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Further Information
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Mozambique (2012-2015)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Mozambique, Republic of (MZ)

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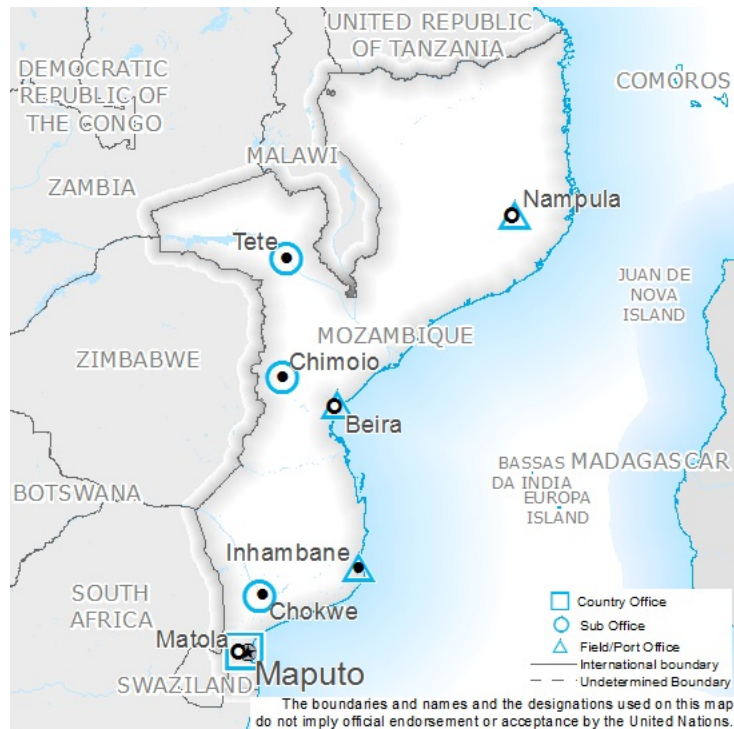
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Located on the southeast coast of Africa, Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975. This was followed by a 16-year-long civil war which ended in 1992. The two decades of peace and stability since have allowed Mozambique to make considerable progress in both social and economic terms. However, since 2013, renewed political disputes have led to a resurgence of armed conflict in parts of central and southern Mozambique. The United Nations Development Programme estimates that 53 percent of the country's 26.4 million population lives below the poverty line. Ranking 180 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index, Mozambique is a low-income and food-deficit country.

The Government's Five Year Plan responds to the Sustainable Development Agenda and prioritizes food and nutrition security. In 2015, the country reached its Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people. Chronic food insecurity currently stands at 24 percent (down from 61 percent in 1997).

Despite the impressive achievement, the future of nearly half of all Mozambican children is compromised by a high level of stunting for children under the age, at 43 percent. Children living in rural areas in the north of the country are the worst affected by food insecurity, nutrition issues and limited access to clean water and sanitation. This is compounded by chronic exposure to weather-related hazards and a high HIV prevalence rate which stands at 11 percent - the eighth highest in the world. The vast majority, 80 percent, of the population cannot afford an adequate diet. The situation is made worse by inflation and a rise in food prices, which in October 2016 recorded a five-year high.

Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, the southern and central regions are prone to droughts, while floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins in coastal areas. Two out of three people live in the coastal areas and are vulnerable to rapid-onset disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Besides damaging lives and disrupting livelihoods, climatic shocks destroy infrastructure and impede on economic growth. The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) measures Mozambique's risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster to be high, at 6/10 and the country's lack of coping capacity is of particular concern, at 6.7/10.

Meanwhile, the country is facing an economic and financial crisis, which impacts the Government's capacity to deliver on social services. In 2016, Mozambique was among the countries in south-eastern Africa severely affected

by the El Niño-induced climate phenomena which resulted in the worst droughts in over three decades. In September 2016, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition's (SETSAN) estimated that some 1.4 million people, particularly in the southern and central provinces, were badly hit and in need of food assistance. Of this, female-headed households and the elderly were more likely to have poor diets compared to male-headed households demonstrating the nexus that exists between gender and food insecurity in the country.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Food and nutrition security are central to Mozambique's development agenda and activities are aligned with various government instruments including the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II). It's broader, long-term strategic vision for the development of the country places access to food as a central priority for the improvement of living conditions and development of human capital.

The government aims to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable members of the population through the National Strategy for Basic Social Protection (ENSSB II) 2016-2024, which guides the interventions of all social protection partners. Through the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), which was developed with support from WFP, the Government provides school meals with the participation of the local communities.

In response to addressing nutrition issues, policies such as the National Multi-sectorial Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition 2011-2020 (PAMRDC), Food Fortification Strategy 2016-2021 led by the National Committee for Food Fortification in Mozambique (CONFAM) encompasses government's response to chronic undernutrition and is aimed at accelerating the reduction of stunting in children under five.

As part of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement of Mozambique, WFP worked closely with the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and is an active member of the SUN UN Network together with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and IFAD.

WFP's support to the government is multi-faceted. Through its Country Programme activities, WFP contributes to the Government's poverty reduction strategy while the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) strengthens the government's capacity to scale-up an emergency response should a shock occur. Specifically, WFP strengthened the capacity of the National Institute for Disaster Management by building emergency preparedness and response capacity in line with the National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters 2006-2016. With WFP's support, the Government launched its food fortification strategy for the next five years which provides a framework to address micronutrient malnutrition in the country.

WFP, as part of the REACH team, supported a multi-country training on the Cost of Hunger hosted by Mozambique's National Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SETSAN). Training was provided to National government representatives and UN focal points from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe by staff from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and facilitators from WFP with support from representatives from the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

In 2016, WFP initiated a comprehensive strategic review of the food security and nutrition situation in the country in the context of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goal to end hunger. The review enabled development partners, including WFP, to better understand the role and type of support required and expected to support the country to reach internationally agreed food and nutrition security goals.

Based on the outcome of the review, WFP started the process of developing a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period 2017 to 2021. The new strategy which forms part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique aims to support the Government in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and in particular, in moving towards the achievement of SDG2. The CSP leverages WFP's strengths and capacities in humanitarian response and recovery, seizing opportunities to apply these capabilities beyond saving lives. The CSP approach provides WFP with flexibility to respond under fluctuating circumstances and to unforeseen emergencies.

