



# Standard Project Report 2015

**World Food Programme in Mozambique, Republic of (MZ)**

**Country Programme - Mozambique (2012-2015)**

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## Project Information

Project Number	200286
Project Category	Country Programme

## Key Project Dates

Project Approval Date	February 14, 2012
Planned Start Date	March 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	March 01, 2012
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

## Approved budget in USD

Food and Related Costs	67,154,663
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	5,302,413
Direct Support Costs	23,080,352
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	13,818,439
Indirect Support Costs	7,654,911
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,010,779</b>

## Commodities

## Metric Tonnes

Planned Commodities in 2015	14,381
Actual Commodities 2015	5,098
Total Approved Commodities	72,888

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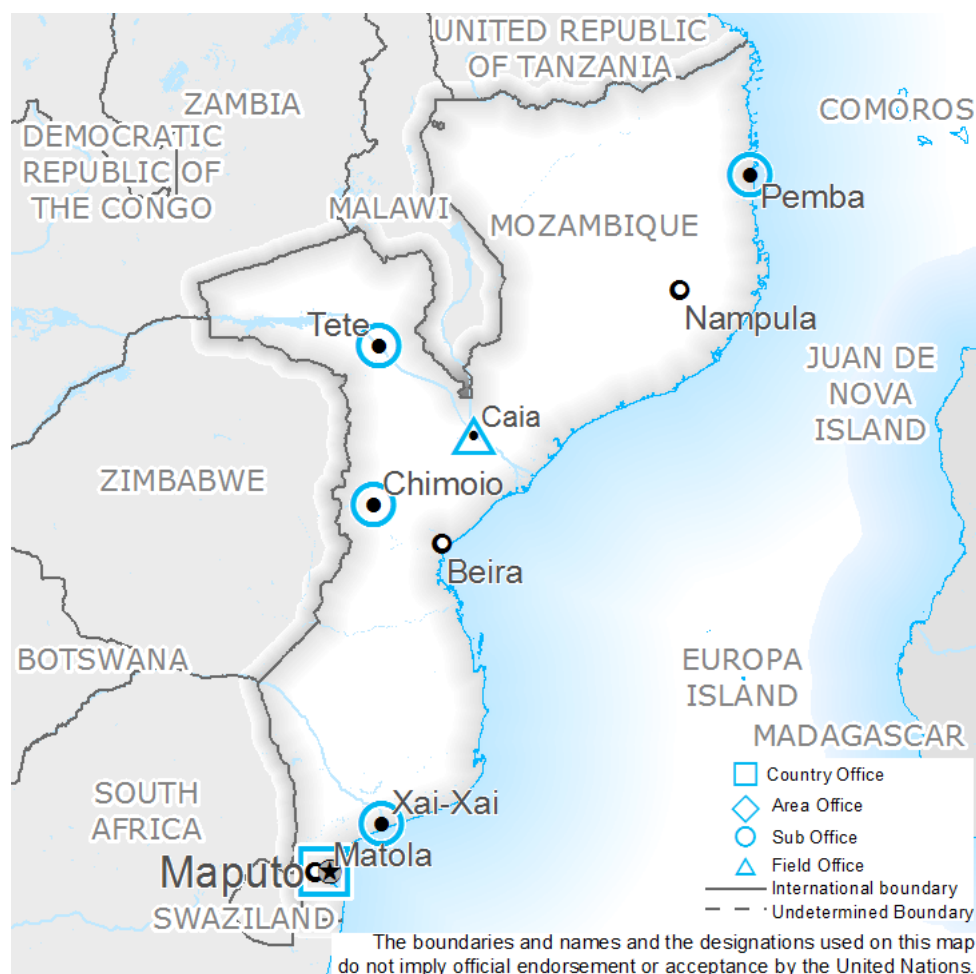
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

