



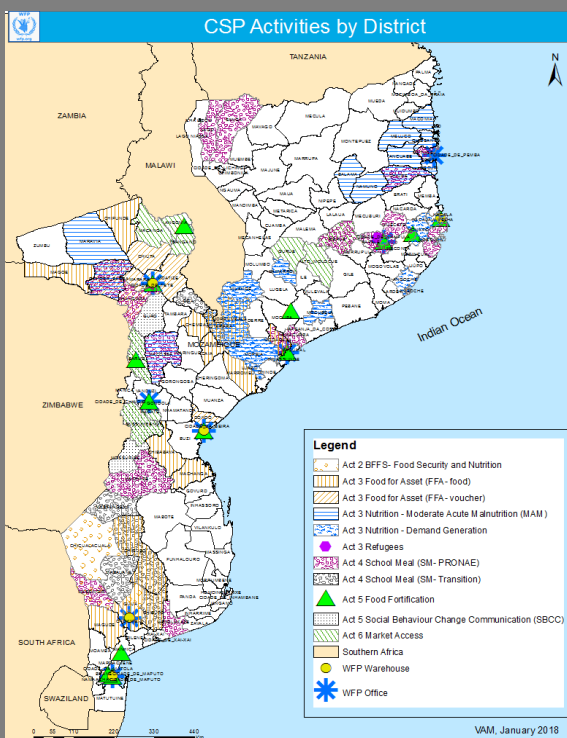
WFP Mozambique Country Brief

April 2018

Operational Context

Malnutrition is a severe public health concern and food insecurity remains a cyclical problem in Mozambique. Forty-three percent of children under the age of five are stunted (SETSAN 2013). In the northern region, the prevalence of stunting exceeds 50 percent. Wasting stands at 6 percent of children under the age of five and is aggravated by factors such as limited hygienic conditions and the lack of access to health services and potable water. HIV prevalence is high (13 percent) and is associated with acute malnutrition.

WFP has started to shift from direct implementation to supporting the government in assuming and delivering zero hunger programmes, while still retaining its ability to respond to disasters as required.



Population: **28 million**

2016 Human Development Index:
181 out of 188

Income Level: **Low income
food deficient**

Chronic malnutrition: **43% of
children between 6-59 months**

**Main
Photo**

Credit: Milton Machel
Caption: Members of a health committee in Manica gather for a session on Malaria prevention.

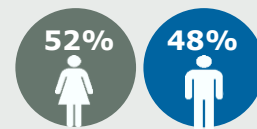
In Numbers

1,565 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 556,041 in cash based transfers

US\$ 2.5 m unmet funding requirements for April-September 2018, representing 14% of total requirements for the period.

186,974 people
assisted in April



Operational Updates

- According to the **"The Cost of Hunger in Africa"** study (COHA), Mozambique loses more than 10.9 percent of its annual GDP due to chronic malnutrition, equivalent to a yearly loss of 62 billion MZN (USD 1.6 billion). The COHA has officially been endorsed by the Minister of Agriculture.
- To help curb malnutrition, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and WFP presented, in April, the **"Fill the Nutrient Gap" (FNG)** analysis which considers key gaps in nutrition and cost options to address them with the aim to make nutritious diets more available and accessible to the most vulnerable families in Mozambique. The FNG was developed by WFP, UNICEF and IFPRI, under the coordination of SETSAN and in partnership with civil society, government and private sector stakeholders.
- In the implementation of **Cash Based Transfers (CBT)**, WFP Mozambique is currently using its electronic beneficiary and transfer management platform, **SCOPE**, for the registration and transfer of entitlements to beneficiaries. The use of SCOPE entails the provision of electronic smart cards with information on beneficiaries including their photos and fingerprints. Beneficiaries receive their entitlements using fingerprint authentication at pre-selected shops. One of the advantages of SCOPE is its ability to function offline in locations where there is no network coverage giving WFP the opportunity to use electronic solutions in the most remote areas. To date, WFP has registered **82,391 beneficiaries** on SCOPE.
- UNICEF and WFP are jointly responding to an increase in the prevalence of acute malnutrition among Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and children aged 6 to 59 months in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Tete, Zambezia and Manica. In Tete for instance, WFP is providing logistics support to deliver nutritional supplements for acute malnutrition treatment in almost all main health facilities.
- Consultations are ongoing within the government-led **'Adaptive Social Protection'** Working Group through a WFP-World Bank joint study aimed at improving coordination mechanisms between the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and the National Institute for Social Action (INAS).

