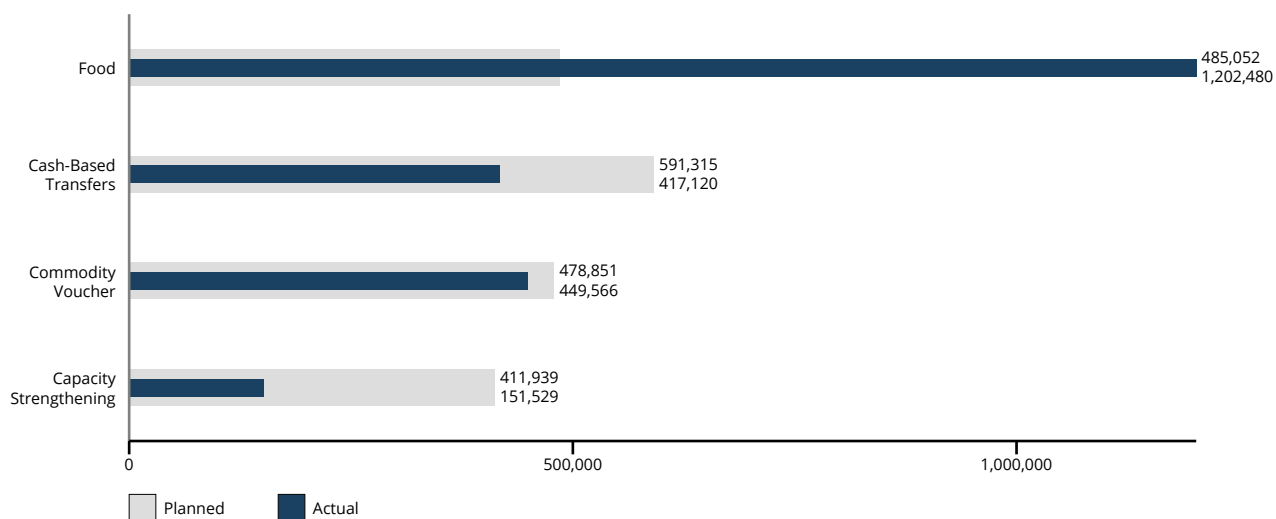
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



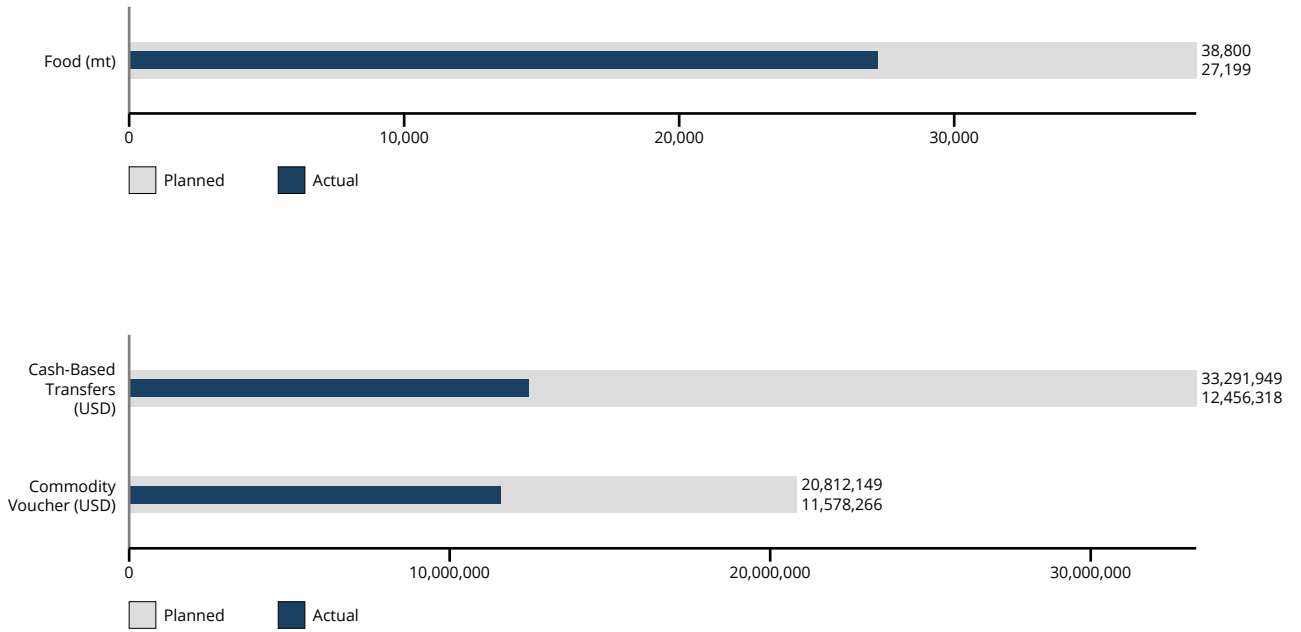
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



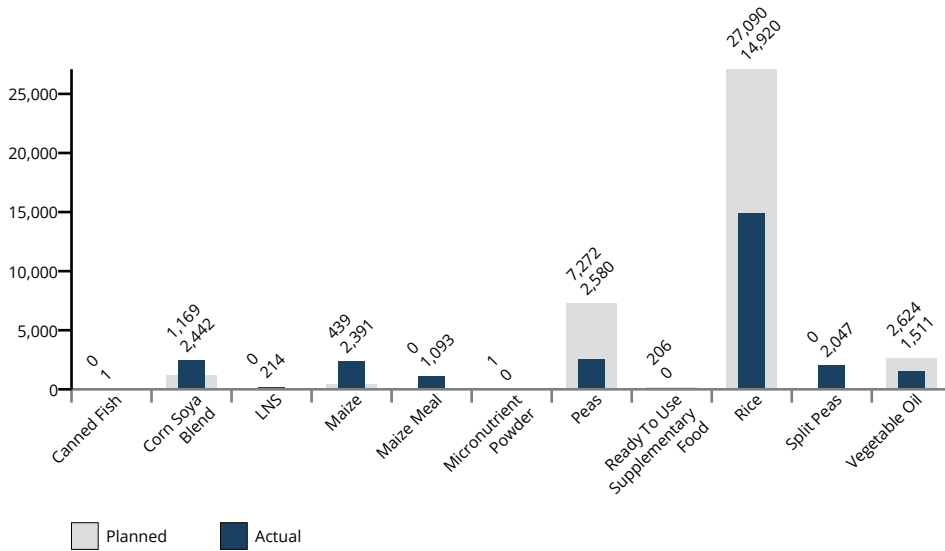
Beneficiaries by Modality



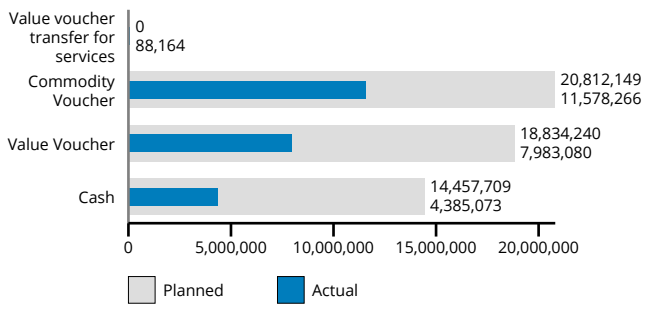
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Mozambique ranks 107th out of 127 countries on the 2024 Global Hunger Index¹ and 183rd out of 189 countries on the 2024 Human Development Index². Classified as a low-income country, it remains among the most impoverished globally. With a per capita gross national income (GNI) of USD 623 (2023), approximately 62 percent of the population -

estimated at 33.9 million individuals - resides below the poverty line³, a sharp increase as compared to 46.2 percent in 2015.

The country's macroeconomic situation also remained highly fragile. Since 2015, Mozambique has experienced a decline in foreign direct investment, resulting in an abrupt economic slowdown. The economic contraction was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a gross domestic product (GDP) decline of 1.3 percent in 2020⁴ and caused an additional two million individuals to fall into poverty within a single year. While growth has since resumed, vulnerabilities persist due to inflation, debt servicing challenges, and dependency on external financing.

Mozambique ranks among the most climate-vulnerable countries, according to the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index. Since 2007, it has faced 12 tropical cyclones, including Cyclone Chido in December 2024. The 2023/24 El Niño-induced drought left many areas with less than half their usual rainfall, while floods in Zambezia and Sofala worsened displacement and food insecurity. These recurring disasters disrupt livelihoods, damage infrastructure, and increase the risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera and malaria.

The country ranks 118th out of 170 on the 2022 Gender Inequality Index. Women face persistent barriers to land, credit, and agricultural inputs, worsening household-level food insecurity and malnutrition. Social norms further restrict their access to nutritious food, making them disproportionately affected by malnutrition and poverty. Nearly one-third of households are female-headed and among the most at risk from shocks.

Malnutrition remains the leading cause of child mortality, contributing to one-third of deaths among children under 5. Stunting affects 37 percent of children under 5⁵, while acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies remain very high, with an increase in the cases of acute malnutrition in 2024 compared to 2023, particularly in El Niño-affected districts. In addition, Mozambique ranks second globally for both the number of individuals living with HIV and new infections. HIV disproportionately affects women, with prevalence rates of 7.1 percent among young women compared to 2.8 percent among young men aged 15 to 24⁶.

Approximately two-thirds of the population of Mozambique depend on agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods. However, the sector remains constrained by inadequate infrastructure, poor post-harvest management, and limited access to markets. Post-harvest losses are estimated at 30 percent⁷, driven by the use of non-improved storage methods and a lack of access to market information. In 2024, efforts to strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience have focused on climate-smart agriculture, enhanced storage solutions, and value chain development.

Compounding the situation, in 2024, Mozambique faced multiple crises, including conflict and insecurity in the northern province of Cabo Delgado which is ongoing since 2017. The protracted conflict resulted in the internal displacement of 1.1 million people at its peak, and thousands of lives lost⁸. As of mid-2024, 577,550 people remained displaced. In early 2024, attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in Cabo Delgado led to the first cross-provincial displacements since 2022. The humanitarian situation in Northern Mozambique remains fragile, with the affected populations heavily relying on humanitarian assistance.

All these factors result in the country facing a severe food insecurity crisis in 2024, with an estimated 2.8 million people experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) from April to September due to climate shocks, conflict, and macroeconomic challenges⁹.

WFP in collaboration with the Government and partners works along the following strategic outcomes.

Strategic outcome one, contributing to SDG 2, places emphasis on vulnerable populations including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and people living with disabilities, impacted by crises such as conflict and weather events. Prior to, during, and aftershocks, WFP offers immediate food assistance. Additionally, WFP delivers nutritional support to children and PBWG to prevent and treat moderate malnutrition.

Strategic outcome two seeks to reduce all forms of malnutrition in the country by 2030, in accordance with the 2030 agenda. The main demographic groups are children, women, and girls. The strategy integrates social behavior change campaign to influence people's behaviors regarding gender equity and the adoption of healthy dietary habits, thereby addressing the root cause of the problem. WFP supports the government at both the national and local levels in implementing interventions that specifically target and address malnutrition, using a multisectoral approach.

Vulnerable communities that have experienced shocks are the focus of **strategic outcome three**. The objective is to establish sustainable food systems and support smallholder farmers in achieving more equitable, resilient, sustainable, and climate-smart livelihoods. By enhancing their capabilities, individuals can more effectively fulfill their nutritional and dietary requirements. The activities encompass market access and sales support, post-harvest handling, adoption of conservation agriculture techniques, establishment of village savings and loan associations, and provision of weather insurance, among other initiatives.

While all strategic outcomes involve activities to enhance government capacity, the first activity under **strategic outcome four** specifically focuses on this aspect. Aligned with SDG17, WFP engages in cooperation with the Government to enhance the government's capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from emergencies with the primary goal of enabling the government to autonomously establish a robust social protection system. The second initiative aims to ensure the retention of children in schools while improving their nutritional well-being through the provision of on-site meals. In addition to implementing its own in-house school feeding program and supporting the Government's National School Feeding Program, WFP also offers take-home ration meals to children living in conflict areas.

By means of **strategic outcomes five and six**, WFP supports the Government and other humanitarian actors in the execution of their initiatives by facilitating administrative and on-demand services (e.g., procurement, supply chain, and cash) and by establishing coordination mechanisms for the food security sector, logistics, and United Nations Humanitarian Air Services.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP operated in a dynamic and challenging environment, requiring continuous risk assessment, mitigation, and monitoring. Ten moderate-to-high risks were identified, including partner and vendor misconduct, access constraints, and safety concerns due to ongoing conflict in the north. Funding shortfalls, pipeline breaks, price volatility, and the threat of natural disasters—floods, cyclones, and drought—further complicated operations. Towards the end of the year, nationwide civil unrest introduced additional risks, disrupting WFP's supply chains, delaying assistance, and threatening the safety of beneficiaries and staff.

To mitigate these risks, WFP strengthened security at distribution sites by training field staff and partners on the Safe and Dignified Distribution Manual, raising community awareness, securing site locations with local authorities, and conducting on-site monitoring. WFP also played a leading role in access negotiations, ensuring safety through civil-military coordination with humanitarian partners. Price volatility was managed through continuous monitoring, food pre-positioning, the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), and a phased transition to cash-based transfers.

To address risks related to cooperating partners and vendors, WFP implemented the corporate Global Assurance Plan, digitalizing key processes, revamping capacity assessments and onboarding, and conducting financial spot-checks. For food vendors, WFP established a physical inventory committee, introduced monthly stock counts and real-time in-transit monitoring, and contracted third-party oversight. Enhanced reconciliation measures were also applied to vendors managing cash-based transfers.

Under the Global Assurance Plan, WFP Mozambique met 87 percent of corporate global assurance benchmarks, strengthening fraud prevention, accountability, and key areas such as targeting, identity management, monitoring, supply chain, and partner management. An internal task force, chaired by the Deputy Country Director, was established to oversee implementation.

Lessons learned

WFP utilized the Gender Transformative and Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) Project (2019-2023) Decentralized Evaluation to inform and shape the strategy for its next phase (GTNS 2.0), focusing on expanding an integrated, multisectoral package of climate-smart, gender-transformative, and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

The evaluation highlighted the need for adaptable Gender Dialogue Clubs, leading to targeted sessions for adolescents and youth. To address the low (4.5 percent) Minimum Acceptable Diet score among children, micro-enterprise kitchens were introduced as a pilot in select communities to prepare and distribute nutrient-dense porridges at breakfast time for families with children aged 6-23 months. To mitigate the impact of climate shocks on agriculture, WFP invested in climate-adaptive approaches, including disseminating climate services through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture approach and developing district-level anticipatory action plans. Micro agro-dealers and irrigation systems will be promoted to ensure year-round access to low-cost nutritious seeds and increased horticultural production.

The evaluation prompted WFP to analyze the multi-dimensional causes of food insecurity, malnutrition, and livelihood vulnerability, aiming for greater inclusivity in its programming. By the end of 2024, WFP had implemented the five recommended actions. The country office continues implementing the remaining 35 actions, with five planned for 2025 and 30 for 2026.

Country office story

Rebuilding Hope: Families Return to Palma with WFP Support



© WFP/ Alfredo Zuniga

The young mother, Itade Juma, redeems her value voucher for food at her preferred local retailer in Palma.

In Palma City, Northern Mozambique, families are courageously rebuilding their lives with the support of WFP.

Once a thriving hub in Cabo Delgado province, Palma became known worldwide in early 2021 after violent attacks by non-state armed groups, resulting in over a thousand deaths and captives. Within weeks, 30,000 terrified residents fled, joining over a million displaced people across Mozambique. However, signs of recovery are emerging. Despite immense challenges, families are voluntarily returning to Palma and other areas to rebuild. By June 2024, more than 610,000 resilient individuals had returned to Northern Mozambique, demonstrating the human spirit's capacity for recovery.

Though other parts of Cabo Delgado continue to experience violence, Palma has remained a refuge for returnees. But the road to recovery remains difficult. Infrastructure is in ruins, and returnees face the task of rebuilding their livelihoods from scratch. One such returnee is 24-year-old Itade Juma. In mid-2023, she, her husband, and their three young children bravely decided to return to Palma.

"Back in 2021, we fled on foot to Quitunda when the attacks started," recalls Itade, her voice heavy with emotion. "Life in Quitunda was a constant struggle. We had no land, no money, and relied on humanitarian aid. Returning to Palma was our only hope to rebuild."