WFP's activities are implemented within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and are aligned with national priorities and national sector policies. Since 2007, Mozambique has implemented "Delivering as One" programme through the One UN Fund, which is under the management and leadership of the Government and the UN Resident Coordinator. The approach supports coherent resource mobilization, allocation, and disbursement of new donor resources to under-funded elements of the One UN Programme, including the response to the drought emergency.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP's strategy in Mozambique prioritizes human and social development, market access and disaster risk management. WFP continues the transition from food aid to food assistance by enhancing government programmes to include sustainable national solutions to food insecurity. In 2016, WFP Mozambique commissioned a Zero Hunger Strategic Review which informed the design of a new Country Strategic Plan for the period 2017-2021, based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Zero Hunger Challenge.

In 2016, WFP pursued these objectives through a Country Programme (CP) and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). WFP implemented activities through a Trust Fund designed to provide procurement and logistics services in support of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), which was established by the Government of Mozambique. Through a Trust Fund to accelerate progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1c in Mozambique, WFP is focusing additional support on nutrition activities and strengthening market access. Activities carried out under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot have also been mainstreamed into the Trust Fund. The pilot aims to build the capacity of smallholder farmers to assist them to become more competitive in agricultural markets, with a particular focus on women.

The PRRO is underpinned by the National Five-Year Plan 2015-2019 and the National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Calamities. The plans outline national and local actions for vulnerability reduction, emergency response and annual contingency plans which are prepared in response to forecast climate scenarios.

Country Programme 200286: initiated by WFP in 2012 and extended to June 2017, programme activities aim to support human and social development through improved basic nutrition and scaling up social protection programmes. Specific activities include supporting the home-grown school feeding programme; strengthening social protection and nutrition services; and improving food security information for disaster risk reduction.

PRRO 200355: commenced in 2012 and was extended to March 2017, aims to build a rapid and effective response to emergency needs and to support early recovery from shocks. Furthermore, WFP seeks to enable government entities such as the National Institute for Disaster Management's (INGC) capacity to mitigate disasters and respond to emergencies.

In 2016, following the El-Nino induced drought that hit southern Africa, WFP through its Country Programme (CP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), responded through a combination of Food Assistance for Assets activities, general food distributions, emergency school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, while donors were supportive of WFP's emergency response to the drought, the development activities remained underfunded, WFP was unable to implement its activities fully. WFP calibrated its activities according to priority programme needs in the face of past resource constraints. In the wake of funding challenges, WFP was required to prioritize school feeding and social protection activities (to which confirmed contributions were directed) compromising equally important nutrition and risk reduction efforts in the country. Donor support for the drought response allowed WFP to scale up its response to the worst affected people as well as provide nutrition rehabilitation.

WFP's advance financing mechanism was critical to minimize delays between negotiation and a contribution's confirmation enabling WFP to procure commodities in a timely manner.

In 2016, two budget revisions were conducted for each of the two projects, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and the Country Programme (CP).

- Mozambique PRRO 200355 BR No.07 would be used towards increasing the number of people assisted in line with the increased response requirements.
- Mozambique PRRO 200355 BR No.08 approved in December sought to extend activities until March 2017 in order to meet the needs of people affected by the drought at the height of the lean season.
- Mozambique Country Programme & Project No.200286 BR 08 facilitated the Country Programme's response to increased needs arising from the 2015/16 El Niño induced drought under the food for assets activities.
- Mozambique Country Programme & Project No.200286 BR 09 was prepared in December 2016 in order to extend the CP activities by an additional six months until the approval of the 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan for Mozambique.

Achievements at Country Level

The 2015-2016 harvest was insufficient to cover the country's full cereal needs due to unprecedented El Niño-related drought and weather-related stress that triggered a second shock year of food insecurity for poor and vulnerable Mozambicans. A government-led food security and nutrition assessment projected that up to 2.3 million people would be in need of food assistance from October 2016 to March 2017, which reflected a substantial increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance compared to the previous quarters' projections.

WFP's response to the drought started in September 2015 but the increase in food insecurity across most of the country led to the emergency response being largely expanded to more districts. By December 2016, WFP had scaled-up its reach to approximately 630,000 acutely food insecure people in 33 of the worst affected districts. As part of its response strategy to the drought, WFP provided various kinds of assistance through the PRRO, such as food for people building and restoring community assets, general food distribution, emergency school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children, and pregnant and lactating women.

At the request of the Government, WFP provided emergency school meals in Gaza and Inhambane, where food insecurity levels had reached alarming levels resulting in children dropping out of school with incidental dropout rates in schools visited of up to 50 percent. Approximately 365 schools across 11 districts in the two provinces participated in the activity. Approximately, 51 percent of children who had dropped out of school returned to WFP assisted primary schools during the period that school feeding activities were in place.

Between September and December 2016, WFP provided nutrition rehabilitation to some 5,785 pregnant and lactating women with signs of moderate acute malnutrition in Tete, Sofala and Gaza provinces. Whilst recovery rate results were not immediately available in view of the short duration of the assistance period, anecdotal information showed that most beneficiaries assisted recovered fully. In addition, WFP trained 120 health staff on treatment of rehabilitation of acute malnutrition. As part of its efforts to contribute to improved health infrastructure, WFP provided 7,500 beneficiary cards, 200 registry books for the implementation of the Protocol of Nutrition Rehabilitation and 1,100 MUAC tapes for adults.

Within the framework of the Country Programme, WFP provided technical and policy support to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to design and transition towards a nationally owned, funded and managed home-grown school feeding programme and assisted more than 100,000 beneficiaries in 230 schools through its

regular school feeding programme.