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Mozambique

WFP Country Strategy (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Months (April-September) Unmet Funding Requirements (in USD)
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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

167.7 m	95.4 m	2.5 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 1: Households access nutritious food. <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
20.5 m	1.7 m	1.2 m
Strategic Outcome 2: People meet their food and nutritious need <i>Focus area: Provision of cash or food to households</i>		
58.6 m	32.4 m	1.3 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Children have access to nutritious food <i>Focus area: Home grown school feeding and capacity to MINEDH</i>		
62.2 m	42.9 m	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status <i>Focus area: Government capacity for stunting</i>		
7.9 m	2.8 m	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income		
Strategic Outcome 5: Farmers have enhanced livelihoods <i>Focus area: Capacity of smallholder farmers</i>		
1.3 m	3.1 m	-
Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships		
Strategic Outcome 6: Partners are supported by WFP expertise <i>Focus area: Provide supply chain to partners</i>		
17.2 m	12.5 m	-

WFP Country Activities

- Support to the preparedness and management capacities of the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN). Progress is underway to develop a national Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) programme as part of the National Social Protection Strategy (ENSSB II 2016-2024).
- SO 1**
- Provision of food and cash-based transfers to vulnerable households affected by shocks. Communities are consulted to develop local solutions. Response with treatment for MAM.
- SO 2**
- Capacity strengthening of government bodies responsible for the national home-grown school feeding programme while seeking to make PRONAE (Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar) more nutrition sensitive and gender transformative.
- SO 3**
- Development of operational research products on prevention of chronic malnutrition. This includes Fill the Nutrition Gap (FNG), to be completed in April 2018, which will inform future partnerships and programming decisions.
- SO 4**
- Emphasis on gender aspects will be applied at every stage to improve the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers and their access to markets.
- SO5**
- WFP supply chain services are being utilised by humanitarian and development partners to strengthen capacity in areas such as food storage, handling and accounting.
- SO 6**

Monitoring

- The 2017 Annual Country report (ACR) for WFP Mozambique has been released. The ACR is one of the main accountability tools for WFP and can be accessed [here](#).
- WFP Mozambique recognizes the need to have a diversified approach to its Feedback and Complaint Mechanism. A free of charge telephone number has been activated and suggestion boxes are available at distribution sites. As illiteracy and a lack of mobile phones might hinder access to file a complaint or a suggestion, the Feedback and Complaint Operators have received training on how to conduct Focus Group Discussions. The Focus Group Discussion will provide WFP with valuable information regarding its programming.

Food for Assets

Under its Food for Assets (FFA) activities, WFP assists communities based on their vulnerability status and the extent of their harvest losses with the aim of strengthening their livelihoods. WFP FFA operations are in line with government policies calling for projects that address immediate access to food while supporting resilience and early recovery after a shock.

Assets created by WFP contribute to the reestablishment of communities' livelihoods and food security in the medium and long term through, for example, increased water availability, improved storage facilities for seeds and food surplus and irrigation systems for increased food production and productivity.

Partners complement WFP activities through the provision of technical expertise and participation in assets identification, design and implementation. To ensure that created assets are sustainable and meet expected quality standards, the partners identify agencies or government institutions at provincial and national level with capacity to provide technical assistance and trainings to the communities.

Assets are designed in close consultation with local communities and their selection is undertaken in coordination with the local authorities through the Local Adaptation Plans, Seasonal Livelihood Programming and community consultation processes, while taking into consideration the geo-ecological characteristics, the potential of each district and complementarities with other on-going projects.

Donors

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cartier Foundation, DFID, European Union, FEED, Germany (KfW), Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Michael Kors, One United Nations, PEPFAR, Russia, URBAF, USA and the World Bank.

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