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# Mozambique

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Country office story</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>14</b>
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	22
Strategic outcome 05	26
Strategic outcome 06	28
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>31</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	31
Protection and accountability to affected people	33
Environmental sustainability	35
Nutrition integration	37
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>47</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	47
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>48</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	48
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	48
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	48
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	49
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	49
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	51
Cross-cutting Indicators	99

# Overview

## Key messages

- Working closely with the Government and provincial authorities WFP assisted 2.64 million people in 2025, up 23.8 percent from 2024, despite access constraints.
- WFP reached 1.79 million people with food assistance and provided malnutrition prevention/treatment to 36,500 children and 15,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.
- WFP strengthened government-led anticipatory and shock-responsive delivery systems, linking triggers to risk financing and delivery platforms; ARC payouts enabled earlier pre-financed action.

In 2025, Mozambique faced an exceptional convergence of shocks - escalating conflict-related displacement alongside climate hazards, including three consecutive cyclones - pushing humanitarian needs up and straining national response systems. During the lean season, an estimated 3.5 million people were acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or above). Needs were compounded by deep structural vulnerability: over 82 percent of the population lived on less than USD 3 a day and Mozambique ranked 182 out of 189 on the Human Development Index.

WFP combined life-saving food and nutrition assistance with resilience investments and support to Government leadership, strengthening preparedness and delivery through anticipatory action, risk financing and shock-responsive systems. By December 2025, WFP had assisted a total of 2.64 million people, a 23.8 percent increase from 2024, reflecting both rising needs and WFP's ability to scale across simultaneous crises despite access constraints.

Under crisis response, WFP provided food assistance to over 1.79 million people affected by conflict and extreme weather events, helping stabilize access to food during periods of acute disruption. WFP also helped protect nutrition outcomes for the most vulnerable: malnutrition prevention and treatment reached about 36,500 children and 15,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in contexts where access to diverse diets remains limited.

WFP anchored its response in Government leadership, working closely with INGD - Mozambique's lead for disaster risk management - national technical institutions and partners to strengthen early warning, anticipatory action and shock-responsive systems. Support focused on linking pre-agreed triggers to disaster risk financing and delivery platforms, as well as on strengthening Government-led cash-based transfer mechanisms.

In 2025, both the Government and WFP received African Risk Capacity (ARC) drought insurance payouts, enabling earlier, pre-financed assistance than in previous years by activating pre-agreed plans immediately after trigger confirmation. ARC also supported rapid cyclone response through the ARC Replica mechanism following Cyclone Chido, helping accelerate operational decision-making and response.

Overall, 2025 demonstrated that pairing life-saving delivery with anticipatory action and pre-arranged financing can improve timeliness and cost-effectiveness—when backed by strong coordination, delivery systems and operational readiness.

Accountability to affected populations remained central, amid heightened protection risks for women and children. WFP strengthened community engagement and feedback, including through the inter-agency Linha Verde 1458 hotline, connecting people to information and services and helping resolve urgent cases at scale.

WFP sustained enabling services that preserved humanitarian access and partner operations during overlapping emergencies: through UNHAS, WFP maintained essential air access to hard-to-reach locations amid insecurity and damaged infrastructure, while shared logistics services supported storage and delivery of health supplies and relief items, achieving a 99 percent on-time delivery rate.

Alongside crisis response, WFP invested in resilience to help communities withstand and recover from shocks and reduce recurring emergency needs. WFP advanced an integrated resilience approach combining climate-smart livelihoods, stronger market linkages and household risk management, supporting smallholder farmers to adapt to climate variability and manage climate-related risks.

Monitoring indicated measurable gains when programmes combine production support, market access and financial risk management: in 2025, the Climate Adaptation and Benefit Score increased among targeted participants compared

to the previous year. At the same time, repeated cyclones underscored how acute shocks can rapidly erode household food security—reinforcing the need to scale resilience alongside rapid response.

WFP supported national authorities to advance the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) through technical assistance and catalytic support, including policy development, resource mobilization and procurement optimization. Sustainable financing of the national programme will remain critical to protect children’s nutrition and learning outcomes over time.

To address underlying drivers of malnutrition, WFP integrated community-based behaviour change within nutrition-and-resilience programmes. NutriSIM (Say Yes to Nutrition) promoted practical improvements in diets and caregiving practices; baseline findings of very low dietary diversity underscored the importance of sustained engagement.

In 2025, WFP secured USD 86.7 million in donor contributions, enabling sustained response in an unusually demanding year. Traditional donor contributions were 27.1 percent lower than in 2024, marking a downward trend even as overall support remained substantial.

Looking ahead to 2026, the frequency and overlap of shocks call for further scaling anticipatory action and pre-arranged financing, strengthening shock-responsive social protection and Government delivery mechanisms, and sustaining nutrition and resilience investments in high-risk areas. Declining predictable funding risks slower scale-up, reduced coverage during peak needs and erosion of hard-won nutrition and resilience gains—reinforcing the importance of flexible, timely resources to act earlier and at scale.

# 2,639,961

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



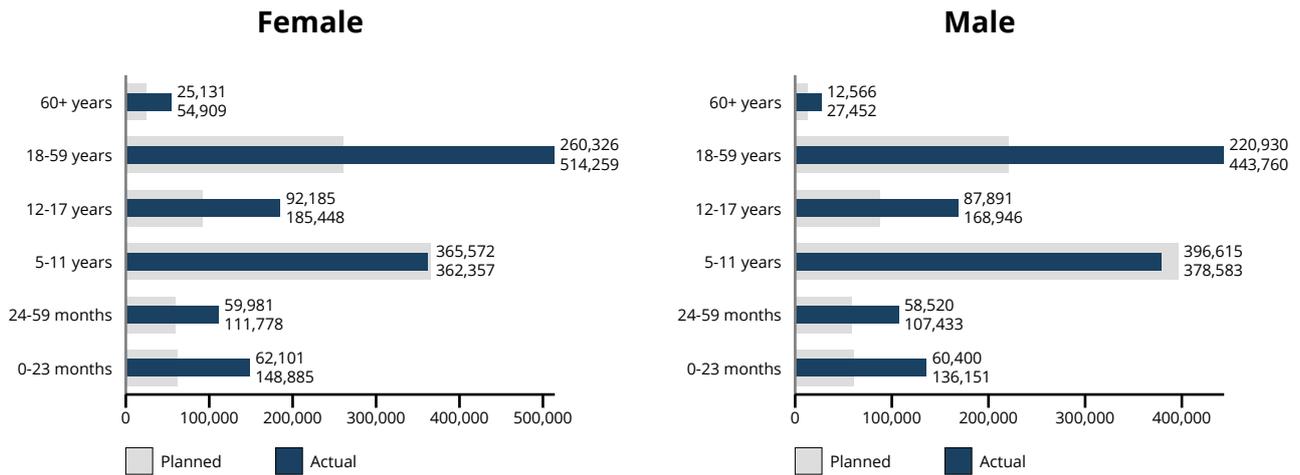
52% female



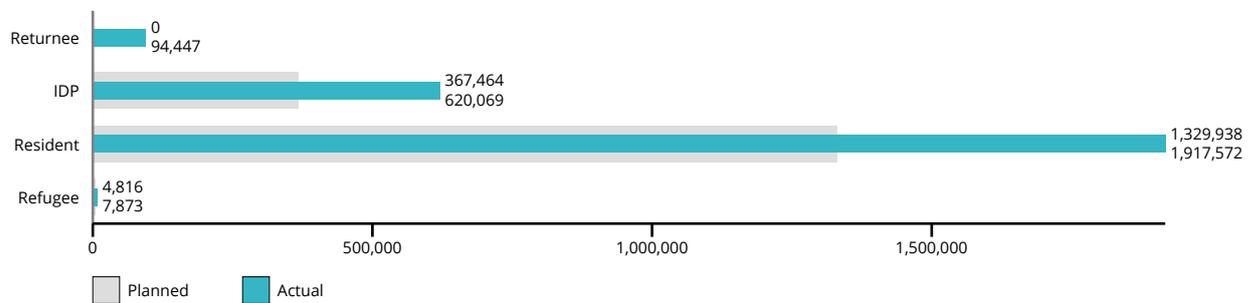
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 316,795 (47% Female, 53% Male)

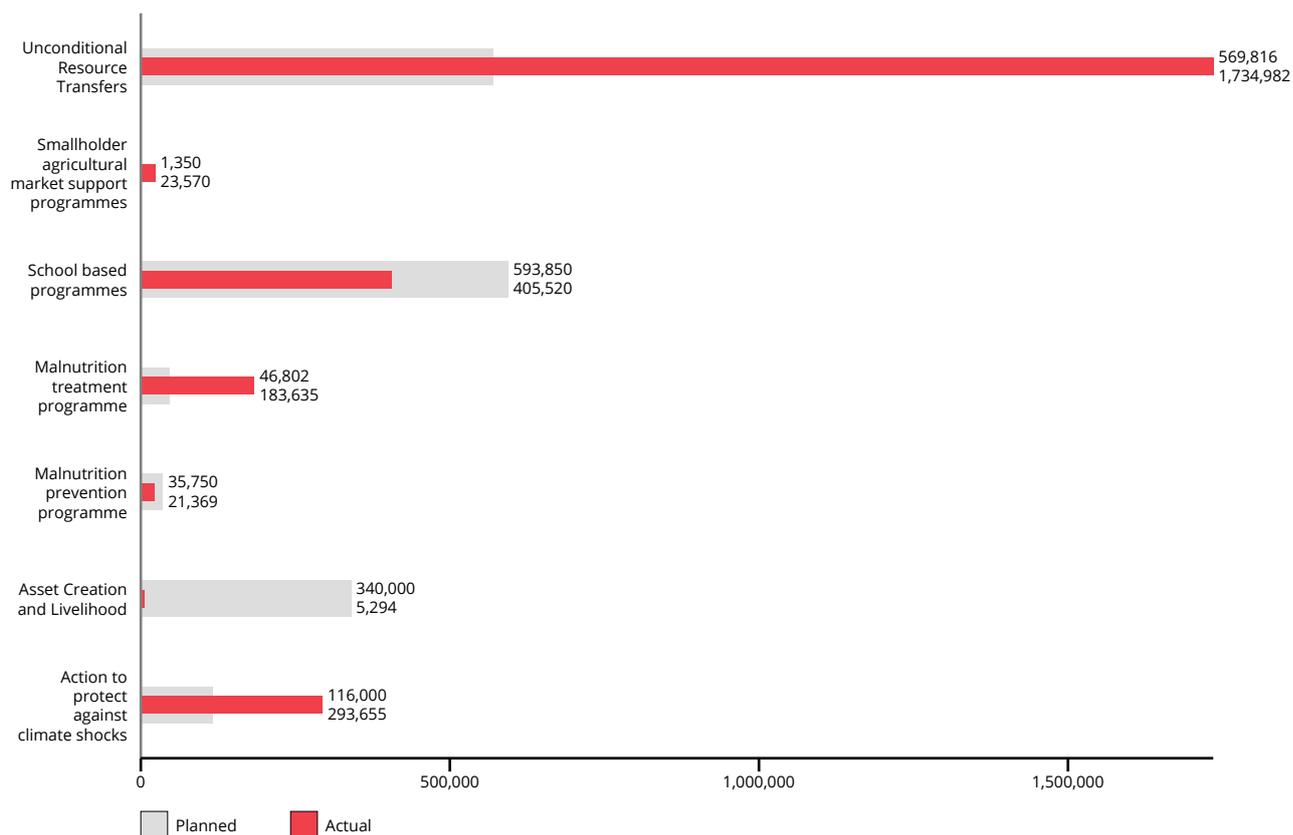
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



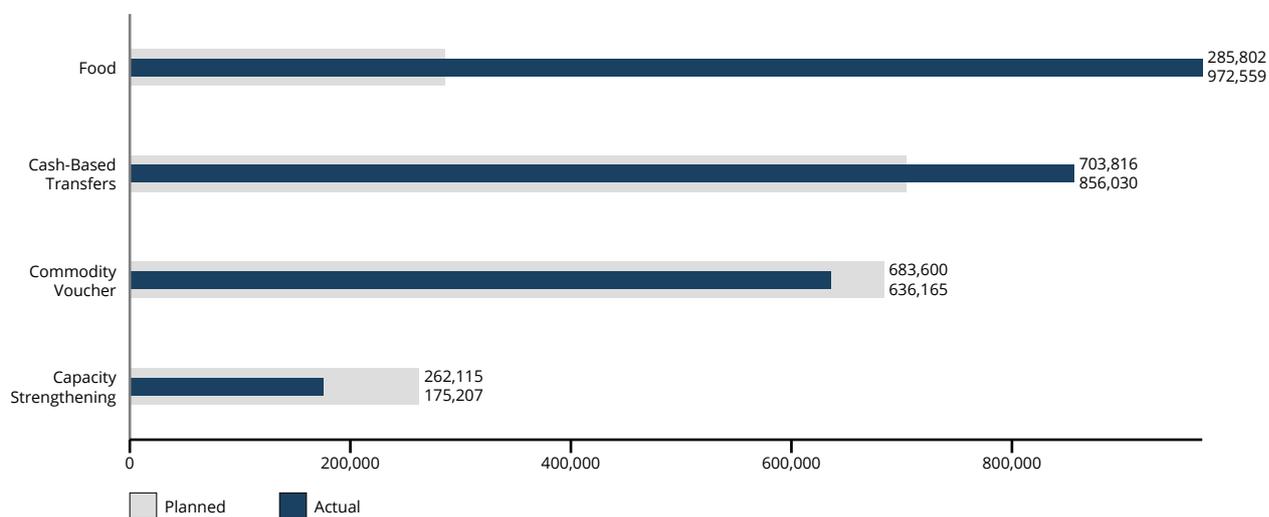
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



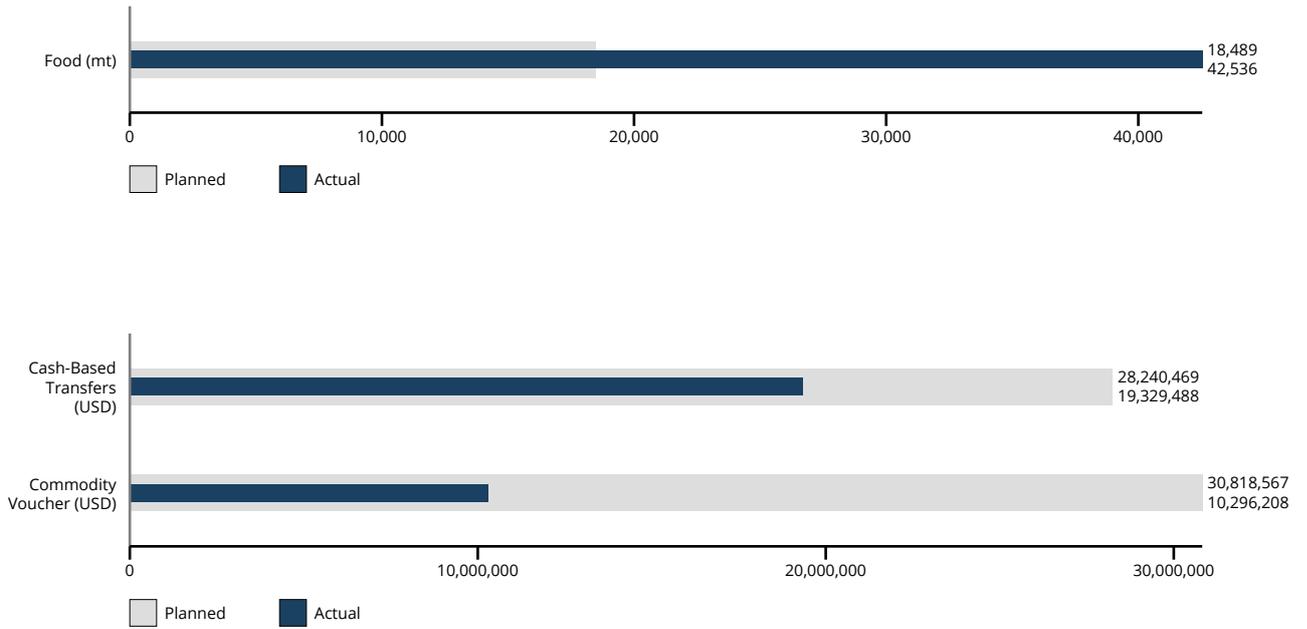
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



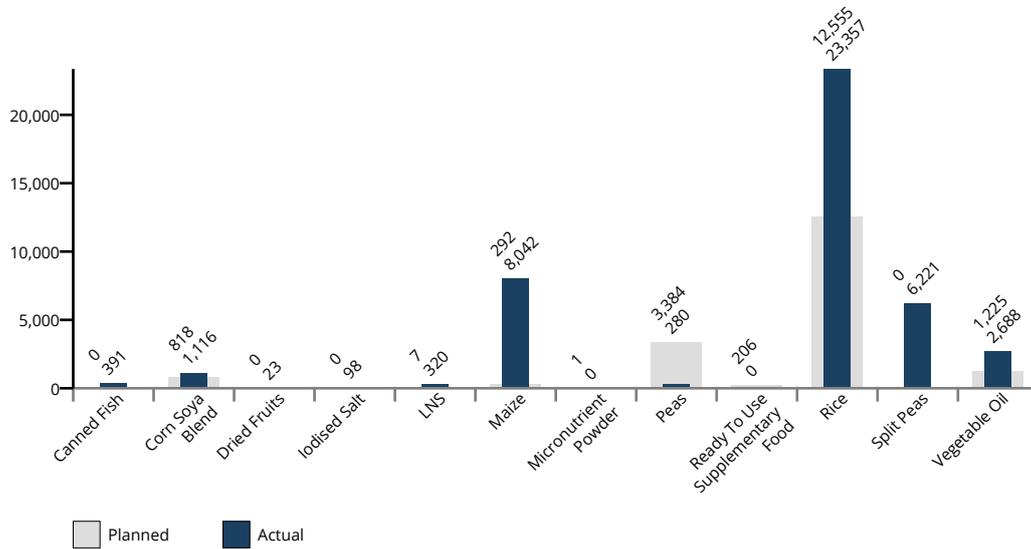
## Beneficiaries by Modality



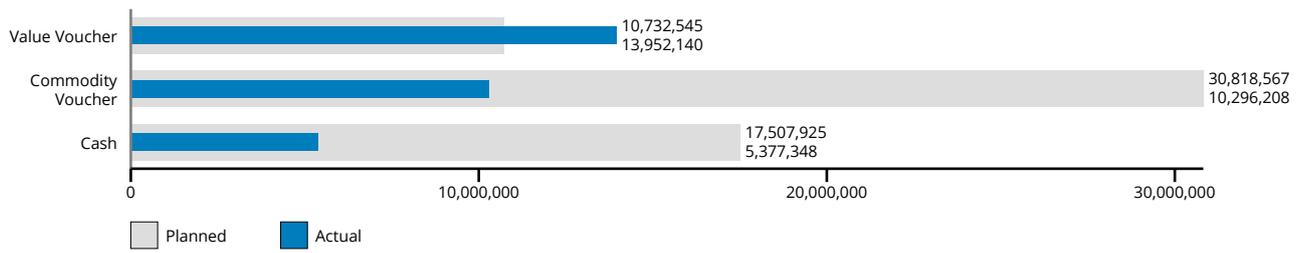
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





Government efforts to address urgent food and nutrition needs while reinforcing systems for risk management, resilience, and social protection.