During their displacement, Itade's family was registered by WFP to receive emergency food assistance. Now back in Palma, they continue to receive this vital support while working to rebuild. As their newly planted cassava crops grow, Itade and her husband are seeking work to support their family.

"We're rebuilding our home, which was reduced to rubble," says Itade, pointing to her fields. "Look closely, and you'll see the cassava we planted starting to grow. While we wait for the harvest, I can buy food for my family with the voucher I'm receiving today."

In Palma's Barabarane neighborhood, Itade and other families in the Liwayamba community received value vouchers in 2024, allowing them to purchase food from local retailers. These vouchers are helping returnees rebuild their lives, one meal at a time. With support from donors, WFP has provided food assistance to an average of 500,000 people every other month in 2024. The vouchers, redeemable at registered local retailers, provide flexibility in choosing food while supporting local markets in conflict-recovery areas like Palma.

"Value vouchers allow people to choose the food items they need while regenerating local markets in return districts," explains WFP Mozambique Country Director Antonella D'Aprile. "We're deeply grateful to the donors for helping WFP support returnees as they rebuild. These vouchers are more than just food—they're a symbol of resilience."

As Itade walks to her local retailer, the weight of uncertainty momentarily lifts. She selects essentials like rice, oil, and sugar to sustain her family for the coming month. Leaving the shop with her provisions, she smiles, holding onto the hope of a brighter future for her family, community, and herself.

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



WFP supported **992,000 people** in northern Mozambique in 2024.



The acceptable food consumption score (FCS) rose from **43%** in December 2023 to **67%** in December 2024.



WFP provided food assistance to **8,000 individuals** in the **Maratane refugee camp** throughout 2024.

In 2024, Mozambique faced severe food insecurity crisis, with an estimated 2.8 million people experiencing acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3 (crisis or above) from April to September. This included 2.3 million in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and 510,000 people classified in IPC Phase 4 (emergency). Projections indicate a further deterioration from October 2024 to March 2025, with nearly 5 million people anticipated to require urgent assistance, IPC Phase 3+, including 912,000 in IPC Phase 4 (emergency).

In Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique, between October 2024 and March 2025, an estimated 866,620 people are projected to face IPC Phase 3+ (crisis or above), including 219,860 in IPC Phase 4 (emergency). The compounding effects of conflict, civil unrest and climate shocks, have disrupted agricultural activities and exacerbated food insecurity. The conflict which began in 2017, intensified significantly in 2024, resulting in the displacement of over 160,000 people between January and July, an alarming 140 percent increase compared to 2023. As of July 2024, approximately 577,550 people remain displaced across northern Mozambique.

In 2024, WFP, on behalf of the Government, supported 992,848 unique beneficiaries in northern Mozambique. However, the majority of these beneficiaries were assisted in early 2024. Resource limitations forced WFP to reduce the number of beneficiaries to 549,545 as compared to 1.2 million during the same period in early 2023.

Despite these challenges, WFP achieved significant progress in implementing Vulnerability Based Targeting (VBT) in Cabo Delgado to enhance the efficiency and equity of humanitarian food assistance. Using VBT, assistance was successfully delivered in Metuge, Montepuez, Chiure and Mueda district of Cabo Delgado. Additional VBT data collection was completed in Mocímboa da Praia and Muidumbe districts and initiated in Nangade district.

In Cabo Delgado and Erati district in Nampula, WFP continued its effort to manage moderate wasting among children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), delivering interventions for prevention and management of malnutrition through supplementary feeding and support in scaling up essential health and nutrition services in shock-affected districts.

WFP supported the national nutrition rehabilitation programme in all 17 districts of Cabo Delgado and Erati district in Nampula province. This assistance included the provision of specialized nutritious foods¹, beneficiary cards and registration books, and equipment for diagnosing acute malnutrition to 113 health centers. To strengthen service delivery, WFP provided technical support to 54 medical professionals, enhancing their capacity to identify, document and manage acute malnutrition effectively. The management of acute malnutrition programme reached 31,463 children aged 6-59 months with moderate wasting (55 percent girls) and 19,952 PBWG with undernutrition, including those living with HIV and tuberculosis. These figures surpassed WFP's 2024 target of 21,400 children, and 13,100 PBWG and can be attributed mainly to sufficient supply of nutrition commodities throughout the year and the regular mobile health brigades supported in all districts.

In Cabo Delgado, the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) reached 11,795 of the targeted 21,985 children (53 percent girls), providing super cereal plus (CSB++) for children aged 6-23 months as a complement to the general food distribution. WFP also supported local authorities in expanding its integrated health and nutrition mobile brigades in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The brigades screened children and PBWG for wasting and delivered essential health

services, including deworming, vitamin A supplementation, and immunizations. As a result, 20,500 children received vitamin A, 16,550 were immunized against measles, 10,450 were provided with deworming pills, and 26,620 children were screened for wasting (54 percent female). Additionally, 5,840 PBWG underwent screening for wasting, and 4,450 received iron and folic acid supplements. Furthermore, WFP programmes engaged 44,000 participants in raising awareness on critical health, hygiene, and nutrition topics.

In 2024, cases of malnutrition declined by 34.2 percent as compared to 2023. This trend resulted from the programme focus on Cabo Delgado and Erati district (Nampula province), following a scaled-down approach in alignment with the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan². The recovery rate increased by 6 percent, from 83.6 percent in 2023 to 89.1 percent in 2024, with minimal fatalities. These positive outcomes demonstrated that the programme surpassed the minimum SPHERE standards³.

The deterioration in food and nutrition security during the second half of 2024 was also driven by the El Niño-induced drought. In response, WFP launched a 6-month drought response in November 2024 in Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Zambezia and Sofala provinces. WFP utilizes limited funds to provide emergency food assistance to 250,000 most vulnerable individuals, emergency school feeding to 6,600 children, and nutrition interventions to 131,355 people. The nutrition response included a six-month recovery package aimed at addressing moderate wasting through food supplementation, nutritional screening, and treatment referrals delivered via mobile brigades. Training of health workers was provided to ensure that local health staff have the capacity to provide quality care for the management and treatment of acute malnutrition in accordance with national health protocols, utilizing ready-to-use supplementary food and Super Cereal supplied by WFP. Specialized nutritious food began to be delivered at health facilities in one province but was disrupted by post-election violence that began in October 2024. It is also worth noting that, for all planned general food distributions, the standard sex disaggregation used is 48 percent male and 52 percent female.

Despite these efforts, due to limited resources, the assistance fell significantly short of the urgent needs outlined in the Government Drought Appeal, which estimated that 1.1 million people would require support. By the end of 2024, WFP had reached a total of 251,810 people affected by the drought (52 percent female), reaching 100 percent of its highly prioritized target.

In response to Tropical Cyclone Chido which made landfall in December 2024, WFP provided a 7-day ration emergency food assistance to 114,310 individuals in five districts of Cabo Delgado (52 percent female). This complemented the Government's efforts through the National Institute of Disaster Management and partner's response coordinated by the Food and Logistics Cluster. Post-cyclone needs assessments conducted in Mecufi district revealed extensive damage, including 53 affected health facilities and significant losses of medical supplies, including specialized nutritious food for moderate wasting. WFP replenished these supplies with ready-to-use supplementary food, corn-soya blend with sugar, and mid-upper arm circumference measurement tapes to resume the treatment and management of acute malnutrition at health facilities and support temporary health shelters in treating wasting cases.

Despite increasing humanitarian needs in Mozambique, available resources for response have declined, prompting WFP to prioritize a transition from emergency assistance to beneficiary self-reliance. In Cabo Delgado, WFP complemented life-saving food assistance (SO1) with early recovery and livelihoods activities (SO3), particularly in areas with access to arable land. In 2024, WFP supported approximately 8,000 families with vocational training, self-employment kits, seeds, and tools (54 percent female-led households).

Key transitional initiatives included the Internally Displaced People Durable Solutions and the Refugee Call to Action. Under the Durable Solutions initiative, aligned with the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, WFP supported the Mozambique Government in drafting a new action plan for managing internally displaced people. As part of the UNHCR-WFP joint Call to Action strategy for refugee self-reliance, the Government is leading efforts to rehabilitate a local dam and develop agricultural opportunities for refugees and host communities. Additionally, WFP provided food assistance to 8,000 individuals in the Maratane refugee camp throughout 2024.

The acceptable food consumption score (FCS) in crisis-affected communities rose from 43 percent (Oct-Nov 2023) to 67 percent (Dec 2024), surpassing the 44 percent baseline and 65 percent target. Poor consumption fell from 12 percent to 3 percent, below the 9 percent target.

WFP Mozambique received valuable support from donors including USAID/BHA, the European Union, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, UN CERF, and private donors as Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Japan Association for the World Food Programme. These contributions played a critical role in enabling WFP to provide life-saving assistance to those most in need and responding to the multiple crises that Mozambique experienced in 2024.

Key lessons from 2024 include the value of integrating anticipation (SO4) with response (SO1). This year saw the second Anticipatory Action (AA) activation for El Niño drought, the first AA activation for a cyclone, and the first African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica payout for WFP for Tropical Cyclone Chido, allowing for early action before the drought or cyclone hits.

The Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score for this activity was 4, indicating full gender and age integration in the implementation of strategic outcome 1. WFP’s emergency response remained grounded in conflict-sensitive gender analysis, ensuring that activities addressed the structural issues affecting the population taking into account particular risks and needs of different groups. Age considerations are addressed through the consistent collection of age-disaggregated data from targeted beneficiaries and by implementing age-sensitive targeting that prioritizes the most vulnerable populations, including households with children, older adults, and other at-risk groups.

WFP also maintained a two-way communication with the impacted communities through accessible feedback mechanisms, allowing women, men, girls, and boys of all ages to voice their concerns and enabling WFP to respond promptly. Additionally, gender-transformative sessions were conducted with community leaders in affected provinces.

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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



Improved minimum dietary diversity for women from **40%** in 2023 to **49%** in 2024



Improved minimum acceptable diet for children under 2 from **34%** in 2023 to **42%** in 2024

Under its nutrition-sensitive portfolio, WFP implemented various projects aimed at improving dietary intake, preventing stunting in young children, reducing malnutrition in vulnerable families, and empowering women.

Key initiatives included the launch of the second phase of the Gender Transformative and Nutrition-Sensitive (GTNS 2.0) project in Sofala Province, Chemba district, targeting vulnerable families with children aged 6-23 months. Funded by the Government of Austria, the project completed its inception phase in 2024. Activities include agro-geo mapping in 60 communities, the establishment of 59 smallholder farmer groups, training of lead farmers, distribution of agricultural inputs, rehabilitation of water pumps, and the initiation of integrated health mobile brigades. The evaluation of the first phase (GTNS 1.0), implemented from 2019 to 2023, has provided valuable insights that have shaped the second phase and guided lessons learned¹ discussions with stakeholders, including the AgRed Forum, a key platform for agriculture development partnerships in the country.

Another key initiative that included nutrition activities is the "Strengthening smallholder farmers' capacities to overcome climate change-induced food and nutrition security in Tete province", initiated in 2024 in the Doa and Moatize districts and funded by the Italian Cooperation, AICS.

The project targets smallholder farmers, including households with pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and children under 2. Nutrition components of the project began with the development of nutrient-rich porridge recipes using the SMP Plus software, incorporating locally available ingredients supported by climate-smart agriculture. After recipe development, acceptability testing was carried out in the target districts. Architectural designs for Micro-Enterprise kitchens were also completed. These innovative kitchens aim to empower the community economically while improving infant and young child feeding practices, particularly the Minimum Acceptable Diet, by producing and distributing nutrient-rich porridges.

Another component of the project focuses on supporting smallholder farmers to improve their agricultural production, and a portion of their yield will be designated for supplying school feeding programs in the target districts.

This initiative exemplifies the integration of nutrition, (strategic objective 2 - SO2) with climate resilience (SO3) while also establishing linkages to school feeding programs.

A further significant initiative is the "Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition for vulnerable households affected by El Niño in central Mozambique", supported by France. The initiative aims to improve food security and nutrition in an El Niño affected district through school feeding and nutrition interventions under SO2 and SO5. Launched in the last quarter of 2024, it targets 15,000 individuals, including 6,500 school students, 1,725 children aged 0-23 months, and 1,425 PBWG.

In 2024, another initiative, the Cash for Prevention (C4P) pilot, implemented in Pemba and Montepuez districts, introduced an integrated approach combining household assistance, fresh food vouchers, early screening for malnutrition, and social and behavior change communication (SBCC) activities. The pilot targeted vulnerable households with children under the age of 2 or 5. Beneficiaries received value vouchers for general food assistance, that included fresh and nutritious food top-ups valued at up to 33.4 USD (MZN 2,115) in Pemba and 66 USD (MZN 4,230 MZN) in Montepuez districts. Participants were also engaged in livelihood asset creation, such as establishing home gardens and building fuel-efficient cooking stoves. Mobile health brigades complemented these efforts by delivering maternal and child health services, while the support provided to farmers' cooperatives bolstered local food systems.

Another component of the C4P pilot is the NutriSIM campaign, an SBCC initiative that includes a cooking school and interactive group radio listening sessions to promote healthy eating in vulnerable families and small children. The

campaign takes stock of lessons learned from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) funded NutriSIM campaign implemented in Gondola District in 2023 and evaluated in January 2024. The evaluation showed improvements in the adoption of recommended healthy diet behaviors among women (from 46 percent to 52 percent) and children (from 35.6 percent to 42.5 percent). The project's endline assessment revealed significant improvement in dietary outcomes. The minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W), increased from 39.3 percent at baseline to 48.9 percent at the endline. Similarly, for children under 2 years, the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) showed a notable improvement among project beneficiaries, rising from 36.8 percent to 42.4 percent. Lessons learned were integrated not only into the NutriSIM campaign implemented within the C4P project but also in the Social Protection COVID-19 response in Lichinga.

Additionally, as part of the NutriSIM campaign within the C4P project in Cabo Delgado, 50 activists (organized into 25 pairs) were trained to facilitate cooking school activities. Each pair conducted 10 cooking school sessions that reached a total of 1300 participants (1247 women and 53 men) in Pemba and 768 participants (698 women and 70 men) in Montepuez. Attendance levels varied, with an average of 85 participants per session. In October 2024, the same group of activists was trained to facilitate group radio listening sessions. Each pair conducted six sessions, reaching a total of 1,216 participants (1,110 women and 106 men) in Pemba and 880 participants (668 women and 212 men) in Montepuez. Men's participation, particularly in Pemba, was notably lower than women's.

Under the NutriSim Campaign within the Social Protection Covid-19 response in Lichinga, Niassa Province, the project aimed to reach 4,000 beneficiaries of the COVID-19 Social Protection Response across four pre-selected communities. Of this target, 3,668 beneficiaries were reached (3,185 women and 483 men). Four technicians and 80 activists (working in pairs) were trained to deliver 10 cooking school sessions and eight group radio listening sessions. All planned sessions were successfully implemented, with radio listening sessions also attended by the male companions of beneficiaries, totaling 124 men.

In collaboration with the Government and with funding from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), WFP supported policy frameworks and guidelines, including revising study protocols for the Nutrition Rehabilitation Program based on WHO's updated guidelines on wasting and nutritional oedema prevention and management. Additionally, WFP helped develop guidelines and nutritional manuals for schools under the National School Feeding Programme. In collaboration with key institutions such as Ministry of Health, National Institute of Social Action, and the Mozambique's Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, WFP began the development of guidelines for integrating nutrition into post-emergency recovery responses.

In 2024, with support from the FCDO, WFP supported progress on the National Food Security and Nutrition Information System including the establishment of a taskforce, a roadmap, and preliminary analyses on nutrition vulnerability index, multicausal analysis of undernutrition and a stunting predictive model. Moreover, WFP partnered with Action Against Hunger to develop a real-time monitoring framework for nutrition that will serve to identify areas at risk of increased acute malnutrition in humanitarian contexts.

Additionally, again with support from FCDO, WFP worked on optimizing the SMP Plus software to improve recipes for young children, incorporating locally available foods and addressing specific nutritional needs. A comprehensive research study was conducted to develop adequate recipes for young children, particularly for those with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). As part of this effort, a detailed food composition table featuring over 100 indigenous foods was integrated into the SMP Plus tool, along with nutrient requirement indices tailored for children of various age groups, both with and without MAM. Currently, the tool, as previously mentioned, is being utilized to create nutrient-rich porridge recipes for micro-enterprise kitchen models, which will play a critical role in ensuring the availability of locally tailored, nutritious food solutions.

