



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief December 2020

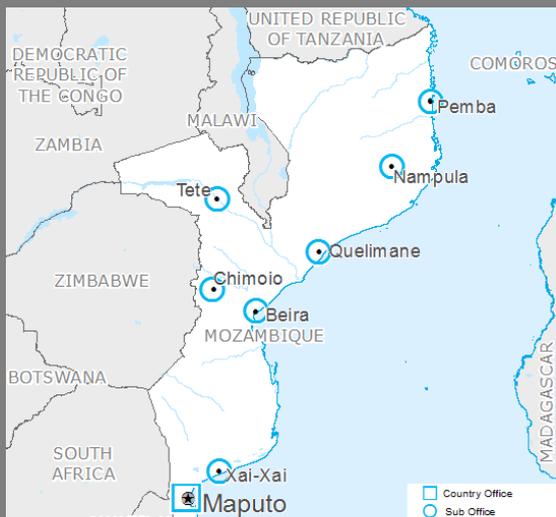


Operational Context

After two decades of peace and stability, the intensification of violence in Cabo Delgado Province threatens socio-economic progress. Additionally, Mozambique remains one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, with drought and pests affecting staple crops in much of the country while the central part was severely hit by Cyclone Idai, and the northern area by cyclone Kenneth provoking agricultural losses, destruction of infrastructure, assets and livelihoods as well as internal displacement.

Thus, significant challenges remain to achieve food and nutrition security. Mozambicans still cannot afford the cost of a nutritious diet. High malnutrition affects almost half of children under 5 years of age. Over 1.6 million people face severe acute food insecurity, according to the most recent IPC analysis. The economic growth forecast was revised further downwards, following the impact of the cyclones, subsequent floods, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line. According to Humanitarian Response Plan (December 2020 revision), there are 1.3 million persons in need in Mozambique.

WFP has been present in Mozambique since 1977, strengthening the government's capacity and providing food, nutrition and livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable communities.



Population: **30.4 million**

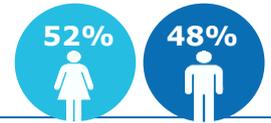
2018 Human Development Index: **180 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers

730,811 people assisted
in December 2020



1,768 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 4.7 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 127.9 m six months (January 2021 – June 2021) net funding requirements, representing 31.5% of total

Operational Updates

- Recent weeks have been marked by a continued increase in the sophistication and geographical reach of Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) attacks in Cabo Delgado province leading to an increase in population displacements and humanitarian needs.
- According to the Government, 565,000 people are known to be displaced in Cabo Delgado out of which some have moved towards Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia provinces.
- In December, WFP assisted 308,410 conflict affected internally displaced people (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
- As part of the lean season response which will last until March 2021, WFP assisted 406,870 people in 7 different provinces with in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers.

Social Protection

- WFP along with UNICEF, continues supporting the Government in the design and implementation of the response to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 using national Social Protection Programmes reaching over 95,000 households in both Tete and Zambezia Provinces. Registration exercise was finalized, and preparations are ongoing hoping that by early February 2021, the implementation of the programme will commence.
- In close coordination with INAS, WFP will be supporting the implementation of the post-Idai Social Protection recovery strategy and will be responsible for assisting on behalf of the Government over 12,000 households floods affected households in the Provinces of Sofala. Preparations are still ongoing for the start of the programme in February.

School Feeding

- WFP has signed an agreement with UNICEF as Grant Manager of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) cyclone-response fund to implement the school feeding component in 168 schools in 4 provinces during 2021.
- Preparations are being finalized for the resumption in January of School Feeding programme through on-site meals for the 67 schools that have 7th grade supported by Canada in Tete province, following corporate guidelines on COVID-19 prevention.
- WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MINEDH) in organizing an intersectoral coordination meeting to re-launch the School Feeding Technical Council (CTAE), as part of National School Feeding Project (PRONAE) and with the participation of several Ministries and key stakeholders.
- After finalizing joint monitoring visits with MINEDH to all provinces, WFP supported prepared a summary of recommendations to guide how the Government can improve PRONAE.