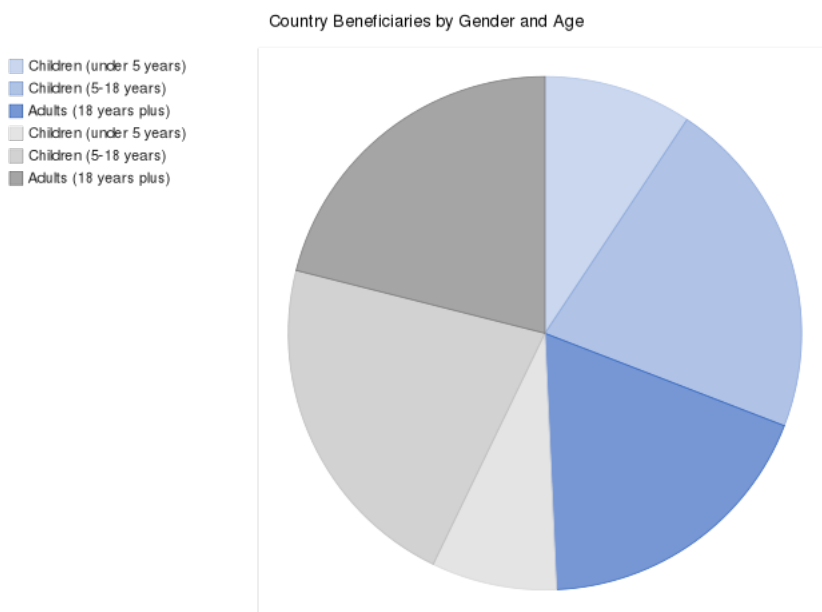
Under a Trust Fund for Service Provision, WFP supported the procurement and supply chain management of Specialized Nutritious Foods for PLHIV/TB under PEPFAR/USAID funding to ensure malnutrition rehabilitation and adherence to ARV/DOTS treatment.

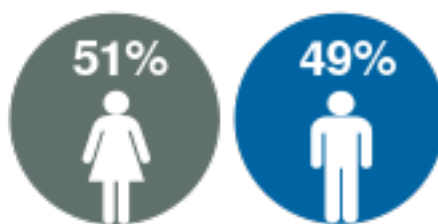
As part of efforts to fight malnutrition levels in the country, WFP under the MDG1.c Trust Fund project, supported the Government to design and launch its National Food Fortification Strategy for the next five years. Mass fortification of staple foods will prove crucial in addressing malnutrition in Mozambique and it is hoped that the diet of millions of Mozambicans, especially the most vulnerable groups, will be enriched.

Also, WFP supported 14 Farmers' Organizations to draft agreements with national NGOs who will provide a package of training regarding post-harvest management (including the cost-sharing capacities of construction of storage facilities) and financial literacy to women farmers.

 **Annual Country Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	88,163	74,562	162,725
Children (5-18 years)	203,314	205,547	408,861
Adults (18 years plus)	173,867	198,900	372,767
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	465,344	479,009	944,353





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,989	96	579	83	27	4,775
Single Country PRRO	14,893	105	1,873	136	13	17,020
Total Food Distributed in 2016	18,882	201	2,451	219	40	21,794



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	112,728	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	112,728	-	-

Supply Chain

In 2016, due to poor or failed regional harvests, WFP's supply chain was faced with significant challenges which affected the speed of the humanitarian response in Mozambique. WFP purchased a significant portion of its food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which was useful in reducing costs. In April, in the wake of increased needs arising from the drought, the facility helped to reduce the lead-time from contribution confirmation to delivery, as suppliers had readied the commodity in advance for WFP to uplift.

As demand for both commercial and humanitarian cargo increased, WFP streamlined its supply chain set up to include three strategic hubs, at Maputo, Beira and Nacala in an effort to reduce port congestion. The strategic hubs were responsible for receiving and handling all regional and international consignments prior to onward transmission to areas of operation resulting in an efficient response.

WFP continued to promote local procurement of food commodities such as maize meal, pulses, oil and salt where possible. This allowed WFP to reach more people in a relatively short period of time. Local purchases also helped WFP to eliminate breaks in the supply chain.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	171	-	171
Iodised Salt	36	-	36
Maize	120	-	120
Maize Meal	3,469	-	3,469
Peas	1,011	-	1,011
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	384	384
Vegetable Oil	1,196	-	1,196
Total	6,004	384	6,388
Percentage	94.0%	6.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	794
Corn Soya Blend	771
Maize	15,195
Peas	717
Vegetable Oil	120
Total	17,597

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An Operation Evaluation of the PRRO took place in 2014 and for the Country Programme in 2015. While many recommendations were implemented since then and some recommendations fed into the design of a new 2017 – 2021 Country Strategic Plan that will start in July 2017, others, such as strengthening capacity development activities and implementing a national school feeding costing assessment (including a cost-benefit analysis), were implemented during the course of 2016.

The 2015 Operation Evaluation recommended that WFP strengthen programme activity linkages. In 2016, in an effort to enhance complementarity, WFP connected Food For Asset participants who had registered surplus commodities to the Home Grown School Feeding activities where they could sell their produce.

Also, due to high turnover in the education sector and with government staff subject to rotation over time across regions, there is need for sustained support to school managers, school feeding committees, teachers, parents, and suppliers in order to lay a strong foundation for successful local procurement strategies for school meals activities.

Parental participation in the school committees contributes to the overall success of the activities. In schools with strong parental participation, transparency and accountability in procurement and overall programme implementation and effectiveness were enhanced.

In Changara and Massingir districts, school feeding market activities helped bring smallholder farmers together and triggered them to form their own farmer associations.

In the context of Mozambique's high vulnerability to the effects of climate change and degree of readiness, the 2014 Operation Evaluation established that WFP's support to the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and Mozambique's National Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SETSAN) was highly relevant and that it had the potential to be a strong enabler for nationally-owned hunger solutions. In response, WFP continued to work with other UN agencies and partners to strengthen both INGC and SETSAN core capacity at the national and provincial levels. INGC is able to coordinate the emergency response, while SETSAN collects information that acts as a basis for relief and subsequent early recovery programming in Mozambique.

In an effort to improve the quality and transparency of WFP interventions, WFP is planning to establish a formal beneficiary feedback mechanism. WFP has defined the approach and implementation strategy and the service provider has been identified. The pilot phase of the implementation is planned to start in the second quarter of 2017.

Innovations

mVAM: To strengthen early warning and context monitoring to capture the full magnitude of the El Niño drought and its impact on households' livelihoods, in June 2016 WFP piloted the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (m-VAM) initiative, a remote phone-based data collection for real-time food security and market price monitoring. Market data is collected from traders via live calls placed by in-house operators. Survey traders are asked a short series of questions on prices of basic food commodities, food availability, and their perception on the food security situation in their community. Data is captured using Open Data Kit (ODK), an open-source set of tools which helps organizations to author, field, and manage mobile data collection solutions.

Feedback Mechanism: In an effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of its activities and accountability to beneficiaries, WFP started the process to establish a formal Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism using a mobile phone platform. In 2016, WFP defined the implementation strategy and identified a potential service provider. The service, which will be rolled out in 2017, will help capture protection, fraud, diversion or food quality issues in a secure and timely manner and give voice to the primary stakeholders.