In HIV-related activities, WFP developed a study protocol to assess the nutritional and food security profiles of individuals living with HIV and tuberculosis, pending final approval and funding. Efforts to resume the "Roadside Wellness HIV" project and address HIV-related vulnerabilities in conflict and drought-affected areas were hindered by funding gaps and political unrest, delaying planned activities and field missions.

Through these efforts, WFP's nutrition-sensitive portfolio continues to address the multifaceted challenges of malnutrition, food insecurity, and gender inequality, laying the groundwork for sustainable improvements in vulnerable communities.

For Activity 2, the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score was 3, indicating full gender integration. Nutrition interventions continued to prioritize PBWG, women of reproductive age, teenage girls, and children under the age of 2. WFP maintained the implementation of NutriSIM campaigns, addressing factors influencing community nutrition status through nutrition-sensitive SBCC activities.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



18,550 smallholder farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture



945 farmer groups and **14 farmer associations** formed



7,000 farmers received payouts due to the drought



265 village savings and loans groups saved **USD 313,000**.

In 2024, WFP continued to implement a comprehensive resilience strategy to address the multifaceted challenges that smallholder farmers face in Mozambique. This strategy is structured around four key pillars of risk reduction, prudent risk-taking, risk reserves, and risk transfer and is closely aligned with Mozambique's national efforts to enhance food security, climate adaptation, and rural development.

The resilience strategy aims to enhance food security, promote sustainable livelihoods, and strengthen communities' capacity to withstand climate-related shocks.

WFP has worked alongside national and local authorities including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Land and Environment, the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, the National Meteorology Institute, and National Disaster Risk Management Institute (INGD) to implement resilience-building initiatives that support smallholder farmers, improve market access, and strengthen climate adaptation strategies. WFP's four-pillar resilience framework is aligned with Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan and the country's Agricultural Development Strategy, ensuring coherence with national development goals while fostering sustainable agricultural practices, financial inclusion, and climate risk management. These partnerships have been instrumental in scaling up interventions, leveraging national expertise, and ensuring long-term sustainability.

To reduce the risk of climate shocks, WFP made significant investments in strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers and providing them with adequate resources. This included training on climate-smart farming techniques and improved storage solutions. As part of this effort, WFP trained 18,547 smallholder farmers (51.6 percent female smallholder farmers) in 2024, forming 945 farmer groups and 14 farmer associations. Furthermore, this initiative successfully engaged 22,409 young people, equipping them with skills to boost productivity and income generation. WFP distributed agricultural inputs, including seeds for staple crops, and horticultural crops such as onions, tomatoes, and carrots, further promoting crop diversity and enhancing food security.

As part of the risk reduction strategy, climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices were promoted, including crop rotation, intercropping, minimizing soil disturbance, and maintaining consistent soil cover. These practices aim to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change while preserving soil fertility. Through demonstration plots, farmers observed the benefits of CSA firsthand, encouraging them to adapt more effectively to changing weather patterns. In 2024, 10,499 farmers (51 percent female farmers) successfully adopted CSA practices in their fields, promoting long-term sustainability.

To support the prevention of post-harvest losses and preserve grain safety and quality, WFP provided comprehensive training in post-harvest management, with a focus on low-tech innovations like hermetic bags. A total of 34,334 farmers (49 percent female smallholder farmers) participated in these sessions while 28,314 hermetic bags

were distributed. This intervention significantly reduced post-harvest losses from 36 percent in 2022 to 14 percent in 2024. The use of hermetic bags has prevented crop losses valued at over USD 447,000, providing significant financial benefits to farmers. Additionally, by preserving the safety and quality of grains, this initiative has enhanced the overall marketability of the produce, ensuring higher-quality yields and better financial returns for the farmers involved. Hermetic bags helped farmers reduce losses and save on hidden costs like transport, chemicals, and time spent dealing with spoiled grains. These savings enabled farmers to reinvest in better inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and tools, boosting productivity. Additionally, by aggregating larger quantities of cereals for direct and collective sales to buyers, farmers reduced costs and increased profits, leading to a more sustainable and profitable farming business.

WFP also supported increased market access for farmers by facilitating collective sales for over 500 farmers. The volume of agricultural products sourced from smallholder farmers for school feeding programs grew significantly from 244 MT (USD 210,932) in 2022 to 839 MT (USD 1.48 million) in 2024. These initiatives promote local food production and consumption, improve food safety and quality, and contribute to better nutritional outcomes. Enhancing food quality not only opens broader market access but also fosters more sustainable and profitable farming practices. Furthermore, by improving the food and nutrition security of farming communities, these efforts enable farmers to build greater resilience against economic and climate-related shocks. The resulting higher incomes also strengthen their ability to invest in their farms, improve production capacity, and secure long-term livelihoods, creating a cycle of growth that benefits both the farmers and the broader community.

The second pillar focuses on prudent risk-taking. WFP used the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach to engage farmers with new opportunities while managing risks related to climate variability. This method integrates local knowledge with scientific data to help farmers make informed decisions on planting schedules, crop varieties, and water management practices. In 2024, 73 government employees, field technicians, and staff in Tete and Sofala provinces were trained on PICSA, with plans to train 22,000 smallholder farmers (51 percent of female) in 2025. This approach bridges the gap between national and local knowledge, empowering farmers with the tools to adapt to climate challenges and better manage risks related to climate variability.

WFP also worked with government partners to implement seasonal forecasts tailored to local needs, providing climate advisory services to 16,000 farmers (51 percent of female farmers). Additionally, the installation of rain gauges and climate bulletins in Sofala and other provinces has improved weather pattern monitoring, further enhancing farmers' preparedness.

Under the third pillar, risk reserve, WFP focused on building financial resilience. In 2024, WFP and the Government of Mozambique established 265 Village Savings and Loans Groups (VSLGs) across Tete and Sofala provinces, providing smallholder farmers with a financial buffer to withstand shocks. These groups enable farmers to save and access loans for business and agricultural investments. In 2024, VSLG members saved a total of USD 313,000 (19.5 million MZN), and 7,304 smallholder farmers borrowed a total of USD 608,000 (37.9 million MZN).

The savings generated by these groups enabled farmers to start small businesses, build homes, cover school fees, and improve their living standards. Beyond the savings, 7,891 farmers (50 percent of female farmers) received financial literacy training that equipped them with the skills to manage their savings and loans effectively. The creation of six cooperatives, which are being legalized as part of a digitization initiative, further strengthens financial management and enhances the economic stability of these communities.

Under the last pillar, risk transfer, WFP partnered with Hollard and Blue Marble to provide agricultural weather index insurance to mitigate the effects of extreme weather events. In 2024, 10,499 smallholder farmers (51 percentage of female) were covered by agricultural microinsurance, offering critical protection during adverse weather conditions, 6,999 SHF (50 percentage of female farmers) in Tete, covered through rainfall index-based insurance, for cash payouts, and 3,500 SHF (51 percentage of female farmers) in Sofala, covered through soil moisture index insurance, for payouts in seeds. Following a drought triggered by El Niño, 6,999 farmers in Tete province received insurance payouts in cash. In Sofala province, despite the impacts of El Niño, insurance index triggers were not activated, prompting WFP, in agreement with Provincial and District authorities, and contributions from the insurer Hollard, to distribute 7,000 kg of maize seeds to affected farmers as a contingency measure.

These microinsurance policies provide smallholder farmers with a sense of security amid unpredictable climate events, allowing them to recover more quickly and sustain their livelihoods. This initiative has been crucial in enhancing food

security and protecting farmers from income loss due to climate-related shocks.

The "Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems Strategy" also encompasses initiatives to strengthen both urban and rural resilience. One notable project is the "Integrated Actions for Urban Resilience" in Pemba, Cabo Delgado, which focuses on improving drainage systems and offering cash-for-work opportunities to local communities. In 2024, 118 individuals, including 89 women, participated in rehabilitating drainage channels to help mitigate the impact of flooding. The infrastructure proved resilient during Cyclone Chido in December 2024, with the drainage system withstanding the storm's impact, helping to minimize flooding in the affected areas.

WFP additionally supported the Regional Rapid Rural Transformation initiative which is a solar-powered hub in the Mecufi district, benefiting over 5,000 residents by providing energy to schools, health centers, and small businesses. The initiative enhanced agriculture through hydroponics training and seedling preparation, improved animal husbandry, and improved business management with training on record-keeping and hygiene.

The Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS), which gauges households' perceptions of their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks, stands at 49 percent, slightly below the 52 percent annual target. This marks a 23-point decline from the 72 percent recorded in 2023. The gap could be attributed to challenges such as cyclones and El Niño, limited access to resources, and difficulties in scaling climate-resilient practices. Factors like extreme weather events, economic strain, and a lack of trust in support systems may have also influenced perceptions.

Smallholder sales through the WFP-supported aggregation system reached USD 2.0 million, demonstrating the success of the market access program and its economic benefits for smallholder farmers. The data indicates a significant positive impact on nutrition, climate resilience, and economic outcomes for smallholder farmers despite the climate-induced shocks and socio-economic instability that characterized 2024.

For Activity 3, the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score was 4, reflecting full gender and age integration. WFP's climate resilience interventions focused on strengthening the capacity of female smallholder farmers to take on leadership roles within farmer groups, while also promoting women's financial literacy and savings. Climate resilience interventions targeted smallholder farmers aged 18 and above, with certain interventions specifically prioritizing youth and women aged 18-35, addressing age-specific needs and priorities within the targeted population. Additionally, gender-transformative activities were integrated to encourage shared decision-making between men and women at the household level, ensuring the well-being and food security of the households of programme participants.

WFP's resilience strategy in Mozambique played a key role in advancing women's economic empowerment through targeted initiatives. Women received training in climate-smart agriculture, enhancing productivity and income generation. The adoption of hermetic storage bags minimized post-harvest losses, benefiting women responsible for storage and processing. Village Savings and Loans Groups provided access to savings, credit, and financial literacy, fostering investment in businesses and improved livelihoods. Strengthened market access through collective sales increased women's earnings, while the cash-for-work program in Pemba provided immediate income to 89 women. These efforts collectively improved women's financial security, agricultural success, and long-term economic resilience.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



270,000 people received early warnings for the 2023-2024 El Niño drought and **450,000 people** were alerted for Cyclone Chido.



67,730 households received **mobile digital payments** while **58,950 beneficiaries** received **cash transfers** across Mozambique.



242,000 children received food in **340 schools** through the national Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.

Under Activity 4, WFP supported national and Government actors in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and man-made disasters.

In 2024, WFP continued collaborating with the Government of Mozambique to design and implement Anticipatory Actions (AA) plans for droughts, floods, and cyclones. During the El Niño-induced drought, WFP supported the delivery of early warnings to over 270,000 people (140,400 women) through the Institute of Social Communication.

WFP also supported the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) in implementing District Anticipatory Actions Plans (AAPs) for drought by financing agricultural assets, water availability, and nutrition awareness campaigns. The first activation of drought AAPs in Mozambique in 2023-2024 reached more than 270,000 people. Ahead of the 2024-2025 agricultural season, early warning dissemination scaled up to 450,000 people via SMS, radio, and extension services, while agriculture and WASH-related activities benefited 284,854 people.

Furthermore, WFP supported the government in covering four additional districts with drought AAPs and strengthened synergies with other WFP-led programs, including the GTNS, which can be leveraged.

WFP also facilitated coordination between the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and INGD for the provision of anticipatory cash transfers to 58,950 beneficiaries (30,657 female and 28,298 male) in drought-affected districts across Sofala, Gaza, and Tete Provinces through the COVID-19 Post-Emergency Direct Social Support Programme (PASD-PE). The same is being done in 2024-2025 Anticipatory Action season. This was made possible through comprehensive technical and financial support at all stages, including beneficiary targeting, selection and registration, feasibility assessments of assistance modalities, coordination with partners, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and feedback mechanisms.

Outcome monitoring confirmed improved food consumption and reduced negative coping strategies among beneficiaries of drought AA. The proportion of beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption increased from 25 percent in October-November 2023 to 34 percent in May-July 2024, reflecting improved dietary diversity. The reliance on reduced consumption-based coping strategies (rCSI) decreased from 12 to 6, indicating lower vulnerability and stress due to food shortages. Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs (ICSI-EN) also showed improvement. By the end of the intervention, 77.6 percent of beneficiaries did not adopt any coping strategies, while only 8 percent resorted to emergency coping strategies - an improvement from the baseline, where 53 percent did not adopt strategies and 16 percent relied on emergency measures.

WFP and the Government of Mozambique developed multi-hazard AA plans, finalizing triggers and action selection. In December 2024, Mozambique's first-ever Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones was approved and activated just a week later - 72 hours before Cyclone Chido's landfall. WFP supported the dissemination of early warnings to 21,205 people in Mogincual district and 400,000 in other affected areas, as well as logistics, evacuations, and anticipatory food assistance for 70 people in shelters.

In 2024, Mozambique's sovereign drought insurance was triggered, with WFP supporting the implementation plan. WFP also renewed ARC Replica policies, and after Cyclone Chido, the ARC Replica payout of USD 3.1 million helped assist over 100,000 people. These mechanisms enable cost-effective responses while strengthening WFP-Government coordination. WFP continued to technically support Mozambique's Meteorological Institute (INAM) throughout 2024. The climate data platform PRISM was rolled out at the institute in December and will be shared with other government entities and the public in March on World Meteorology Day. WFP also provided technical assistance to INAM for the development of the annual Climate Report that will be presented at the same event. The drought AA methodology was also handed over to INAM in October, with INAM fully implementing drought monitoring for AA from November until

the end of the season.

The Systematic Observation Finance Facility (SOFF) project, implemented by WFP to support INAM's weather and climate observation capacity, was launched by the President of Mozambique in August. Technical assistance was provided, specifically to assess INAM's existing observation and forecasting infrastructure and capacity.

Under SO4, WFP supported INGD in hosting the first national after-action review and strengthened its partnership with INAM through a five-year Memorandum of Understanding to enhance climate forecasting, downscaling, and weather observation networks.

WFP has provided technical training to INGD and partners at all levels in the design, implementation, and monitoring of AAPs. WFP also provided support to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of national social protection programmes. Since 2020, WFP has been supporting the implementation of the national PASD-PE, having completed mobile digital payments via Mpesa to 67,726 households in Niassa Province in 2024, out of a total target of 79,983. In areas without mobile network coverage, cash-in-hand distributions were arranged using the Government's Offline Payment Application. Data shows improved food security for participating families in Niassa Province, with 80 percent reporting adequate food consumption in May-June 2024, compared to 41 percent during the same period the previous year. Additionally, the consumption-based coping strategy index dropped from 7.4 in May-June 2023 to 4.9 in May-June 2024.

Capacity-building support to the Government covered inter-institutional coordination for emergency response, beneficiary data management, community feedback mechanisms, integration of social protection with early warning systems, and urban preparedness. In collaboration with UNICEF and partners, WFP supported the organization of the Adaptive Social Protection Working Group meetings, bringing together social protection and disaster risk management stakeholders. WFP also contributed to the National Conference on Social Protection, presenting linkages between social protection and anticipatory actions. Training on digital payments and financial inclusion was conducted for INAS staff in Niassa and Nampula. WFP also led discussions with INAS and INGD on data sharing and geospatial data integration into beneficiary registration to enable climate-impact-based targeting.

Additionally, WFP initiated the second phase of the Regional Urban Preparedness Project and coordinated with stakeholders including INGD, INAS, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, and the National Directorate of Water Resources Management.

Under Activity 5, WFP supports the Government in developing and operationalizing of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes.

WFP provides support to the Ministry of Education and Human Development which has made notable progress in improving the quality, management, and increasing ownership of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), anchored in the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. With technical support from WFP, PRONAE provides on-site meals with locally procured fresh vegetables to 340 schools nationwide, benefiting over 242,000 children in 2024. In parallel, through direct implementation of HGSF programmes, WFP provided on-site school meals to 141 schools in Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces, reaching an additional 108,000 children.