Mozambique is a low-income, food-deficit country, with a population of 25 million and ranks 180 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. It emerged from a 10 year liberation war and a 16 year civil war that ended with the General Peace Agreement in Rome in October 1992. As a result of these conflicts, it has become one of the most impoverished countries in the world. Despite impressive economic progress in recent years, the country still faces significant socio-economic and political challenges as the former contending warring parts, Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the former rebel movement, Renamo, have not yet settled their differences. Half a million children aged 6-23 months are undernourished and 34 percent of the population is chronically food-insecure. While the vast majority, 70 percent, of Mozambique's population lives in rural areas, urban food insecurity is also an increasing problem. The country's stunting prevalence for children under age five is high at 43 percent. These problems are further aggravated by the high HIV prevalence (10.8 percent and ranked 8th globally), and chronic exposure to weather-related hazards. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line.

While the Southern and Central regions are prone to droughts, floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins and in poorly drained urban settlements. More than 60 percent of the population lives in coastal areas highly vulnerable to rapid onset disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Besides damaging lives and livelihoods, climatic shocks destroy infrastructure and restrict economic growth. The impact on the country's development is significant, particularly on the efforts to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and to achieve environmental sustainability.

During the first quarter of 2015, excessive rains caused substantial damages and displacements of populations in the Central provinces of Zambézia and Tete and the Northern province of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The Central provinces of Sofala and Manica and the Southern provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, however, have been experiencing persistent lack of rain at the most critical period of the agriculture season, causing extensive crop failure. Each year, households with transient food-insecurity require short-term support and when the response capacity of the government's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) is exceeded, this generally triggers a formal request for support from WFP and other partners.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which has been extended through 2016, is fully aligned with national priorities outlined in the previous Government's Five Year Plan, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2014) and national sector policies. Mozambique is a United Nations 'Delivering as One' country.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP's 2012-2015 Country Strategy (CS) prioritizes human and social development, market access and disaster risk management. It pursues WFP's transition from food aid to food assistance by enhancing government programmes to build up sustainable national solutions to food insecurity. To prevent and protect from food insecurity, WFP Mozambique also uses innovative delivery methods such as cash and vouchers in districts where the necessary infrastructure is present and food is available in the local markets, thus contributing to the local economy. With the support of headquarters, Mozambique is carrying out a Strategic Review and is currently developing a new Country Strategy for the period 2017-2021, which will be based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Zero Hunger Challenge.

In 2015, WFP pursued these objectives through a Country Programme (CP), a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and a Special Operation (SO). WFP also implements a Bilateral Agreement 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 1 (target "c"), halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, WFP is able to focus additional support on nutrition activities and strengthening market access. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot has also been mainstreamed into the Trust Fund. This pilot aimed at building capacity of smallholder farmers to help them become competitive in agricultural markets, with a particular focus on women.

Under the Country Programme, which began in 2012 and will continue through 2016, WFP aimed to support human and social development through improved basic nutrition and scaling up social protection programmes. Specific activities include supporting home-grown school feeding; strengthening livelihoods by enhancing smallholder farmers' opportunities to access markets; and improving food security information for disaster risk reduction. The Country Programme's components converge to create an integrated safety net system, mirroring and complementing the approach adopted by the Government of Mozambique in order to build its national social protection programme.

The PRRO, which also commenced in 2012 and has been extended to December 2016, aims at enabling rapid and effective response to emergency needs and to support early recovery from shocks. Furthermore, WFP seeks to build government entities such as the National Institute for Disaster Management's (INGC) capacity to mitigate disasters and respond to emergencies. To this end, WFP is preparing the INGC for a future hand-over by building relief and recovery adeptness at the local level. WFP coordinates these long-term sustainability efforts through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group, composed of all UN agencies.

The SO was established in response to severe flooding throughout Zambézia province in early 2015. On 12 January, the government declared a "red alert" for the central and northern regions as a result of the heavy rains. Over 327,000 people were affected by the floods, of which, some 56,000 people were temporarily displaced. In addition to destroying homes and critically impacting people's livelihoods, the floods also damaged crucial infrastructure, including roads, bridges, railways, water supply systems, and schools. The SO provides additional logistics and emergency telecommunications assistance to organizations that are part of INGC's overall floods response. WFP is the "Lead Agency" for the Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters, which supports coordination between specific humanitarian sectors, manages logistics assets, and disseminates information on the emergency response.