**Economic and social vulnerability** - Mozambique's economic and social landscape remains fragile, with widespread poverty and constrained macro fiscal conditions reinforcing one another. Economic growth averaged just 2.9 percent between 2016 and 2024, significantly below the rate needed to reduce poverty or expand employment opportunities for a rapidly growing youth population. While inflation stabilized at around 4 percent, fiscal pressures remain high, with public debt reaching 74 percent of GDP, limiting Government capacity to expand social protection, strengthen essential services, or respond to recurrent shocks, leaving many households increasingly vulnerable.

Agriculture and fisheries provide livelihoods for over two thirds of Mozambicans, yet the sector's low productivity, dependence on rainfed systems, and postharvest losses of up to 30 percent leave households highly exposed to shocks [1]. With gross national income per capita at just USD 550 [2] and 65 percent of the population living below the national poverty line, poverty remains widespread and increasingly entrenched [3]. 82 percent of Mozambicans survive on less than USD 3 a day [4]. These structural constraints weaken household resilience and drive continued reliance on humanitarian and government assistance, particularly among populations exposed to recurrent climate and conflict shocks.

These factors contribute to high levels of food insecurity. The country ranked 103rd out of 123 countries on the 2025 Global Hunger Index [5]. Between October 2025 and March 2026, an estimated 3.5 million people faced crisis or emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 270,000 in IPC Phase 4 (emergency). Cabo Delgado alone accounted for over 900,000 food insecure individuals. These levels reflect rapidly eroding household coping capacity and underscore the urgency of integrated humanitarian assistance, resilience programming, and strengthened national safety nets.

**Human Development Challenges** - Ranked 182nd out of 189 countries on the 2024 Human Development Index, Mozambique faces deep and interlinked human development challenges that reinforce household vulnerability. Gender inequality limits women's and girls' access to nutritious diets, increases their risk of malnutrition, and constrains recovery capacity—particularly among the one third of households headed by women. Malnutrition remains a major public health challenge, contributing one third of deaths among children under five, with 38 percent affected by chronic malnutrition [6] and high levels of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. These vulnerabilities are compounded by a heavy disease burden, with Mozambique ranking third for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevalence [7]; adolescent girls and young women experiencing rates more than double those of their male peers [8], and tuberculosis prevalence and mortality increasing often due to HIV coinfection [9].

This underscores the need for crisis responses tailored to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, supported by robust protection measures and inclusive systems.

**Crisis drivers**- Mozambique is amongst the world's most climate vulnerable countries, ranked 53rd most climate-vulnerable country [10] and 167th least prepared on the ND-GAIN Index [11]. The country experiences frequent droughts, floods, and storms; since 2007, 13 tropical cyclones have made landfall. The 2024-2025 cyclone season was particularly destructive with cyclones Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude affecting over one million people in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, provinces already strained by insecurity and displacement.

Recurrent climate events erode livelihoods, undermine agricultural production, and weaken already fragile infrastructure and services. Their increasing frequency underscores the need for robust early warning systems, anticipatory action, and integrated disaster management capacity—areas where WFP supports Government counterparts.

These pressures are compounded by insecurity in the north where conflict has driven largescale displacement since 2017. In 2025, violence escalated further, with Non State Armed Groups (NSAGs) expanding operations across Cabo Delgado. More than 952 incidents were reported since July, displacing over 340,000 people. The conflict also expanded westward and southward into Niassa and Nampula, increasing humanitarian needs and reliance on assistance.

These shocks do not occur in isolation; they interact in ways that amplify their individual impacts. Climate-related disasters destroy crops, infrastructure, and livelihoods, which in turn deepen poverty, reduce purchasing power, and limit access to essential services. Economic stagnation and limited fiscal space constrain the Government's ability to expand social protection and respond to recurring shocks. At the same time, insecurity disrupts markets and displaces communities - driving up humanitarian needs.

Together, these mutually reinforcing pressures erode household coping capacity, weaken national systems and accelerate the deterioration of food security across affected provinces. This underscores the need for predictable resources, strengthened early-warning and response systems, and investments in resilience programming.

# Risk management

In this context of overlapping shocks and persistent vulnerabilities, the operational environment for WFP remained volatile, with multiple programmatic and fiduciary risks to manage.

These included risks linked to: protection concerns, particularly the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA); exposure of targeted households and staff to violence; varying partner capacity; weaknesses in beneficiary data protection; and potential politicization of assistance.

To reduce protection risks, WFP ensured all cooperating partners underwent Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacity assessments and received refresher training on WFP's zero tolerance policy. Community feedback mechanisms were expanded to ensure concerns could be raised safely and addressed promptly. WFP also invested in digital systems for registration and assistance delivery, reducing fraud risks and improving reconciliation accuracy.

Partner performance risks were mitigated through systematic capacity assessments, cross functional spot checks and enhanced contractual compliance clauses. Data protection safeguards were reinforced through privacy impact assessments, restricted data sharing protocols and targeted partner training.

Anti-fraud and Anti-corruption (AFAC) and compliance reviews informed updates to operating procedures, driving continuous improvement in fraud prevention and accountability. WFP Mozambique advanced the Global Assurance Plan, achieving 98 percent of corporate assurance benchmarks in 2025 (up from 87 percent in 2024), demonstrating strong performance in safeguarding targeting, identity management, monitoring, supply chain, and partner management processes.

## Lessons learned

The CSP Mid-Term Review (July 2022-September 2024) and the 2025 CSP evaluation provided critical insights, including:

Adaptability proved essential. Flexibility in shifting modalities and expanding anticipatory action enabled timely responses to shocks. However, balancing emergency response with resilience-building remains challenging. WFP will scale up integrated programming to strengthen transitions from humanitarian assistance to resilience.

Integration and coordination enhanced impact with multi-sectoral approaches combining nutrition, climate resilience, and support to women and girls. To address persistent operational silos, WFP will strengthen joint project design, actor mapping and coordinated resource mobilization.

Inclusion gaps persist, particularly for persons with disabilities and individuals with chronic illnesses, underscoring the importance of strengthened qualitative assessments and community feedback systems.

Finally, sustainability depends heavily on national systems and institutional capacity. WFP will continue prioritizing technical assistance and support to government planning processes to reinforce ownership and ensure durable results through the remainder of the CSP period.

# Country office story



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Displaced by violence in northern Mozambique, Ancha carries WFP rice to her shelter, vital support as conflict prevents families from farming

## ***"We need this conflict to stop so we can work again"***

*Life on the frontlines of displacement in northern Mozambique*

At dawn in Nanga A, a small community in Macomia district, tension often rises before the sun. Families wake in the half-light, listening, waiting to understand whether the day will begin in safety or in flight. For many, it is safer to remain indoors.

*"I don't have time to go to my fields," says 33-year-old farmer Benedito Bernabe. "We are always running because of the constant threat of attacks. We need help. We cannot plant."*

Between July and December 2025, renewed violence swept across northern Mozambique, forcing nearly 370,000 people from their homes; 110,000 in just two weeks of November alone. Most were women and children. Communities across Cabo Delgado and neighbouring Nampula provinces fled brutal attacks involving killings, abductions, burned homes and destroyed roads. Public services, already fragile, buckled under the pressure.

Families arriving in Macomia district hoped for safety, but survival remains a daily struggle. Many now crowd into damaged homes or improvised shelters, with up to 10 people sharing a single room. Once-productive fields now lie abandoned. Fishing and small trading, lifelines for generations, have become dangerous pursuits.

*"We want to build a home and live in peace with our children," says 27-year-old mother of five, Rosa Saide Aquimo. Orphaned young, she now cares for her children and her elderly grandmother alone. "We have lived in fear for so long. Food helps us survive, but what we really want is stability. We want Macomia to grow again."* Her hope is not for short-term relief, but for the chance to rebuild a future. Across Mozambique, eight years of crisis, compounded by cyclones, floods, drought and rising food prices, have pushed nearly 3.5 million people into food insecurity. Nearly 70 percent of the displaced are children, in a country where malnutrition remains the leading cause of death for those under five.

Despite severe funding constraints, the World Food Programme (WFP) has remained on the ground, delivering life-saving assistance thanks to the support of generous donors. As attacks escalated in late 2025, WFP diverted limited food stocks from regular programmes to reach more than 111,000 newly displaced people across Cabo Delgado and Nampula with emergency food assistance. WFP's logistics footprint and presence in hard-to-reach areas enabled a rapid scale-up despite insecurity.

In Macomia, these distributions remain a lifeline.

*"Food means survival," explains Maisha Jaime, who lives with 15 relatives in a single household. "We hesitate to go to the fields. When night comes, we gather the children quickly because we are afraid. Without food assistance, we cannot cope."*

For many women, insecurity has stripped away both livelihoods and safety.

*"When I go to the fields, I hear gunshots and drop everything to run," says Ancha Bacar, a displaced mother of five from Mucojo. "That's why I started selling fried fish, to survive. But what we truly want is for this conflict to end, so we can work again."*

WFP's support stretches beyond immediate hunger. Regular assistance helps stabilise communities where host families absorb large numbers of displaced people, sharing already-limited resources. This pressure risks sparking social tensions, but food helps ease that strain.

*"When we receive food, there is no conflict," Rosa says. "It brings calm."* Food assistance is therefore not only a humanitarian intervention, but also a stabilizing force.

Yet, funding shortfalls are forcing painful choices. In 2025, WFP had to reduce assistance by 60 percent, reaching 425,000 people every other month, down from 1 million in 2024. These cuts were driven not by reduced needs, but by insufficient resources.

The consequences could be devastating. Families facing hunger are more vulnerable to harmful coping strategies, including child labour, early marriage, exploitation or recruitment by armed groups, deepening cycles of vulnerability and instability.

Still, WFP remains committed. Alongside emergency food assistance, WFP is supporting the Government of Mozambique to strengthen long-term resilience through improved access to sustainable, climate-resilient, diverse and equitable local food systems and livelihoods, stronger social protection systems and anticipatory action that protects vulnerable communities before disasters strike. These interventions can help families rebuild self-reliance and mitigate the impact of shocks, thus reducing in the long run the need for humanitarian assistance.

*"Food is not just a meal," says Mauissi Junior, a father of eleven. "It gives us strength to keep going."*

Families in Macomia are not asking for charity. They are asking for peace and the chance to rebuild their lives with dignity. Until that day comes, WFP stands with them, delivering food that sustains hope, resilience and the possibility of a safer future. With renewed support, this hope can become lasting recovery.

# 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 **1.2 million people** in Mozambique affected by climate related and man-made disasters in 2025



WFP provided nutrition support to **+184,000 children and women** in northern Mozambique in 2025

This Strategic Outcome contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2.1 and focuses on ensuring that crisis affected people, including internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees, and returnees and host communities, have access to food and nutrition through timely cash or in-kind assistance.

### Resources Overview

The Strategic Outcome was supported by traditional donors, UN joint funding initiatives, and private sector contributions. Due to declining funding availability, WFP was required to adjust assistance levels during the year. In northern Mozambique, assistance was temporarily reduced in mid-2025 due to funding constraints before scaling back up to reach over 425,000 people by the end of the year through reprioritization and additional resources. Overall, funding limitations constrained WFP's ability to maintain consistent assistance across responses to crises.

Against this backdrop of constrained resources, WFP focused available capacity on the most severe and overlapping shocks, prioritizing life-saving assistance in high-risk areas while adapting delivery modalities to sustain impact despite reduced coverage.

### Operational Context

In 2025, Mozambique was affected by multiple, overlapping shocks, including El Niño-induced drought, successive cyclones, and continued crisis in the north. In an environment of declining global humanitarian funding, WFP was required to respond on several fronts simultaneously, making difficult prioritization and targeting decisions to reach those most severely affected. These constraints resulted in fluctuating assistance levels, while prioritizing the most vulnerable districts.

Mozambique faced severe food insecurity in 2025, with 2.7million people (19 percent of the population) experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above between April and September, including 142,000 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). These trends increased reliance on humanitarian assistance and heightened food security and nutrition risks. From October 2025 to March 2026, the situation worsened, with an estimated 3.5 million people in IPC Phase 3+, including 270,000 in IPC Phase 4.

Cabo Delgado province alone accounted for over 900,000 food-insecure people. Insecurity, mass displacement, and recurring climate shocks continued to drive vulnerability. In 2025, violence against civilians reached record levels, with Non-Armed State Group (NSAG) attacks expanding southward into Nampula, displacing 370,000 people, 110,000 in just two weeks of November, 70 percent of whom were children [1]. Overall, nearly 610,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 700,000 returnees remained across the northern provinces [2].

### WFP response to northern Mozambique crisis

Despite deteriorating security and reduced access, WFP continued responding to the crisis in northern Mozambique through General Food Assistance, rapid response under the Joint Response Programme (JRP) with UN partners [3], and emergency distributions to newly displaced populations. Due to resource constraints, WFP prioritized Cabo Delgado, temporarily reducing assistance from 425,000 to 345,000 beneficiaries in mid-2025 before scaling back up during the lean season.

This prioritization enabled WFP to maintain life-saving assistance in the areas of highest need while preserving flexibility to scale up rapidly as conditions worsened and resources became available.

The JRP with UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF was activated to respond rapidly to new displacements following resurgences in attacks and security incidents, enabling a faster and more coordinated response to immediate needs. The JRP allowed partners to mobilize simultaneously and deliver an integrated response addressing immediate food and nutrition needs while complementing interventions in protection, shelter, and WASH. Through the JRP, WFP assisted over 127,000 newly displaced people in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Overall, and in partnership with the government and local authorities, WFP provided food assistance to over 571,000 conflict affected people in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa.

### **Cyclone Response**

The 2025 cyclone season was unprecedented, with 3 consecutive cyclones (Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude) impacting over 1.4 million people in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. WFP provided rapid response rations to over 360,000 people (including 29,720 in accommodation centres) and follow-on three-month assistance to over 190,000 people, complementing government and partner efforts coordinated by the Food Security Cluster. These interventions helped stabilize food access in the immediate aftermath of the shocks.

### **Drought Response**

Following the El Niño-induced drought that emerged in late 2024 and continued into early 2025, WFP sustained its emergency response across central and southern Mozambique. The drought severely affected livelihoods and food security, leaving over one million people in need. Building on the response launched in November 2024, WFP assisted 250,000 people in 2025, including 6,600 children reached through emergency school feeding across six IPC Phase 3+ provinces. Targeted nutrition and health-facility support reached over 131,000 people, aligned with FAO to ensure complementarity. These integrated interventions achieved 100 percent coverage of prioritized targets, helping stabilize food access and mitigate acute food security pressures during the peak of the drought.

### **Nutrition in Emergency**

In 2025, nutrition assistance remained central to crisis, cyclone, and drought responses. WFP supported the Government-led National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) across 17 districts in Cabo Delgado, two crisis- and cyclone-affected districts in Nampula, and 23 El Niño-affected districts, sustaining services in 136 health centres. Through technical assistance and training for 367 government health personnel, WFP enabled treatment for over 184,000 children and women, including 48,000 cases of moderate child malnutrition and 25,300 undernourished pregnant and breastfeeding women, including those living with HIV and tuberculosis.

Overall, programme performance remained strong in hard-to-reach areas, above the initial targets, with recovery outcomes meeting internationally recognized SPHERE standards for quality emergency nutrition care.

Preventive supplementary feeding in Cabo Delgado reached over 3,400 children but stopped in March due to funding constraints. In parallel, Super Cereal top-up assistance supported 76,311 vulnerable people in El Niño-affected districts facing acute food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP also supported government-led mobile health and nutrition services, facilitating vitamin A supplementation, measles vaccination, deworming, and nutritional screening for over 93,000 children (52 percent girls). In addition, over 12,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened for malnutrition, with 2,000 receiving iron and folic acid supplements. Complementary health, hygiene, and nutrition awareness activities reached more than 95,000 people, helping stabilize nutrition outcomes during periods of heightened vulnerability.

### **Partnerships**

In 2025, WFP Mozambique received funding from donors including , Canada, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, UN CERF, United States Government and private donors. Strong partnerships with government institutions, UN agencies, and cooperating partners enabled coordinated delivery, reduced duplication, and maximized the impact of limited resources, particularly through the Joint Response Programme (JRP) with UNICEF, UNHCR, and IOM. Collaboration with UNHCR also supported implementation of the Refugee Call to Action, reinforcing coordinated approaches across humanitarian and development actors.

### **Key Results**

In 2025, WFP supported 1.2 million people in Northern Mozambique affected by climate related and man-made disasters. Food consumption outcomes improved in crisis affected communities. The proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Scores increased from 43 percent (October-November 2023) to 67 percent (December 2024), exceeding targets. At the same time, households with poor food consumption declined from 12 percent to 3 percent, reflecting improved diet adequacy and diversity among the most vulnerable.

Overall, while child wasting prevention was scaled down due to funding constraints, malnutrition treatment was sustained across all shock affected districts. Despite commodity delays, insecurity, and cyclone related infrastructure damage, programme performance remained strong, including in hard-to-reach areas. Recovery rates met SPHERE standards, averaging 96.87 percent, with low defaults and zero deaths in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, while El Niño affected areas recorded slightly lower recovery but no mortality.

Results from 2025 show that timely assistance, combined with anticipatory and early action, played a critical role in protecting household food consumption and stabilize nutrition outcomes for vulnerable households amid recurrent shocks and constrained funding. The activation of Anticipatory Action for the El Niño-induced drought and the ARC Replica payout for Tropical Cyclone Chido enabled earlier mobilization and faster delivery of assistance ahead of shocks. These experiences demonstrate that integrating anticipatory approaches into response planning improves timeliness and protects outcomes and should be further expanded and systematized in 2026 to safeguard vulnerable households facing climate-and crisis-related risks.

**GAM score**

WFP achieved a GaM score of 4, confirming full integration of gender and age considerations in emergency response. Gender-sensitive crisis and I-CARA assessments informed targeting, prioritizing women, single-parent (mostly female-headed) households, pregnant and lactating women, families with young children, elderly or chronically ill heads, and persons with disabilities. Assistance was delivered via In-kind and CBT, with advocacy for vulnerable households. VBT in several districts facilitated inclusion based on predefined criteria. Women were registered as alternate recipients in SCOPE, strengthening decision-making. Accessible Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms ensured two-way communication for women, men, girls, and boys.

**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 by **+59 percent** in 2025



Improved **Minimum Dietary Diversity** for children by **+57 percent** in 2025

Strategic Outcome 2 contributes to progress toward SDG target 2.2 (ending all forms of malnutrition) by improving diets and nutrition practices among children, women, and vulnerable households. Through integrated nutrition, livelihoods, and behavior change approaches, WFP strengthened household food choices, supported government programmes, information systems and analysis, and promoted more equitable nutrition practices, contributing to improved nutrition outcomes in vulnerable communities. This included developing and piloting evidence-based models to expand access to nutritious diets and inform future scaleup.

### Resources Overview

In 2025, the Strategic Outcome met its funding requirements, supported by a combination of multi-year contributions and new partnerships with Austria, France and the United Kingdom, enabling continuity of core nutrition-sensitive interventions and predictable planning. However, ongoing resource constraints may limit the sustainability of malnutrition prevention programmes, highlighting the need for sustained donor engagement beyond 2025.

### Context

Mozambique continues to face persistently high levels of chronic malnutrition, posing a major public health challenge and impeding human capital development [1]. While Malnutrition prevalence declined by 5.6 percentage points between 2012 and 2024, 37 percent of children under five remain affected. Key drivers include suboptimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices—only 4.5 percent of children meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet—as well as poor maternal nutrition, with just 20.8 percent of women achieving minimum dietary diversity and 72.5 percent affected by anaemia [2].