Schools with on-site meals saw an 8 percent rise in enrollment from 2023, with attendance reaching 92 percent, exceeding the 80 percent threshold. Retention stood at 97 percent, while the graduation rate rose 3 points to 93 percent compared to 2023. These results confirm that school feeding remains an effective strategy to attract and retain children in school. Additionally, ad hoc interventions of School Feeding in Emergencies and Recovery through take-home rations distribution in high-need areas such as Zambezia and Sofala benefited 34,000 children across 73 schools affected by cyclone Freddy in 2023 and the El Niño-induced drought. Despite the efforts of WFP and other partners implementing school feeding programmes in the country, less than 8 percent of primary schools in Mozambique currently receive meals.

The end of 2024 marked the beginning of the final phase of the current financial cycle for PRONAE. WFP intensified advocacy efforts to secure sustainable funding for 2025 and beyond. Key initiatives included a Value for Money Study with Harvard University, which demonstrated that the programme generates returns of up to USD 4 for every USD 1 invested. WFP also provided technical support to the School Feeding Strategy endorsed by the Ministry of Education and Human Development and facilitated the Ministry's participation in international events and South-South collaborations, including the government participation in the "A vida da merendeira" reality show endorsed by the first lady of Brazil, to enhance programme visibility and attract potential donors.

In 2024, WFP prioritized the operational quality of its programmes by implementing an integrated support package in schools, complemented by strategic partnerships. For instance, in Zambezia, WFP collaborated with UNICEF on a pilot initiative to support 150 girls affected by violence and child marriage in re-entering the education system. To strengthen food safety and quality (FSQ) awareness and practices, the FSQ framework was implemented across schools in Tete Province. The initiative enhanced procurement, storage, preparation, and distribution of fresh foods and hot meals

while integrating risk assessment and mitigation into WFP and government monitoring activities.

WFP also prioritized infrastructure improvements, awarding contracts for constructing resilient warehouses and kitchens in 47 schools across Tete, Nampula, and Gaza in partnerships with UNHabitat and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The construction of these infrastructures is planned to start in the first half of 2025. Early results showed success, as three schools in Cabo Delgado benefited from this resilient infrastructure and withstood Cyclone Chido in December 2024 without sustaining damage. Additionally, WFP supported access to safe water by providing financial resources and conducting a joint targeting exercise, enabling the construction of boreholes in 67 schools through a UN-to-UN agreement with UNICEF.

In 2024, WFP expanded on complementary activities, including gender, nutrition, farmer engagement, and school gardens to PRONAE schools. WFP extended the coverage of gender equity activities by creating 452 gender dialogue clubs and distributing menstrual hygiene kits to 1,905 adolescent girls in WFP-led school meal programmes. WFP also promoted nutrition education and healthy eating habits among more than 108,000 students and establishing 121 school gardens.

The HGSF programmes, both the Government and WFP-led, not only supported children’s education and development but boosted local economies by engaging with more than 3,300 smallholder farmers who supplied fresh vegetables to schools. WFP trained farmers supplying perishable food at schools in Tete and Gaza to improve productivity and adapt to climate change, benefiting 14 farmers groups. An assessment in Tete showed a significant increase in farmers’ knowledge, conservation agriculture rose from 41 percent to 67 percent, and biopesticide preparation and post-harvest management from 35 percent to 75 percent.

WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Human Development in revising the national Food and Nutrition Education curriculum. This included producing manuals and teaching materials tailored to the "círculo de interesse", an institutional platform integrating complementary learning. These resources were rolled out through nationwide training sessions and reached 593 government staff across 11 provinces.

For Activity 4, the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score was 3, indicating full gender integration in the interventions. Women remained the primary target group for social protection, in line with WFP’s commitment to prioritizing women in its programs and the targeting criteria established by the National Institute for Social Action. Additionally, WFP conducted a gender analysis to better understand the gendered impacts of climate shocks, with the aim of enhancing disaster risk financing interventions.

For Activity 5, the GaM score was 4, indicating full gender-age integration. WFP’s school feeding programs promoted student retention by implementing a gender-transformative package for children and adolescents in the targeted schools. This package includes training school gender focal points and teachers to facilitate gender-transformative discussions with students, complementing efforts to improve girls’ menstrual hygiene and retention by providing menstrual hygiene kits. These activities were carried out in six provinces through the emergency school feeding programme.

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



In 2024, WFP provided critical **logistics support** to **6** UN agencies, **1** international NGO, and **2** Government bodies.



Linha Verde 1458 registered **18,755** cases in 2024, with a first-case **resolution rate of 90 percent**.

Logistics

In 2024, WFP provided critical logistics services to six UN agencies, one international non-governmental organization, and two Government bodies through time-bound Service Level Agreements (SLAs) on a full-cost recovery basis. This approach ensured swift and reliable access to WFP's logistics capabilities, supporting development and humanitarian operations across multiple sectors. For the Ministry of Health, WFP stored 3,555 m³ of HIV preventive products, including 117 million male condoms, 3 million female condoms, and 1.26 million lubricants and delivered 2,125 m³ (71.6 million male condoms, 1.6 million female condoms and 225 thousand lubricants) to 78 delivery points in 11 provinces.

Additionally, WFP stored and managed 7,272 m³ (1,375mt) of relief items such as tents, face masks, hygiene products, blankets, and other health related items transporting 919 mt (3,764 m³) of supplies with a 99 percent on-time delivery rate. WFP supported regional operations, facilitating customs clearance, port operations, and trans-shipment, moving 22,958 mt of fertilizers to Zimbabwe and 24,124 mt of mixed commodities to Zimbabwe and Malawi. WFP supported the Global Commodity Management Facility by storing and managing 32,146 mt of rice, maize, and pulses.

Inter-agency Emergency Response Hotline Linha Verde, 1458

In 2024, the toll-free hotline Linha Verde 1458 registered 18,755 cases, with a first-case resolution rate of 90 percent. This inter-agency emergency response hotline operated with a total budget of USD 350,900, with contributions from ten UN agencies. WFP was the implementing agency and collaborated with IOM, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP and OCHA via UN-to-UN agreements. This funding enabled the hotline's continued operation albeit at a reduced scale, from Monday to Saturday, 07:00 to 20:00, allowing the hotline to successfully address critical humanitarian challenges. Linha Verde 1458 continued to serve as a vital connection linking shock affected populations to essential services and increasing awareness of their rights. Food security was the most prominent issue, with the majority of inquiries concerning distribution schedules and the duration of assistance. SMS campaigns played a crucial role in reaching large numbers of people, delivering: 13 early warning messages to 44,000 users in collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and the Reduction and National Emergency Operations Centre; Sexual and Exploitation (SEA) awareness messages were sent to 44,744 users; and information about the hotline's services to 58,660 individuals.

In addition to providing information, the hotline ensured the timely referral of cases to relevant inter-agency focal points, including gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection concerns. All sensitive cases, including reports of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), were referred within 24 hours, ensuring prompt response and support to survivors.

In order to reflect the language needs of the diverse Mozambican population, the hotline sought to ensure availability of multilingual operators covering the main local languages in shock affected locations. The Linha Verde 1458 team continued to strengthen stakeholder engagement through workshops and meetings with humanitarian clusters, as well as running two inter-agency training sessions involving UN, NGOs and INGD. WFP also produced community engagement materials to enable and promote awareness raising in affected communities by humanitarian actors, comprising of Linha Verde 1458 posters, PSEA posters, and Linha Verde banners.

The end of 2024 presented challenges due to security concerns and transport disruptions from post-electoral unrest. Despite these obstacles, the call-center maintained operations, though at a reduced capacity and with limited hours.

To ensure effective data management of cases registered and handled by the hotline and with the objective of strengthening inter-agency collaboration on CFMs, Linha Verde 1458 reached the final stages of development of a case

handling platform working closely with a local IT company.

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



WFP transported **3,142 metric tons of relief items** for humanitarian response



In 2024, **UNHAS** operated weekly flights to **7 destinations**, transporting **13,404 passengers and 38 metric tons of humanitarian cargo**

Logistics

WFP supported the logistics sector coordination and information-sharing platforms in Maputo and Pemba. The Pemba platform was established to address coordination gaps, prevent duplication of efforts, and optimize resource use for ongoing humanitarian response for internally displaced people (IDPs), Cyclone Chido in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, tropical storm Filippo in Inhambane, and flash floods in Maputo City and Province.

During the reporting period, WFP facilitated five coordination meetings and transported 3,142 metric tons (mt) of relief items through common services to address transport gaps and preposition capacity. Additionally, WFP deployed a logistics specialist to support the National Disaster Risk Reduction Institute (INGD) in Inhambane for Tropical Storm Filippo response and to Pemba for national logistics cluster coordination and Cyclone Chido response.¹

Food Security Cluster

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) jointly led the food security cluster (FSC) in Mozambique. In 2024, the cluster coordinated with stakeholders at both national and provincial levels to conduct 30 virtual meetings, including monthly national meetings and bi-monthly coordination meetings for Cabo Delgado. In response to the El Niño-induced drought, the FSC held ad-hoc meetings, working closely with partners on the drought flash appeal and subsequent response. In mid-December 2024, FSC coordinated the ad-hoc response for Cyclone Chido to the most affected districts in Cabo Delgado, where five partners provided food security assistance, including food aid and livelihood support.

Beyond cyclone and drought responses, the FSC supported IDPs and relief in Cabo Delgado, involving 43 partners in an agricultural campaign. The FSC also developed a contingency plan, mapped partner activities, and submitted reports to OCHA and the global FSC.

The FSC also organized key capacity-building initiatives in 2024, including training sessions with the National Meteorological Institute on interpreting climate alerts for effective programming and annual trainings on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook, 5Ws, and Identity Management for INGD staff. In October 2024 the FSC hosted the Humanitarian Response Plan 2025 workshop, where 17 FSC organizations outlined strategy and coverage for the 2025 HRP. The financial plan estimated that approximately USD 158 million would be required to support livelihoods and provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations in Cabo Delgado.

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 2024, UNHAS operated weekly flights to 7 destinations, transporting 13,404 passengers and 37.7 metric tons (mt) of humanitarian cargo. These flights included 7 regular and 6 ad-hoc destinations. Additionally, UNHAS completed 12 medical evacuations and assisted 65 humanitarian organizations, comprising 25 percent UN, 10 percent donor diplomats, and 65 percent non-governmental organizations.

UNHAS played a crucial role in supporting security relocation efforts at Ibo Island, ensuring the safe movement of humanitarian personnel and resources in response to volatile conditions. Additionally, 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.

As part of capacity-building efforts, UNHAS provided training to its partners on the transportation of dangerous goods, equipping them with critical skills to enhance safety and compliance. Furthermore, UNHAS organized Drone inception training for the Mozambique Civil Aviation Authority in Maputo to strengthen the authority's capability in drone operations and oversight.

In recognition of the importance of collaboration and knowledge-sharing, UNHAS Mozambique sponsored the participation of the Pemba Airport Director at the Global Humanitarian Aviation Conference held in Qatar. This initiative fostered opportunities for engagement with global aviation stakeholders and enhanced regional representation at the event.

UNHAS is actively 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 2024, 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. Unequal 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 prevalent intimate-partner violence (IPV).

Adding to these challenges, the ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado province coupled with extreme cyclical weather events, such as Cyclones Filipo and Chido and the El Niño-induced drought in 2024, further impact women and girls, who often resort to coping mechanisms such as survival sex and child marriage. These intersecting challenges highlight the urgent need to promote gender equality and women's empowerment as a key to improving well-being and building resilience in communities across Mozambique.

Within its emergency response, WFP continues to integrate gender-transformative approaches in collaboration with Rede HOPEM, a leading local NGO specializing in male engagement for gender equality. Together they conduct one-day sessions on gender equality and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for community leaders involved in ongoing interventions, counting also on the collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD). In 2024, the sessions engaged 170 community leaders (22 women and 148 men), challenging traditional gender roles while highlighting the links between gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). During the sessions, INGD focal points presented the new Code of Conduct for all Humanitarian Actors in Mozambique, reinforcing the leaders' roles as humanitarian actors and defenders of human rights.

Building on these workshops, WFP developed a guidance package for WFP and cooperating partners (CPs) staff to conduct tailored sessions for community leaders across interventions. The package focuses on preventing GBV and SEA by emphasizing the leader's responsibilities as representatives of their communities and thus champions for safeguarding and change.

Furthermore, WFP supports the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) cluster through collaboration with the Humanitarian Gender Working Group to integrate gender into the humanitarian response plan. As part of this effort, WFP's Gender, Protection, and Inclusion focal points, together with the Humanitarian Advisor on Gender Mainstreaming, facilitated a workshop for 40 FSL cluster members.

WFP promotes gender equality in its livelihood and resilience interventions by integrating women as lead farmers and co-leaders into project activities, including farmer's groups, community committees, and savings groups. As part of this, WFP advocated for women's equal access to climate services, conservation agriculture training, agricultural inputs, equipment and infrastructure, and access to credit and loans through savings groups. WFP trained 31,044 women in improved agricultural practices in seven provinces, while women accounted for 63 percent of savings groups' participants.

Building on 2023 capacity-building efforts with Rede HOPEM, WFP also expanded the rollout of gender dialogue clubs (GDCs) in key climate resilience interventions in Sofala, Manica, Tete, and Zambezia provinces. In 2024, WFP's cooperating partners established 90 GDCs, mobilizing 1,640 participants (885 women and 755 men). Of these, 47 groups completed the curriculum, while the rest are expected to finish in early 2025.

The GDCs aim to engage both men and women in discussions about current social norms affecting family and women's well-being. Although the initiative targeted couples, some men were unable to participate on a regular basis, resulting

in fewer male participants. This underscores the need to strengthen men's engagement to improve programme success.

As part of its disaster risk financing interventions, WFP collaborated with INGD to conduct a study on the gendered impacts of natural disasters in the provinces of Sofala and Zambézia, which are heavily affected by droughts and cyclones. The study focused on anticipatory action and disaster risk financing to identify opportunities for strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment within the WFP Gender-Smart ARC Replica Pilot Programme and related initiatives. Findings revealed that women and girls face barriers to accessing climate information, humanitarian assistance, and gender-sensitive financial services due to restrictive gender norms and limited implementation of gender-sensitive disaster risk management policies. The study also emphasized the need for improved sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis, alongside targeted interventions to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups in disaster risk finance and insurance programs.

WFP is integrating the study's recommendations into both Government and WFP disaster risk financing plans for the next year. For instance, this includes the selection of assistance modalities to align with beneficiary preferences by combining cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance where feasible. This responds to gender inequalities by acknowledging women's preferences and concerns around financial control, while also addressing the socioeconomic challenges that affect both women and youth, fostering a more inclusive and equitable response.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Government and CPs to raise community awareness about referral mechanisms for reporting GBV and SEA cases. This includes developing key messages on GBV and referral pathways and working with the Government to enhance community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) in schools targeted by the School Feeding Programme directly implemented by WFP.

During the 16 Days of Activism campaign, WFP strengthened interagency collaboration by partnering with other UN agencies and local organizations to raise awareness about GBV and promote preventive measures. The campaign engaged over 150 participants through community discussions, media messaging, health fairs, workshops, and the distribution of materials on GBV, PSEA, and disability inclusion.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, Mozambique faced severe protection risks driven by the protracted conflict in the north, El Niño-induced drought, and civil unrest following the presidential elections in October 2024. The situation, particularly in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, was aggravated by the landfall of Cyclone Chido in December.

In 2024, WFP conducted a series of assessments across Mozambique in collaboration with cooperating partners (CPs) to understand community needs, identify risks, and propose mitigation and prevention strategies as well as program adjustments.

WFP's gender assessments conducted in July and August 2024 prior to the lean season revealed increased protection risks for women and children. As men migrate for work, women and children stay behind, often relying on low-nutrition food like wild fruits and roots, which can also lead to health issues. Some women reported resorting to survival sex for food and income, underscoring vulnerabilities driven by food insecurity. The crisis has also caused some children to drop out of school, as they travel long distances to fetch water or support their families. This exposes them to increased gender-based violence and human-animal conflict. Furthermore, infertile land or reclaimed plots prevent Internally Displaced Persons from harvesting crops, leaving them reliant on aid, foraging, or low-wage casual labor from host communities.

WFP's Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) evaluation, which featured disability inclusion (DI), identified gaps in community participation but highlighted positive feedback and appreciation for the training and equipment provided through WFP's interventions.