Mobile phone surveys: were used to collect weekly price data and information on general food availability. The survey focused on the prices of basic foods such as maize grain, maize meal, rice and cooking oil. An open-ended questionnaire was included to gauge traders' perception of the food security situation in their respective areas. Responses were analyzed by calculating the word frequencies and a word cloud representing the most frequently mentioned topics is then produced. Although phone surveys contain inherent response biases which may result in over-reporting on patterns and trends rather than precise estimates, use of innovative mechanisms proved useful especially as WFP field staff and capacity had reduced following a Staff Review Exercise conducted in 2015.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Country Programme 200286 is guided by WFP's 2012-2015 Country Strategy for Mozambique and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4. It implements the transition from food aid to food assistance by supporting and strengthening government programmes that will, with time, constitute sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity. The Country Programme was extended from December 2015 to December 2016 to ensure alignment with the government's planning cycle. Geographic coverage and beneficiary targets for 2016 were also revised, reflecting a shift from direct implementation to technical assistance.

The Country Programme targets the country's most vulnerable, food insecure and disaster-prone districts with the following components:

- **School Feeding:** WFP provides technical and policy support to strengthen the capacities of national and sub-national authorities to design and implement a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP also provides direct food for onsite school feeding and cash-based assistance to schools implementing HGSF in vulnerable and food insecure communities.
- **Social Protection:** In line with the implementation of the National Strategy of Basic Social Welfare (ENSSB II) 2016-2024, WFP provided assistance to two of its four programmes: (i) Direct Social Welfare Programme (PASD), which targets extremely vulnerable individuals, including orphans and the chronically ill, through direct food assistance; and (ii) Productive Social Welfare Programme (PASP) which targets vulnerable families with labour capacity through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) using food and cash transfer modalities. In 2016, WFP ended support to the PASD as the Government assumed responsibility for these transfers but continued supporting beneficiaries supported by the PASP.
- **Nutrition:** WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MISAU) to roll out its Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). However, WFP food transfers for treating moderate acute malnutrition ceased in 2016 to align with the government's priorities, which focus on the prevention of chronic malnutrition. Support was resumed during the lean season under the WFP Mozambique Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355. As part of its overall technical support, WFP helped MISAU in implementing the Government's Multi-Sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC).
- **Risk Reduction:** WFP supports the development of capacities of the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in risk analysis and mapping, as well as food and nutrition security assessments.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	6,002,413
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	14,083,039
Direct Support Costs	23,621,875
Food and Related Costs	70,281,739
Indirect Support Costs	7,979,235
Total	121,968,302

Project Activities

Notwithstanding the funding shortages, which prevented WFP from implementing some activities, school feeding and social protection activities (to which confirmed contributions were directed) were undertaken as planned.

School Feeding Component

WFP provided technical and policy support to enhance the government's capacities to design and implement a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP also provided direct food and cash assistance to vulnerable communities in food-insecure areas through food and cash-based assistance. In a select number of districts, WFP provided funds to the Ministry of Education (MINEDH) at the provincial level to disburse cash either to the schools or district level education authorities. The school directors managed resources at the school level while district school coordinators managed the district level allocations with oversight from MINEDH. The cash transfer value per school child per day was calculated to cover both commodity and associated costs; it increased from USD 0.10 at the beginning of the year to USD 0.19 during the second half of the year (when applying the UN exchange rate as at March 2017) due to inflation.

Social Protection Component

Mozambique is a pilot country for the Partnerships for National Social Development Initiative (PNSDI) which is supported by the Centre of Excellence against Hunger (CoE). Under the national Social Safety Nets (SSN) programme, the Government requested for WFP's support to assume responsibility for all direct transfers to beneficiaries, including adopting WFP's approach to beneficiary targeting and profiling and the selection of transfer modalities. As a result, WFP terminated direct SSN transfers and increased technical assistance to Government partners in 2016.

Support was also provided for two elements of the National Strategy for Basic Social Security: i) the Direct Social Action Programme (PASD) which targets vulnerable individuals such as orphans and chronically ill people through direct food assistance; and ii) the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP) which targets vulnerable families through food assistance for assets (FFA) through food transfers. Whilst the latter was provided throughout the year, thanks to support from Belgium, it was not possible to sustain general distributions to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and support was only provided at the start of the year with resources carried over from 2015.

Through the PASP, WFP piloted a set of graduation activities in Changara, Cahora Bassa and Doa districts in Tete province targeting former PASP participants who had received assistance from 2012 to 2014 to strengthen their resilience and promote inclusion of the vulnerable but labour endowed people. Activities aimed to create and strengthen community savings groups and agricultural activities. In addition, connecting them to the school feeding markets. Although graduation activities were initially proposed to take place in two districts, preliminary discussions held with the provincial Government in Tete province led to the decision to expand graduation activities to an additional district, targeting in total 500 households.

Direct transfers to beneficiaries (both food and cash) were reduced as the Government assumed increasing responsibility. WFP continued to provide direct food and cash assistance to 5,000 beneficiaries in early 2016 as part of the PASP. In view of the drought, WFP expanded direct food assistance to beneficiaries in the worst drought affected districts. The support targeted districts identified as being in crisis level (IPC phase 3) in Tete and Gaza provinces. The expansion of PASP support was a temporary intervention and used available national safety net programmes in order to pilot their integration with emergency response. Beneficiaries were later covered through the WFP Mozambique Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355.

With the move, WFP took initial steps to integrate social protection programmes with emergency response, which will be fully developed under the new 2017 – 2021 Country Strategic Plan. It will include discussions with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). Also, included will be an outreach to other partners interested in conducting a review of the PASP assistance related to the current drought in order to distill lessons for future programming.