Malnutrition rates exceed 40 percent in Zambézia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado. Although acute malnutrition has declined nationally, Mozambique has seen a rise in child malnutrition in districts recurrently affected by shocks, with rates reaching up to 17 percent, underscoring the link between recurrent crises and persistent nutritional vulnerability.

In 2025, WFP partnered with the Government to strengthen nutrition policy frameworks and implement a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive portfolio. WFP also supported the Government to better collect and use nutrition data, strengthening decision-making and helping target nutrition policies and programmes where they are most needed.

WFP-interventions integrated food security, resilience, and gender equality to address persistent malnutrition and dietary gaps among vulnerable groups. Specific initiatives included GTNS 2.0 and the C4PX pilot in Cabo Delgado, alongside systematic integration of nutrition components across programmes targeting women of reproductive age, families with young children, and school-aged children.

### Integrated Nutrition and Livelihoods

In 2025, WFP implemented the Austria funded GTNS 2.0 project in Chemba district, Sofala Province, reaching over 48,000 people. The project linked climate-resilient agriculture with health and nutrition services to strengthen local food systems and improve household dietary practices.

WFP supported farmer groups to increase the availability of diverse, nutrient-rich foods through crop and livestock production, improved food preservation and market access, with a strong gender focus. These efforts were reinforced by community-based behavior change activities on infant and young child feeding and maternal nutrition, showing how improving access to nutritious foods and promoting healthier practices together can improve diet quality.

Through these integrated projects, nearly 11,000 children (6-59 months) received health and nutrition interventions, and approximately 6,000 children (51 percent girls) received the integrated nutrition package for malnutrition

prevention. Gender equality was promoted through dialogue clubs, community feedback mechanisms, and media campaigns, illustrating how nutrition outcomes can be strengthened through inclusive, community-driven engagement.

WFP also set up a pilot for a Micro-enterprise Kitchen model in Sofala and Tete provinces as a learning-oriented approach to expand access to ready-to-eat, locally produced nutrient-dense foods through markets. Preparatory work in 2025 positioned WFP to assess the viability, cost-effectiveness, and scalability of local food-based solutions, supporting informed decisions on future investment and scale-up. WFP also optimized the School Meal Planner Plus to generate locally appropriate, low-cost, nutrient-adequate recipes for young children with or without moderate wasting and for pregnant and breastfeeding women; the tool now informs nutrient-rich porridge formulations for Microenterprise Kitchens and the NutriSIM campaign. Cash for Prevention against Child Wasting (C4PX)

In Cabo Delgado, WFP finalized the C4PX pilot project initiated in 2024 and implemented it in Montepuez and Pemba districts, targeting 4,000 vulnerable households with children under five. The pilot combined food value vouchers with social and behavior change communication, livelihoods support, and nutrition and health services. Endline results showed significant improvements in dietary diversity among children and women, alongside gains in food security and reduced negative coping strategies, providing strong evidence for the effectiveness and scalability of preventive, cash-based approaches to malnutrition.

### Government capacity strengthening

WFP also advanced the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System (SNISAN), coordinated by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) and partners by strengthening data systems and developing real-time nutrition monitoring tools, enhancing early warning and decision-making capacity in humanitarian contexts.

Thanks to FCDO support, WFP supported review of national protocols for prevention and management of child malnutrition and nutritional oedema with the Government, UNICEF, and WHO. Post-emergency nutrition integration guidelines were drafted and are under review, strengthening coherence between emergency response and longer-term nutrition outcomes.

WFP also partnered with national authorities (MISAU the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and the National AIDS Council (CNCS)) to assess the nutrition and food security profile of people living with HIV and tuberculosis. Findings, to be disseminated in 2026, are expected to inform evidence-based policy and programme adjustments that support treatment adherence and national efforts to reduce the HIV burden.

For SO2, the GaM score was 4, confirming full integration of gender and age considerations across nutrition interventions. WFP prioritized pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, and children under two. Phase 2 of GTNS introduced Phase 2 of GTNS introduced activities designed to address household-level barriers by engaging couples and linking households to livelihoods activities engaging couples and linking them to livelihoods. WFP supported NutriSIM in Tete and Sofala, promoting nutrition-sensitive SBCC. As part of disability inclusion, over 230 beneficiary households with persons with disabilities were identified under GTNS, and a survey was developed to consult them on adaptations for inclusive programming in 2026.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable and shock-affected communities, households, women and young people in targeted areas have more equitable, resilient, sustainable and climate-smart livelihoods, through enhanced adaptive and productive capacities, that enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs, by 2030



**90,000 smallholder farmers** in climate smart agriculture and supported **660 farmers' groups**.



**+43,000 youth** participated in livelihoods skills development training.



**+30,000 farmers** were covered nationwide through agricultural **insurance and micro insurance schemes**.



**800 village savings and loan groups** established, saving **USD 456,000** and generating **USD 622,000** in loans.

This Strategic Outcome focuses on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities by improving access to sustainable, climate-resilient, diverse, and equitable local food systems and livelihoods. These efforts contribute to SDG target 2.1 (ending hunger and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food) and SDG target 2.4 (sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices).

### Resources Overview

In 2025, the Strategic Outcome surpassed its funding requirements, supported by a combination of multi-year contributions from previous years and new partnerships. Contributions from the African Development Bank, the European Union, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, private donors, and joint initiatives with United Nations agencies enabled continuity of resilience activities and predictable planning across programme components.

### Context

Mozambique continues to face severe food insecurity, with nearly 3.5 million people estimated to be experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 270,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) [1]. Agriculture remains central to food security and livelihoods, employing over 70 percent of the population [2] and contributing 20 percent to GDP [3]. However, the dominance of rain-fed smallholder farming [4] leaves households highly exposed to climate shocks and market volatility, constraining incomes and resilience.

Post-harvest losses (PHL) remain a major challenge, with farmers losing up to 30 percent of staple grains due to poor handling and limited storage technologies. Maize, the country's key staple, typically experiences losses of 17.5-22 percent, reducing household nutrition and income.

Market access is also constrained, with farmers lacking financial services and market information, while low economies of scale keep prices depressed. With few alternative income sources, households face heightened vulnerability during lean seasons. In response, WFP has been delivering an integrated resilience package linking climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest loss reduction, market access, and nutrition, helping households stabilize food consumption, protect livelihoods, and better withstand shocks.

In 2025, WFP aligned its resilience work with Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan, the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Development, and the Northern Mozambique Resilience and Integrated Development Programme, working with key government institutions. This alignment focused on strengthening climate-adaptive food systems through a four-pillar approach: risk reduction, prudent risk-taking, risk reserves, and risk transfer [5].

Under the risk reduction pillar, WFP worked with partners to strengthen smallholder resilience to climate shocks through climate-smart agriculture and skills development. In 2025, 90,000 farmers (49.7 percent women) were trained and 660 farmers' groups were supported. Practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, and soil-cover management

were promoted to improve productivity and soil health.

In 2025, WFP strengthened post-harvest management capacity for over 24,800 participants by providing training, 4,000 hermetic bags, and 40 hermetic silos, preventing an estimated 215.8 metric tons of food losses. Improved storage enabled farmers to preserve grain quality, maintain year-round access to food, and sell produce during the lean season when prices are higher. These interventions contributed to a 45 percent reduction in post-harvest losses and a 35 percent increase in smallholder farmers' income in 2025.

Smallholder farmers also increased income through WFP's local and regional food procurement strategy, which supports national and cross-border supply to meet regional humanitarian needs. In 2025, WFP purchased 672.7 metric tons of produce from smallholder farmers, valued at USD 234,000, enabling investments in Village Savings and Loan Groups (VSLGs), quality inputs such as improved seeds and agricultural tools, and livelihood diversification, strengthening resilience to shocks.

WFP further promoted prudent risk management through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach by training government staff and providing climate and weather risk information to 31,000 targeted smallholder farmers, guiding decisions on planting schedules, crop varieties, and water-management practices.

Under the risk reserve pillar, WFP and the Government supported financial resilience by establishing 800 VSLGs, generating over USD 456,000 in savings and USD 622,000 in loans. As a result, over 48,000 participants (57.21 percent women) gained access to financial services and were effectively included in the financial system.

To strengthen community financial management and stability, WFP supported five financial cooperatives, connecting them to digital markets for transparent transactions. WFP's support for market access and financial inclusion also enabled participants to start small businesses, improve housing, support children's education, and acquire equipment and livestock.

Under the risk transfer pillar, WFP partnered with insurance providers [6] to expand access to agricultural weather-index insurance and micro-insurance. During the 2024/2025 agricultural season, more than 30,000 smallholder farmers (43.44 percent women) were covered nationwide.

Seed and insurance bundling increased access to improved seed varieties, potentially improving crop productivity and yield and increased uptake by making insurance more tangible and accessible, helping farmers manage climate risks and recover more quickly after shocks. Overall, the microinsurance intervention played a critical role in helping smallholder farmers withstand climate shocks, enabling them to quickly regain financial stability and sustain their livelihoods.

In parallel, the *Kufungula Muae* (KM) programme funded by Mastercard Foundation made strong, measurable progress in advancing youth-led livelihoods, strengthening young people's skills, productive capacity, and access to markets and finance, contributing to more resilient and sustainable livelihood opportunities for young women and men.

In 2025, the programme expanded significantly, supporting over 46,000 new youth participants (62 percent women) through skills development, enterprise support (income diversification and local market engagement), and access to finance and markets, primarily among smallholder farmers, small business owners, and value-chain actors such as agro-dealers. Skills development remained the programme's core foundation, with 43,211 young people (62 percent women) participating in skills-development training to support livelihoods across Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, and Manica.

Access to finance expanded as a core resilience enabler, with 20,644 youth participating in Village Savings and Loan Groups and Associations (66 percent women), improving their ability to manage risk, invest in productive activities, and absorb shocks. Outcome monitoring for earlier cohorts confirms strong results: 98.2 percent of participating youth transitioned into Youth in Work, with 99.8 percent accessing or progressing toward dignified and fulfilling work. This demonstrates how integrated youth livelihoods programming can translate participation into sustained work and resilience outcomes in shock-prone contexts.

## Lessons learned

Lessons from 2025 confirm that integrated resilience approaches combining climate-smart practices, market access, and financial risk management are more effective than standalone interventions. While participants' confidence to withstand climate shocks improved, major cyclones affecting northern Mozambique in 2025 highlighted limitations in households' ability to protect food security during acute shocks. This underscores the need to complement resilience-building investments with stronger shock-responsive mechanisms, including faster recovery support that can stabilize food consumption immediately after crises.

Evidence from programme monitoring shows that post-harvest loss reduction, market linkages, and financial services were the most effective components in protecting livelihoods and supporting recovery. The Climate Adaptation and Benefit Score (CABS) indicated that 56 percent of targeted participants were resilient to climate shocks by May 2025,

representing a 12-percentage-point increase from May 2024, despite multiple cyclones. WFP will prioritize scaling post-harvest management, market integration, bundled insurance solutions, and access to financial services, which demonstrated the strongest contribution to resilience outcomes.

The decline in food security outcomes from 59 percent in May 2024 to 40 percent in May 2025 despite improved resilience capacity, underscores that resilience gains alone are insufficient without rapid shock response. This finding informs future programme design by reinforcing the need to link resilience activities with anticipatory action, early-warning triggers, and timely recovery assistance, ensuring households can protect consumption and assets when extreme events occur. Assistance will be tailored to household vulnerability, with greater emphasis on faster recovery support following shocks to protect resilience gains and sustain progress amid increasingly severe climate events.

Targeting women across resilience interventions strengthened household-level resilience by improving women’s access to income, financial services, and risk-management tools. Women accounted for 58 percent of income-generation participants and 57 percent of those accessing financial services, compared to 51 percent in 2024. This confirms that intentional gender targeting enhances resilience outcomes, and future programming will continue to prioritize women’s economic participation as a core resilience strategy.

**Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score**

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of SO3, as reflected in a GaM score of 4. WFP’s climate-resilience interventions focused on strengthening the capacities of female smallholder farmers and farmers’ producer organizations in leadership, financial literacy, and access to financial services. Household-focused activities were embedded across key interventions in Manica, Tete, Zambézia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado, engaging couples and promoting equitable decision-making, while also reaching over 43,000 young women. Savings groups played a critical role in empowering women economically, enabling access to credit and investment in productive activities, while fostering solidarity and collective action.

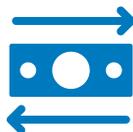
**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p><b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b></p>

## 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



**450,000 people received early warning messages** for the El Niño-induced drought, while **4.7 million people** were alerted for Cyclones Dikeledi and Jude.



**136,000 households received cash transfers** through social protection programmes across Mozambique.



**379,000 children** received meals in **522 schools** through School Feeding programmes.

This Strategic Outcome focuses on strengthening Government capacity to implement social protection and school meals programmes, while improving disaster risk management, emergency preparedness, and response systems. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), it comprises two activities: Activity 4, covering Social Protection and Disaster Risk Financing (DRF), and Activity 5, supporting School Meals Programmes.

### Resources Overview

The Strategic Outcome met its 2025 funding requirements, enabling full implementation of planned activities. This was largely supported by multiyear contributions from previous years, joint funding initiatives with UN agencies, and additional contributions from the United Kingdom (FCDO), Germany (KfW), and Sweden for social protection and disaster risk financing programmes. However, persistent funding gaps in school meals programmes risk undermining the nutrition and learning conditions of more than 250,000 primary schoolchildren from 2026 onward.

### Context

Mozambique is among the most climate vulnerable countries globally, ranking 53rd most vulnerable and 167th least ready to cope with climate shocks. Over 60 percent of its 32.1 million people live in low-lying coastal areas and depend on rainfed agriculture, which sustains 70 percent of livelihoods and contributes 25 percent of GDP.

In early 2025, three cyclones and El Niño induced droughts severely disrupted food security, leaving approximately 4.9 million people in IPC Phase 3+, including 912,000 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Child malnutrition remains alarming, with stunting rates above 37 percent and wasting up to 12 percent, while only 30 percent of children complete primary school. Multidimensional poverty affects 60 percent of the population, limiting resilience and human capital development.

Against this backdrop, WFP supports anticipatory action, adaptive social protection systems, and school feeding as critical safety nets to protect vulnerable households, sustain access to education, and strengthen national capacity to cope with recurrent climate shocks.

### Disaster Risk Management

In 2025, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government of Mozambique to anticipate, respond to and recover from disasters driven by extreme weather events. Building on lessons from 2024, WFP provided technical and financial support for early warning systems, anticipatory action (AA), and post disaster recovery, resulting in notable improvements in preparedness and response.

### Anticipatory actions

When a drought was forecast for the 2024/25 agricultural season, WFP supported the Government early action in nine districts, enabling the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) to provide anticipatory cash transfers to over 190,000 people, more than triple the 58,000 people reached in 2023/24 during the El Niño onset.

Early warning messages issued by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD) reached 450,000 people, up from 270,000 in 2023/24. WFP also financed repairs by INGD to water wells for human use, livestock, and farming, benefiting 33,000 people and strengthening community drought resilience.

Under the UN CERF AA framework, WFP continued to lead anticipatory action for cyclones and coordinated results monitoring across agencies. In 2025, the Government activated AA for Cyclones Dikeledi and Jude, using forecasts and

contingency plans developed with WFP's technical support. These measures enabled communities to prepare and reduce losses before landfall. Anticipatory early-warning messages reached over 4.7 million people, and working with authorities, more than 1,000 people were evacuated to temporary accommodation centres and supported with food and nutrition assistance.

### **African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance payouts**

In 2025, WFP purchased African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance policies covering up to 336,000 people at risk of cyclones and drought. ARC drought insurance payouts, triggered by forecasted below average rainfall and expected crop losses, were received by both the Government of Mozambique and WFP, enabling a timely response.

WFP supported the Government in providing food assistance and maintaining continuity of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme for approximately 19,000 people affected in Guijá District, Gaza Province. Of these, 14,000 people received assistance through commodity vouchers, while over 5,000 people were supported through mobile money transfers, leveraging the shock responsive social protection programme under the anticipatory action framework. This approach enabled WFP to test a risk layering model, linking anticipatory action and social protection instruments to support drought affected communities.

Following Cyclone Chido, WFP triggered ARC Replica insurance payouts of USD 3,125,650, enabling rapid support to affected populations in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The payout financed seven-day food rations for 70,000 people and three months of early recovery support through 30-day rations covering 78 percent of caloric needs, targeting areas identified through satellite-based damage analysis. WFP also conducted facility assessments in Mecufi and Metuge districts and delivered ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to Mecufi to manage acute malnutrition.

In total, USD 3.5 million was disbursed through ARC insurance payouts in 2025, including USD 3.1 million for cyclone response and USD 0.4 million to address drought impacts.

ARC insurance payouts demonstrated how prearranged disaster risk financing enables rapid assistance, allowing the Government and partners to deliver timely food support and sustain essential nutrition services. WFP's share of the Tropical Cyclone Chido payout supported largescale food distributions for affected communities.

Anticipatory action proved essential for more effective emergency response management, enabling preparedness actions and decisions before shocks occur, linking with ARC Replica payouts, and ensuring that resources are prepositioned strategically and deployed on time.

Key lessons include strengthening coordination among government institutions involved in ARC processes and specialized agencies through structured pre-season planning and refined operational protocols and exploring complementary disaster risk financing instruments such as catastrophe bonds to reinforce national disaster financial protection.

### **Government Capacity Strengthening and coordination**

WFP strengthened national systems for climate forecasting, weather observation, emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, and institutional learning. Building on INGD's drone capacity, WFP supported flood risk mapping along the Licungo River, identifying high risk zones and evacuation routes through community validation.

In December 2025, the National Directorate for Water Resources Management (DNGRH) issued a timely flood alert in Zambézia, enabling anticipatory action. The floods affected 10,000 people, with 5,000 safely evacuated and supported with food assistance.

Through the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), WFP supported the National Meteorological Institute (INAM) to assess and plan rehabilitation of upper air systems and automatic weather stations, improving national and regional forecasting and alignment with WMO data transmission standards. Training for disaster management staff further strengthened anticipatory action capacities.

WFP also provided technical and financial support to SETSAN for food security and nutrition assessments, improving data collection and IPC analysis. In 2025, WFP and INGD hosted Mozambique's first anticipatory action after-action review, informing preparations for expanded multi hazard anticipatory action and alignment with ARC sovereign insurance.

### **Social Protection**

In 2025, WFP continued strengthening Government capacity to implement adaptive social protection programmes, working with INAS and INGD. Key efforts included reinforcing linkages between social protection and early warning systems, consolidating anticipatory action methodologies, and promoting anticipatory cash transfers for slow onset shocks such as drought. WFP also supported INAS in applying a climate vulnerability lens to prioritize assistance in disaster-prone areas.

WFP supported the Government in convening the Adaptive Social Protection Working Group and played an active facilitation role in the secretariat. Through this forum, partners promoted data sharing between social protection and disaster risk management sectors, advocated for inclusion of displacement considerations in conflict affected areas, and supported the Third Social Resilience Dialogue, which informed revisions to the National Basic Social Security Strategy and priorities for the next implementation cycle.

WFP also provided technical assistance to revise the Direct Social Protection Programme Post Emergency (PASDPE) operational manual, adapting it to Mozambique's climatic context and enabling its use for anticipatory action. Additional support included improving data sharing arrangements between INAS and INGD, strengthening community feedback mechanisms, and enhancing urban emergency preparedness through simulation exercises and training for local disaster committees.

Complementing system-level efforts, WFP also directly supported implementation of national social protection programmes, reaching households across nine districts in Sofala, Tete, Gaza, and Inhambane with anticipatory cash transfers. Under the Government's pandemic recovery plan, WFP assisted INAS in Nampula City, providing cash transfers to approximately 136,000 households.