The integrated cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessments (I-CARA) conducted between 2023 and 2024 in Cabo Delgado in the context of the rollout of vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) revealed frustrations around local dynamics that are perceived to affect equitable access to resources and opportunities at the community level. The drastic reduction in caseload, following the prioritization of assistance driven by funding constraints, heightened frustrations. Security incidents reported around distributions further demonstrated the urgent need to address growing frustrations, as on several occasions distributions were impeded by demonstrations from the public.

The assessment and consultations, carried out by WFP and cooperating partners, also revealed that while many community members are aware of the existing Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs), they often prefer to engage directly with local leaders or interact face-to-face with WFP or CP representatives. Findings of the I-CARA are being used to further improve WFP's targeting mechanisms - particularly through the expansion of the vulnerability-based targeting approach - and CFMs, which are being strengthened and tweaked to respond to the needs of different interventions.

In response to the feedback, WFP has developed a draft Community Engagement Action Plan to enhance AAP efforts in Mozambique. In addition, the CO has undertaken a technical revision of the CFM Standard Operating Procedures and associated Case Handling Guide to optimize case management. In 2024, 15,059 cases regarding WFPs' interventions were reported through the Linha Verde 1458 inter-agency emergency response hotline and community-based CFMs (suggestion boxes, helpdesks, community committees), with 90 percent addressed and closed with feedback. Of these cases, 80 percent were requests for information, 9 percent were complaints, and another 9 percent were positive feedback. Out of the all the cases received through Linha Verde, 87 percent were from male callers, while 13 percent were from female callers.

WFP is strengthening data management for CFMs, improving training, providing IT equipment to CPs and community committees, and developing a new case management platform. This platform will centralize data and improve systematized management of cases and quality assurance, ensuring better documentation of community feedback received beyond the hotline and emergency response. Assessment recommendations were shared with the programme team for consideration in programming approaches and implementation. While significant challenges persist, the findings show the importance of continuous community engagement to ensure programme effectiveness, strengthen resilience, and address the evolving needs of Mozambique's most vulnerable populations.

In 2024, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse remained a priority. WFP conducts performance evaluations of vendors and CPs and implements standardized training packages on transparent and accountable targeting, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and protection and AAP. Furthermore, WFP continues to work closely with the Government on protection and AAP. This collaboration includes the dissemination of the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction's (INGD) Code of Conduct for all humanitarian actors, workshops with key government stakeholders, and missions to verify irregularities reported against community representatives and ensure they are adequately addressed.

In 2024, WFP trained a total of 1,933 people (780 women and 1,125 men), including WFP and CP staff, government stakeholders, and community committee members, on topics including the prevention of abuses of power in emergency responses, protection, AAP, and PSEA. Furthermore, at least 75 key WFP staff participated in sessions designed to strengthen Disability Inclusion (DI) efforts across units and offices. These efforts aim to ensure compliance with WFP's protection and accountability policy, as well as the Executive Director's bulletin on PSEA and disability inclusion.

In addition, in 2024, WFP has continued co-chairing the national PSEA Network, collaborating with both national and international NGOs to develop and share tools and guidelines, ensuring alignment with best practices and accountability across Mozambique. Furthermore, WFP has partnered with the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) to strengthen the prevention and response to GBV in humanitarian settings, focusing on improving coordination, advocating for GBV-sensitive approaches, and ensuring survivors have access to appropriate services.

In 2024, WFP began implementing a Disability Inclusion Entry Points Plan in Mozambique, addressing key UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) indicators across human resources, facilities, procurement, programming, monitoring and evaluation, and communications.

Cases involving abuses of power have notably decreased since 2022-2023. WFP collaborates with the Office of the Inspector General Investigations (OIGI) and the Government to address these issues. As Co-Chair of the PSEA network and Acting PSEA Coordinator since July 2023, WFP coordinated with INGD and the Attorney General's Office to organize a national workshop with provincial prosecutors and relevant ministries. This workshop aims to establish centralized legal guidelines for handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) cases involving local actors.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

According to the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, Mozambique is among the countries most severely affected by extreme weather events. In 2024, the country faced intense climate shocks, including an El Niño-induced drought that caused significant crop and livestock losses, particularly in the central and southern regions. The crisis is further aggravated by the looming threat of La Niña-related flooding and enhanced tropical storm density in the Mozambique Channel. These events undermine food security, contribute to land degradation and soil erosion, and exacerbate social tensions.

WFP addressed the most vulnerable people's immediate needs while also promoting longer-term sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP contributed to reduced deforestation, improved 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.

In 2024, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) tools were utilized to assess and mitigate environmental and social risks. Based on lessons from the first phase of the project, the 2024 implementation of the drainage system in Pemba City, Cabo Delgado prioritized managing potential risks related to involuntary physical/economic resettlement (ESS Standard 5) and community tensions (ESS Standard 7).

To mitigate these potential impacts, WFP carried out a comprehensive Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) and a robust Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP). These essential tools ensured project implementation while minimizing adverse effects on local populations. In collaboration with Government authorities, WFP secured written consent from affected households in Pemba, reducing disruptions and fostering trust between stakeholders and communities.

The ESMP also incorporated vulnerability criteria to ensure equal participation of men and women in cash-for-work initiatives. This approach not only mitigated social tensions but also contributed to advancing gender equality within participating communities.

In 2024, WFP had 58 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) or Letters of Understanding (LOUs) under implementation, with no screenings conducted. Of the 46 Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) signed, 14 underwent screening (13 from Act 3-climate change adaptive food systems and 1 from Act 5-school feeding). Four of these were categorized as medium risk (Category B), necessitating the development of respective Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The remaining 10 FLAs were designated as low-risk (Category C).

The ESS team in Mozambique and the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (RBJ) played a crucial role in securing funding from key donors, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Government of Norway, and the Austrian Development Cooperation Agency. In addition, WFP Mozambique was also extensively engaged in reviewing the African Development Bank (AfDB) ESRS's project proposals. For these projects, ESRS and ESMPs were developed during the proposal stage.

WFP also prioritized capacity building through Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) awareness training sessions for partners and staff. These sessions aimed to equip participants with the necessary skills to evaluate and manage

projects effectively. To enhance future screenings, WFP plans to increase the number of interventions assessed annually and integrate comprehensive data into the corporate system by 2025.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In September 2023, WFP initiated the implementation of its Environmental Management System (EMS) in Mozambique with initial assessments in the Maputo and Pemba offices. In the last quarter of 2024, assessments were carried out at Beira and Chimoio Field Offices, with further assessments scheduled for 2025. Key findings from 2024 assessments highlighted issues related to energy consumption, waste management, and water usage.

At the Maputo CO and compound, WFP began implementing EMS initiatives, including the launch of a waste management strategy that introduced waste segregation with differentiated waste bins at each site. A procurement process for waste management services was successfully finalised, resulting in the selection of a recycling-focused waste collection and disposal company.

To address water consumption, water quality testing was conducted at the Compound to assess the suitability of treated wastewater for irrigation within the WFP complex. The findings indicate that while the wastewater treatment system shows significant positive results, further treatment is required before the effluent can be safely used for irrigation.

Furthermore, WFP has been implementing a phased approach to installing water-efficient fixtures across its operations. This includes the installation of dual-flush toilets, metering systems, self-closing faucets, and aerators in offices identified through site assessments, which currently include Maputo Country Office, WFP Compound in Maputo, Pemba Area Office, Nampula Field Office, Beira Field Office, and Chimoio Field Office.

In 2023, WFP Mozambique addressed significant energy consumption concerns. Analysis revealed that air conditioning accounted for 80 percent of energy usage within WFP offices, contributing to air pollution through the release of ozone-depleting refrigerants (R22) and greenhouse gases (R410A).

In 2024 WFP addressed these concerns, procuring energy-efficient air conditioning units that use non-ozone-depleting refrigerants (R32) for the Tete Area Office. This sustainable procurement approach was extended to other offices by including environmental considerations in the technical specifications for all new appliances. Additionally, WFP and its partner provided certified training to its Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) service provider on the installation and maintenance of these eco-friendly units, enhancing technical expertise and strengthening vendor relationships.

Concurrent with these initiatives, EMS awareness-raising training was conducted at all assessed locations. On April 22nd, WFP Mozambique organized an interactive Earth Day event to further promote environmental awareness among staff. This event featured videos, awareness-raising activities, and a quiz with prizes for participants.

WFP remains committed to the ongoing implementation of the Environmental Action Plan throughout 2025 and beyond.

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, specialized 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 its strategic outcomes.

Programme Integration

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP addresses the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations by integrating wasting prevention and management with general food assistance in emergency responses. Challenges persist in ensuring that General Food Assistance (GFA) food rations are nutritionally adequate due to reduced funding and increased needs. To mitigate these challenges, WFP incorporates fortified food products into in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) food rations when resources permit and provides supplementary feeding to highly vulnerable households with young children identified through targeting, verification, and registration exercises. WFP also topped up the CBT food assistance in Macimboa da Praia district, severely affected by armed conflict, distributing fortified corn soy blend with sugar (CSB+) to all targeted households. This increased the nutrition adequacy of the existent food assistance in that district from 39 percent Energy, inadequacy of protein and fat and no micronutrient requirements met to 76 percent energy, adequacy proportion of energy provided by protein (12 percent) and fat (18 percent), with at least three micronutrient requirements met.

Through **strategic outcome 2**, WFP scaled up programmes that leverage capacities to address malnutrition. In 2024, CBT modalities were adapted to include both restricted and unrestricted value vouchers, with the restricted vouchers ensuring access to fresh and nutritious foods. This approach enabled the most vulnerable household members to meet their nutritional needs.

Nutrition-sensitive climate initiatives, adaptive agriculture, and livelihood support efforts prioritized women and aimed to enhance community and household resilience. These activities were integrated through the social behavioural change communication campaign, NutriSIM, which promoted healthy family diets, maternal nutrition, and optimal feeding practices for young children. Additionally, they were linked to essential health and nutrition services to protect and improve overall nutritional and health outcomes.

Under **strategic outcome 3**, in 2024, WFP continued fostering resilience programming to strengthen communities' capacity to withstand shocks and crises while also improving the availability and consumption of more diversified and nutrient-rich foods. WFP is investing in post-harvest loss technologies for fresh foods. Solar-powered and cold storage technologies were introduced and WFP piloted a program focusing on artisanal food processing, drying techniques, and nutrition education on minimizing food loss and waste within communities. Under its climate-smart agriculture initiatives, WFP and its partners also emphasized crop diversification, prioritizing drought-tolerant and nutritionally rich crops.

As part of **strategic outcome 4**, for the first time, WFP activated macro-insurance for tropical cyclones, incorporating nutrition assistance into the response plan alongside food assistance. This enabled WFP to address the immediate nutritional needs in the districts most affected by Cyclone Chido, which struck the country in December.

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. To support healthier dietary choices, beneficiaries of the COVID-19 Post-Emergency Direct Social Support Programme (PASD-PE) cash entitlements for social protection were enrolled and participated in the NutriSIM campaign through 10 sessions of the cooking school.

WFP school-based programme provided daily nutritious meals to primary school-aged children based on a diversified menu covering 30 percent of the daily nutrition requirements with essential vitamins and nutrients. The schools procured fresh vegetables from smallholder farmers while WFP procured dried food items (rice, beans, maize meal, oil, and salt) from local retailers to deliver to schools. The School Feeding and Nutrition teams supported the development of a nutrition education package together with the Ministry of Education and Health targeting children at school as well as their parents and caregivers to promote healthy eating habits.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP secured USD 118.9 million from various donors and partners¹, representing 62 percent of the total funding needed for the year. Overall, WFP's needs-based plan under the Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) is 56.1 percent funded. The resources secured in 2024 exceeded the 2023 trends, when WFP Mozambique secured USD 101.7 million.

As global crises shifted attention away from Mozambique, reduced humanitarian funding impacted operations. In response, WFP intensified efforts to secure resources for resilience and nexus programs, particularly climate resilience and home-grown school feeding. WFP continued advocating for flexible, multi-year funding to strengthen its ability to prioritize, plan, and optimize response efforts. However, the global funding landscape increasingly favored earmarked contributions. 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 such as the El Niño-induced drought and Tropical Cyclone Chido.

To align the efforts to the shifting priorities, WFP engaged in innovative partnerships with the Mastercard Foundation to enhance food systems and promote youth employment through market-oriented, integrated approaches along agricultural value chains.

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

A 2020 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action enabled WFP to support the Government's direct social support program for post-emergency response. WFP reviews the plan annually, incorporating capacity-building activities and cash-based transfers.

WFP has also been providing support to strengthen institutional coordination for emergency response to 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) - including through the Government-led Adaptive Social Protection Working Group - as well as for integration of social protection and early warning systems. 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 2024, WFP facilitated coordination between INAS and INGD for the provision of anticipatory cash transfers to 11,800 households in nine forecasted drought-affected districts in the Provinces of Sofala, Gaza, and Tete. 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. WFP has also provided support for the inclusion of GPS coordinates in the INAS beneficiary registration process to allow for geographical targeting based on climate vulnerability criteria.

Following a South-South and Triangular Cooperation mission to the Dominican Republic, that took place last year with officials from the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action, INGD, and INAS, engagements on the integration of disaster risk management, anticipatory actions, and shock-responsive social protection, continued. The three parties have agreed on the need to sign a data-sharing agreement that should be an annex to the current MoU being drafted between the three institutions.

The Government of Mozambique received an African Risk Capacity (ARC) payout for the 2023-2024 drought season, with WFP providing technical assistance to INGD in implementing the drought response, including the design of the 'Final Implementation Plan' and beneficiary targeting. For the 2024-2025 season, the Government has purchased drought coverage and requested WFP to procure ARC Replica coverage for both drought and tropical cyclones. In response, WFP has facilitated technical working group discussions to define the 'Risk Transfer Parameters' for both hazards. Additionally, WFP conducted a field assessment on the gender inclusivity of humanitarian assistance, aiming to enhance the gender sensitivity of future ARC Replica programmes. On December 15th, Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mozambique, triggering the maximum ARC Replica payout of USD 3.1 million.

WFP closely supported the Government in the implementation of the national Home Grown School Feeding programme (PRONAE) which is funded through a Russian debt swap for development scheme. As the programme ends in 2025, WFP strengthened engagements with the Government and various partners at all levels, in view of securing

another debt swap, to ensure programme continuation and safeguarding the development gains achieved over the past decade.

Additionally, alternative financing modalities are being explored. In 2024 WFP started exploring potential partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to support payment delivery and Government social spending.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP collaborated with 16 Cooperating Partners, including 9 local and 7 international NGOs. Local NGOs primarily focused on emergency and relief projects, such as cyclone responses, anticipatory actions, and social protection initiatives. Meanwhile, international and local NGOs contributed to specialized projects related to climate and food support systems.

For 2024 implementation, a total of USD 14,8M were budgeted of which 65 percent (USD 9,7M) were allocated to local NGO's.

WFP implemented capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of local NGOs, equipping them with skills in climate resilience. Training covered financial access through village savings and loan groups, agricultural microinsurance, climate-smart agriculture, and climate services like Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA). Additionally, NGOs received support in food and voucher distribution, reporting, and monitoring to improve the impact of their assistance.

As part of its commitment to localization, WFP will continue strengthening the capacity of existing cooperating partners based on the results of their performance evaluations and capacity assessments. Additionally, WFP will use the annual 'Expression of Interest' process to identify and potentially engage more local NGOs for project implementation.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

A joint program with UNICEF, funded by Sweden, was signed to empower children and youth in the conflict-affected province of Cabo Delgado to engage in sustainable development, peacebuilding, social cohesion, and transformation. This aligns with WFP's strategy for northern Mozambique, which aims to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition while reducing reliance on emergency aid through long-term resilience programs. As part of the UN Joint Response Plan to support newly displaced people in Cabo Delgado, WFP, UNICEF, and IOM have distributed emergency kits containing food, shelter, water, and health supplies to 6,300 people in Chiure district, focusing on meeting the immediate food needs of those fleeing recent attacks.

Financial Overview

The WFP Mozambique country strategic plan (CSP), initiated in 2022 and projected to conclude in 2026, has secured financial resources totaling USD 493.4 million.

The funding represents 58 percent of the revised needs-based plan up to 2024, which was updated to reflect changes in activity implementation.

In 2024, WFP mobilized USD 118.9 million from a diverse array of donors and partners, resulting in a total annual budget of USD 264.7 million, which includes USD 93.6 million carried over from previous CSP, and 55.2 million from IRA and multilateral fundings.