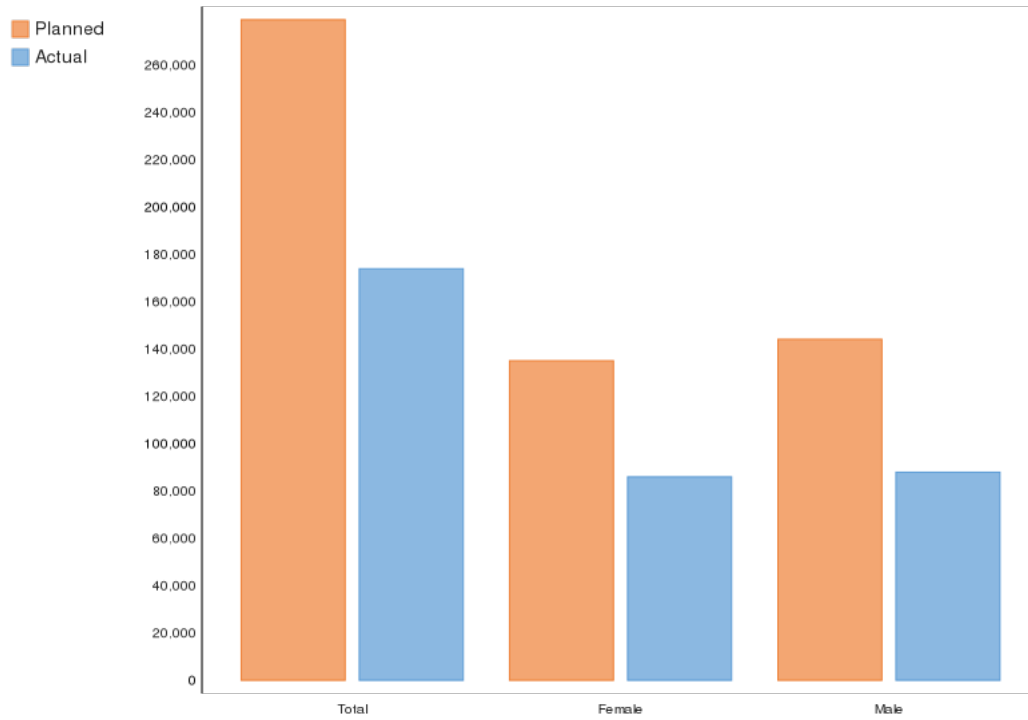
Nutrition Component

Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Health to implement its rehabilitation programme for children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The programme also assisted HIV/AIDS patients undergoing ART treatment. WFP food transfers for the treatment of MAM ceased in line with government priorities, which emphasised the prevention of chronic malnutrition amid alarming stunting rates. WFP implemented stunting prevention activities under the Trust Fund activities in Mozambique. WFP's support to the Ministry of Health for the distribution of micronutrient powders for children under two years of age could not be implemented due to funding constraints.

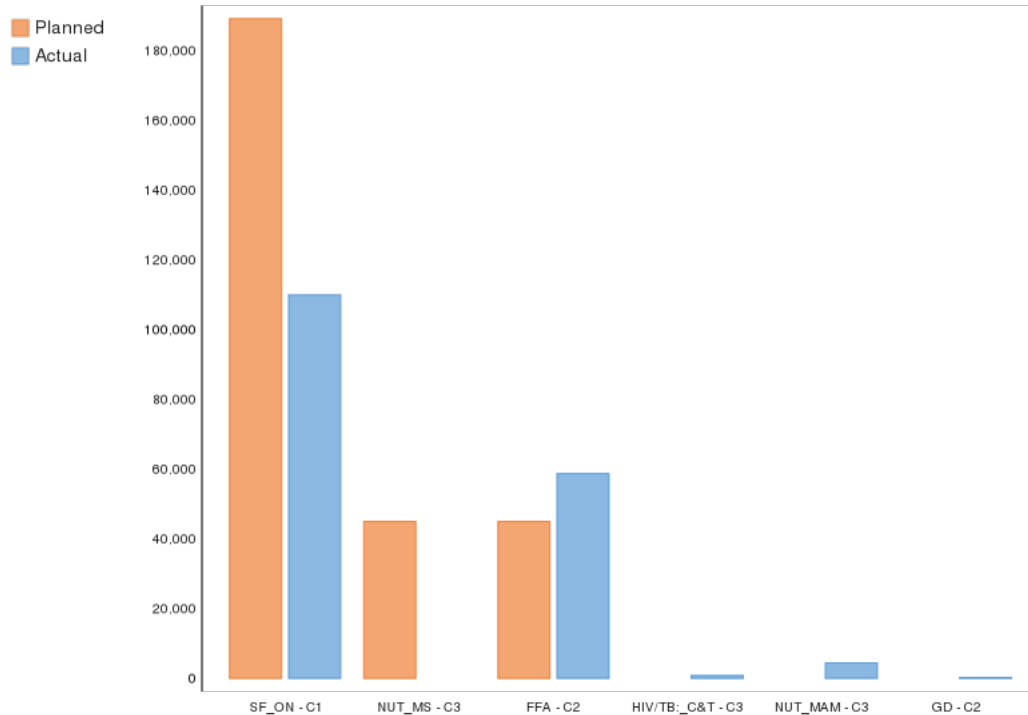
Risk Reduction Component

WFP supported the National Institute for Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition in risk analysis and mapping, as well as in food and nutrition security assessment through capacity building. WFP supported Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) with data analysis for the Vulnerability Assessment Committee results as well as with strengthening the nutrition component of the food security assessments.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