### **School Feeding Programme**

PRONAE - In 2025, the debt swap agreement that enabled the expansion of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) and its gradual handover from WFP to the Government came to an end. PRONAE is on a strong footing: the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) provided school meals to more than 256,000 students in 340 schools, contributing to improved education outcomes, with assisted schools recording 7 percent higher enrolment, 91 percent attendance, 96 percent retention, and 85 percent graduation rates. A Value-for-Money analysis further confirmed the programme's effectiveness, demonstrating a 1:4 return for every dollar invested.

Political commitment to PRONAE continued to grow. The President included the programme in the national 100 Days of Governance agenda, and the Five-Year Government Plan (2025-2029) envisions its expansion to over one million students by 2029. The National School Feeding Strategy was approved by MEC's Advisory Board and now awaits adoption by the Council of Ministers.

However, with the end of the Debt Swap funds, PRONAE faced persistent funding challenges, resulting in disruption of the provision of school meals across most provinces. In response, WFP concentrated its technical assistance on supporting MEC to identify sustainable financing options. Together with the Ministry of Finance, WFP participated in the Debt Swap Round Table in Las Palmas, promoted PRONAE through radio campaigns and Africa School Feeding celebrations and supported MEC's engagement in global platforms, including the Global School Meals Coalition, to mobilize broader political and financial support.

Complementary school feeding - To complement PRONAE, WFP also directly implemented school feeding benefiting 69,000 children in 131 schools in Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces, supported an additional 60,000 students in 32 schools in Nampula province during the third trimester and delivered emergency and early-recovery school feeding for more than 8,000 children in 19 drought-affected schools in Caia, Sofala Province.

WFP's school feeding interventions generated important local-economic benefits. Assessments in Tete and Cabo Delgado showed that 72 percent of smallholder farmers supplying schools earned more than MZN 15,000 per trimester, while top performers earned over MZN 120,000, demonstrating the strong impact of linking school feeding to local procurement.

Complementary activities strengthened gender and nutrition outcomes and reduced barriers for girls. WFP distributed 1,010 menstrual hygiene kits to adolescent girls and delivered nutrition education to over 140,000 students and cooks' groups through trained school staff.. School gardens collectively generated over 34,136 KG of harvested fresh products, helping diversify school menus and promote nutrition awareness.

Infrastructure improvements continued through partnerships with GIZ and UN-Habitat, resulting in the completion of 29 climate resilient kitchens and warehouses, out of 47 planned, in Tete, Nampula, and Gaza, despite cyclone-related delays.

### **GAM scores**

For Activity 4, the GaM score was 3, reflecting full gender integration across social protection and disaster risk financing interventions. Women remained a primary target group, aligned with WFP commitments and INAS targeting criteria. WFP strengthened gender capacity through training for cooperating partners and INAS staff and conducted a gender analysis to inform anticipatory action planning. A comprehensive training package on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and protection was developed for future DRF interventions.

For Activity 5, WFP achieved a GaM score of 4, reflecting full integration of gender and age considerations. School feeding programmes supported student retention through targeted actions that addressed key barriers to girls'

continued attendance, including adolescent pregnancy, child marriage, and school dropout. Interventions were implemented primarily in Tete, with expansion to Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Sofala, and included community dialogues, life skills sessions, and engagement with parents and local leaders. Partnerships with education authorities and community-based organizations strengthened these efforts, creating safer, more inclusive learning environments that promote girls' education equality safer, more inclusive learning environments that support girls' participation and educational outcomes.

## 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



**Linha Verde 1458** registered **17,656** cases in 2025, with a first-case resolution rate of **89.1 percent**.



WFP signed 3 agreements to deliver **cash transfers** on behalf of the Government to **290,000 households (1.5 million people)**.

This Strategic Outcome ensures that humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique have access to reliable common services and expertise, enabling timely and accountable assistance to shock-affected people. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17.16 and includes on-demand cash transfer services (Activity 6), procurement services (Activity 7), and the inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism, Linha Verde 1458 (Activity 8).

### Resources Overview

In 2025, resources mobilized under this Strategic Outcome exceeded the level of on-demand services delivered within the calendar year, as implementation will span into 2026. Government funds via the World Bank supported on-demand cash transfer services, while carry-over funds and contributions from UN agencies maintained the Community Feedback Mechanism. On-demand food procurement services were not requested by the Government in 2025.

### On-demand services cash transfer services

In 2025, WFP Mozambique expanded its cash-transfer delivery services for Government programmes through its partnership with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), with support from the World Bank, enabling the delivery of cash assistance to 290,000 households (1.5 million people) across 61 districts in seven provinces.

Through the Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) programme, assistance reached communities impacted by Cyclones Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude, including areas already affected by conflict and recurrent shocks. WFP provided end-to-end delivery support, covering beneficiary registration, mobile money payments, reconciliation, and data assurance, enabling timely, large-scale cash assistance while strengthening Government shock-responsive social protection capacity. Further details on programme scale-up and results are presented in the Social Protection and emergency response sections of this report.

### On-demand services - Inter-agency Hotline Linha Verde 1458

WFP continued to lead the inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism through the toll-free Linha Verde 1458 hotline, a key channel linking affected populations to information on available assistance, referrals and accountability mechanisms. Operating in 14 local languages from Monday to Saturday (08:00-20:00), the hotline was funded by WFP, nine United Nations agencies, and Save the Children, with a combined budget of USD 340,000.

In 2025, Linha Verde 1458 handled 17,656 cases, resolving 89.1 percent at first contact. Food-security-related issues accounted for most cases (90.2 percent), primarily concerning distribution schedules and duration of assistance. Other cases included information requests, positive feedback, technical issues, complaints, and requests for support or data updates. Sensitive cases related to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) were referred within 24 hours, in line with established referral pathways.

During the year, Linha Verde 1458 introduced several operational improvements, including updated standard operating procedures for case management, strengthened referral pathways for protection-related cases, and a redesigned monthly report published on ReliefWeb to enhance transparency and partner understanding. These measures contributed to more consistent case handling and reinforced survivor-centred approaches. By consolidating feedback, complaints, and safeguarding referrals under one platform, Linha Verde 1458 supported AAP system coherence and strengthened partner risk management.

Progress toward sustainability was also achieved through expanded cost-sharing arrangements with partner organizations. Save the Children became the first non-governmental organization to sign a formal cost-sharing agreement, marking an important step toward diversifying the funding base of the inter-agency hotline.

Stakeholder engagement remained a priority throughout the year. WFP organized workshops, training sessions, and coordination meetings with government counterparts, including the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) and the Ministry of Health (MISAU), as well as humanitarian and development partners to reinforce referral protocols and ensure timely, consistent information sharing to support accurate responses and case follow-up.

Call volume declined in 2025 from 18,755 cases in 2024 to 17,656 cases owing to reduced activity linked to funding constraints. First-contact resolution also decreased from 90 percent to 84.2 percent owing to uneven partner engagement in sharing timely programme updates, which affected the hotline’s ability to provide complete responses during initial calls.

To address this gap, a revised memorandum of understanding was introduced, requiring all organizations using Linha Verde 1458 as their Community Feedback Mechanism to provide regular training and project updates to hotline operators. This corrective measure is expected to strengthen information availability and improve first-contact resolution rates.

Early-warning outreach declined, with three messages reaching 21,000 users, compared to 13 messages reaching 44,000 users in 2024, partly due to funding and operational constraints. Despite these limitations, Linha Verde 1458 handled over 50 percent of SEA allegations reported in 2025.

### 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 **1,325 metric tons** of relief items, achieving a **95 percent** on time delivery rate.



In 2025, UNHAS operated weekly flights to **6 destinations**, transporting **9,000 passengers** and **23.87 metric tons** of humanitarian cargo.



**+26 Food Security Cluster** members and **43 implementing partners** provided food assistance and livelihood support to over **953,000 people** in 2025.

This Strategic Outcome contributes to SDG 17.16 by enabling partners to access reliable common services that support timely, coordinated assistance to shock-affected people. Related activities include Food Security Coordination (Activity 9), Logistics Common Services (Activity 10), and Emergency Telecommunications and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) (Activity 11).

### Resources Overview

The Strategic Outcome was supported by contributions from multiple donors, which enabled the continuity of the most critical common services. While UNHAS received funding from the European Commission and the United States, this covered only 25 percent of annual requirements. The service was nonetheless maintained through 2024 carry-over funds, partial cost recovery, and efficiency measures. This underscores the need for renewed predictable donor support to sustain common services that underpin humanitarian access and response capacity.

### Context

In 2025, insecurity in the north and extreme weather disruptions made common services indispensable. Humanitarian actors relied on WFP's coordinated logistics, air services, shared information systems, and emergency telecommunications to sustain operations in hard-to-reach areas. Despite severe resource limitations, these services ensured uninterrupted assistance and maintained connectivity during crises.

### Food Security Coordination

WFP and FAO jointly led the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC), enabling faster partner alignment, clearer prioritization, and improved coverage across conflict- and climate-affected areas. In 2025, the FSLC convened regular bi-monthly national meetings and participated actively in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group in Cabo Delgado, while the Agricultural Working Group met monthly to coordinate agricultural campaigns.

These coordination mechanisms supported HRP and Flash Appeal reprioritization under funding constraints and informed development of the 2026 HRP. Despite severe resource shortfalls, partners concentrated assistance in the most affected districts, maximizing impact where needs were greatest.

Compared to 2024, the FSLC strengthened strategic coordination by expanding participation in the HRP workshop from 17 to 26 organizations and increasing the number of partners reporting assistance from 25 to 26, improving response visibility and collective accountability.

In line with the 2025 global humanitarian reset agenda, the Cluster developed a transition plan, endorsed by INGD and SETSAN, with implementation planned for early 2026. To reinforce national preparedness, the FSLC collaborated with INAM on rainy-season readiness and delivered hybrid training to more than 30 national NGOs on the UN Partnership Portal and market platforms, strengthening national ownership and readiness ahead of climate shocks.

Food security and livelihoods partners remained highly active in Cabo Delgado, where conflict intensified in the second half of 2025. More than 26 lead organizations and 43 implementing partners assisted 953,025 people with food and livelihood support. Beyond conflict response, partners also responded to three cyclones between December 2024 and March 2025, increasing overall assistance compared to 2024 and reaching 2,143,511 people by November.

Severe funding constraints limited longer-term recovery efforts. The El Niño-induced drought response reached 389,000 people—35.4 percent of the target—highlighting persistent resource gaps and the need for sustained support for the most affected districts.

## Logistics Coordination

WFP continued to support the humanitarian community by providing specialized logistics services to government partners and United Nations agencies to overcome access constraints linked to conflict and climate shocks.

Despite overall reduced demand due to partner funding constraints, WFP maintained critical logistics services to the humanitarian community (iNgos), including support to the Ministry of Health (MISAU) and five UN agencies. WFP stored 5,960 m<sup>3</sup> of relief items in 2025—down from 7,272 m<sup>3</sup> in 2024—of which 4,750 m<sup>3</sup> were health supplies managed on behalf of MISAU under the US Global Fund for health projects. Deliveries to 162 health facilities across 11 provinces nearly doubled the number of delivery points compared to 2024, reflecting improved distribution reach and operational efficiency. WFP also transported 1,325 mt of relief cargo (up from 919 mt in 2024), largely driven by the response to new displacements in Cabo Delgado.

At the regional level, WFP Mozambique provided customs clearance, port handling and transshipment services for mixed commodities arriving through national ports and continued to support the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) with storage, handling and transit services for locally procured food. Regional transit volumes decreased sharply—from 24,124 mt in 2024 to 4,330 mt in 2025—reflecting the end of the El Niño response in neighbouring countries and reduced funding. GCMF volumes similarly fell from 32,146 mt to 2,458 mt. Despite these reductions, WFP adapted its regional logistics model by streamlining processes and prioritizing critical movements, ensuring continued service quality and reliability for partners.

## United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

In 2025, UNHAS remained a critical enabler of humanitarian access across Cabo Delgado province, providing safe and reliable transport to areas affected by conflict, and insecurity. Despite a challenging operational environment, the service transported approximately 9,000 passengers and supported 61 organizations. The decrease from 2024 levels - 13,404 passengers and 65 organizations - reflected broader operational and funding constraints rather than reduced demand. Cargo transport also declined from 37.7 mt in 2024 to 23.87 mt in 2025, driven by the same global funding reductions that limited partners' operational scale.

UNHAS continued to serve a diverse humanitarian community: 25 percent of users were UN agencies, 10 percent donor representatives, and 65 percent NGOs. The service maintained essential life-saving functions, including one security evacuation and four medical evacuations (down from 12 the previous year), underscoring its continued role as the backbone of humanitarian mobility in high-risk environments.

In 2025, UNHAS invested in strengthening national capacities and aviation safety systems. Capacity-building advanced from basic compliance training in 2024 to more specialized initiatives, including safety training and drone-operations training for government focal points. Collaboration with the Mozambique Civil Aviation Authority deepened, contributing to better airstrip management and improved operational standards. UNHAS Mozambique also participated in the Global Humanitarian Aviation Conference, reinforcing connections with global aviation partners and ensuring alignment with international best practices.

Despite operating under tight resource constraints, UNHAS maintained a 100 percent customer satisfaction rate, demonstrating strong partner confidence in the service's reliability and professionalism. Lessons learned during the year reaffirm the essential role of sustained investment in aviation infrastructure, safety, and national capacity to ensure uninterrupted humanitarian access in Mozambique's most isolated areas.

## Emergency Telecommunications

In 2025, WFP's Emergency Telecommunications contributed to humanitarian coordination during crises. During Cyclone Chido, WFP helped prevent a communications blackout by activating satellite phones and coordinating the deployment of Starlink kits and VHF radios through the UN ICT Working Group, ensuring continuity of operations at national and subnational levels. WFP also strengthened HF radio capabilities to support INGD's operations in remote areas and installed HF systems for UNHAS to ensure reliable long-range communication between aircraft and ground teams. These interventions reduced operational risk and reinforced the reliability of humanitarian operations in hard-to-reach areas.

## 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 continues to face significant socioeconomic inequalities that disproportionately affect women and other vulnerable groups. Female-headed households consistently report lower incomes compared to male-headed households [1], and women remain concentrated in the informal economy, often resorting to negative coping strategies to withstand economic and climate-related shocks. These patterns stem from restrictive social norms, and structural barriers that limit women's economic participation and increase their vulnerability. Recurrent droughts and extreme weather events, including Cyclone Chido, Dikeledi and Jude, further strained livelihoods and deepened vulnerabilities.

In Cabo Delgado, the ongoing conflict and large-scale displacement continue to heighten vulnerability. Female-headed households earn significantly less than male-headed households, own fewer productive assets, and have more limited access to land, indicating greater vulnerability among female-headed households. Households with persons with disabilities also face heightened vulnerability, frequently relying on negative food-related coping mechanisms and allocating a larger share of income to health and transport compared to households without persons with disabilities. In Cabo Delgado, persons with disabilities report significant barriers to healthcare due to long distances, limited inclusive services, and high costs. Despite slightly higher reported incomes, persons with disabilities continue to face major barriers to healthcare and inclusive services, indicating greater economic stress and reduced access to essential services.[2]

In 2025, WFP continued to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through its emergency, resilience, and social protection interventions across the country. Initiatives included promoting women's registration as alternate beneficiaries to strengthen their decision-making in managing assistance. Monitoring of emergency and anticipatory action interventions confirmed no increased risks of domestic violence, and women beneficiaries instead reported greater autonomy and joint household decision-making.

As a member of the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group, WFP supported the integration of gender into the Humanitarian Response Plan through capacity-building sessions for Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) cluster members and new Humanitarian Programme Cycle actors, reaching over 94 organizations. WFP also contributed to gender-disaggregated data integration into the 2025 inter-agency Mozambique Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) - informing evidence-based planning for the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.

WFP invested in women's empowerment through livelihood and resilience programs by promoting women's leadership in community structures, providing training, and improving access to agricultural and financial services. Women represented 58.6 percent of savings group participants, and 35,792 women were trained in climate-smart agriculture across multiple provinces. Gender-dialogue clubs (GDC) established to address persistent barriers to women's effective economic participation and voice at the household and community levels were scaled up across interventions funded by the Australian Development Agency (ADA), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the Mastercard Foundation (MCF), reaching 7,160 participants (55 percent women) in 468 GDCs across five provinces. Pre- and post-surveys demonstrated significant shifts in gender-related attitudes with, including reductions in agreement with statements reinforcing male dominance and restrictions on women's leadership roles, contributing to a more supportive environment for women's participation in climate-resilience activities and household decision-making.

WFP, in collaboration with the cooperating partners in Zambezia, COSV, and NANA, under the Kufungula Muae project funded by MCF, conducted community consultations on GDCs through focus group discussions. Consultations showed strong community appreciation, with women noting that GDCs provide rare spaces for open dialogue and contribute to positive shifts in household dynamics. Participants reported improved communication between spouses and increased confidence among women to express opinions and engage in community decisions. However, household financial decisions remain largely male-dominated, highlighting the need for continued engagement through dedicated GDC modules on financial decision-making to sustain these gains.

To promote women as lead farmers and managers of micro-enterprises under the gender- and nutrition-sensitive (GTNS) programme in Sofala, WFP carried out community consultations to identify barriers limiting women's participation in these roles. The consultations highlighted restrictive social norms, low confidence, and time constraints due to unpaid care work. Based on these findings, priority actions include tailored capacity-building, engaging husbands of selected women lead farmers to secure support and promoting community sensitization through local leaders to help shift norms that limit women's leadership.

Building on the gender analysis conducted under the Canada funded Gender-Smart African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica Programme with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) Environment and their Social and Environmental Safeguarding Division (DSSA), WFP and the DSSA organized a workshop on gender-sensitive targeting for key government actors, UN agencies, and civil society organizations, reaching 23 participants (13 women and 12 men). Additionally, with NORAD contribution, WFP and DSSA conducted a gender and protection analysis to inform the design and implementation of anticipatory action programmes.

WFP also supported the ARC Technical Working Group, including key government ministries, in making ARC operational plans more gender-responsive, informed by workshop discussions and follow-up consultations. Additionally, WFP developed a gender training package addressing GBV, PSEA, and broader protection concerns, designed for rollout by government and partners during community engagement in disaster risk financing interventions.

In 2025, the Country Office advanced the Disability Inclusion (DI) Entry Points Plan, including through a partnership agreement with the Mozambican Federation of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FAMOD) signed in August 2025. This partnership represents an opportunity to build capacities of WFP, cooperating partners (CPs), and government actors on DI.

Disability-inclusion training continued with a focus on workplace inclusion and programmatic integration for cooperating partners and field teams. Additionally, FAMOD conducted accessibility assessments of WFP's conflict-response distributions in a sample district of Cabo Delgado province. Findings showed that persons with disabilities are prioritized at distributions and receive support to safely return home. Key recommendations included strengthening awareness among humanitarian actors and affected communities on the rights of persons with disabilities, improving persons with disabilities understanding of their entitlements in the conflict response, and including disability data in beneficiary lists to support prioritization.

During household consultations under the GTNS programme in Chemba, the Washington Group Questions (WGQ), a set of internationally standardized survey questions, were applied to identify people with disabilities and barrier-focused queries. The results will inform programme adjustments and concrete actions to reduce barriers for programme participants with disabilities. WFP will assess the viability of expanding similar barrier analyses to other livelihood programmes, taking into account programme duration and funding availability.

WGQ has also been integrated across CO monitoring, with plans to use this data to strengthen ongoing interventions.

WFP also expanded accessible communications, developing GBV materials for the 16 Days of Activism and community committee kits, incorporating FAMOD's technical recommendations.