Despite the substantial financial inflow, a conservative approach to implementation was deemed essential as contributions fell short of fully addressing the country's needs.

Under the approved implementation plan, WFP achieved 100 percent execution in major activities. However, certain expenditures were delayed due to postponed realization, submission of claims, and financial reports for Government-led projects. Additionally, several initiatives planned in collaboration with local governments for 2024 were rescheduled for 2025. At the start of the year, funding shortage required WFP to prioritize assistance for those with the most urgent needs. Utilizing available resources, WFP employed its established tools, including advance financing, when permitted by donor agreements, to effectively respond to emergencies.

In 2024, contributions through advanced financing totaled USD 11.7 million with collateral and USD 10.9 million without collateral. This strategy proved effective in preventing critical gaps and avoiding budget disruptions during cyclones and the rainy season.

The allocation of funding in 2024 across the six strategic outcomes reflected both the priorities and challenges faced:

































- **Strategic outcome 1** received 50 percent of the available contributions, which prompted WFP to continue providing food and nutritional assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and El Niño-affected individuals. In Mozambique, half rations have already been in place since April 2021 due to resource constraints. This approach allowed WFP to assist more people than initially planned. Additionally, it ensured a prompt response to people affected by climate-related shocks such as Cyclone Filipo and Cyclone Chido.
- **Strategic outcome 2** was allocated 3 percent of available contributions, enabling targeted nutrition interventions. These funds supported national and local actors in delivering multisectoral strategies aimed at addressing malnutrition.
- **Strategic Outcome 3** was allocated 12 percent of available contributions. In response to climate-related shock in Mozambique, WFP implemented preemptive system to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations as part of long-term climate adaptation efforts.
- **Strategic outcome 4** was allocated 28 percent of available contributions to enhance social protection programs. This funding supported adaptive and responsive mechanisms during crises and the expansion of nationally owned school feeding initiatives for vulnerable primary school children.
- **Strategic Outcome 5** was allocated 2 percent of available contributions to ensure the continuity of key operational services, including the Linha Verde humanitarian hotline and logistical support as needed.
- **Strategic outcome 6** was allocated 5 percent of available contributions to support efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance during emergencies and crisis.

The WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) played a crucial role in securing local commodity purchases at competitive prices. This contributed significantly to procurement efficiency and delivery speed, effectively addressing the urgent needs of the population.





























The programme success was underpinned by contributions from several key donors including the European Commission, the United States, and Germany which emerged as the largest contributors. Private donors also played a critical role, contributing over USD 3.4 million in 2024 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	85,441,085	33,186,457	117,141,780	63,681,355
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	77,405	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	85,441,085	33,186,457	117,064,375	63,681,355
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	85,441,085	33,186,457	116,962,113	63,681,355
Non-activity specific	0	0	102,262	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,781,378	3,939,401	6,915,178	2,966,598
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	2,781,378	3,939,401	6,915,178	2,966,598
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition	2,781,378	3,939,401	6,915,178	2,966,598

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 16,755,427	 12,472,784	 27,596,378	 11,145,238
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	 16,755,427	 12,472,784	 27,596,378	 11,145,238
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	 16,755,427	 12,472,784	 27,587,641	 11,145,238
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 8,737	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 40,684,177	 33,742,308	 66,446,438	 25,224,202
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	 40,684,177	 33,742,308	 66,446,438	 25,224,202
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters	 16,416,462	 10,502,190	 32,580,222	 9,337,523
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	 24,267,715	 23,240,119	 33,866,216	 15,886,679

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	22,782,110	6,190,105	15,570,603	6,980,968
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	13,693,792	2,589,407	3,512,037	1,941,000
Activity 06: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs	11,486,579	0	0	0
Activity 07: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	879,075	0	0	0
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	1,328,137	2,589,407	3,512,037	1,941,000
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	9,088,318	3,600,698	12,058,566	5,039,968
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	218,457	174,787	465,034	267,209
Activity 10: Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	1,457,407	429,486	1,185,474	574,217
Activity 11: Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	491,178	0	0	0

Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	 6,921,276	 2,996,426	 10,408,058	 4,198,542
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 4,621,568	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 168,444,177	 89,531,055	 238,291,946	 109,998,361
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 11,003,423	 10,481,938	 17,947,199	 8,261,500
Total Direct Costs	 179,447,600	 100,012,993	 256,239,145	 118,259,861
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 10,715,853	 6,312,828	 8,382,377	 8,382,377
Grand Total	 190,163,453	 106,325,821	 264,621,522	 126,642,238

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Human Development Report 2023-24 | Human Development Reports. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

[2] Mozambique: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for April - September 2024 and Projection for October 2024 - March 2025.

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Mozambique_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Acute_Malnutrition_April2024_Mar2025_Report_Portuguese.pdf

Overview Data:

For Value Vouchers, the reason for underachievement is linked to IDPs and the lack of distributions over two cycles. In one cycle, the IK pipeline was prioritized because a grant was nearing expiration. As a result, CBT assistance was postponed in favor of IK to reach more beneficiaries and utilize the available funds. In the second instance, distributions were impacted by the non-acceptance of the VBT lists in Mocimboa da Praia.

For Cash, the reason for underachievement is linked changes in agreements with the government—shifting from the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action to INAS—prevented disbursements from being executed, pushing distributions to 2025.

The under-achievement for Asset Creation and Livelihood is primarily due to delays in the implementation of key initiatives, which were affected by post-election conflicts. Additionally, reductions in caseloads for specific projects also contributed to lower-than-expected beneficiary numbers. Some planned Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) projects were reported under different activity tags, further affecting the overall reported numbers.

Operational context

[1] 2024 Global Hunger Index, Mozambique. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/mozambique.html>

[2] Human Development Report 2023-24 | Human Development Reports. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

[3] World Bank Data, Mozambique. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/mozambique>

[4] World Bank, Mozambique's GDP likely declined by 1.3% in 2020 | Reuters https://www.reuters.com/article/mozambique-economy-idAFL5N2L26PL?utm_source

[5] World Bank Data Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5) - <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.STNT.ZS?locations=MZ>

[6] UNAIDS Mozambique - <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/mozambique>

[7] FAO Mozambique - <https://www.fao.org/in-action/improved-post-harvest-handling-raises-incomes-for-mozambique-farmers/en/>

[8] Mozambique | Displacement Tracking Matrix. <https://dtm.iom.int/mozambique>

[9] Mozambique: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for April - September 2024 and Projection for October 2024 - March 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157120/?iso3=MOZ>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/COMBINED_IPC_Mozambique_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Oct2024_Mar2025_Snapshot_English.pdf

[2] In 2023, under the IDP response, WFP supported three provinces (Nampula, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado), resulting in a higher number of cases enrolled in treatment services thanks to WFP's support. In 2024, the geographic focus was scaled down to Cabo Delgado and Erati district in Nampula to align with the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan.

[3] Sphere defines, promotes and applies humanitarian principles and minimum standards in four life-saving areas: water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health.

Output indicators:

Output 02: Indicators A.2.7, A.3.1, and A.4.1 are not reported because WFP Mozambique's food for asset activities focused on capacity strengthening, without involving food or cash transfers.

Output 03: Indicator A.1.2 (Prevention of acute malnutrition – PBWG): Though not initially planned, given identified needs and in support of the National Health System, WFP supported the implementation of Mobile Brigades to increase coverage and access to health care and Nutrition services.

Outcome indicators:

For indicator "Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate" WFP relies on registry books filled out by the health professionals in the health centers. In 2024 this indicator was not possible to collect, since the new books used by the Ministry of Health excluded the necessary information to calculate this indicator.

WFP implemented asset creation activities in early 2024, phasing them out by March. The outcome monitoring exercise, which took place several months after the activities had ended, could not assess the indicator "Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base."

For "Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)" indicator, WFP relied on post-distribution monitoring interviews. However, limited access to some localities where malnutrition prevention activities were implemented resulted in a small sample size. All interviewed participants confirmed participating in more than two (out of three) distribution cycles.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] lessons learned include 1) Irrigation as essential for increasing agricultural production; therefore, this component is being incorporated into GTNS 2.0. 2) Economic empowerment and livelihood activities, such as the micro-enterprise kitchen model, play a crucial role in improving the dietary intake of young children. Integrating these initiatives is key to enhancing Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) in a sustainable manner.

Output indicator A.5 (A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided) - The initially planned quantity of teaching and learning materials for the NutriSIM Campaign was insufficient to support effective implementation across the three districts. To address this, extra materials were distributed, aligning with the programme's implementation.

Strategic outcome 03

Output 9.

A.1.8. and F.1: The first phase of a key programme ended its implementation in early 2024; its second phase started months later, resulting in a reduction of total beneficiaries reached

Output 10.

A.1.5 (Food assistance for training): Due to increased needs of internally displaced populations and host communities, the country office reached more people than initially planned

A.1.6 (Food assistance for asset): Due to funding constraints, the caseload of asset creation activities was reduced.

A.1.8 (Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices and Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities): Civic unrest delayed the start of two projects, resulting in underachievement.

A.4.1. The underachievement is explained by caseload reduction and change in the modality used (from value voucher to capacity strengthening)

A.4.3. WFP changed the modality from value voucher to capacity strengthening.

F.1 The under achievement is explained by the caseload reduction resulting from the Beyond Cotton project ending

D.3.: Implementation delays resulted in underachievement.

G.10.: The planned value under OOP (Other Output Plan for 2024) includes beneficiaries from 2 projects that were not implemented in 2024 considering: KOICA and EU funded programmes.

Output 11.

A.1.1. (Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities; The integrated resilience framework was extended to new projects, reaching more participants.

A.1.8. (Climate and weather risk information services) - Low beneficiary participation in the monthly sessions where climate information was disseminated was identified; beneficiaries reportedly prioritized their livelihood and income-generating activities to buy food.

A.1.8. (Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities) - Low number of participants engaged in the livestock initiatives due to lack of local resources and low level of breeders was reported

A.4.1. - The underachievement under this indicator is explained by (1) reduced coverage of the microinsurance in contrast to what was initially planned, and (2) in certain areas WFP implemented seed bundled compensation instead of microinsurance.

F.1 (Smallholder agricultural market support Activities) - In 2024, two projects ended (the Zero Loss Initiative and the Beyond Cotton project) resulting in reduction of total beneficiary figures.

G.5 and G.6 (Savings and Loans Associations): Under this component, the savings associations decide the amounts to allocate which often differ from WFP's estimations. Moreover, the El Nino-induced drought impacted the needs of the savings association members.

G.4.1 (Savings and loans associations): G.4. The number of participants planned for the financial inclusion component was not totally reached in Tete under ICRM GCF funded project due to the election situation in the country and it was postponed to 2025 to have the integration of new participants in the Savings and loans associations.

Output 12

F.2: The number of male participants is higher because most men engage and lead the sales at community level, comparatively to women. Often times, female participants are represented by their husbands.

F.1: In 2024, two projects ended (the Zero Loss Initiative and the Beyond Cotton project) resulting in reduction of total beneficiary figures.

F.3.6: In 2024, the savings and loans association methodology was introduced to the integrated resilience framework.

F.4.g.1 and F.4.g.4: In 2024, a new programme promoting agricultural activities began, thus resulting in overachievement.

Outcome indicators:

Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts: the baseline and End-CSP target is set as "0" since the payout depends on the conditions that was agreed between the insurance company and WFP as well as the trigger point for that window.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Under the Implementation Phase of SOFF, launched in August by the President of Mozambique, all upper-air assessments have been carried out, 2 land-based station assessments and an ICT assessment were also carried out.

Output indicators

Output 16:

A.1.5 - Food assistance for training activities were not implemented in 2024.

Output 18:

A.1.3 - Take-home rations (THR): Based on the initial CSP NbP the THR intervention was initially planned for 2023 only, however THR started in Zambezia in August 2023 and were extended until April 2024 in response to cyclone Freddy .

Other output indicators

C.4.g.1 - Two South-South initiatives (one with Zimbabwe and one with Tanzania) could not be implemented in 2024 because of the civil unrest

C.6.g.2 - A Data sharing agreement has been discussed between INAS and INGD, but it hasn't been drafted yet, as they decided to include this as an annex to the MoU that is currently being drafted between the two institutions

G.1.9 - Funds available at HQ level to purchase ARC premium, that is the available funds were less than planned

N.5.g.1 - The underperformance in this indicator is attributed to delays in the procurement process. The infrastructure will be built in 2025.

Outcome indicators:

Outcome indicators under sub-activity Take-home rations (namely Annual change in enrolment, Attendance rate, Graduation rate and Retention rate) are not reported for 2024 since the programme implemented in Zambezia was reported at the end of the 2023 school year (ACR 2023). The El Nino response programme began in November 2024 and will be reported in 2025 academic year.

Strategic outcome 06

H.1.3: Due to the post-election civil unrest, logistic services were interrupted, preventing WFP from achieving the target.

H.4.1 - Common Air Transport Services: The post-election civil unrest pushed many organizations to slow down their activities in the field. This resulted in low demand for passengers and cargo.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicator:

After the release of the two-gender equality and women's empowerment indicators ("Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation" and "Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment"), Mozambique country office planned to conduct the baseline data collection in September 2024. However, due to pre- and post-electoral constraints, which limited field missions to only life-saving activities, this was not possible. In this sense, the baseline data collection was postponed to the first quarter of 2025 and will be reported in the 2025 ACR.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Cross-cutting indicator "Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility": Despite Mozambique country office is reporting as "Missing", significant progress has been made in this regard, only missing meeting building and facilities accessibility standards as per WFP guidance, for which in 2024 a company was contracted to make the necessary adjustments to ensure accessibility in WFP's buildings. This activity should be completed in 2025.

Cross-cutting indicator "Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs)": The country office has a disability inclusion strategy in place and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPD) were consulted in its design.

Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicator:

Sub activity Malnutrition Prevention (CCS): Out of the seven agreements signed in 2024, only one was screened (14.29 percent)

Sub activity Smallholder agricultural market support Activities: Out of the 25 agreements signed in 2024, 13 agreements were screened (52 percent)

Sub activity School feeding (on-site): Out of the 16 agreements signed in 2024 (one FLA and 15 memorandums of understanding), only one was screened (6.25 percent).