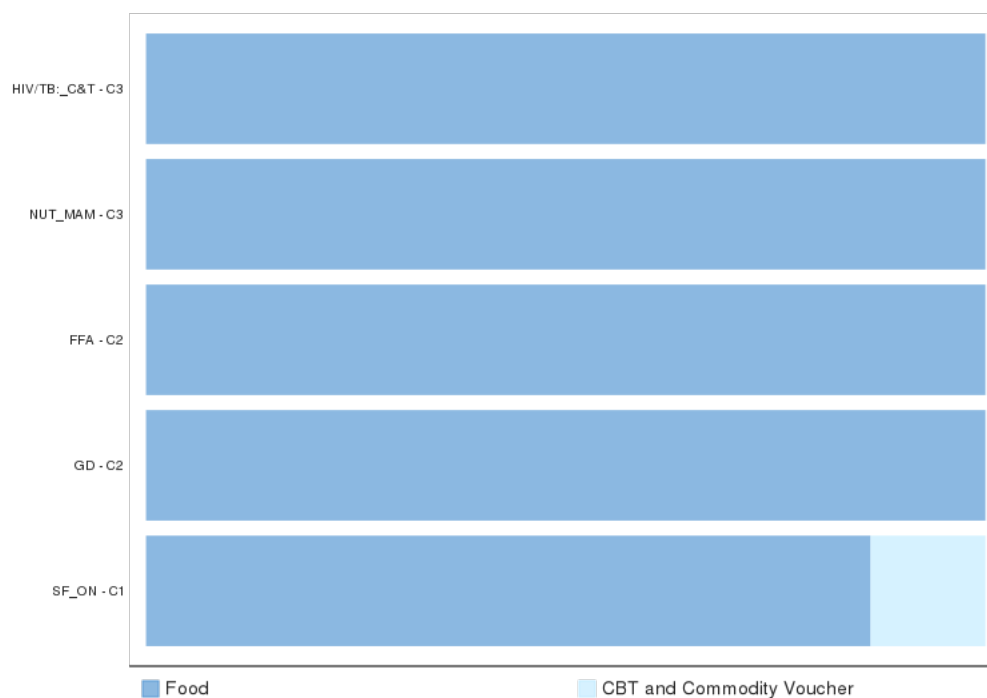


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals			
Beans	-	152	-
Iodised Salt	90	27	30.3%
Maize Meal	4,509	1,599	35.5%
Peas	902	182	20.1%
Vegetable Oil	301	96	32.1%
Subtotal	5,802	2,056	35.4%
Comp.2-Social Protection			
Beans	-	78	-
Maize	1,300	2,390	183.8%
Peas	156	167	107.4%
Subtotal	1,456	2,635	181.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.3-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	-	83	-
Micronutrition Powder	5	-	-
Subtotal	5	83	1,537.6%
Total	7,263	4,775	65.7%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals			
Cash	400,125	112,728	28.2%
Comp.2-Social Protection			
Cash	63,510	-	-
Total	463,635	112,728	24.3%

Operational Partnerships

Mozambique has been a "Delivering as One" country since 2007. As such Mozambique has the One UN Fund, which is under the management and leadership of the Government and the UN Resident Coordinator. The fund supports coherent resource mobilisation, allocation and disbursement of new donor resources to unfunded elements of the One UN Programme and to support new initiatives responding to emerging needs within the context of the One UN Programme.

Operations in Mozambique are strengthened by collaboration with a range of government departments, UN agencies, as well as with national and international NGOs. At national level WFP works closely with the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry of Education and Human Development and the Ministry of Health, amongst others.

WFP continued to strengthen synergies for complementary interventions particularly with FAO under the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) initiative in Tete province. This effort was aimed at strengthening the organizational capacity and productivity of smallholder Farmer's Organizations, as well as to improve the food supply chain linking agricultural production to Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF).

Furthermore, work continued in partnership with provincial and district governments and national and international organisations to implement Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) complemented WFP activities through the provision of technical expertise, non-food item, and participated in project identification, design and implementation.

As part of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement of Mozambique, WFP continued to co-chair the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and is an active member of the SUN UN Network together with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and IFAD.

As part of the REACH team, WFP supported a multi-country training on the Cost of Hunger hosted by Mozambique's National Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SETSAN). Training was provided to national government representatives and UN focal points from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe by staff from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and facilitators from the WFP with support from representatives at the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Performance Monitoring

In 2016, WFP enhanced its monitoring mechanisms in line with recommendations from the 2015 Operations Evaluation of the Country Programme and the WFP Regional Bureau oversight missions. As a result, compliance to the WFP Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) improved significantly. Monitoring was jointly conducted by WFP, Government and cooperating partners where applicable.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems performed an independent function of quality assurance at the programme level. WFP utilised the M&E systems including the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) expertise to track results beyond the output level. Data was collected on the proposed outcome indicators to provide an evidence base for attributing any changes to food security status (pre and post-shock) to WFP activities.

As part of the monitoring activities, WFP conducted price monitoring, food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) and post-distribution monitoring. Due to funding challenges resulting in reduced capacity, WFP combined process monitoring with the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) activities, which were carried out twice in 2016 (October and December). Data collection was done using tablets and Open Data Kit (ODK) technology in order to access real time distribution and post distribution data.

WFP started using mobile phones to collect weekly price data and information on general food availability. The survey focused on the prices of basic foods such as maize grain, maize meal, rice and cooking oil and included an open-ended question to gauge traders' perception of the food security situation in their respective areas. Responses were analysed by calculating the most frequently mentioned topics. Although phone surveys contain inherent response bias which may result in over-reporting on patterns and trends rather than precise estimates, use of innovative mechanisms proved useful especially as WFP field staff and capacity had reduced following a Staff Review Exercise conducted in 2015.

Results/Outcomes

WFP faced challenges to resource its activities in 2016. Notwithstanding the inadequate resource situation at the start of 2016 and breaks in the food pipeline resulting in programme disruption, WFP assistance helped to close the food gap amongst beneficiary households.

School Feeding Component

Tete province, where school feeding activities took place, was severely affected by drought. This led to increased food insecurity and movement of population seeking better agricultural opportunities elsewhere or pursuing alternative coping strategies to feed their family, including illegal mining involving young boys. Some parts of the province also experienced security issues. These factors explain why many children left school and dropout rates at WFP-assisted schools increased significantly during the year, particularly for girls. Similarly, the percentage of students who were retained at school (retention rate) decreased although it remained relatively close to the target. The decrease in retention rates affected girls more than boys. The examination pass rate also declined slightly and fewer children enrolled in school. However, school feeding helped contain the effects of the drought on children's education as anecdotal evidence suggests issues such as enrolment and retention were more pronounced in other areas.

Regarding the School Feeding National Capacity Index, a school feeding capacity assessment using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) methodology was conducted in December 2015. The SABER exercise collects comparable data on the policies and institutions of education systems around the world and benchmarks them against good practice. Results from the 2015 SABER were still valid in 2016. WFP continued its capacity development activities for the nationally-owned School Feeding Programme.

Social Protection Component

Through the social protection activities of Country Programme, WFP was able to respond to the drought earlier while a larger scale assistance scheme was later rolled-out through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355. In the aftermath of the drought, WFP food rations were life-saving when many people were experiencing substantial food deficits. Through the expanded drought response under the PRRO, WFP was able to enhance its assistance to drought-affected populations later in the year.

Two Food Security Outcome Monitoring activities were conducted in October and December 2016. The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) or frequency weighted diet diversity score is a score calculated using a household's frequency of consumption of different food groups. The FCS is a proxy indicator of food access of the household it is comprised of three profiles or thresholds namely poor (score of 0-21), borderline (21.5-35) and

acceptable (>35). A high proportion of the population with poor or borderline FCS indicates high food insecurity.