# 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 2025, Mozambique's protection environment remained highly fragile, shaped by the ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado and recurrent climate shocks including floods, droughts, heavy rains, and cyclones, alongside persistent socioeconomic inequalities.

The landfall of Cyclones Jude and Dikeledi in March 2025 was particularly devastating, destroying infrastructure and displacing communities already affected by the conflict in Northern Mozambique. Over 250,000 people were newly displaced in 2025, half of them between September and November, underscoring both the rapid escalation of insecurity and the erosion of community resilience. The combined effects of conflict and climate hazards disrupted essential services, deepened existing inequalities, and heightened protection risks for the most vulnerable.

Women, girls, and persons with disabilities continued to face disproportionate threats, including harassment, intimidation, physical and sexual violence, early and forced marriage, family separation, and forced recruitment by armed groups.

In Cabo Delgado, women and girls face limited access to quality, specialized, and life-saving GBV services due to low service capacity, limited awareness of rights, fear of stigma, and weak referral systems, which are further constrained by service disruptions in conflict-affected districts. The 2025 inter-agency Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) led by OCHA indicates that 63 percent of women and girls have no access to gender-responsive protection services. Reduced humanitarian funding amid rising needs further heightens exposure to SEA, survival sex and early marriage. The 2025 MSNA also identifies child, early and forced marriage as the most prevalent protection risk, with 38 percent of IDP and returnee respondents reporting increased risk.

To address identified risks and capacity gaps, WFP maintained strict oversight of its operations and provided induction and refresher training on protection, AAP and PSEA for WFP staff, CPs, and government personnel, reaching 224 participants (98 women and 126 men).

Building on the findings of the inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) risk assessment, WFP developed and rolled out a targeted training package for local leaders focusing on raising awareness of their role as humanitarian actors and strengthening their understanding of gender equality and PSEA. The package was reviewed and validated by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD), the Attorney General's Office (AG) in Pemba, UN Women, and the PSEA Coordinator. It was piloted during El Nino-induced drought response and later scaled up to the conflict response in the north, reaching 587 local leaders across eight provinces, reinforcing community-level protection mechanisms.

Key partners and government stakeholders were actively engaged in the training process, facilitating capacity transfer to enable a scaled-up and timely implementation prior to community-based beneficiary targeting in future emergencies. Following the training, leaders demonstrated greater commitment to upholding human rights, and community consultations indicated improved perceptions of accountability, dignity, and safe access to assistance. In several communities, leaders became more active users of CFMs.

WFP actively contributed to establish a collaboration between the PSEA network and the Attorney General's office, culminating in a joint workshop on referral pathways and legal handling of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) cases in April 2025. Learning from the workshop, a legal note on SEA and associated crimes was published in October 2025, to guide provincial and district-level actors in effectively managing SEA by local actors. WFP continues to work with the AG and the PSEA network to organize regional workshops, expected in early 2026.

Given persistently high rates of GBV, in 2025, WFP's approach to protection and accountability was further strengthened by ongoing collaboration with CPs to enhance community awareness of GBV referral mechanisms. As part of the 16 days of activism campaign, the Country Office developed inclusive and accessible communications material, outlining key messages on GBV and referral pathways. These materials are targeted for use during community sensitization sessions by cooperating partners (CPs) and trained community committees with the intention of helping survivors understand where and how to seek assistance.

Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs), including Linha Verde (WFP's inter-agency hotline) and onsite helpdesks, provided safe channels to seek information, report concerns, and reinforce trust with affected populations. On the other end, community assessments have shown that affected populations often prefer to raise concerns through familiar community-based structures, making community committees a critical link for clarifying assistance objectives and rights as well as ensuring awareness of CFMs.

In 2025, WFP actively engaged approximately 1,000 committees, established or validated in collaboration with cooperating partners (CPs) across its interventions in Mozambique, to clarify assistance objectives, raise awareness of CFMs, and ensure direct engagement with communities.

These committees played a critical role in facilitating two-way communication, clarifying entitlements, and supporting the safe and dignified delivery of assistance. Additionally, WFP continued to invest in strengthening the capacities of the committees through trainings and accessible communication tools on key topics, including the code of conduct, roles and responsibilities, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), gender equality, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) referral pathways, and vulnerability-based targeting. The Mozambican Forum of Disabled Persons' Organizations (FAMOD) was also involved in the development of the training packages to ensure the inclusion of considerations related to persons with disabilities. The package was tested with community committees in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

Through this collaborative approach, WFP contributed to enhancing protection, promoting ethical standards, and reinforcing mechanisms to prevent and respond to SEA in its operations, key foundations for the effective and ethical delivery of humanitarian assistance

While significant challenges persist, WFP's efforts in 2025 underscore the importance of continuous community engagement, capacity-building, and collaboration with government and partners to ensure programme effectiveness, strengthen resilience, and address the evolving needs of Mozambique's most vulnerable populations.

# 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)

Mozambique is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries globally, ranking 53rd most vulnerable and 167th least ready to cope with climate shocks [1]. Over 60 percent of its 32.1 million people live in low-lying coastal areas and depend on rain-fed agriculture, which sustains 70 percent of livelihoods [2] and 25 percent of GDP. In 2025, the impact of multiple tropical cyclones, including Cyclones Chido, Jude and Dikeledi, coupled with El Niño-induced drought across central and southern regions, continued to disrupt production and markets. These climate shocks combined with escalating insecurity, particularly in Cabo Delgado, further perpetuating chronic vulnerabilities and food insecurity.

WFP addressed these challenges by implementing a comprehensive response that combined emergency assistance with longer-term resilience building initiatives across climate resilience, nutrition, social protection, and school feeding, while systematically applying Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) to identify, assess, and mitigate risks.

WFP systematically integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) into programme design and implementation. Environmental and Social Risk Screenings (ESRS) were systematically applied to assess potential environmental and social risks associated with project activities. These screenings informed the risk categorization of each activity and guided the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for those identified as medium risk. Through this approach, potential adverse impacts are proactively mitigated, while opportunities to enhance environmental performance are integrated into project design

Across donor-funded activities requiring safeguards, WFP completed the World Bank's and Government of Mozambique screening processes for environmental licensing requirements, in collaboration with national authorities. Additional environmental screenings were completed for projects funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Mastercard Foundation, and African Development Bank (AfDB).

In 2025, WFP promoted environmentally sustainable practices and technologies, including the rehabilitation of 100 hectares of degraded land through climate-smart agriculture techniques such as organic composting and soil conservation, and the production and distribution of 200 tree and fruit seedlings and 388,848 of post-harvest inputs and other agriculture equipment provided. Furthermore, WFP invested in key sustainable infrastructure, establishing 6 forage banks and 6 green houses and supporting climate-adaptation assets including 130 solar powered irrigation systems. To promote lower-emission ecological cookstoves and resource efficiency in supported schools, WFP installed 32 kitchens with enhanced ecological cookstoves to reduce the consumption of biomass fuel and improve healthy cooking conditions for the participants of school feeding programmes.

To ensure the long-term application of these safeguards, capacity-building training was provided to more than 70 participants from WFP staff, cooperating partners, service providers and government counterparts on ESS processes, screening methodology, and risk mitigation. All new facilities were designed to be solar-ready, supporting a future transition to renewable energy and enhancing operational sustainability.

Environmental and Social Risk screenings were conducted for the activities planned under the cash transfer services agreements signed with the Government of Mozambique and funded by the World Bank (WB). These activities were classified as Category B interventions, meaning they may present limited and manageable environmental and social risks. Based on the screening results, Environmental and Social Risk Management Plans (ESMPs) were developed to address health and safety, gender inequality, community tensions, and temporary air pollution. To comply with WB requirements, WFP delivered training to Cooperating Partners, Financial Service Providers, and transport providers, complemented by capacity assessments that included ESS components.

In 2025, WFP screened 26 of 115 agreements, with ESS compliance varying across activities due to differences in operational context, implementation timelines, and partnership modalities [3].

Taken together, the application of Environmental and Social Safeguards, partner training, and the use of environmental and social risk screening/management tools strengthened programme quality and helped avoid unintended impacts on people and ecosystems, while advancing co-benefits such as improved water management, reduced erosion, and safer community assets.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since 2023, WFP Mozambique has implemented its Environmental Management System (EMS) in alignment with the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), focusing on priority aspects (energy, waste, water, sustainable procurement and awareness & training) across most of the WFP premises. In 2025, actions derived from site assessments were executed to reduce resource intensity and operational risk.

In 2025, WFP launched a tender process to establish a long-term agreement (LTA) for waste management, strengthening WFP's commitment to sustainable procurement. At the same time, WFP began identifying and evaluating additional recyclers to safely dispose of hazardous waste generated by its fleet, including used car batteries and tires.

At Maputo premises water conservation advanced with the replacement of 13 single-flush cisterns by dual-flush models, standardizing efficient fixtures facilities. Energy-efficiency measures included the replacement of fluorescent light bulbs with LEDs, complemented by solar-powered floodlights to further lower grid demand, reducing the electricity consumption. The CO also continued phasing out air-conditioning units using R22, transitioning to R32 refrigerant systems; [4] three units have been replaced to date, reducing ozone-depleting potential and improving energy performance.

The new Tete Field Office, now close to completion, was designed and built with sustainability and inclusiveness at its core. Key measures included solar-ready infrastructure, ecological bricks to enhance thermal performance and reduce embodied carbon, R32 air-conditioning systems to minimize refrigerant impacts, and a stormwater collection system to support water conservation and resilience under variable rainfall.

Staff engagement complemented these technical interventions through a series of awareness-raising campaigns. For Earth Day (22 April), WFP Mozambique set up an information stand promoting environmental stewardship and distributed potted plants to the first 50 participating colleagues. On World Environment Day (5 June), the CO showcased energy- and water-efficient technologies (such as solar panels, efficient lighting, and water-saving taps), demonstrated sustainable engineering solutions (including efficient cookstoves, rammed-earth construction, and hydroform bricks), and presented the recycling process under the Waste Management Partnership.

In 2025, WFP enhanced the environmental sustainability of its supply chain through logistics optimisation measures. This included maximising transport efficiency through joint UN deliveries, optimising shipments by selecting appropriately sized trucks. The increased use of pre-packaged bag-sized kits through retailers, including in remote areas, further reduced handling requirements and material waste, contributing to more efficient and environmentally responsible last-mile delivery.

These collective actions have reduced the Country Office's environmental footprint, strengthened facility resilience, and improved supplier practices, positioning WFP Mozambique to scale up improvements in line with WFP's corporate environmental commitments.

# 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 2025, WFP strengthened nutrition integration across all Strategic Outcomes, shifting from standalone interventions to system oriented approaches that improved diet diversity, access to nutritious foods, and uptake of essential nutrition and health services among vulnerable households.

Under emergency response (SO1), WFP embedded nutrition considerations within General Food Assistance (GFA) to address both caloric and micronutrient gaps in crisis affected districts. In Macomia, distributions were complemented with Super Cereal Plus (CSB++) for households with young children, paired with maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) services delivered through government mobile brigades. This integrated package helped prevent malnutrition among highly vulnerable families and ensured that food assistance translated into better child feeding and health outcomes.

Under resilience and livelihoods (SO2), WFP implemented interventions deliberately designed to be nutrition sensitive, going beyond income generation to directly improve diet quality and nutrition outcomes. Targeting prioritized households with pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children under five and integrated nutrition objectives into climate smart agriculture, livestock support, and postharvest loss reduction. These activities increased the availability and affordability of diverse, nutrient rich foods at household and community level. Investments in technologies such as solar-powered solutions and cold storage supported year-round preservation, reducing losses and enhancing access to nutritious foods throughout the lean season. Support to livestock enterprises and micro agro-dealers strengthened livelihoods while also improving the supply of healthier diets within local markets.

WFP further prioritized households with young children through the "Nutri Sim" Social Behaviour Change campaign, which promoted improved child feeding and healthy eating practices. Collaboration with government ensured that beneficiaries had regular access to nutrition and health services, clean water sources, and platforms supporting women's empowerment, collectively helping ensure that livelihoods gains translated into better dietary outcomes, not just increased income.

Together, these measures ensured that resilience and livelihood gains contributed to measurable improvements in household diets and reduced vulnerability to nutrition shocks.

Under social protection, WFP and the Ministry of Health designed Interactive Voice Response (IVR) messages to promote healthy eating among beneficiaries receiving cash transfers. By leveraging existing beneficiary contact lists, the system provides a scalable mechanism that will help ensure that cash assistance results in better food choices and strengthened diet quality, supporting the nutritional intent of short duration social protection programmes.

Through its school-based programme, WFP provided daily nutritious meals to primary school children, covering 30 percent of daily nutritional requirements with essential vitamins and minerals. Meals were deliberately designed to improve diet diversity, combining fortified staples, such as vegetable oil, salt, and maize flour with fresh vegetables sourced directly from smallholder farmers. This approach ensured nutritionally balanced meals while reinforcing linkages with local markets, supporting community livelihoods.

Beyond food provision, the programme integrated hygiene and nutrition education to promote sustained improvements in dietary and hygiene practices among children and households. Using the Círculos de Interesses—government platforms within the education system—trained teachers engaged students through interactive activities to raise awareness of healthy eating and hygienic habits. Together, these measures positioned school feeding as a comprehensive platform for nutrition integration, combining immediate dietary benefits with long-term education and household-level impact.

While the depth of integration varied across projects, reflecting differences in duration, scope and available resources, nutrition was systematically embedded through targeted approaches. Together, these measures strengthened resilience while keeping nutrition outcomes at the core of WFP's programming.

# Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Mozambique operated in an increasingly financially constrained environment while sustaining large-scale humanitarian operations and expanding resilience-building interventions. With major donors reducing assistance to Mozambique, the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan received only 35 percent of the required funding, while the Food Security and Livelihoods sector was even more severely underfunded, at 22 percent coverage.

During the year, WFP secured USD 86.7 million in donor contributions and an additional USD 80.7 million from the World Bank on behalf of the Government for service provision. A further USD 12.3 million was mobilized through multilateral contributions.

Traditional donor contributions were 27.1 percent lower than in 2024, when WFP Mozambique raised USD 119 million. Contributing factors included reductions in Official Development Assistance and shifts in donor priorities towards other crises.

Against this backdrop, the Country Office advanced a more strategic approach to resource mobilization, prioritizing donor diversification, strengthened engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the host government, expanded private-sector partnerships and the pursuit of innovative financing mechanisms, including debt-swap arrangements.

In 2025, WFP Mozambique's Country Office signed its first tripartite agreement with the Government and the African Development Bank to implement a resilience and nutrition programme for women, youth, and smallholder farmers in Cabo Delgado. In addition, three agreements with a total value exceeding USD 80 million were signed with the National Social Protection Institute (INAS) to provide cash-transfer services in seven provinces, enabling the implementation of World Bank-funded projects focused on social protection and human capital development. WFP also continued to implement programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund and the UN Peacebuilding Fund, while further strengthening collaboration with these entities.

A persistent trend throughout 2025 was the predominance of highly earmarked funding. As in the previous year, many donors prioritized contributions tied to specific geographic areas or delivery modalities, limiting WFP's ability to reallocate resources in response to evolving needs. This rigidity complicated operational planning in a context characterized by recurrent climate shocks and localized insecurity, underscoring the need for more flexible and multi-year financing to enable effective prioritization, planning, and optimization of responses, particularly in remote or volatile areas where access constraints can increase operational costs.

To further diversify its funding base, WFP prioritized engagement with the private sector, leveraging existing partnerships, and developing new collaborations to support resilience interventions. Building on its collaboration with the Mastercard Foundation, WFP explored additional partnerships offering both financial resources and technical expertise. In 2025, WFP also continued its collaboration with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for emergency life-saving food assistance.

In parallel, WFP worked closely with national and local authorities—including the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Land and Environment, the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), and the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD)—to design and implement resilience-building initiatives that support smallholder farmers, enhance market access, and strengthen national climate-adaptation capacities.

In 2025, WFP further strengthened its partnership with the Government of Mozambique to reinforce national disaster-risk management systems. Collaboration with INGD, the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), INAM, and the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) enhanced early warning, anticipatory action, and climate-related preparedness. Joint efforts enabled anticipatory cash transfers and early-warning activations ahead of droughts and cyclones, while collaboration with INAM strengthened meteorological forecasting and flood-risk mapping. Following the first activation of the Anticipatory Action Framework for cyclones at the end of 2024, WFP supported the Government in accessing and implementing African Risk Capacity (ARC) sovereign and Replica insurance payouts, ensuring timely assistance following droughts and cyclones.

Overall, 2025 marked a year of adaptation and strategic repositioning in WFP Mozambique's resource-mobilization efforts. The Country Office pursued discussions with the Government on continuing to sustain the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) through new debt-swap agreements and supported the engagement with multiple creditors on this approach. In addition, WFP developed a Private Sector Road Map for Mozambique, that will continue guiding fundraising and partnership efforts in 2026. Collectively, these efforts position WFP Mozambique to broaden its resource base, reinforcing its capacity to deliver life-saving assistance while deepening investments that reduce vulnerability and build long-term resilience across the country.

WFP Mozambique extends its sincere gratitude to Canada, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mozambique (AfDB), Norway, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, CERF, the United Kingdom, other UN funds, the United States, and all private donors for their generous and invaluable support in 2025.

## Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP accelerated its shift toward nationally led implementation by deepening partnerships with 13 national NGOs (representing 65 percent of WFP's cooperating partners) that increasingly assumed leadership roles in emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and social protection delivery. Through targeted capacity strengthening support, ranging from emergency response planning and drought early action monitoring to protection, PSEA, data management, and conflict sensitive targeting, WFP enabled national partners to manage more complex operations with greater autonomy, contributing directly to the CSP's localization objective.

Local procurement also served as a strategic lever for national ownership. By sourcing 14,200 mt of rice and maize from domestic suppliers and injecting USD 7 million into local markets, WFP helped strengthen national food systems and create predictable demand for smallholder farmers. Engagement with institutions such as the Strategic Grain Reserve and the emerging National Programme for Local Food Procurement further positioned WFP as a partner supporting the Government to institutionalize national supply chains and progressively reduce dependence on externally procured commodities.

Collectively, these efforts advanced WFP Mozambique's commitment to localization by shifting capacities, decision-making, and delivery responsibilities toward national actors, strengthening the foundations for a more sustainable, nationally-led response model.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP Mozambique contributed to multisectoral collaboration across the UN system to support populations affected by conflict, climate shocks, and chronic food insecurity. Under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, WFP worked closely with UN agencies to align humanitarian and development interventions, ensuring coherent and complementary support to targeted communities facing overlapping and protracted needs.

A key focus remained Northern Mozambique, where insecurity and displacement persisted. Through the Joint Response Plan (JRP), WFP collaborated with IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF and UNHCR to deliver food assistance as part of a unified multi-sectoral response for newly displaced households across Cabo Delgado, and Nampula provinces. This approach enabled harmonized targeting, operational coordination, and delivery of complementary services in newly affected districts, ensuring timely and consistent support to populations on the move.

Beyond emergency response, WFP expanded multisectoral programming with UN partners. Under ECHO-funded actions, WFP worked with UNICEF on disaster preparedness, while collaboration with FAO, particularly within EU-funded resilience initiatives, continued to strengthen agricultural and climate-adaptation interventions.

Across all these initiatives, WFP's collaboration with UN partners ensured households received integrated support across food security, livelihoods, and nutrition. Across all streams, WFP's engagement with UN partners enhanced coherence, reduced duplication, and strengthened the collective ability to deliver integrated, people-centered assistance to the most vulnerable communities in Mozambique.