Activities 1, and 5 did not complete screenings for environmental and social risks in 2024. 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 2025.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	783,148	1,031,247	132%
	female	828,468	1,100,413	133%
	total	1,611,616	2,131,660	132%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	66,882	86,687	130%
	female	68,447	91,046	133%
	total	135,329	177,733	131%
24-59 months	male	66,882	79,503	119%
	female	68,447	81,641	119%
	total	135,329	161,144	119%
5-11 years	male	294,274	351,177	119%
	female	275,758	334,256	121%
	total	570,032	685,433	120%
12-17 years	male	93,853	144,853	154%
	female	98,396	157,039	160%
	total	192,249	301,892	157%
18-59 years	male	246,234	349,836	142%
	female	287,375	398,594	139%
	total	533,609	748,430	140%
60+ years	male	15,023	19,191	128%
	female	30,045	37,837	126%
	total	45,068	57,028	127%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,028,644	1,066,043	104%
Refugee	5,816	7,580	130%
IDP	577,156	740,371	128%
Returnee	0	317,666	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	94,500	118,779	125%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	525,000	25,407	4%
Malnutrition prevention programme	56,000	61,955	110%
Malnutrition treatment programme	46,052	51,415	111%
School based programmes	386,851	401,156	103%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	48,392	30,857	63%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	470,816	1,530,150	324%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,169	2,442	209%
LNS	0	214	-
Maize	439	2,391	545%
Maize Meal	0	1,093	-
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Peas	7,272	2,580	35%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	206	0	0%
Rice	27,090	14,920	55%
Split Peas	0	2,047	-
Vegetable Oil	2,624	1,511	58%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
LNS	0	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	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	5,186,711	165,825	3%
Value Voucher	17,385,328	7,251,130	42%
Commodity Voucher	1,795,008	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	0	112,988	-
Value Voucher	977,721	588,279	60%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	471,191	143,672	30%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	88,164	-
Commodity Voucher	352,000	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	18,665,141	11,465,278	61%
Cash	9,270,998	4,219,249	46%

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	205,826	714,565	
			Male	189,990	659,600	
			Total	395,816	1,374,165	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	27,365	26,192.19	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,350,093	165,824	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,466,133	7,251,129	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,913	2,604.49	
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	130,000	4,736	
			Male	120,000	4,004	
			Total	250,000	8,740	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	10,059		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,836,618		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	7,714,203		
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	22,000 22,000 44,000	20,467 17,955 38,422
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	13,740 13,740 27,480	16,563 14,900 31,463
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 acute malnutrition	Female Total		5,838 5,838
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 Total	18,572 18,572	19,952 19,952
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,376	1,006.73
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,376	1,006.73

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	1	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.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	9,126	9,125
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	10	8
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	5,000	5,000

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	8,000	8,364
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	113	113
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	Number	10	5
		Treatment (CCS)	Number	25	25

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	≥80	≥30	62.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥30	63.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥30	63.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	≥40	≥10	14.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥40	≥10	14.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥40	≥10	14.4		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	≥8	≥5	10.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥8	≥5	10.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥8	≥5	10.5		WFP programme monitoring
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	0	≥70	≥70	93.8	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	90.3	31.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	91.8	32.77	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	100	48.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	100	48.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	100	48.68	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	5.3	≤15	≤15	9.92	3.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.3	≤15	≤15	9.1	3.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	≤15	≤15	9.52	3.34	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.1	≤3	≤3	0.25	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.1	≤3	≤3	0.09	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.1	≤3	≤3	0.18	0.02	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.2	≤3	≤3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.2	≤3	≤3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤3	≤3			WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	94	≥75	≥75	89.35	96.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	≥75	≥75	88.93	95.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥75	≥75	89.16	96.01	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	17	>50	>50	75.6	68.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>50	>50	66.6	62.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.5	>50	>50	71.3	65.75	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	8	<5.12	<6.32	9.17	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.2	<3.35	<4.13	9.81	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.1	<3.87	<4.78	9.36	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	>62.86	>54.15	68.59	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	>63.72	>55.21	66.75	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.3	>63.46	>54.88	67.27	43	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.2	<25.06	<30.94	28.21	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.7	<28.02	<34.59	29.72	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.3	<27.1	<33.45	29.29	45	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.4	<12.07	<14.9	3.21	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	<8.27	<10.21	3.53	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.4	<9.45	<11.66	3.44	12	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.66	>0.95	>0.82	12.18	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.7	>3.46	>3.12	9.82	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.1	>2.78	>2.48	10.49	6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.8	>61.91	>53.33	58.97	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.3	>67.02	>60.43	64.99	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.3	>65.3	>58.12	63.29	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.6	<37.14	<45.85	28.85	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	<29.52	<36.45	25.19	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.65	<31.92	<39.41	26.22	49	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>26.53	>25.84	37.18	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.4	>27.4	>26.95	34.01	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	>27.16	>26.64	34.9	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.9	>63.56	>61.92	46.15	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.7	>66.11	>65.03	50.38	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62.5	>65.29	>64.04	49.19	60	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.1	<9.91	<12.23	16.67	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.9	<6.5	<8.02	15.62	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.5	<7.55	<9.32	15.91	19	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.8	>16.98	>16.45	86.54	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	>21.82	>21.45	91.18	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.4	>20.36	>19.93	89.87	36	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.4	>71.34	>69.13	10.26	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.8	>71.49	>70.28	8.31	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68	>71.37	>69.86	9.36	57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.8	<11.68	<14.42	3.2	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.2	<6.69	<8.26	0.51	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.6	<8.27	<10.21	1.27	7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.2	<8.27	<10.21	5.13	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<6.17	<7.61	6.3	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.3	<7.2	<8.42	5.97	20	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.5	<7.81	<9.64	12.82	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<8.92	<11.02	8.82	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.6	<9.07	<10.61	9.95	25	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.7	<28.01	<26.75	19.23	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.1	<21.61	<20.71	21.66	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.9	<23.31	<22.54	20.89	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.7	>55.91	>53.4	62.82	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.8	>63.3	>60.66	63.22	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.2	>60.41	>58.42	63.11	33	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>30	>30		61	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	≥36	66.01	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	6,240	9,202
			Male	5,760	8,493
			Total	12,000	17,695
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	977,721	701,266

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	4,400	23,039
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
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	100	242
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	8	8
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	10	10

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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	6,500	5,973
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	1,343,624	1,343,624

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	234	234

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	6

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Mozambique - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Overall	35.58	≥39.14	≥37.36	42.49		Secondary data
Target Group: Eleggible population - Location: Mozambique - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=100	=90	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=90	0		WFP programme monitoring

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	>2	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government institutions - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=4	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=3	=3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Woman and Girls 15 to 49 - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	95.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66	97.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	95.99		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Woman and girls 15 to 49 - Location: Chemba - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	39.3	≥40	≥43	48.89		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Woman and girls 15 to 49 - Location: Mozambique - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	41.06	≥45.16	≥43.1	48.48		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	79.18	≥87.48	≥83.1	89.27		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet:	Female	37.3	≥41.03	≥39.2	41.86		WFP survey
	Male	36.19	≥39.81	≥38	42.24		WFP survey
	Overall	36.8	≥40.48	≥38.6	42.04		WFP survey
Target Group: Women in reproductive age - Location: Mozambique - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Overall	45.98	≥50.58	≥48.28	51.79		Secondary data

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
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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 3.1: 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	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	1,626	7,176
			Male	1,374	6,271
			Total	3,000	13,447
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	11,924	1,745
			Male	10,076	1,475
			Total	22,000	3,220
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	18,699	9,291
			Male	15,801	7,069
			Total	34,500	16,360
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	18,699	6,990
			Male	15,801	5,024
			Total	34,500	12,014
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	560,716	143,673
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	352,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,626	90
			Male	1,374	62
			Total	3,000	152

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 09: Targeted households, especially women and young smallholder farmers, receive technical and skills development support - (e.g.training in agricultural production, nutrition, adult/financial/digital literacy and business management) - for improved decision making capacity

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Savings and Loans Associations	Female	17,615	5,687
			Male	14,885	4,050
			Total	32,500	9,737
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	9,487	5,549
			Male	8,017	4,436
			Total	17,504	9,985

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities; Climate and weather risk information services; Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	9,757	15,266
			Male	8,244	12,588
			Total	18,001	27,854
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Female	18,699	10,678
			Male	15,801	9,207
			Total	34,500	19,885
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	8,942	6,404
			Male	7,557	5,166
			Total	16,499	11,570
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	18,699	1,816
			Male	15,801	1,785
			Total	34,500	3,601
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	262,475	88,164
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	26,228	14,669
			Male	22,164	13,218
			Total	48,392	27,887

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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	9,487	459
			Male	8,017	440
			Total	17,504	899

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	56	99

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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	110,000	80,000
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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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number Number	21 3	21 3
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	50	50
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: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	2	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.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	0.7	0.7
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	2	2
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	7,647	7,647

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 09: Targeted households, especially women and young smallholder farmers, receive technical and skills development support - (e.g. training in agricultural production, nutrition, adult/financial/digital literacy and business management) - for improved decision making capacity

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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	155	155

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
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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	40,000	34,995
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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	30,000	30,000
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	28,980	28,980
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.4: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	144,900	144,900
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\$	89,587.2	89,587.2
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\$	349,950	349,950
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual Individual	6,000 20,000	6,000 12,693
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$ US\$	72,000 96,000	22,017 527,118.11
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$ US\$	240,000 320,000	43,405 228,274.22
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	12,000	22,000

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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	16,000	22,000
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	25,144	53,916
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	26,453	16,468
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	951	992
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	290	959
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	29,119	62,176
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	39,027	33,341
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	171,245	371,948
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	118	118
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
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	55	55
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26,766	26,766

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=3	>1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>50	>30	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=8	>1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=100	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
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	<2.13	35.29	8.8	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	47.6	<43.8	<45.75	23.53	19.2	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	3.3	≥54.91	≥52.12	41.18	72	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	1.25	<0.47	<0.78	43.43	11.5	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	49.1	<45.51	<47.49	7.96	50	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	49.65	≥54.02	≥51.73	48.62	38.5	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	82	≥96	≥86	62.82	59	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥96	≥91	75.81	67	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥96	≥90	70.75	66	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	97	=100	=100	94.25	93	WFP survey
	Male	96	=100	=100	91.49	95	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	92.45	94	WFP survey

Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	93	=100	=99	89.66	90	WFP survey
	Male	94	=100	=100	83.89	90	WFP survey
	Overall	94	=100	=100	85.88	90.5	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	92	=100	≥98	70.76	91	WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	≥98	76.27	90	WFP survey
	Overall	92	=100	≥98	74.12	90	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	92	=100	≥98	68.59	81	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥96	70.74	86	WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥96	69.9	85	WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	91.2	≥99.2	≥96.2	43.56	82.8	WFP survey
	Male	91.8	≥99.2	≥97	41.06	85.6	WFP survey
	Overall	91.6	≥99.2	≥96.8	41.94	85.1	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.73	≤3.97	≤4.64	17.14	9.36	WFP survey
	Male	4.76	≤3.29	≤3.85	14.59	6.25	WFP survey
	Overall	5.03	≤3.48	≤4.07	15.61	7.05	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≥55.7	≥48.2	27.44	42.61	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥64.7	≥58.7	41.01	55.61	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥61.9	≥55.5	35.72	52.27	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≤36.7	≤42.9	53.07	50.43	WFP survey
	Male	45	≤31.2	≤36.5	51.38	39.58	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≤32.5	≤38.1	52.04	42.37	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7.6	<8.9	19.49	6.96	WFP survey
	Male	6	<4.2	<4.9	7.6	5.81	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<5.5	<6.5	12.24	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	≥2.9	1.44	2.03	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	≥4.9	≥4.3	1.84	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥4.6	≥4	1.69	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	≤37.1	39.71	45.8	WFP survey
	Male	38.1	≥54.6	≤48.3	50.92	61.22	WFP survey
	Overall	34.1	≥51.9	≤45.1	46.55	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	≤60	58.84	52.17	WFP survey
	Male	58.5	≤40.5	≤47.4	47.24	36.47	WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≤43.6	≤50.9	51.76	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	≥25.6	7.94	18.55	WFP survey
	Male	36.2	≥38.7	≥37.8	11.75	28.76	WFP survey
	Overall	32.8	≥35.4	≥34.4	10.27	26.14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.8	≥56	≤54	50.9	63.19	WFP survey
	Male	45.4	≥48.5	≤47.3	55.99	59.72	WFP survey
	Overall	46.9	≥50.6	≤49.2	54.01	60.61	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.2	≤17.5	≤20.4	41.16	18.26	WFP survey
	Male	18.4	≤12.7	≤14.9	32.26	11.52	WFP survey
	Overall	20.3	≤14.1	≤16.4	35.72	13.25	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.1	≥29.8	≥28.8	62.82	57.39	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≥34.9	≥33.8	77.19	48.7	WFP survey
	Overall	30.7	≥33.4	≥32.4	71.59	50.93	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.1	≥53	≤51.1	27.8	39.42	WFP survey
	Male	46.6	≥50.5	≤49	21.2	45.69	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥51.2	≤49.6	23.77	44.08	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.8	≤17.2	≤20.1	9.39	3.19	WFP survey
	Male	21.2	≤14.7	≤17.2	1.61	5.61	WFP survey
	Overall	22.2	≤15.4	≤18	4.64	4.99	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<17.7	≤21.9	4.62	7.25	WFP survey
	Male	22	<14.4	≤17.8	4.47	5.51	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<15.1	≤18.6	4.53	5.96	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	<13.1	≤16.2	16.39	6.38	WFP survey
	Male	26	<17.1	≤21.1	20.11	7.01	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<15.7	≤19.4	18.62	6.85	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<17.9	≤16.1	16.81	19.42	WFP survey
	Male	14	<18.1	≤16.1	22.35	20.54	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<18.3	≤16.4	20.13	20.25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40	≥51.2	≥45.9	62.18	66.93	WFP survey
	Male	39	≥50.4	≥45	53.07	66.96	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≥50.9	≥45.6	56.71	66.94	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥49.39	≥48.41	73.91	87.23	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥48.59	≥47.63	72.74	85.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥48.76	≥47.8	73.19	85.72	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	57.72	≥64.97	≥61.24	9.49	3.16	WFP survey
	Male	1,620.49	≥698.37	≥658.28	14.17	2,454.09	WFP survey
	Overall	498.37	≥560.92	≥528.72	12.35	1,824.48	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	75.04	≥84.46	≥79.61	0.93	26.88	WFP survey
	Male	806.64	≥907.88	≥855.76	4.07	141.04	WFP survey
	Overall	647.88	≥729.2	≥687.34	2.84	111.72	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	=0	=0	25.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	25.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	25.3	0	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	132.76	≥511.97	≥482.58	729.6	30.04	WFP survey
	Male	2,427.13	≥2,806.67	≥2,645.56	1,451.66	2,595.13	WFP survey
	Overall	1,146.25	≥2,308.73	≥2,176.2	1,199.31	1,936.19	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	≤23	13.17	3.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78	≥85.5	≥83	67.72	47.07	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥90.9	≥89.4	73.9	71.03	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥87.5	≥85.4	72.13	66.09	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≤13.9	≤16	27.56	45.35	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤9	≤11	23.9	27.1	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤11.8	≤13.8	24.94	30.96	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	<0.7	<1	4.72	6.98	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0.1	<0	2.2	7.87	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<0.7	<0.8	2.92	2.95	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.8	≥15.9	≥15.4	4.72	4.65	WFP survey
	Male	16.1	≥16.4	≥16.3	5.35	3.12	WFP survey
	Overall	15.5	≥16.1	≥15.9	5.17	3.44	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.9	≥70.8	≥68.9	51.18	47.67	WFP survey
	Male	77.7	≥79.3	≥78.7	63.21	63.86	WFP survey
	Overall	72.5	≥75.5	≥74.4	59.78	60.44	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.3	≤13.4	≤15.6	44.09	47.67	WFP survey
	Male	6.3	≤4.3	≤5.1	31.45	33.02	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤8.3	≤9.7	35.06	36.12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.3	≥53	≥52.7	27.56	25.58	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≥60	≥59.9	32.08	33.33	WFP survey
	Overall	56.5	≥56.9	≥56.8	30.79	31.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥43.8	≥43.6	57.48	62.79	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥39.4	≥39.4	55.97	63.24	WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥41.3	≥41.2	56.4	63.14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤3.2	≤3.7	14.96	11.63	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	≤0.6	≤0.7	11.95	3.43	WFP survey
	Overall	2.5	≤1.7	≤2	12.81	5.16	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.4	≥54.2	≥53.9	88.19	60.47	WFP survey
	Male	55.4	≥55.7	≥55.5	94.65	62.31	WFP survey
	Overall	54.5	≥55	≥54.8	92.81	61.92	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.1	≥42.7	≥42.4	9.45	33.72	WFP survey
	Male	42.9	≥43.1	≥43	5.35	35.83	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	≥42.9	≥42.7	6.52	35.38	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤3.2	≤3.7	2.36	5.81	WFP survey
	Male	1.8	≤1.2	≤1.4	0	1.87	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2.1	≤2.4	0.67	2.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤17.7	≤21.9	6.48	9.3	WFP survey
	Male	25	≤16.4	≤20.3	4.19	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≤17.1	≤21.1	4.78	4.18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤11.8	≤14.6	7.41	10.47	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤11.8	≤14.6	7.42	7.79	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤11.8	≤14.6	7.41	8.35	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13	≤16.7	≤15	15.74	9.3	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤21.4	≤19.4	25.48	13.08	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤19.1	≤17.2	22.97	12.29	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42	≥53.8	≥48.5	70.37	70.93	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥50.4	≥45.7	62.9	76.32	WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥52.1	≥47.1	64.83	75.18	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	≥2	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	4	≥25.65	≥141.4	37.21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥44.89	≥19.95	20.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥32.06	≥14.25	25.63	15	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	49,492.96	≥69,168.89	≥59,886.48	2,009,766.06	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	≥3,361.9	1,309,549.63	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	≥53,542.22	317,865.71	2,661,085.79	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	2,464.77	≥635.25	≥2,982.37	382,350.73	946,163.73	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	108	≥635.25	≥550	3,620.06	4,785.54	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	5.06	≥29.76	≥25.77	2,606.8	759.9	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	99.68	≥586.31	≥507.63	706.26	3,195.27	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	2.87	≥16.88	≥14.62	307	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	130,000 120,000 250,000	
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	39,000 36,000 75,000	81,112 74,873 155,985
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total	31,200 28,800 60,000	30,726 28,224 58,950
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,270,998	4,219,248
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	713,154	292,776
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	713,154	1,095,303
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	2,440 2,440 4,880	4,378 4,378 8,756
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	99,725 112,455 212,180	115,258 129,972 245,230
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	10,072,763	5,280,030
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	1,909	1,292
			Male	1,908	1,292
			Total	3,817	2,584
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		263
			Male		263
			Total		526
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	78,008	51,847
			Male	87,966	58,466
			Total	165,974	110,313
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		15,861
			Male		17,886
			Total		33,747
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	7,879,225	5,089,945