The percentage of households (HH) with poor and borderline FCS under this component increased. This indicates that the food security deteriorated for the target communities. The increase in the proportion of households experiencing poor and borderline food consumption also indicates a corresponding decrease in the acceptable FCS profiles and a worsening food access situation. This decline is attributed to the fact that the beneficiaries received reduced rations while at the same time the drought situation deteriorated to a stage where families heavily relied on the distributions from WFP as their principle source of food. In many cases beneficiary families were sharing their rations due to the scarcity of food. Female-headed households were relatively less affected with a slight increase in the percentage of households with poor FCS and a decrease in the percentage of households with borderline FCS.

The dietary diversity score (DDS) estimates the quality of a diet by measuring the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. Dietary diversity is a good complement to FCS since it provides a complete picture of the household diet. DDS is very sensitive to any changes in diets making it ideal for monitoring changes. The overall DDS showed a slight decrease from previous follow-ups. However, this mostly affected male-headed households, while the DDS for households headed by women improved since the previous year. It is to be noted that DDS data was collected when households were facing the most challenges of food access and most households were fully reliant on WFP food for sustenance.

When faced with difficulties to access food, families tend to adopt coping strategies such as skipping meals to stretch available food. WFP measures such behaviours through the Coping Strategy Index (CSI). The indicator assesses changes in the consumption patterns of a given household. It is calculated using standard food consumption-based strategies and severity weighting. The average CSI for food increased, indicating that more households engaged in stress coping strategies to help meet their food access needs. This occurred while household food access deteriorated as the drought peaked from October to December, which is typically the hunger season in Mozambique. Households usually complement WFP food assistance with food purchased from the market, however, in 2016, food prices were higher than the five-year average. Two years of progressive drought diminished household purchasing power and consequently reduced the target populations' food intake adequacy. At the same time, there was a decrease in the CSI for asset depletion, indicating that fewer households were driven to extremes of selling off assets to meet household food needs.

The Community Asset Score (CAS) measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and therefore the households therein, to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. The CAS in communities supported by WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities increased significantly so that, by the end of the year, 68 percent of assets in these communities were functional.

Nutrition Component

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) activities were implemented as a once-off distribution at the start of the year for households facing food insecurity in areas with high malnutrition prevalence rates. This assistance also benefited a select number of HIV patients undergoing ART treatment. Due to the once-off distribution, there was not enough data to demonstrate outcomes.

Market access activities (previous component 5) were not implemented as they were removed from the Country Programme in 2016.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with the WFP gender policy, the country office continued to create an environment that fosters gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP mainstreamed gender across its programmes, recognizing protection concerns unique to women, men, girls and boys, as well as capitalizing on women's vital role in promoting lasting solutions to food insecurity and under nutrition. WFP promoted equal access to and participation in WFP's activities for both men and women.

To address the needs of women and men equally, WFP designed all its activities based on the results of consultative meetings conducted with the communities to ensure gender parity of the participants.

For instance, under Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, WFP organized and facilitated sensitization sessions where equal opportunities were provided to both men and women to participate in the selection, project design, implementation and evaluation of the FFA activities. Nursing women selected to participate in the activity were allowed time and privacy to allow them to breastfeed during work periods. In case of absences due to illness, the participants could still receive the entire food package. For physically intensive activities, such as cutting stakes and reeds for construction of community assets and opening and cleaning of new access roads, the work groups included more men than women. Women were therefore involved in less intensive activities such as grass cutting.

The age and physical condition of the participants was considered when organizing work groups for the different activities. For example, labour endowed but elderly women were selected to participate in the provision of nursery services while the mothers worked.

Under the school feeding activities, WFP conducted monthly monitoring meetings and conversations with focus groups at school level involving girls and boys. Among other issues, focus group discussions dealt with girls and boys enrolment and division of labour at the household.

Although still below the set targets, women were strongly represented in project management committees, where they occupied more than half of the leadership positions, due to extensive sensitization efforts. The strong involvement of women in the selection of assets and design of projects ensured that priority needs of both men and women were equally considered.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP pursues a principled humanitarian approach in carrying out its operation. Before starting any activity, targeted communities receive briefings at the pre-distribution points. During those meetings, WFP staff, along with cooperating partner staff and local authorities, brief beneficiaries on programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation. Throughout programme implementation, cooperating partners ensure day to day communication with beneficiaries. Regular field monitoring visits also provide the opportunity for WFP staff to keep beneficiaries informed and to collect beneficiary feedback.

Activities are coordinated and implemented in close partnership with government authorities and the local leadership to allow WFP to organize and disseminate information among the targeted communities.

As the security situation in central parts of the country deteriorated, the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) provided the UN agencies in the country, including WFP with security guidelines as well with security advice to ensure safe implementation of activities. WFP and its partners, in close coordination with local authorities, ensure security and safety by conducting distributions during the day and in close proximity to beneficiary households.

To better track issues concerning beneficiaries, including protection, fraud and diversion, and in order to allow WFP to minimize the risks associated with its activities, an Incident Management Protocol for Investigating and Reporting Incidents of Interference will be launched in 2017.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Smiling children in Tete province Mozambique taking their school meals. WFP is supporting the government with the implementation of a nationally-owned school meals programme.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	144,162	135,048	279,210	87,955	85,990	173,945	61.0%	63.7%	62.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals)	100,062	89,148	189,210	57,130	52,826	109,956	57.1%	59.3%	58.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Social Protection)	22,050	22,950	45,000	28,777	29,953	58,730	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Nutrition)	22,050	22,950	45,000	2,048	3,211	5,259	9.3%	14.0%	11.7%
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	96,412	85,498	181,910	55,491	50,864	106,355	57.6%	59.5%	58.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,650	3,650	7,300	1,639	1,962	3,601	44.9%	53.8%	49.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	100,062	89,148	189,210	57,131	52,825	109,956	57.1%	59.3%	58.1%
Comp.2-Social Protection									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,680	3,915	8,595	6,108	5,110	11,218	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Children (5-18 years)	8,100	8,460	16,560	10,571	11,041	21,612	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,270	10,575	19,845	12,098	13,802	25,900	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
By Residence status:									
Residents	22,050	22,950	45,000	28,778	29,952	58,730	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Comp.3-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	22,050	22,950	45,000	1,504	2,103	3,607	6.8%	9.2%	8.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	544	1,108	1,652	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	22,050	22,950	45,000	1,678	3,581	5,259	7.6%	15.6%	11.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	174,210	15,000	189,210	94,885	15,071	109,956	54.5%	100.5%	58.1%
Comp.2-Social Protection									
General Distribution (GD)	-	-	-	259	-	259	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	42,500	2,500	45,000	58,730	-	58,730	138.2%	-	130.5%
Comp.3-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	4,422	-	4,422	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	-	-	837	-	837	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	174,210	15,000	189,210	94,885	15,071	109,956	54.5%	100.5%	58.1%
Comp.2-Social Protection									
General Distribution (GD)	-	-	-	259	-	259	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,500	500	9,000	11,746	-	11,746	138.2%	-	130.5%
Comp.3-Nutrition									