# Financial Overview

By the end of 2025, the fourth year of implementation of WFP Mozambique Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026, WFP has secured approximately USD 691 million against the total revised requirement of USD 927 million, reaching around 75 percent of the needs-based plan.

In 2025, WFP mobilized 86.7 USD million from donors and partners, received 12.3 USD in multilateral funding and 5.6 USD from the Immediate Response Account and was contracted by the partners and the Government to provide on demand services for an additional USD 80.7 million. With USD 138 million carried over from the previous year, the total available resources amounted to USD 323.3 million.

Funding mobilized in 2025 enabled WFP to sustain priority operations across all Strategic Outcomes, even if funding shortfalls persisted relative to assessed needs. To mitigate the impact of funding constraints, the Country Office implemented cost-efficiency measures, including increasing the share of local procurement and renegotiating warehouse management and food transport contracts. These resulted in savings of USD 8.4 million for Country Office supply chain. Additional efficiency measures, such as reduced travel and fewer workshops, further contributed to overall cost savings.

- Under Strategic Outcome 1, the expenditures in 2025 were at 66.2 million representing 122 percent of requirements on the needs-based plan for 2025. This enabled WFP to continue providing food and nutrition assistance to internally displaced persons and populations affected by conflicts and climate shocks, albeit at half rations, which remained in place throughout the year as did the prioritization of assistance for populations with the most urgent needs. Available corporate tools, including advance financing, where permitted under donor agreements, enabled continuity of emergency response. In 2025, advance financing amounted to USD 5.6 million without collateral. This mechanism helped mitigate critical funding gaps and supported continuity of operations during the cyclone and rainy seasons.
- Under Strategic Outcome 2, the expenditures (USD 2.8 million) were aligned with NBP (USD 2.7 million). Funding contributed to multisectoral approaches to address malnutrition, implemented in collaboration with national and local actors.
- The activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 3 (expenditures of USD 11 million), covered 50 percent of the needs for 2025. In response to climate-related shocks, WFP implemented anticipatory and resilience-building interventions aimed at strengthening the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations.
- The funding spent under Strategic Outcome 4 (USD 28.05 million) represented 50 percent of the requirements to support social protection systems. Funding contributed to adaptive and shock-responsive mechanisms and to the expansion of nationally owned school feeding programmes targeting vulnerable primary schoolchildren.
- While Strategic Outcome 5 received USD 75.9 million, representing 182 percent of the annual needs-based plan, the implementation only started at the end of the year with a total expenditure of USD 8.8 million in 2025. This funding supports the provision of cash transfer services for 2025 and 2026 and other critical operational services, such as the Linha Verde humanitarian hotline and logistics support, as required.
- The implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 6 resulted in expenditure of USD 4.4 million representing 50 percent of the needs based plan to support the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance during emergencies and crises.

The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) supported local procurement at competitive prices, contributing to improved procurement efficiency and reduced delivery lead times.

Given that SO1 consistently represents the largest share of our operational requirements, this sharp reduction places the entire operation in a challenging and vulnerable financial position, affecting our ability to plan and sustain activities at the necessary scale.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	53,982,295	73,139,187	100,519,630	66,204,980
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	53,982,295	73,139,187	100,519,630	66,204,980
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	53,982,295	73,139,187	100,451,412	66,204,980
Non-activity specific	0	0	68,218	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,743,693	3,180,686	5,349,071	2,796,616
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	2,743,693	3,180,686	5,349,071	2,796,616
Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition	2,743,693	3,180,686	5,349,071	2,796,616
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	22,449,817	17,901,006	36,629,044	11,048,030

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	22,449,817	17,901,006	36,629,044	11,048,030
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	22,449,817	17,901,006	36,571,569	11,048,030
Non-activity specific	0	0	57,474	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	55,450,047	36,995,780	58,478,238	28,052,219
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	55,450,047	36,995,780	58,478,238	28,052,219
Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters	21,831,310	22,294,530	36,123,932	13,897,772
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	33,618,737	14,701,250	22,354,306	14,154,447
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	50,473,841	18,693,567	86,130,243	13,341,752

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	41,648,906	12,050,489	75,922,194	8,898,502
Activity 06: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs	39,427,716	10,083,141	72,595,508	7,001,128
Activity 07: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	880,188	0	0	0
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	1,341,003	1,967,348	3,326,686	1,897,373
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	8,824,934	6,643,078	10,208,049	4,443,250
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	233,088	297,126	426,739	260,277
Activity 10: Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	1,462,291	860,303	1,023,583	332,030
Activity 11: Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	494,091	0	0	0
Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	6,635,465	5,485,648	8,757,726	3,850,944

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 11,557,231	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 185,099,693	 149,910,226	 298,663,457	 121,443,597
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 11,626,620	 10,167,849	 19,629,021	 9,233,233
Total Direct Costs	 196,726,312	 160,078,074	 318,292,478	 130,676,829
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 10,066,621	 9,568,666	 4,996,946	 4,996,946
Grand Total	 206,792,933	 169,646,740	 323,289,424	 135,673,775

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] IMF, Selected Issues Paper Report No 26.46 February 2026

[2] [hdr2025reporten.pdf](#)

[3] National Development Strategy (ENDE) 2025-2044 | <https://www.worldviewdata.com/countries/mozambique/gni-per-capita-usd/Mozambican>

[4] Our World in Data (World Bank)

[5] 2025 Global Hunger Index | <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2025.pdf>

[6] Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey 2022-23

[7] UNAIDS 2024 | [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/20250218\\_PEPFAR-Mozambique\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/20250218_PEPFAR-Mozambique_en.pdf)

[8] INSIDA 2021, cited in WFP MTR ToR | [https://phia.icap.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/201023\\_INSIDA\\_ENG\\_RR4.pdf](https://phia.icap.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/201023_INSIDA_ENG_RR4.pdf)

[9] HIV Epidemic in Mozambique and US Government Contribution (PEPFAR) | [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/20250218\\_PEPFAR-Mozambique\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/20250218_PEPFAR-Mozambique_en.pdf)

[10] ND-Gain index | <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[11] Vulnerability measures the country's exposure, sensitivity, and ability to cope with the negative effects of climate change by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors: food, water, ecosystem service, health, human habitat and infrastructure. Readiness measures a country's ability to leverage investments and convert them to adaptation actions by considering the country is economic, governance and social readiness.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] OCHA Situation Report; IOM DTM

[2] Mozambique: Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Provinces Humanitarian Snapshot, As of 31 October 2025 [EN/PT] |

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mozambique/mozambique-cabo-delgado-nampula-niassa-provinces-humanitarian-snapshot-31-october-2025-enpt>

[3] Mozambique Country Commercial Guide | <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-agricultural-sectors>

Under the JRP, WFP food assistance is complemented with other UN partner interventions, specifically: WASH kits provided by UNICEF; shelter kits provided by IOM; protection messaging provided by UNHCR.

Outcome indicators:

1.1.7 (Coverage) and 1.1.8 (Adherence). There was no BSFP implementation in 2025; the programme concluded implementation in 2024.

1.1.17 Non-response is not been reported since the Ministry of Health does not collect this information in the register books.

1.1.25 Asset creation activities were not implemented in 2025.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] & [2] SETSAN, Mozambique (Demographic and Health Survey) DHS 2022-23 Final Report | <https://dhsprogram.com/methodology/survey/survey-display-564.cfm>

Outcome indicators:

2.2.10 (Chemba): For the GTNS 1.0 endline - which serves as the baseline for the GTNS 2.0 - the MAD indicator data was only disaggregated by age, not by gender. Consequently, no male/female annual nor end-CSP targets were established. Additionally, the MMFF indicator was not calculated at endline; therefore, it was not possible to establish a baseline, targets and end of CSP for this sub-indicator.

2.2.97 (Chemba): For this indicator, data was collected only once, using the May/June OMS figures as Baseline. The next follow-up will be collected in May/June 2026. Aligning baseline and follow-ups to the same reference period ensures comparability and consistency across data points.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Mozambique 2026 HNRP, December 2025

[2] Mozambique Country Commercial Guide | <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-agricultural-sectors>

[3] & [4] Mozambique - Agricultural Production and Exports | <https://www.mozambiqueexpert.com/en/mozambique-agricultural-production-and-exports/>

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries, the Ministry of Planning and Development, the National Meteorology Institute, and the National Disaster Risk Management Institute (INGD)

[6] EMOSE, Fidelidade, and Hollard and Zip Re

Other Output Indicators:

A.10.1.1: The actual value is higher than the planned value because of the project portfolio extension for Kufungula Muae Initiative

A.5.2.: The planned cooking stove center component was not full implemented considering the long planning processes

D.1.1.11: The actual value is higher due to implementation delays and readjustments.

D.1.1.13: The actual value is lower due to delayed start of implementation

D.1.4.7: In 2025, distributions of the remaining assets from livestock component under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project were distributed, which initially was expected to be concluded in 2024 and had the calendar readjusted for 2025 cycle.

D.1.1.g.3: Activities have been reported under the "Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities" activity tag.

D.1.1.g.10: This indicator is 0 because the school-based activities under the Joint UNICEF-WFP programme are reported under CSP Activity 5.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] ND-Gain index | <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[2] USAID Climate risk profile Mozambique Factsheet

[3] UNICEF Child Malnutrition Brief (2025)

[4] UNICEF, ALDE 2021

C 4.1F - Number of government and public sector staff participating in training initiatives (Female): The number of female staff working in the government/public sector and participating in FBA related initiatives remains low.

C 4.3F - Number of national partner staff participating in training initiatives (Female): The number of female staff working in the government/public sector and participating in FBA related initiatives remains low.

G 9.1 - Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Female): WFP had planned to cover an estimated combined number of around 1.4 million people within all risks, including drought, cyclones and floods. However, within the cyclone AA framework, under the leadership of the Government, WFP supported the assistance of a very low number of people, given that less than 5% of the population was evacuated to the temporary accommodation centers before the cyclone landfall.

## Strategic outcome 05

H.28: Apart from the response to the IDP, in 2025 Mozambique was also affected by three cyclones. As a result of above, there was an exponential demand for joint response through common services (National Logistics Cluster)

H.4: The SLA with Minister of Health and funded by Global fund for provision of storage and transport of HIV preventive products had its duration and geographical coverage expanded to 164 sites located in 154 districts. This resulted in a cargo handling and storage increase.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] INE. Inquérito Sobre Orçamento Familiar, 2022. 2023

[2] IOM, UN WOMEN. Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) - Gender and Inclusion Analysis. 2025

Cross-cutting indicators:

CC.3.4 and CC.3.5: Though initially planned for the second semester of 2024, due to the civil unrest situation experienced towards the end of the year, the baseline for these indicators was collected in 2025. The follow-up is planned for 2026.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] ND-Gain index | <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[2] Mozambique Country Commercial Guide, 2024

[3] In 2025, WFP screened 26 out of 115 agreements, reflecting varying levels of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) compliance across activities. Activity 1 achieved a low agreement screening rate of 16.67 percent. Completing ESS requirements in advance proved challenging due to rapid-onset emergency timelines, which limited the ability to finalize partner selection, contracting, and screenings before implementation. Activity 2 had the lowest compliance rate, recording 0 Percent screenings. Although a single screening covering all five agreements was drafted, it was not finalized due to significant activity changes approved by WFP and the donor in January 2026, requiring the screening to be updated to reflect the revised project scope. Activity 3 demonstrated stronger compliance, with 77.78 percent agreements screened. Under Activity 4, ESS performance differed across sub-components: the anticipatory actions screened 40 percent of the agreements, whereas the social protection component achieved the highest coverage with 63.64 percent of agreements screened. Activity 5 recorded a low compliance rate, with only 3.85 percent of the agreements screened due to the complex coordination required for government agreements in the education sector and the short duration of several six-month LoUs, which limited the time available to complete ESRS

[4] R22 and R32 refer to different types of refrigerants used in cooling systems. R22 is an older refrigerant being phased out due to its high environmental impact, while R32 is a newer, more energy-efficient alternative with a significantly lower impact on the ozone layer and climate

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	836,922	1,262,325	151%
	female	865,296	1,377,636	159%
	total	1,702,218	2,639,961	155%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	60,400	136,151	225%
	female	62,101	148,885	240%
	total	122,501	285,036	233%
24-59 months	male	58,520	107,433	184%
	female	59,981	111,778	186%
	total	118,501	219,211	185%
5-11 years	male	396,615	378,583	95%
	female	365,572	362,357	99%
	total	762,187	740,940	97%
12-17 years	male	87,891	168,946	192%
	female	92,185	185,448	201%
	total	180,076	354,394	197%
18-59 years	male	220,930	443,760	201%
	female	260,326	514,259	198%
	total	481,256	958,019	199%
60+ years	male	12,566	27,452	218%
	female	25,131	54,909	218%
	total	37,697	82,361	218%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	4,816	7,873	163%
Resident	1,329,938	1,917,572	144%
IDP	367,464	620,069	169%
Returnee	0	94,447	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	116,000	293,655	253%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	340,000	5,294	1%
Malnutrition prevention programme	35,750	21,369	59%
Malnutrition treatment programme	46,802	183,635	392%
School based programmes	593,850	405,520	68%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,350	23,570	1745%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	569,816	1,734,982	304%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	391	-
Corn Soya Blend	791	1,116	141%
Dried Fruits	0	23	-
Iodised Salt	0	98	-
LNS	0	320	-
Maize	292	8,042	2,749%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Peas	3,384	280	8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	206	0	0%
Rice	12,555	23,357	186%
Split Peas	0	6,221	-
Vegetable Oil	1,225	2,688	219%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	27	0	0%
LNS	7	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	1	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	4,932,648	357,923	7%
Commodity Voucher	1,143,290	735,254	64%
Value Voucher	9,575,296	13,790,992	144%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	121,946	39,067	32%
Value Voucher	162,953	161,148	99%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	352,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	400,000	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	29,201,331	9,521,888	33%
Cash	12,575,277	5,019,425	40%
Value Voucher	594,295	0	0%

## 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	
			MT		581.39	
	All	Macro Insurance	Female		37,526	
			Male		34,642	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>72,168</b>	
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	114,306	633,439	
			Male	105,510	584,178	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>219,816</b>	<b>1,217,617</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	9,773	40,939.73	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,772,990	357,923	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,311,655	14,526,245	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	683	2,770.89	
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	104,000		
			Male	96,000		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>		
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	7,683		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,159,658		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,406,932		
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	11,500	1,746
			Male	11,500	1,746
			<b>Total</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>3,492</b>
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	13,740	78,602
			Male	13,740	67,105
			<b>Total</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>145,707</b>
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	37,928 37,928
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	998	1,014.75
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	998	1,014.75

### 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
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc.)	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	0

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	36,150	47,446
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	347	357

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 Treatment (CCS)	Number		205	367
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number		45	84

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children Under 2 - <b>Location:</b> Cabo Delgado - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	Not collected	93.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	Not collected	90.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	Not collected	91.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥66	≥66	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	17	>50	>50	84.54	75.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>50	>50	84.91	66.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	45.5	>50	>50	85.41	71.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	94	≥75	≥75	96.61	89.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	≥75	≥75	97.17	88.93	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94	≥75	≥75	96.87	89.16	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.1	≤0.1	≤0.1	0	0.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.1	≤0.1	≤0.1	0	0.09	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	≤0.1	≤0.1	0	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	5.3	≤5	≤5	3.13	9.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.3	≤5	≤5	2.51	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≤5	≤5	2.84	9.52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Cyclone response - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25	≥25	>58.74	58.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥38	>59.69	73.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31	≥31	>59.39	65.8		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≤71	<27.85	31.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≤46	<31.13	17.1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58	≤58	<30.11	24.2		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<4	<4	10.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<17	<17	9.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<10	<10	10		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.2	>5.85	>5.85	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	>8.13	>8.13	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.2	>7.5	>7.5	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.7	>54.96	>57.85	57.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.8	>60.71	>63.9	58	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43.8	>58.81	>61.9	57.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.2	<38.2	<41.26	32.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	<31.17	<32.81	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	52.1	<33.7	<35.47	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>29.89	>26.2	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	>30.28	>27.19	65	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.9	>30.57	>26.92	49.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	>59.65	>62.79	52.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.5	>62.32	>65.6	40.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	64.6	>61.47	>64.7	46.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.7	<6.86	<7.22	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.5	<7.96	<8.38	4.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.8	>20.88	>20.88	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	>25.56	>21.65	39.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.7	>24.14	>20.16	36.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.3	>66.79	>70.3	43.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.8	>67.37	>70.92	45.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	64.6	>67.13	>70.66	44.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.8	<12.33	<12.98	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.7	<7.07	<7.44	15	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18.8	<8.73	<9.19	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.1	<5.41	<5.69	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.8	<3.53	<3.72	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.9	<4.09	<4.3	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.25	<8.25	<8.25	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.41	<9.41	<9.41	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.07	<9.07	<9.07	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.73	<8.73	<9.19	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.51	<6.51	<6.85	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.2	<7.2	<7.58	8.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.05	<26.05	<27.42	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.13	<20.13	<21.19	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.92	<21.92	<23.07	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.97	>56.97	>56.97	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.95	>63.95	>63.95	705	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	61.81	>61.81	>61.81	73	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥19	≥60	31.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.5	≥36.5	≥60	37.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	29.5	≥29.5	≥60	34	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57	≤57	<30	39.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.5	≤49.5	<30	42.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	51.5	≤51.5	<30	41	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24	<24	<24	28.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.5	<14.5	<14.5	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19	<19	<19	25	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	>5.85	>5.85	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	>8.13	>8.13	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.5	>7.5	>7.5	1.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	97	<54.96	>57.85	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.5	<60.71	>63.9	38.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97	<58.81	>61.9	36.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	<39.2	<41.26	65.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	<21.17	<32.81	58.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.5	<33.7	<35.47	62.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.5	>29.89	>26.2	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	>30.82	>27.19	19.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11	>30.57	>26.92	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.5	<59.65	>62.79	59.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	<62.32	>65.6	58.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	61	<61.47	>64.7	59	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.4	<10.46	<11.01	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	<6.86	<7.22	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28	<7.96	<8.38	20.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	>45	>16.73	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	>52	>21.65	39	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	48	>48	>20.16	36.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	<66.79	>70.3	42.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	<67.37	>70.92	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43	<67.13	>70.66	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.33	<9	<9	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.07	<6.5	<6.5	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.73	<7.5	<7.5	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.7	<7.6	<8	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.95	<6.65	<7	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11.3	<7.6	<8	6.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	<19	<19	9.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	<13	<13	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.5	<16.5	<16.5	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.5	<22.5	<30	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	<21	<30	5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.5	<20.5	<30	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7.5	<7.5	<25	13.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<17	<25	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13	<13	<25	14.7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	51.5	>51.5	>51.5	72.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.5	>49.5	>49.5	61.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	>50	>50	67.3		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	>62.86	>58.74	86.03	68.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	>63.72	>59.69	92.04	66.75	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	44.3	>63.46	>59.39	89.61	67.27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.2	<25.06	<27.85	12.05	28.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.7	<28.02	<31.13	6.9	29.72	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	41.3	<27.1	<30.11	9.19	29.29	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.4	<12.07	<13.41	1.47	3.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	<8.27	<9.19	0.9	3.53	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.4	<9.45	<10.5	1.18	3.44	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>30	=0			WFP survey
	Male	0	>30	=0			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>30	=0	Not collected		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.66	>0.95	>0.89	13.24	12.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.7	>3.46	>3.3	16.91	9.82	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.1	>2.78	>2.64	15.43	10.49	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.8	>61.91	>57.85	41	58.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.3	>67.02	>63.9	49.75	64.99	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	49.3	>65.3	>61.9	38.58	63.29	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.6	<37.14	<41.26	46.32	28.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	<29.52	<32.81	33.33	25.19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	48.65	<31.92	<35.47	38.58	26.22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>26.53	>26.2	66.9	37.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.4	>27.4	>27.19	62.2	34.01	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26	>27.16	>26.92	64.1	34.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.9	>63.56	>62.79	27.9	46.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.7	>66.11	>65.6	33.8	50.38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	62.5	>65.29	>64.7	31.5	49.19	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.1	<9.91	<11.01	5.1	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.9	<6.5	<7.22	4	15.62	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11.5	<7.55	<8.38	4.5	15.91	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.8	>16.98	>50	80.15	86.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	>21.82	>50	89.05	91.18	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.4	>20.36	>50	86	89.87	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.4	>71.34	>70.3	12.5	10.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.8	>71.49	>70.92	8.46	8.31	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	68	>71.37	>70.66	10	9.36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.8	<11.68	<12.98	7.35	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.2	<6.69	<7.44	2.49	0.51	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.6	<8.27	<9.19	4	1.27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8	<5.12	<5.12	9.4	9.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.2	<3.35	<3.35	8.8	9.81	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.1	<3.87	<3.87	9.1	9.36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.5	<8.25	<8.68	17.65	12.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<9.41	<9.91	9.95	8.82	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.6	<9.07	<9.55	13.06	9.95	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.2	<8.73	<9.19	19.12	5.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<6.51	<6.85	9.45	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.3	<7.2	<7.58	13.35	5.97	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.7	<26.05	<27.42	17.65	19.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.1	<20.13	<21.19	22.39	21.66	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.9	<21.92	<23.07	21	20.89	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.7	>56.97	>54.72	45.59	62.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.8	>63.95	>62.05	58.21	63.22	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	54.2	>61.81	>59.8	53.12	63.11	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	16	≥56	≥46	36.83	66.01	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee response - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25	>25	>58.74	66.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	>38	>59.69	69.35		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31	>31	>59.39	68.11		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≤71	<27.85	22.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≤46	<31.13	24.19		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58	≤58	<30.11	23.23		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<4	<4	10.77		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<17	<17	7		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<10	<10	8.66		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.2	>5.85	>5.85	6.15		WFP survey
	Male	4.2	>8.13	>8.13	9.87		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.2	>7.5	>7.5	7.48		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.7	>54.96	>63.9	56.15		WFP survey
	Male	45.8	>60.71	>57.85	65.32		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.8	>58.81	>63.9	60.63		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.2	<30.2	<41.26	37.69		WFP survey
	Male	50	<31.17	<32.81	25.81		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	52.1	<33.7	<35.47	31.89		WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>29.89	>26.2	43.08	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	>30.82	>27.19	46.77	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.9	>30.57	>26.92	44.88	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	>59.65	>62.79	42.31	WFP survey
	Male	62.5	>62.32	>65.6	41.94	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64.6	>61.47	>64.7	42.13	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	14.62	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	<6.86	<16.7	11.29	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.5	<7.96	<12.5	12.99	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.8	>20.88	>21.65	64	WFP survey
	Male	12.5	>25.56	>16.73	65.32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.7	>24.14	>20.16	64.96	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.3	>66.79	>70.3	34.62	WFP survey
	Male	70.8	>67.37	>70.92	33.87	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64.6	>67.13	>70.66	34.25	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.8	<12.33	<7.44	0.77	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	<7.07	<12.98	0.81	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.8	<8.73	<9.19	0.79	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.1	<3.53	<3.72	6.8	WFP survey
	Male	13.8	<5.41	<5.69	7.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.9	<4.09	<4.3	7.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16	<16	<8.68	11.29	WFP survey
	Male	19	<19	<9.91	9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	<9.55	9.84	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	<16	<16	6.92	WFP survey
	Male	24	<24	<24	7.26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<18	<18	7.09	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.7	<41.7	<9.19	32.31	WFP survey
	Male	45.8	<45.8	<6.85	24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.8	<43.8	<7.58	27.95	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56	>58	≥58	52.31	WFP survey
	Male	48	>48	≥48	58.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	>55	≥55	55.12	WFP survey