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	30	12
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	213	324
			Number	220	301
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	50	31
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	3	4

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	6	4
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	7
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number Number	9 15	7 20
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	7	5
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	207,364	337,022
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	600,000
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\$	5,777,346	4,177,318
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	300,000	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	300,000	270,000

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
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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	6
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	160	148
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	100	162
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	2	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	19	18
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	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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	2
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	1	0

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
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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	340	340
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	593	593
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	42	35
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	1	1
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\$	1,500,000	113,133.63
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	78
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	3,100	3,042.09
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)	%	80	70
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	45	3
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	235,433	235,433
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	2,700	2,600

N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	2,850,000	2,820,466.33
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
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	141	141
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	53	53
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	10	11
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	81
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	1,000	986.62
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)	%	80	80
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	109,490	109,490
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	780	775
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	1,500,000	1,279,742.65

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.3	<3.5	<4.77	5.52	3.14	WFP survey
	Male	5.9	<3.9	<5.31	4.05	3.05	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<3.6	<4.95	4.89	3.09	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	≥80.3	≥77	76.16	76	WFP survey
	Male	73	≥82.3	≥80.3	84.12	78	WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥81	≥78.1	80.12	77	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	<11.2	≤13.9	22.68	21	WFP survey
	Male	20	<13.1	≤14.8	14.17	19	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<11.8	≤14.2	18.71	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	<8.5	≤9.1	1.16	3	WFP survey
	Male	7	<4.6	≤4.9	1.17	3	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<7.2	≤7.7	1.17	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	>48.9	≥52.8	8.72	6	WFP survey
	Male	47	>47.5	≥51.7	17.06	5	WFP survey
	Overall	47	>47.7	≥51.7	12.86	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>47.9	<43.2	62.21	89	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50.5	<45.9	65.88	88	WFP survey
	Overall	49	>49.7	<45.3	64.04	89	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	<3.3	<4	29.07	4	WFP survey
	Male	3	<2	<2.4	17.06	6	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<2.6	<3	23.1	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>64.4	≥64.32	43.02	36	WFP survey
	Male	68	>68.2	≥68.34	58.24	32	WFP survey
	Overall	65	>65.5	≥65.33	50.59	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	>34.2	<33.78	53.49	61	WFP survey
	Male	31	>31.1	<30.71	40	65	WFP survey
	Overall	33	>33.2	<32.77	46.78	63	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	<1.3	<1.9	3.49	3	WFP survey
	Male	1	<0.7	<0.95	1.76	3	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<1.3	<1.9	2.63	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	>33	≥31.15	65.7	70	WFP survey
	Male	30	>31.4	≥30.15	65.88	62	WFP survey
	Overall	31	>32.7	≥31.16	65.79	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	>56.5	<55.65	33.14	28	WFP survey
	Male	58	>60.7	<60.25	32.94	35	WFP survey
	Overall	55	>58.1	<57.64	33.04	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	<10.5	<13.2	1.16	3	WFP survey
	Male	12	<7.9	<9.6	1.18	3	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<9.2	<11.2	1.17	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<5.9	<7.65	4.07	16	WFP survey
	Male	11	<7.2	<9.35	0.59	24	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<6.2	<7.65	2.34	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	<9.2	<10.4	3.49	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	<7.2	<8.8	7.06	11	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<9	<10.4	5.26	12	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	<26.1	<25.2	19.18	12	WFP survey
	Male	34	<37.3	<35.7	11.17	5	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<30.4	<29.4	15.21	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54	≥58.8	≥56.7	73.26	59	WFP survey
	Male	44	≥48.3	≥46.1	81.18	61	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥54.3	≥52.5	77.19	60	WFP survey
Target Group: COVID 19 affected Households - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	19	≥80	≥20.9	23.26	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≥80	≥61.9	24.12	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥80	≥26.4	23.68	61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.32	<11.99	<12.66	6.07		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.91	<9.82	<10.36	6.19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.03	<10.82	<11.43	6.12		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	15	>18	>16.5	11.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	>21.01	>19.26	8.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	>19.77	>18.12	10.17		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	17.27	≥25.55	≥21.41	36.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.89	≥36.9	≥33.4	31.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.68	≥32.21	≥28.44	34.09		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.92	<52.13	<55.03	61.44		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.29	<47.06	<49.67	64.47		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.61	<49.15	<51.88	62.81		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24.81	<22.32	<23.56	2.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.82	<16.04	<16.93	4.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.71	<18.64	<19.57	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	>11.5	>6.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>13.1	>8.3	1.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.8	>12.6	>7.7	0.48	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.3	>85.7	>90.5	49.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.5	>85.1	>89.8	46.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.8	>85.3	>90	48.27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	<2.7	<2.9	50.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	<1.9	<2	52.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<2.2	<2.3	51.25	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.5	>15.8	>11.2	9.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.1	>20.9	>16.5	10.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.8	>18.8	>14.3	10.01	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.6	>52.7	>55.6	75.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.9	>53	>55.9	76.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58.7	>52.9	>55.8	75.81	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.9	<31.4	<33.2	15.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.1	<26.2	<27.6	13.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.5	<28.3	<29.9	14.18	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.7	>48.5	>45.6	40.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.2	>55.2	>52.7	36.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47.1	>52.4	>49.7	38.85	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.6	>43.7	>46.1	54.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.4	>38.2	>40.3	58.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	>40.5	>42.7	56.26	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.7	<7.8	<8.3	4.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.4	<6.7	<7	5.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.9	<7.1	<7.5	4.89	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.23	<14.61	<15.42	3.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.53	<12.18	<12.85	2.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.65	<13.18	<13.91	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.96	<17.06	<18.01	5.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.63	<12.26	<12.94	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.83	<14.24	<15.03	7.51	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.08	<10.87	<11.47	10.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.92	<17.03	<17.98	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.09	<14.48	<15.29	12.75		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	52.73	>57.45	>55.09	80.39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.93	>58.54	>56.23	72.11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53.43	>58.09	>55.76	76.64		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	100		Secondary data
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	≥1	1	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
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	≥1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	1	≥2	≥1	1		Secondary data
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	≥1	1		Secondary data

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	23	≥25	≥25	8	-1	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥30	≥30	8	-2	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥28	≥28	8	-2	WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	87	≥93	≥90	92	89	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥92	≥89	92	89	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥93	≥90	92	89	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	92	≥93	≥93	94	91	WFP survey
	Male	92	≥93	≥93	93	90	WFP survey
	Overall	92	≥93	≥93	93	90	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	4	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	=3	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	89	≥95	≥92	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥92	≥89	96	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥94	≥91	97	98	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	30	≥30	≥30		45	WFP survey
	Male	35	≥35	≥35		39	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥33	≥33		42	WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	90	≥92	≥92		92	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥91	≥91		94	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥91	≥91		93	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	87	≥88	≥88		89	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥88	≥88		90	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥88	≥88		89	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
Target Group: students - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	5.1	≥6	≥6	5.2		Secondary data
	Male	5.2	≥6	≥6	5.3		Secondary data
	Overall	5.1	≥6	≥6	5.3		Secondary data

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
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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.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	8	8
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Service Delivery	Number	1.45	1.45
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Service Delivery	Number	52,259.49	52,259.49
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	2,000	1,290

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian and development actors - Location: Mozambique - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	90		WFP survey

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	16	55	
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	141	
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	4	
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	20	24	
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	60	54	
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	2	
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	4	1
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	No
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	1,000	1,914

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	96	37
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	14,400	11,560

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Humanitarian partners - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food Security Cluster

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	≥100	83	88.6	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	97.9	99	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Exceeds standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥12,489	≥22,366	174,981	155,607	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥14,083	≥21,148	165,449	143,638	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥26,571	≥43,514	340,430	299,245	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	99	=100	=100	100	97.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.67	97.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	99.81	97.81	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89	=100	=100	100	98.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	=100	=100	99.75	98.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	99.86	98.54	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92	=100	=100	97.77	90.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	95.98	87.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	96.76	88.58	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	99	=100	=100	100	99.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	99.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	99.3	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80.2	=100	=100	100	94.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.3	=100	=100	100	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.3	=100	=100	100	96.51	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	50	=100	=100	93.91	88.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	=100	=100	94.95	87.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	=100	=100	94.36	88.02	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	98.94	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.07	=100	=100	100	99.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.01	=100	=100	100	99.77	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.09	=100	=100	100	98.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.2	=100	=100	100	98.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.15	=100	=100	100	98.38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	85	=100	=100	100	84.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	=100	=100	100	89.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	=100	=100	100	86.61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.83		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
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	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	1,149,319	≥507,030	≥849,227	961,252	1,225,772	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,065,972	≥514,943	≥783,901	907,070	1,117,960	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,193,357	≥1,021,973	≥1,633,128	1,868,322	2,343,732	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	47	≥80	=100	97.77	49.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥80	=100	97.21	63.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≥80	=100	97.45	58.81	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	3	≥80	≥70	73.1	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥80	≥70	75	20.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥80	≥70	73.9	19.07	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	3.44	≥80	=100	99.17	81.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.27	≥80	=100	99.2	82.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.35	≥80	=100	99.19	82.22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	=100	=100	98.42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.04		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥25	14.29		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥56	52	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Mozambique - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
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	100		Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	6.25		WFP programme monitoring
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Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Eligible 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	0	=100	=100	73.68	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	80.26	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	76.69	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	4	0.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	0.74	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	2.5	0.32	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	≥50	28.05	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥50	29	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥50	28.52	0	WFP programme monitoring

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Ancha, beneficiary of General food Assistance in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

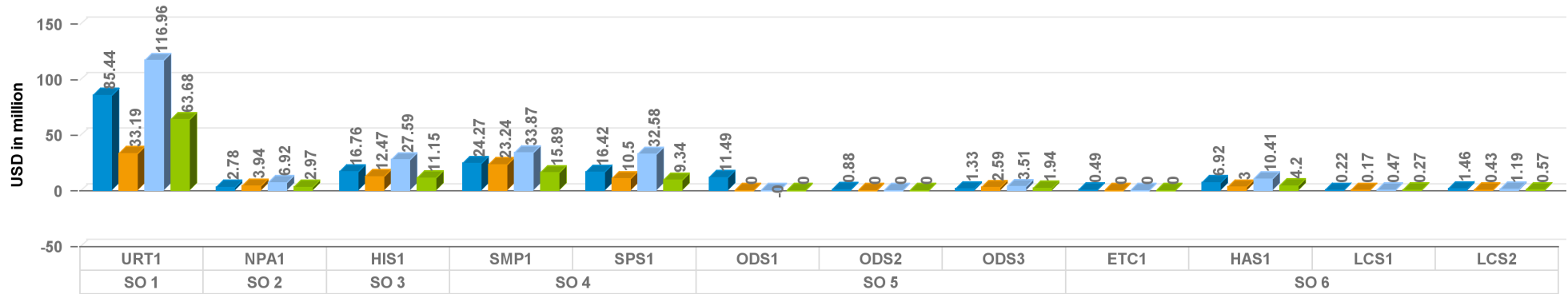
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,737	0
		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	16,755,427	12,472,784	27,587,641	11,145,238
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		16,755,427	12,472,784	27,596,378	11,145,238
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	2,781,378	3,939,401	6,915,178	2,966,598
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		2,781,378	3,939,401	6,915,178	2,966,598

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	77,405	0
	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks	Non Activity Specific	0	0	102,262	0
		Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	85,441,085	33,186,457	116,962,113	63,681,355
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			85,441,085	33,186,457	117,141,780	63,681,355
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	11,486,579	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	879,075	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	1,328,137	2,589,407	3,512,037	1,941,000
	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	218,457	174,787	465,034	267,209
		Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	1,457,407	429,486	1,185,474	574,217
		Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	491,178	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	6,921,276	2,996,426	10,408,058	4,198,542
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			22,782,110	6,190,105	15,570,603	6,980,968
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	16,416,462	10,502,190	32,580,222	9,337,523
		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	24,267,715	23,240,119	33,866,216	15,886,679
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			40,684,177	33,742,308	66,446,438	25,224,202
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,621,568	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,621,568	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			168,444,177	89,531,055	238,291,946	109,998,361
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,003,423	10,481,938	17,947,199	8,261,500
Total Direct Costs			179,447,600	100,012,993	256,239,145	118,259,861
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,715,853	6,312,828	8,382,377	8,382,377
Grand Total			190,163,453	106,325,821	264,621,522	126,642,238


 Michael Hemling, CFORC
 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

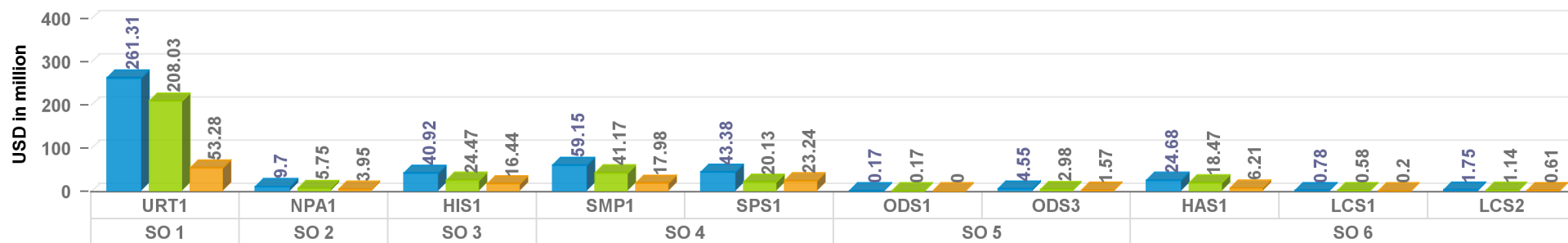
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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	ODS3	Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners
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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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	276,493,863	246,273,974	15,038,476	261,312,450	208,031,692	53,280,758
		Non Activity Specific	0	102,262	0	102,262	0	102,262
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	77,405	0	77,405	0	77,405
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			276,493,863	246,453,641	15,038,476	261,492,117	208,031,692	53,460,425
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	10,294,081	9,699,792	0	9,699,792	5,751,212	3,948,580
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,294,081	9,699,792	0	9,699,792	5,751,212	3,948,580

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Annual Country Report

Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	50,954,062	40,915,184	0	40,915,184	24,472,781	16,442,403
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,737	0	8,737	0	8,737
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			50,954,062	40,923,921	0	40,923,921	24,472,781	16,451,140

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	51,006,474	43,375,006	0	43,375,006	20,132,307	23,242,699
		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	58,856,786	59,150,100	0	59,150,100	41,170,563	17,979,537
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			109,863,260	102,525,106	0	102,525,106	61,302,870	41,222,236
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	13,119,109	166,090	0	166,090	166,090	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	2,606,203	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	3,626,192	4,553,012	0	4,553,012	2,981,975	1,571,038
	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	3,042,367	1,435,778	318,988	1,754,766	1,143,509	611,257

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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	553,102	779,472	0	779,472	581,647	197,825
		Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	1,418,370	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	21,914,175	24,676,287	0	24,676,287	18,466,771	6,209,515
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			46,279,518	31,610,639	318,988	31,929,627	23,339,992	8,589,635
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,621,568	0	4,621,568	0	4,621,568
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,621,568	0	4,621,568	0	4,621,568
Total Direct Operational Cost			493,884,784	435,834,668	15,357,464	451,192,132	322,898,547	128,293,585

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Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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)	26,915,517	29,308,902	1,338,138	30,647,040	20,961,341	9,685,700
		Total Direct Costs	520,800,300	465,143,570	16,695,602	481,839,172	343,859,888	137,979,284
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	32,517,937	26,094,476		26,094,476	26,094,476	0
		Grand Total	553,318,238	491,238,046	16,695,602	507,933,648	369,954,364	137,979,284

This donor financial report is interim



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Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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