Nutrition

- HIV/TB Roadside Wellness Project:** During December, 407 people accessed the HIV/TB Roadside Wellness Project in the Beira transport corridor in Inchope district (Manica province). The project consists of a mobile health clinic, called 'the Bluebox', which provides HIV/TB and COVID-19 services for adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers and male truck drivers. A live dashboard on the project can be accessed at this [link](#).
- The HIV/TB Roadside Wellness Project was initially scheduled to end in December 2020, but has been extended until the end of June 2021, thanks to funds mobilised through UNAIDS.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
805.9 m	401.1 m	127.9 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Households have access to nutritious food

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Preparedness and management capacities of weather-related shocks with the National Institute of Disaster management (INGC) and the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN)
- Technical assistance to develop Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)

Strategic Outcome 2: Shock-affected people in Mozambique are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and immediately after a crisis

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Food and cash-based transfers
- Early recovery and treatment of malnutrition
- Food assistance to refugees

Strategic Outcome 3: Children have access to nutritious food

Focus area: *Home grown school feeding and capacity to Ministry of Education*

Activities:

- 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.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 4: People have improved nutritional status

Focus area: *Government capacity for stunting*

Activities:

- Development of operational research products on prevention of chronic malnutrition.
- Technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies
- Provision of specialised and staple fortified food

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

Strategic Outcome 5: Farmers have enhanced livelihood

Focus area: *Capacity of smallholder farmers*

Activities:

- Aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers and their access to markets with a focus on women

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: Partners are supported by WFP expertise

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Storage, handling and accounting of food for humanitarian and development partners

Strategic Outcome 7: Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique have access to effective and reliable services during times of crisis

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to government and other humanitarian and development partners
- Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
- Provide humanitarian air services to government and other humanitarian and development partners
- Provide accommodation, transport and other services as required to humanitarian and development partners

- **Gender Transformative and Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project:** The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) component of this stunting prevention project in Chemba district, Sofala province, resumed in December. Commodity vouchers (which include eggs) were distributed to all primary beneficiaries, 1,500 households. Additionally, these households completed the six-week malaria prevention module under the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) interpersonal counselling sessions that started in November.
- In coordination with the local government authorities, the project distributed 245 solar dryers to 590 beneficiaries.
- **MAM Treatment – PRN Programme:** WFP supports the Government to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in six of Mozambique's 11 provinces through the national Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), in 38 districts and 321 health facilities.
- In December, 9,049 children under 5 received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), and 9,193 pregnant and lactating women received Super Cereal for MAM treatment. These figures represent an average growth (between the two target groups) of 2,500 beneficiaries compared to November. The reason for this increase is suspected to be the movement of IDPs from the conflict in Cabo Delgado to the districts where WFP is providing MAM treatment component. As a result, more people are being screened and admitted to the programme. One can find a dashboard on the PRN at this [link](#).

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

- Under the integrated climate risk management project (ICRMP), over 2200 beneficiaries (900 in Tete, 1300 in Gaza) were registered in the first weeks of December to receive the weather index insurance product. The next steps will include the verification of the insurance conditionality in order for the premium to be paid if the insurance will be triggered.
- During the first week of December, WFP worked together with FAO and the national meteorological institute (INAM) to deliver climate services trainings on the PICSA methodology (WFP) and the FFS methodology (FAO). This exercise involved 40 farmers' representatives and 10 participants from local institutions.
- WFP supported the national disaster management institute (INGC) in defining plans for anticipatory actions against drought for 4 pilot districts of Gaza and Tete Provinces under the PROACT initiative. The Technical working group on EWS for drought also met in December to review the updated seasonal forecast that predicted drought occurrence in the southern provinces of the country. This forecast triggered the AA plan, and mitigation measures will be implemented in 2 districts (Chibuto and Guija) of Gaza province.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SMAS)

- Between the end of November and the beginning of December, the SMAS unit supported the Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan mission to Sofala where saw demonstrations of the Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) component of the GNTS project in Chemba. During this visit, SMAS distributed 140 solar dryers benefiting 420 smallholder farmers.

Challenges

- Recent weeks have been marked by a continued increase in the sophistication and geographical reach of Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) attacks in Cabo Delgado province.
- Despite the growing insecurity, WFP continues to strive towards reaching all conflict-affected IDPs in Mozambique.
- WFP aims to assist 750,080 conflict-affected people from the violence in Cabo Delgado which will cost USD 10.5 million per month.
- In absence of sufficient funding, food supplies may be compromised leading to the diminishment or even suspension of food distributions to those in need.
- WFP's overall funding requirements stand at USD 127.9 million for the next six months.

Donors and other Funding Channels to WFP's Country Strategic Plan in 2020

Austria, Canada, European Commission, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Mozambique, Norway, Portugal, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, USA, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF (in alphabetical order).