<b>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</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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### 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	3,509	8,387
			Male	3,241	7,546
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>15,933</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,060	
			Male	2,940	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	
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	750	
			Total	750	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	35	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	284,900	200,215
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	35	

CSP Output 06: Women and adolescents are empowered through social and behaviour change communication on nutrition, optimal food access, gender equality and sexual reproductive health, training on financial literacy and vocational skills and livelihood opportunities

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities; Prevention of stunting	Female	731	1,893
			Male	619	1,598
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>3,491</b>

### 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	8,000	5,460
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	Prevention of stunting	Number	201	201

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	920	1,010
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	17	27
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	21	19
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	11,050	9,875
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	10,000	10,180

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	39	30

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
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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	5	2
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Chemba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				2.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				9.24		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	29.9	≥38.9	≥32.89	5.98		WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				24.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				31.93		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.65	≥14.18	≥11.72	28.21		WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female				10.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				8.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				9.4		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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				1.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				9		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.47	≥5.95	≥4.92	1.3		WFP survey
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	37	≥50	≥40	43.63		WFP survey
	Male	37	≥50	≥40	58.25		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37	≥50	≥40	43.94		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Doa - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	23.7	≥26	≥26	41.82		WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≥19	≥19	33.96		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.2	≥22	≥22	37.96		WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	24.6	≥27	≥27	40		WFP survey
	Male	28.1	≥31	≥30	52.83		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.5	≥29	≥29	46.3		WFP survey

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	3.5	≥3.85	≥3.85	1.82		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≥6.38	≥6.38	7.55		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.7	≥5.17	≥5.17	4.63		WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	4.4	≥4.8	≥4.8	5.6		WFP survey
	Male	3.6	≥4	≥4	3.08		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥4.4	≥4.4	5.88		WFP survey
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	44	≥50	≥40	47.22		WFP survey
	Male	44	≥50	≥40	48.67		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	≥50	≥40	47.96		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Moatize - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	23.7	≥26	≥26	41.82		WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≥19	≥19	33.96		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.2	≥22	≥22	37.96		WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	24.6	≥27	≥27	40		WFP survey
	Male	28.1	≥31	≥31	52.83		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.5	≥29	≥29	46.3		WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	3.5	≥3.85	≥3.85	1.82		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≥6.38	≥6.38	7.55		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.7	≥5.17	≥5.17	4.63		WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	4.4	≥4.8	≥4.8	5.6		WFP survey
	Male	3.6	≥4	≥4	3.08		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥4.4	≥4.4	5.88		WFP survey
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	44	≥40	≥40	44.62		WFP survey
	Male	44	≥40	≥40	44.05		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	≥40	≥40	44.35		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Government institutions - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	>8	>8	8	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Government institutions - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
2.2.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥12	≥12	12	3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥7	≥7	7	1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.79: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Woman and Girls 15 to 49 - <b>Location:</b> Caia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	81.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	81.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	81.31	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Woman and Girls 15 to 49 - <b>Location:</b> Doa - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	71.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	76.84	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	71	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Woman and Girls 15 to 49 - <b>Location:</b> Moatize - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	71.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	76.84	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	≥66	≥66	71	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Woman and girls 15 to 49 - <b>Location:</b> Chemba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	54.1	≥70	≥59.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Woman and girls 15 to 49 - <b>Location:</b> Doa - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	17.24	≥18.96	≥18.96	25	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Woman and girls 15 to 49 - <b>Location:</b> Moatize - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	17.24	≥18.96	≥18.96	25	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Women in reproductive age - <b>Location:</b> Chemba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	30	≥50	≥40	30.16	WFP survey
	Male	0				WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥50	≥40	30.16	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Women in reproductive age - <b>Location:</b> Doa - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	34	≥50	≥40	59.25	WFP survey
	Male	0				WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34	≥50	≥40	59.25	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Women in reproductive age - <b>Location:</b> Moatize - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						

2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	34	≥50	≥40	59.25	WFP survey
	Male	0				WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34	≥50	≥40	59.25	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable and shock-affected communities, households, women and young people in targeted areas have more equitable, resilient, sustainable and climate-smart livelihoods, through enhanced adaptive and productive capacities, that enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs, by 2030					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the adaptive, productive, aggregation, marketing and decision making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers						
Corporate output 3.1: 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.1.6 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	21,680	2,869	
			Male	18,320	2,425	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>5,294</b>	
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	Access to Energy Services	Female		68	
			Male		57	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>125</b>	
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		300	
			Male		254	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>554</b>	
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	8,672	2,168	
			Male	7,328	1,832	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	
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		63	
			Male		53	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>116</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	352,000		
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		3,548	
			Male		2,998	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>6,546</b>	
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	

	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male <b>Total</b>		124 106 <b>230</b>
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		108 92 <b>200</b>
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 Male <b>Total</b>		291 247 <b>538</b>
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 Male <b>Total</b>		1,935 1,636 <b>3,571</b>
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		6,057 5,118 <b>11,175</b>
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
	All	Savings and Loans Associations	Female Male <b>Total</b>		184 156 <b>340</b>
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities; Micro / Meso Insurance; Climate and weather risk information services; Savings and Loans Associations	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,672 7,328 <b>16,000</b>	12,849 10,858 <b>23,707</b>
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 Male <b>Total</b>		10,573 8,934 <b>19,507</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,672 7,328 <b>16,000</b>	2,168 1,832 <b>4,000</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,672 7,328 <b>16,000</b>	1,941 1,640 <b>3,581</b>

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 Male <b>Total</b>		108 92 <b>200</b>
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	400,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		2,223 1,879 <b>4,102</b>

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 Male <b>Total</b>		282 238 <b>520</b>

### 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.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$	2,137,982	58,869,864
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	Access to Energy Services	Number	14,799	505
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	122	42

CSP Output 10: Targeted households, especially vulnerable women and young smallholder farmers, benefit from climate adaptation interventions (assets-based eco-system rehabilitation, conservation agricultural trainings)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,724	6,275
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	10	0

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	32
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,500	19
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	4	8
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	150	100
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	9	0
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	300	200
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc.)	Food assistance for asset	Number		5
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	30,450	69,685

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.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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	9	9

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	112	362
CSP Output 11: Targeted farmer groups have access to goods and services - (e.g. extension services, agricultural inputs, weather information, financial services, market opportunities and micro-insurance) - for improved resilience and diversified sources of income					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	98,925	128,935
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	26,580	26,580
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)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	25,325	152,395
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	10,325	325
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	128,925	75,045
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	552,911.74	57,549.4
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\$	72,757,762.13	134,631.05
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	26,533	26,533
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\$	1,003,199	1,003,199

G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	274,923.74	274,923.74
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	53,825	51,824
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\$	94,482	374,718.99
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\$	314,941	452,108.31
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	37,600	23,970
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	41,500	20,363
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	10,000	5,000

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	4,956	6,382

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	5,369	6,993
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	89
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	89
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	89
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	75
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	75
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	22	24
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	44
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	706	2,152
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,051	2,189
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	39	22
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	162	5,011
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	47,498	16,051
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	74,414	388,848

F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	22	22
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> National Stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	>8	>2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.79: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	>3	>1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=100	≥80	37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥72	46		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥58	41		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	44	≥60	≥60	98		WFP survey
	Male	44	≥60	≥60	10		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	≥60	≥60	98		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≥55.7	≥53.3	71.84	27.44	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥64.7	≥62.8	72.27	41.01	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46	≥61.9	≥59.9	72.13	35.72	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≤36.7	≤38.6	27.01	53.07	WFP survey
	Male	45	≤31.2	≤32.8	27.73	51.38	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47	≤32.5	≤34.3	27.5	52.04	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7.6	<8	0.15	19.49	WFP survey
	Male	6	<4.2	<4.4	0	7.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<5.5	<5.8	0.36	12.24	WFP survey
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥49.39	≥48.9	73.1	73.91	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥48.59	≥48.1	72	72.74	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥48.76	≥48.28	72.4	73.19	WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.9	≥3.6	≥3.4	5.75	1.44	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	≥4.9	≥4.7	4	1.84	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥4.6	≥4.4	4.55	1.69	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	≥45.1	≤42.6	67.82	39.71	WFP survey
	Male	38.1	≥54.6	≤52.7	65.07	50.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.1	≥51.9	≤49.8	65.94	46.55	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	≤51.3	≤54	26.44	58.84	WFP survey
	Male	58.5	≤40.5	≤42.6	30.93	47.24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62.9	≤43.6	≤45.9	29.51	51.76	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	≥26.6	≥26.3	24.71	7.94	WFP survey
	Male	36.2	≥38.7	≥38.4	25.33	11.75	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.8	≥35.4	≥35.1	25.14	10.27	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.8	≥56	≤55.4	67.24	50.9	WFP survey
	Male	45.4	≥48.5	≤48.2	65.87	55.99	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.9	≥50.6	≤50.1	66.3	54.01	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.2	≤17.5	≤18.4	8.05	41.16	WFP survey
	Male	18.4	≤12.7	≤13.4	8.8	32.26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.3	≤14.1	≤14.8	8.56	35.72	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.1	≥29.8	≥29.5	83.33	62.82	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≥34.9	≥34.5	89.87	77.19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.7	≥33.4	≥33.1	87.8	71.59	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.1	≥53	≤52.4	16.67	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	46.6	≥50.5	≤50	9.87	21.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47	≥51.2	≤50.7	12.02	23.77	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.8	≤17.2	≤18.1	0	9.39	WFP survey
	Male	21.2	≤14.7	≤15.5	27	1.61	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.2	≤15.4	≤16.2	0.18	4.64	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	49.2	<1.29	<1.68	1.32	35.29	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	47.6	<43.8	<44.88	2.82	23.53	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	3.3	≥54.91	≥53.44	95.86	41.18	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	1.25	<0.47	<0.61	8.66	43.43	Joint survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	49.1	<45.51	<46.52	51.03	7.96	Joint survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	49.65	≥54.02	≥52.87	40.32	48.62	Joint survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	82	≥96	≥89	93.25	62.82	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥96	≥94	93.85	75.81	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	85	≥96	≥93	93.54	70.75	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	97	=100	=100	62.04	94.25	WFP survey
	Male	96	=100	=100	62.57	91.49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	=100	62.29	92.45	WFP survey

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	93	=100	=100	63.12	89.66	WFP survey
	Male	94	=100	=100	60.12	83.89	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94	=100	=100	61.69	85.88	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	92	=100	=100	65.81	70.76	WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	=100	65.42	76.27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	92	=100	=100	65.62	74.12	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	92	=100	=100	56.87	68.59	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=98	57.89	70.74	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=99	57.36	69.9	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	91.2	≥99.2	≥97.8	55.35	43.56	WFP survey
	Male	91.8	≥99.2	≥98.4	45.66	41.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	91.6	≥99.2	≥98.4	50.29	41.94	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.73	≤3.97	≤4.17	5.1	17.14	WFP survey
	Male	4.76	≤3.29	≤3.47	5.63	14.59	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.03	≤3.48	≤3.67	5.46	15.61	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	<13.1	≤14.6	6.9	16.39	WFP survey
	Male	26	<17.1	≤19	8.8	20.11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24	<15.7	≤17.5	8.2	18.62	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<17.7	≤19.7	1.15	4.62	WFP survey
	Male	22	<14.4	≤16	2.13	4.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23	<15.1	≤16.8	1.82	4.53	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<17.9	≤17	18.97	16.81	WFP survey
	Male	14	<18.1	≤17.2	22.4	22.35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	<18.3	≤17.4	21.32	20.13	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40	≥51.2	≥48.7	72.99	62.18	WFP survey
	Male	39	≥50.4	≥47.8	66.67	53.07	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39	≥50.9	≥48.4	68.67	56.71	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	57.72	≥64.97	≥63.08	4,367.59	9.49	WFP survey
	Male	1,620.49	≥698.37	≥678.03	7,717.99	14.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	498.37	≥560.92	≥544.58	12,085.58	12.35	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	75.04	≥84.46	≥82	1,225.77	0.93	WFP survey
	Male	806.64	≥907.88	≥881.43	826.64	4.07	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	647.88	≥729.2	≥707.96	2,052.41	2.84	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	=0	=0	1,220.55	25.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	1,905.14	25.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	3,125.69	25.3	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	132.76	≥511.97	≥497.06	10,449.77	729.6	WFP survey
	Male	2,427.13	≥2,806.67	≥2,724.92	6,813.91	1,451.66	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1,146.25	≥2,308.73	≥2,241.48	17,263.68	1,199.31	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78	≥85.5	≥84.7	82.83	67.72	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥90.9	≥90.5	83.04	73.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83	≥87.5	≥86.9	82.98	72.13	WFP survey

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≤13.9	≤14.6	17.17	27.56	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤9	≤9.5	16.96	23.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	≤11.8	≤12.4	17.02	24.94	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	<0.7	<0.7	0	4.72	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	2.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	<0.7	<0.7	0	2.92	WFP survey
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	4	≥25.65	≥25.56	16.61	37.21	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥44.89	≥44.8	5.04	20.55	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥32.06	≥32.1	9.27	25.63	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.8	≥15.9	≥15.7	10.1	4.72	WFP survey
	Male	16.1	≥16.4	≥16.4	6.96	5.35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.5	≥16.1	≥16.1	7.9	5.17	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.9	≥70.8	≥70.2	61.62	51.18	WFP survey
	Male	77.7	≥79.3	≥79.1	68.26	63.21	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	72.5	≥75.5	≥75.2	66.26	59.78	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.3	≤13.4	≤14.1	28.28	44.09	WFP survey
	Male	6.3	≤4.3	≤4.6	24.78	31.45	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	≤8.3	≤8.7	25.84	35.06	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.3	≥53	≥52.9	43.43	27.56	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≥60	≥60	41.3	32.08	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.5	≥56.9	≥56.9	41.95	30.79	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥43.8	≥43.7	55.56	57.48	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥39.4	≥39.4	56.09	55.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41	≥41.3	≥41.3	55.93	56.4	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤3.2	≤3.3	1.01	14.96	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	≤0.6	≤0.6	2.61	11.95	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.5	≤1.7	≤1.8	2.13	12.81	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.4	≥54.2	≥54.1	86.87	88.19	WFP survey
	Male	55.4	≥55.7	≥55.6	90	94.65	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	54.5	≥55	≥55	89.06	92.81	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.1	≥42.7	≥42.6	13.13	9.45	WFP survey
	Male	42.9	≥43.1	≥43.1	10	5.35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.5	≥42.9	≥42.9	10.94	6.52	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤3.2	≤3.3	0	2.36	WFP survey
	Male	1.8	≤1.2	≤1.3	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≤2.1	≤2.2	0	0.67	WFP survey
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	30	≤15	≤20	5.89	13.17	WFP survey
4.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	5	>6	≥6	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	49,492.96	≥69,168.89	≥65,875.13	691,691.22	2,009,766.06	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	2,778.43	≥3,882.99	≥3,698.09	364,248.22	1,309,549.63	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	44,249.77	≥61,841.26	≥58,896.44	12,648.22	317,865.71	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	2,464.77	≥3,444.63	≥3,280.6	314,794.77	382,350.73	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	108	≥635.25	≥605	953.89	3,620.06	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	5.06	≥29.76	≥28.35	718	2,606.8	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	99.68	≥586.31	≥558.39	10	706.26	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	2.87	≥16.88	≥16.08	225.89	307	Secondary data
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤11.8	≤13.1	2.02	7.41	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤11.8	≤13.1	3.04	7.42	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	≤11.8	≤13.1	2.74	7.41	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤17.7	≤19.7	0.7	6.48	WFP survey
	Male	25	≤16.4	≤18.2	1.74	4.19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	≤17.1	≤19	1.22	4.78	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13	≤16.7	≤15.9	8.08	15.74	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤21.4	≤20.5	14.35	25.48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15	≤19.1	≤18.2	12.46	22.97	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42	≥53.8	≥51.3	89.9	70.37	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥50.4	≥48.2	80.87	62.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41	≥52.1	≥49.7	83.59	64.83	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 <b>Total</b>	52,000 48,000 <b>100,000</b>	
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 <b>Total</b>	182,000 168,000 <b>350,000</b>	269,029 248,336 <b>517,365</b>
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 <b>Total</b>	51,996 48,004 <b>100,000</b>	98,168 86,557 <b>184,725</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	12,575,277	5,019,425
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	594,295	2,135,363
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,782,884	2,321,488
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 <b>Total</b>	3,664 3,663 <b>7,327</b>	3,445 3,445 <b>6,890</b>
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 <b>Total</b>	149,716 168,829 <b>318,545</b>	120,499 135,882 <b>256,381</b>
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	15,122,231	3,930,402
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	1,966	1,404
			Male	1,966	1,403
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>2,807</b>
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	1,047	142
			Male	1,046	141
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>283</b>
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	80,348	56,646
			Male	90,605	63,878
			<b>Total</b>	<b>170,953</b>	<b>120,524</b>
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	42,770	8,758
			Male	48,230	9,877
			<b>Total</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>18,635</b>
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	12,890,510	3,269,999

