



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief

September 2019



Operational Context

Two decades of peace and stability have allowed Mozambique to make important socio-economic progress, however significant challenges remain to achieve food and nutrition security. Most Mozambicans still cannot afford the cost of a nutritious diet. High malnutrition thus persists, affecting almost half of children under 5 years of age.

Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Consecutive, climate-related shocks have greatly contributed to the current acute food insecurity situation. In addition to violence and insecurity, drought and pests affect staple crops in much of the country while the central area 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. Over 1.6 million people face severe acute food insecurity, according to the most recent IPC analysis. The economic growth forecast was revised downwards, following the devastating impact of the cyclones and subsequent floods. Studies by the UN University World Institute of Development cite that an imbalanced growth path is driving increased inequality, thereby curbing the reduction of poverty in Mozambique. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line. At the same time, the demilitarization, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process of Renamo residual forces began on 29 July in Sofala, Inhambane, Tete, Niassa and Nampula provinces. The process is being jointly conducted by the government and international forces, following signature of the Definitive Peace and Reconciliation Agreement on 6 August. The agreement comes just two months before the sixth general elections on 15 October.

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: **28 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **180 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers

6,200 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.9 m in cash-based transfers (GFD and FFA)

USD 72 million net funding requirements for the lean season (October 2019 – March 2020)

625,575 people received food assistance in September



Operational Updates

- In September, as part of the recovery phase of the emergency response, WFP provided food assistance to 625,575 people in Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth-affected provinces, working closely with local authorities and humanitarian partners. WFP provided vulnerable households with in-kind food assistance and vouchers to purchase commodities. During the relief phase of the emergency response from March to August, WFP supported 2.3 million people with life-saving food assistance in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete, Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
- In September, WFP and the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) finalized data collection activities using drones in the Licungo Basin to produce an Atlas for Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response. The team mapped 158,427 Km² and started a data analysis on 1 October 1.
- WFP is supporting the preparation of the SETSAN (Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition) post-harvest and lean season Food Security and Nutrition assessment that will take place between October and November 2019.
- The report of the Crop and Food Security Assessment mission (CFSAM), jointly conducted by WFP and FAO, was released in September. According to CFSAM findings, the 2019 cereal production is estimated at 2.8 million metric tons, about 16 percent lower than 2018, due to the cyclone-induced crop losses. Considering the extensive crop losses and damage to agricultural livelihoods, it is expected that a substantial proportion of households will continue to depend on food assistance and rely on negative coping strategies in the absence of assistance until the 2020 harvest season.

Post-Cyclone Recovery

- WFP's recovery and reconstruction activities began in August 2019. From August to October 2019, WFP aims to assist 400,000 beneficiaries in Sofala, 100,000 in Manica and 67,000 in Cabo Delgado through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. The most vulnerable groups, however, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the north, will continue to receive unconditional food assistance. The main objectives of the intervention are to meet the immediate food needs of targeted populations, while supporting the creation and rehabilitation of community assets. These interventions aim to enable recovery of affected communities while reducing household vulnerability to shocks, which in turn will contribute to future resilience-strengthening efforts.
- WFP will deliver value vouchers, commodity vouchers and in-kind assistance during the recovery phase. From November, the scale of recovery interventions will be increased and extended to cover Tete and Zambezia provinces, in order to meet immediate food needs of populations until the next harvest season in March 2020. According to the IPC findings of July 2019, 1.9 million people are at risk of food insecurity during the lean season, until March 2020. During the second phase of the recovery operation (November 2019 to March 2020), WFP plans to assist 1 million people.

Drought Response

- WFP aims to implement a drought-focused FFA programme from November to March. The programme will be implemented in the three southern provinces of Mozambique (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane) to cover the immediate food needs of drought-affected communities, while supporting the creation and rehabilitation of community assets. As part of this programme, WFP plans to assist a total of 225,000 food insecure people.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Oct 2019-Mar 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
\$528 m	\$160 m	\$72 m

As of 10 October 2019 – Note: Budget Revision 5 under approval.

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

Nutrition

- WFP supports the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) through the provision of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Super Cereal (CSB+) to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In September, 12,989 children and pregnant and lactating women received treatment for MAM in Manica, Sofala and Zambezia provinces.
- In September, WFP conducted a three-day visit where radio messaging is implemented in Sofala province (districts of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda). The objective of this project is to raise awareness about HIV prevention and treatment availability and to improve coverage by increasing admission and retention in HIV and acute malnutrition treatment programmes. The radio-based community mobilization debates have reached 1,252 participants in 48 interactive radio programmes with the participation of TB-HIV and nutrition health staff. During this first phase, the following topics were conducted: HIV prevention and transmission, TB prevention and treatment, and complementary feeding in the context of HIV.
- WFP has been providing technical support to the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition – SETSAN in the design of a Food Security and Nutrition Information System for Mozambique (SNISAN).

School Feeding

- The preparations for the start of an Emergency School Feeding programme in districts affected by cyclone Idai in Sofala Province (Buzi, Nhamatanda, Muanza, Chemba, Chibabava) are at full speed. The first cycle of distributions will be done in October in 81 schools for 31,000 children using take-home rations that aim to incentivize children to return to schools. This intervention will run until April 2020 and will be integrated with WFP's community feedback mechanisms.
- WFP supported the Ministry of Education in training 150 school directors and education district services in the local procurement process from smallholder farmers. Schools and districts have received a transfer for the procurement of perishable and non-perishable foods that will complement the school meals, providing a nutritionally balanced diet to pupils along with an income source to communities.

Social Protection

- WFP continues working towards bridging the humanitarian-development nexus, supporting national institutions in using social protection systems and programmes to respond to natural shocks.
- The National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) approved the activation of the Direct Social Support Programme (Programa Apoio Social Directo, PASD), to provide lean season cash-based assistance to 71,000 vulnerable households and mitigate foreseen acute food insecurity in the districts of Chibuto and Guíja, Gaza Province. WFP is currently supporting INAS registration of beneficiaries, while also identifying cooperating partners and assessing market conditions to determine appropriate payment modalities.
- WFP is also a key partner of the government in the design and implementation of the post-Idai/Kenneth social protection recovery strategy, in close coordination with INAS, the World Bank and UNICEF. In September, WFP progressed with the contracting of financial service providers and assessed the viability of electronic payment modalities to assist floods affected households in Sofala and Cabo Delgado.

Resilience Strengthening

- WFP in collaboration with University of Columbia and Blue Marble will begin the index design for the insurance component of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), being piloted this year across the provinces of Gaza, Tete, Nampula, and Zambezia, while offering insurance in a climate risk management package to farmers, inclusive of conservation agriculture, savings, credit, and climate services.

Refugees

- WFP collaborates with UNHCR in assisting 8,444 refugees and asylum seekers in Nampula with food rations. WFP also coordinates implementation of a refugee livelihoods programme in the camp. This PRM-funded three-year inter-agency initiative (WFP, UNHCR, FAO, UN-Habitat) will assist refugees to attain self-reliance and local integration through agricultural support, small business support, savings and loans associations and value chain development. The programme has recently entered its third and last year of implementation thanks to positive evaluation from the donors. A total of 1,079 households participate in the programme.

Donors

Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, CPLP, European Union, Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA), Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait (KRCs), Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Private Sector, Russian Federation, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, UN CERF and the World Bank Group (in alphabetical order).