As part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Mozambique, WFP chairs the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), and is an active member of the SUN UN Network.

WFP provided gender-sensitization trainings to the government and partners assisting with its productive safety-net activities. It also set up food management committees to ensure gender equality in its emergency food assistance.

WFP's operations in Mozambique are strengthened by collaborations with other UN agencies, as well as with national and international NGOs. WFP interventions in Mozambique support the achievement of all eight Millennium Development Goals.

It's important to highlight that following the October 2014 presidential elections, the Government of Mozambique has extended the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2014) to 2015. As a result, the UNDAF has also been extended by one year (to 2016) to align the UNDAF process to the GoM's planning cycle 2015-2019. WFP Mozambique thus proposed to extend its CP until the end of December 2016, by one year, to align programming to the UNDAF cycle. All components of WFP's CP will be extended and remain relevant during the one year extension, except Component 5 (Market Access) which will be removed from the CP as it is being implemented through a separate Trust Fund.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	32,688	31,393	64,081
Children (5-18 years)	110,747	100,894	211,641
Adults (18 years plus)	62,040	76,286	138,326
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>205,475</b>	<b>208,573</b>	<b>414,048</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,760	109	623	574	32	5,098
Single Country PRRO	4,617	142	638	83	0	5,479
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10,577</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

Despite Mozambique's impressive economic growth in recent years, it remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an alarming chronic malnutrition rate (43 percent) aggravated by high national HIV prevalence rate of 10.8 percent. Improving education standards remains a challenge due to lack of infrastructure and human resources across the country.

WFP Mozambique CP 200286 is in line with the WFP Country Strategy in Mozambique, which focuses on human and social development, market access and disaster risk management. It pursues a transition from food aid to food assistance and supports and strengthens government programmes that will constitute sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity. Through its five components, the operation contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

Under component one, school feeding, WFP implements the transitional school feeding programme in three semi-arid districts of Changara, Cahora Bassa and Marara in Tete province and provides technical/policy support to the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) to strengthen their capacity to design, fund, and manage a national home grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. The programme aims to improve educational performance and reduce the impact of food insecurity, gender and geographic disparities in access to education, particularly by the most vulnerable children.

Additionally, WFP supports MINEDH to implement a pilot HGSF project in 12 schools to foster a cost-efficient and sustainable decentralized school feeding modality, which can be adopted by the government in different agro-ecological areas of the country. The model provides schools with cash to buy commodities directly from local smallholder farmer associations.

Under component two, social protection, WFP supports the implementation of the National Strategy of Basic Social Security, which comprises social safety nets such as the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP) and the Direct Social Action Program (PASD). This component aims to provide assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals with labour capacity (via PASP), as well as to vulnerable households without labour capacity (via PASD).

Nutrition activities under component three supported the rollout of the Ministry of Health's (MoH) nutrition rehabilitation program (PRN) for patients with moderate acute malnutrition identified at health centres. However, no funding was received to support activities for the prevention of chronic malnutrition in 2015, which therefore could not be implemented.

Risk Reduction, component four, supports capacity development of the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security (SETSAN) in risk analysis and mapping, early warning, and food and nutrition security analysis.

Under component five, market access, WFP builds the capacity of smallholder farmers to sell produce to local markets and works to enhance their production. This is done by addressing limitations in marketing infrastructure, building the capacity of smallholder farmers/smallholder farmer associations, and acting as a facilitator between farmers and processors. There is a particular focus on the inclusion of women through the delivery of labour saving technologies at individual and association levels that allow them to actively participate through training in organizational capacity and gender awareness. This component is complemented by activities under two separate Trust Funds, as well as activities under home grown school feeding.