#### 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	42
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	549	608
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	240	158
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	27

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	8
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	15
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	15	14
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	6	10
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	260,000	319,079
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	40,599	72,168
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	379,586	1,503,074
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\$	1,250,000	626,000
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\$	6,500,000	3,973,357

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	2,915,822	5,136,697
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	757,760	184,725

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	7
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	200	392
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	150	101
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	6	6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	12	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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	3

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	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	170	291
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	4	4
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	54
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	1,021	949.49
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)	Number	80	77
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	256,398	256,887
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	458	489
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,600	3,101

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\$	1,410,233.17	1,011,817
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	140	182
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	188	306
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	13	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	77
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	584	529
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)	Number	16	15
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	62,551	123,354
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	487	401
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\$	767,846	639,369

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** COVID 19 affected Households - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

5.4.1: Food consumption score	<b>Overall</b>					Not collected	
5.4.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	≥80.3	≥78.1		76.16	WFP survey
	Male	73	≥82.3	≥80.3		84.12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71	≥81	≥78.9		80.12	WFP survey
5.4.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	<11.2	<12.4		22.68	WFP survey
	Male	20	<13.1	<14.6		14.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<11.8	<13.1		18.71	WFP survey
5.4.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	<8.5	<9.5		1.16	WFP survey
	Male	7	<4.6	<5.1		1.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11	<7.2	<8		1.17	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	<b>Overall</b>					Not collected	
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	>48.9	>48.7		8.72	WFP survey
	Male	47	>47.5	>47.4		17.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47	>47.7	>47.5		12.86	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>47.9	>47.7		62.21	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50.5	>50.4		65.88	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49	>49.7	>49.6		64.04	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	<3.3	<3.6		29.07	WFP survey
	Male	3	<2	<2.2		17.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	<2.6	<2.9		23.1	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>64.4	>64.4		43.02	WFP survey
	Male	68	>68.2	>68.2		58.24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	65	>65.5	>65.4		50.59	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	>34.2	>34.2		53.49	WFP survey
	Male	31	>31.1	>31.1		40	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33	>33.2	>33.2		46.78	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	<1.3	<1.5		3.49	WFP survey
	Male	1	<0.7	<0.7		1.76	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2	<1.3	<1.5		2.63	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	>33	>32.6		65.7	WFP survey
	Male	30	>31.4	>31.1		65.88	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31	>32.7	>32.4		65.79	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	>56.5	>55.7		33.14	WFP survey
	Male	58	>60.7	>60.1		32.94	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	>58.1	>57.4		33.04	WFP survey
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	<10.5	<11.7		1.16	WFP survey
	Male	12	<7.9	<8.7		1.18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	<9.2	<10.2		1.17	WFP survey
5.4.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.3	<3.5	<3.9		5.52	WFP survey
	Male	5.9	<3.9	<4.3		4.05	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.5	<3.6	<4		4.89	WFP survey
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	<b>Overall</b>					Not collected	

5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	<9.2	<10.2		3.49	WFP survey
	Male	11	<7.2	<8		7.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	<9	<9.5		5.26	WFP survey
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<5.9	<6.6		4.07	WFP survey
	Male	11	<7.2	<8		0.59	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9	<6.2	<6.6		2.34	WFP survey
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	<26.1	<25.6		19.18	WFP survey
	Male	34	<37.3	<36.6		11.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28	<30.4	<30.1		15.21	WFP survey
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54	≥58.8	≥57.6		73.26	WFP survey
	Male	44	≥48.3	≥47.4		81.18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥54.3	≥53.8		77.19	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
5.4.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	17.27	≥25.55	≥21.9	39.6	36.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.89	≥36.9	≥20.7	44	31.32	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24.68	≥32.21	≥21.41	41.6	34.09	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.92	<52.13	<52.95	51.8	61.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.29	<47.06	<60.21	49.4	64.47	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	54.61	<49.15	<55.96	50.7	62.81	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24.81	<22.32	<25.15	8.6	2.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.82	<16.04	<19.09	6.6	4.21	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.71	<18.64	<22.63	7.7	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	>11.5	>0.76	2.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>13.1	>0.54	2.3	1.05	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.8	>12.6	>0.67	2.2	0.48	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.3	>85.7	>25.72	43.4	49.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.5	>85.1	>30.11	48.5	46.58	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94.8	>85.3	>27.54	45.7	48.27	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	<2.7	<73.52	54.5	50.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	<1.9	<69.35	49.2	52.37	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.4	<2.2	<71.79	52.1	51.25	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.5	>15.8	>4.57	21.5	9.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.1	>20.9	>3.76	21.5	10.26	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.8	>18.8	>4.23	21.5	10.01	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.6	>52.7	>45.52	52.2	75.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.9	>53	>51.08	56.8	76.58	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58.7	>52.9	>47.83	54.3	75.81	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.9	<31.4	<49.91	26.3	15.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.1	<26.2	<45.16	21.7	13.16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31.5	<28.3	<47.94	24.2	14.18	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.7	>48.5	>74.28	63.1	40.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.2	>55.2	>74.48	66.6	36.32	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	47.1	>52.4	>76.03	64.7	38.85	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.6	>43.7	>20	33.7	54.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.4	>38.2	>18.55	29.8	58.42	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	45	>40.5	>19.4	31.9	56.26	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.7	<7.8	<5.52	3.2	4.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.4	<6.7	<3.22	3.6	5.26	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.9	<7.1	<4.57	3.4	4.89	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.32	<11.99	<15.48	8.39	6.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.91	<9.82	<15.75	7.34	6.19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.03	<10.82	<15.59	7.92	6.12	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.96	<17.06	<12.38	9.7	5.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.63	<12.26	<15.86	12.3	10	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15.83	<14.24	<13.82	10.9	7.51	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.23	<14.61	<5.14	14.4	3.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.53	<12.18	<6.18	18	2.89	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.65	<13.18	<5.57	16	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.08	<10.87	<15.62	3.8	10.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.92	<17.03	<19.89	4.9	15	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.09	<14.48	<17.39	4.3	12.75	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	52.73	>57.45	≥66.86	72.1	80.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.93	>58.54	≥58.07	64.7	72.11	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	53.43	>58.09	≥63.22	68.7	76.64	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	15	>18	>17.54	22.3	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	>21.01	>7.9	14.6	8.31	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16	>19.77	>13.52	18.8	10.17	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥80	Not collected	100	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.41: 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	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	=0	1	1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥2	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥3	=0	3	1	Secondary data

5.4.79: 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	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥2	=0	0	1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
5.4.20: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥2	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.20: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥4	2	4	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.20: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=3	=3	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	23	≥25	≥10	8	8	Secondary data
	Male	27	≥30	≥10	7	8	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥28	≥10	7	8	Secondary data
5.4.22: Attendance rate	Female	87	≥93	≥92	91	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥92	≥91	91	92	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	87	≥93	≥92	91	92	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.23: Graduation rate	Female	92	≥93	≥93	85.8	94	Secondary data
	Male	92	≥93	≥93	84.5	93	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	92	≥93	≥93	85	93	Secondary data
5.4.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	89	≥95	≥93	96.1	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥92	≥91	95.9	96	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	88	≥94	≥92	96	97	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)							

5.4.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	30	≥30	≥30	12		Secondary data
	Male	35	≥35	≥35	10		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≥33	≥33	11		Secondary data
5.4.22: Attendance rate	Female	90	≥92	≥92	92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥91	≥91	91		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	≥91	≥91	92		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.23: Graduation rate	Female	87	≥90	≥90	84.7		Secondary data
	Male	87	≥90	≥90	85.9		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	87	≥90	≥90	85.4		Secondary data
5.4.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90	≥92	≥92	95.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥90	≥90	96.1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	≥91	≥91	95.8		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> students - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
5.4.73: Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	4	≥6	≥5	5	5.2	Secondary data
	Male	4	≥6	≥5	5	5.3	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥6	≥5	5	5.3	Secondary data

<b>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</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 06: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities and national and international NGOs**

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

CSP Output 20: At-risk populations benefit from WFP cash transfer services for national and international humanitarian and development actors, in order to meet their essential basic needs and build resilience

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.6: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	H.6.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	Cash Transfer Services	US\$	2,666,918.32	2,666,918.32

**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.28: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	H.28.1: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	m3	400	4,576.32
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	1,500	4,661.6

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Humanitarian and development actors - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	95	≥95	≥90	93	90	WFP programme monitoring
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<b>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</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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**Other Output**

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	15
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	110	131
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	7	6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	26	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
H.28: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	H.28.1: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	m3	4,248.21	4,248.21

**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	50	27
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	13,200	9,647

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian partners - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Cluster							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥90	97	83	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	35.52	≥50	≥42.76			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36.41	≥50	≥43.21	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	96	=100	>96			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.33	=100	>85			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.42	=100	>95.5	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥12,489	≥21,601	148,893	174,981	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥14,083	≥24,359	167,902	165,449	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥26,571	≥45,960	316,795	340,430	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.73	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.73	99.67	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	=100	99.73	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92	=100	=100	96.17	97.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	96.51	95.98	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	=100	=100	96.37	96.76	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	=100	=100	99.87	99.75	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	=100	=100	99.92	99.86	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	<b>Overall</b>	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		WFP survey

**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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.7	=100	=100	99.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.4	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.6	=100	=100	99.59		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	82	=100	=100	96.25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78	=100	=100	97.43		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	=100	96.89		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.38	=100	=100	99.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.54	=100	=100	99.08		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.01	=100	=100	99.35		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	<b>Overall</b>	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		WFP survey

**Target Group:** Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.47	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.03	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	=100	99.26	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	50	=100	=100	99.88	93.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	=100	=100	99.88	94.95	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	48	=100	=100	99.88	94.36	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80.2	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.3	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80.3	=100	=100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.01	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	99.56	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	99.61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	99.83	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Students - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	<b>Overall</b>	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		WFP survey
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## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47	≥80	=100	82.95	97.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥80	=100	77.46	97.21	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46	≥80	=100	79.79	97.45	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	19.09	≥80	=100	59.66		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.72	≥80	=100	63.05		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.25	≥80	=100	61.4		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3	≥80	=100	77.12	73.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥80	=100	78.76	75	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥80	=100	77.92	73.9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Drought affected population - **Location:** Mozambique - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	=100	=100	63.65	98.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	67.74	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	65.48	99.04	WFP programme monitoring

# Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	16.67	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Government institution - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and -sensitive multisectoral interventions that address malnutrition</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government institutions - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	14.29	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: 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	77.78	52	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural and man-made disasters</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COVID 19 affected Households - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	63.64		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	40	100	Secondary data
<b>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</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	3.85	6.25	Secondary data

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Mozambique - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥35	34.98	28.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥35	34.43	29	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥35	34.7	28.52	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Denise Colletta

Distribution of emergency food assistance to beneficiaries in Cabo Delgado

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/mozambique>

# Financial Section

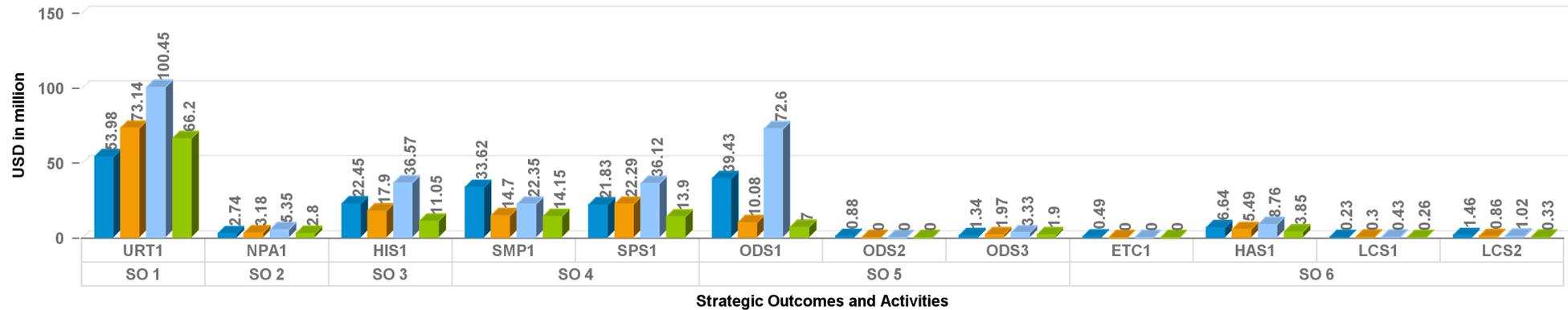
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	57,474	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	22,449,817	17,901,006	36,571,569	11,048,030
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>22,449,817</b>	<b>17,901,006</b>	<b>36,629,044</b>	<b>11,048,030</b>
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	2,743,693	3,180,686	5,349,071	2,796,616
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>		<b>2,743,693</b>	<b>3,180,686</b>	<b>5,349,071</b>	<b>2,796,616</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	68,218	0
		Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected people	53,982,295	73,139,187	100,451,412	66,204,980
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>53,982,295</b>	<b>73,139,187</b>	<b>100,519,630</b>	<b>66,204,980</b>
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	39,427,716	10,083,141	72,595,508	7,001,128
		Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	880,188	0	0	0

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,341,003	1,967,348	3,326,686	1,897,373
		Provide appropriate coordination, planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector	233,088	297,126	426,739	260,277
	National and sub-national institutions and partners are able to implement their programmes and provide required support to affected populations in an efficient, effective and reliable way, during times of crisis	Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors	1,462,291	860,303	1,023,583	332,030
		Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	494,091	0	0	0

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	6,635,465	5,485,648	8,757,726	3,850,944
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>50,473,841</b>	<b>18,693,567</b>	<b>86,130,243</b>	<b>13,341,752</b>
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	21,831,310	22,294,530	36,123,932	13,897,772
		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	33,618,737	14,701,250	22,354,306	14,154,447
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>55,450,047</b>	<b>36,995,780</b>	<b>58,478,238</b>	<b>28,052,219</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,557,231	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,557,231</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>185,099,693</b>	<b>149,910,226</b>	<b>298,663,457</b>	<b>121,443,597</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>11,626,620</b>	<b>10,167,849</b>	<b>19,629,021</b>	<b>9,233,233</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>196,726,312</b>	<b>160,078,074</b>	<b>318,292,478</b>	<b>130,676,829</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>10,066,621</b>	<b>9,568,666</b>	<b>4,996,946</b>	<b>4,996,946</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>206,792,933</b>	<b>169,646,740</b>	<b>323,289,424</b>	<b>135,673,775</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

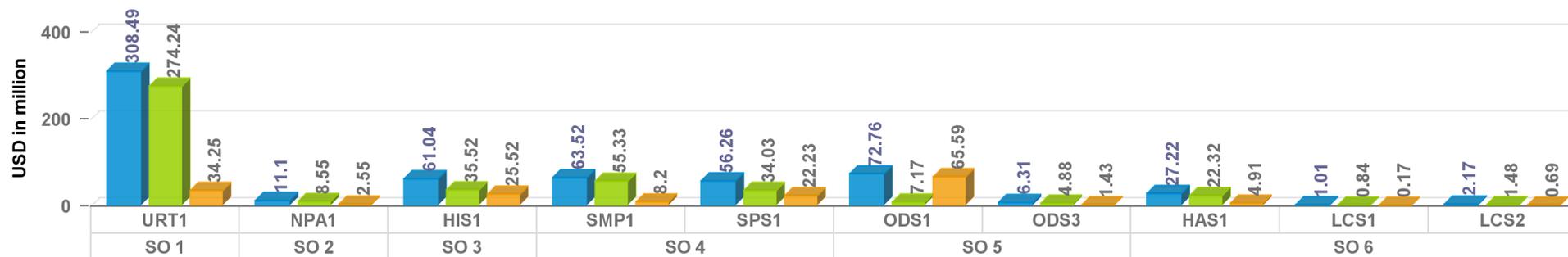
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	330,476,158	289,379,565	19,110,712	308,490,277	274,243,845	34,246,432
		Non Activity Specific	0	68,218	0	68,218	0	68,218
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>330,476,158</b>	<b>289,447,783</b>	<b>19,110,712</b>	<b>308,558,495</b>	<b>274,243,845</b>	<b>34,314,650</b>
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	13,037,775	11,100,283	0	11,100,283	8,547,827	2,552,456
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>13,037,775</b>	<b>11,100,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,100,283</b>	<b>8,547,827</b>	<b>2,552,456</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	73,403,879	61,044,350	0	61,044,350	35,520,811	25,523,540
		Non Activity Specific	0	57,474	0	57,474	0	57,474
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>73,403,879</b>	<b>61,101,825</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,101,825</b>	<b>35,520,811</b>	<b>25,581,014</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	72,837,783	56,256,239	0	56,256,239	34,030,079	22,226,160
		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	92,475,523	63,524,869	0	63,524,869	55,325,010	8,199,859
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>165,313,306</b>	<b>119,781,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,781,108</b>	<b>89,355,089</b>	<b>30,426,019</b>
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	52,546,825	72,761,598	0	72,761,598	7,167,219	65,594,380

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,486,391	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	4,967,195	6,308,661	0	6,308,661	4,879,348	1,429,313
	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	4,504,658	1,670,658	496,434	2,167,092	1,475,539	691,553

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	786,189	1,008,386	0	1,008,386	841,923	166,462
		Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors	1,912,461	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to the Government and humanitarian partners	28,549,641	27,224,498	0	27,224,498	22,317,715	4,906,783
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>96,753,359</b>	<b>108,973,801</b>	<b>496,434</b>	<b>109,470,235</b>	<b>36,681,744</b>	<b>72,788,491</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,557,231	0	11,557,231	0	11,557,231
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>11,557,231</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,557,231</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,557,231</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mozambique Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			678,984,476	601,962,031	19,607,146	621,569,177	444,349,316	177,219,861
			38,542,136	38,891,914	1,698,449	40,590,362	30,194,573	10,395,789
			717,526,613	640,853,944	21,305,595	662,159,539	474,543,890	187,615,649
			42,584,558	31,091,422		31,091,422	31,091,422	0
			760,111,170	671,945,366	21,305,595	693,250,961	505,635,312	187,615,649

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemming  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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