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	4,422	-	4,422	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	-	-	837	-	837	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	96,412	85,498	181,910	56,368	49,987	106,355	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%
Activity supporters	3,650	3,650	7,300	1,800	1,801	3,601	49.3%	49.3%	49.3%
Total participants	100,062	89,148	189,210	58,168	51,788	109,956	58.1%	58.1%	58.1%
Total beneficiaries	100,062	89,148	189,210	58,168	51,788	109,956	58.1%	58.1%	58.1%
Comp.2-Social Protection									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	-	-	-	127	132	259	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	127	132	259	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	127	132	259	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,410	4,590	9,000	5,756	5,990	11,746	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Total participants	4,410	4,590	9,000	5,756	5,990	11,746	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Total beneficiaries	22,050	22,950	45,000	28,777	29,953	58,730	130.5%	130.5%	130.5%
Comp.3-Nutrition									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	410	427	837	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total participants	-	-	-	410	427	837	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	410	427	837	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.3-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	1,713	1,783	3,496	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	926	926	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	1,713	2,709	4,422	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	22,050	22,950	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	22,050	22,950	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=89.50	88.90	89.85	88.20
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=90.00	89.60	89.58	87.40
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=89.00	88.20	90.12	88.90
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=4.30	4.10	4.60	2.70
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=3.90	3.70	5.00	3.20
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=4.70	4.40	4.20	2.20
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<8.00	9.80	3.61	11.82
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<8.00	9.60	1.58	12.58
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<8.00	10.00	5.51	11.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=75.00	63.00	89.14	86.90
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=80.00	75.00	91.07	88.40
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINED annual statistics, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MINED annual statistics, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=70.00	51.00	87.32	85.50
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2015.12, Based on SF SABER workshop, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Based on SF SABER workshop, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey	>1.80	1.80	-	1.80
Comp.2-Social Protection				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, outcome monitoring	=4.00	19.00	20.00	28.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring	=6.00	32.00	39.00	42.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, WFP Baseline Study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring	=5.00	25.00	29.00	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, WFP Baseline Study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey	=2.00	12.00	13.00	26.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	=7.00	34.00	44.00	37.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	=6.00	30.00	36.00	44.40
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>4.00	4.10	3.99	3.77
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, CP baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>3.00	3.87	3.55	3.71
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	>4.00	4.32	4.32	3.80
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, WFP Baseline Study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.20	6.00	16.50	17.76
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, outcome monitoring</i>	<1.35	1.35	1.28	1.14
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
<i>DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=80.00	45.00	-	68.18
Comp.3-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2015.12, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	>75.00	25.00	64.28	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2015.12, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	<3.00	2.00	0.67	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2015.12, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	<15.00	59.80	22.21	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2015.12, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books	<15.00	-	5.00	-
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	>75.00	18.00	13.00	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
A SAMPLE OF RURAL HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO , GAZA, ZAMBEZIA AND TETE PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2015.12, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books	>50.00	-	9.10	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
A SAMPLE OF URBAN HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY, MATOLA CITY, TETE CITY, BILENE AND MOCUBA, Project End Target: 2015.12, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of data from Health Centers registry books	>70.00	-	20.80	-
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (% , Hb<110g/L)				
MANICA PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data	=60.00	67.70	-	-
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2012.03, Secondary data	=79.00	57.90	-	-
Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data	=2.50	37.00	-	-
Comp.5-Market ccess				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2015.12, WFP reports on local purchase, Base value: 2012.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP reports on local purchase, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, regular monitoring reports on local purchase</i>	>60.00	50.00	100.00	-
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2015.12, regular monitoring reports on local purchase, Base value: 2012.03, WFP programme monitoring, regular monitoring reports on local purchase, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Procurement database</i>	=10.00	5.00	3.00	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	230	211	91.7%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	1,540	1,045	67.8%
Comp.2-Social Protection				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	10,010	10,010	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	6	-	-
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	21	8	35.7%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	18	63	350.0%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	4	6	171.4%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	15	30	200.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	Km	115	215	187.0%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50,000	-	-
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	6	12	200.0%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	16	21	131.3%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	-	60	-
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	120	60	50.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	2	4	200.0%
Comp.3-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	10	10	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	30.00	35.00	30.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	30.00	30.00	35.00
Comp.2-Social Protection				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=20.00	37.90	-	10.86
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=50.00	46.40	-	56.98
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=30.00	15.70	-	39.26
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>50.00	56.00	-	26.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=60.00	61.00	-	36.00
Comp.3-Nutrition				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	37.50	37.90	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=30.00	46.70	46.40	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	15.80	15.70	-
Comp.4-Risk Reduction				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	56.00	-	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	61.00	-	65.00
Comp.5-Market ccess				
Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	29.20	31.50	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	69.41	80.31	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Social Protection				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	98.40
Comp.3-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20,000.00	115,400.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	100.00
Comp.2-Social Protection		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20,000.00	238,400.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GAZA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	80.00
Comp.3-Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=2.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.4-Risk Reduction		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20,000.00	10,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	10.00
Comp.5-Market ccess		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=15.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00496-15	Maize Meal	-	1,579
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	90
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	1,148
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	48
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-02	Beans	-	108
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-02	Vegetable Oil	-	17
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-03	Maize Meal	-	298
Private Donors	WPD-C-03118-01	Beans	-	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-03118-01	Vegetable Oil	-	96
Private Donors	WPD-C-03473-03	Peas	-	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-03730-01	Peas	-	78
		Total	-	3,540