To ensure alignment to the current UNDAF cycle and adjust activities to the evolving resourcing and operational context, this Country Programme has been extended until December 2016. This Country Programme underwent an operations evaluation in mid-2015, the results of which will inform the preparation of a successor operation.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

In 2015, through this Country Programme, WFP reached nearly 232,000 beneficiaries in selected food-insecure districts in the central and southern parts of the country.

Under component one, the transitional school feeding programme targeted three of five identified food insecure districts in Tete province, namely Changara, Cahora Bassa and Marara. The programme reached 81,951 beneficiaries, comprised of 79,449 students (40,485 boys and 38,964 girls) and 2,502 teachers and cooks in 175 schools. This equalled 54 percent of planned beneficiaries, as the intended expansion to three more food insecure districts could not be executed due to financial constraints.

WFP provided school meals comprised of fortified maize meal (150g), pulses (30g), vegetable oil (10g) and iodized salt (3g). Some 26 selected schools also received cash transfers for the local purchase of vegetables to strengthen positive nutrition outcomes. In addition to improving the quality of the school meals diet, this initiative also aimed to build local capacity for decentralised food procurements as per the national procurement rules and procedures, better cash management and financial reporting on the funds received. The targeted 26 schools were selected based on: their strategic location around two schools in Tete under the pilot programme, that had been implementing cash transfers since 2014; the availability of trained farmer associations to ensure an efficient supply chain; and existing capacity to conduct local procurement combined with established logistical capacity.

The main challenge for programme implementation remained the availability and short shelf life of locally produced maize meal (MML), used according to government requirement, as well as lengthy lab test procedures. As a result, WFP reached fewer beneficiaries than planned under this component and schools had difficulty distributing the full delivery of MML when it arrived late.

To address this issue, WFP attempted to identify additional national suppliers able to process and fortify the maize purchased from smallholder farmers. Suppliers were also encouraged to reduce the fat content of the MML, thus increasing its shelf life. Unfortunately, these efforts met with limited success in 2015 and will thus continue in 2016.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP, MINEDH, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the Brazilian National Fund for Education (FNDE), a pilot project continued to be implemented in 12 schools in three regions of the country. This project transfers cash to schools for local food purchase, aiming to build a sustainable model for local food procurement which can function in different agro-ecological areas, as well as to identify alternative food baskets linked to regional production from smallholder farmers. The cash provided to HGSEF-supported schools also funded capacity building activities, such as trainings in school management, food and nutrition, and building school infrastructure. In 2015, the cash transfers were directed to education authorities at district and school levels. The schools performed better in funds utilization compared to the results achieved in 2014 when funds were transferred to education authorities only at district level. The selection of the 12 schools for the cash transfer pilot project was based on the food security situation in the surrounding area, market functionality and the availability of main food items on local markets, dependency ratio, and the source of main food items. Also considered was the geographic location of the schools, considering that MINEDH wanted to ensure that all the three areas of the country (southern, central and northern) were covered.

The pilot project assisted 92.7 percent (14,235) of the total beneficiaries planned (15,359). While the cash transfers were completed on time by WFP, there were delays in the decentralization of the funds by MINEDH to schools meaning schools could only spend approximately 46 percent of the funds for food purchases in the last four months of the year. An evaluation of the HGSEF pilot project was conducted in 2015 with the report to be finalised in early 2016. This will help to inform MINEDH and partners on how to scale-up and gradually start to transition the feeding programme to the government.

Under social protection, component two, WFP distributed food vouchers until March to 5,910 beneficiaries under PASD who had enrolled in the programme in the last quarter of 2014 and needed to complete their six month assistance cycle. The programme targets moderately malnourished patients identified through health centres (MAM HIV/AIDS and TB patients under ART, children, and pregnant and lactating women) identified as living in precarious socio-economic conditions. The entry point for the PASD beneficiaries was the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN). Health centre staff were responsible for evaluating the nutritional status of the patients (children, pregnant and lactating women, and HIV/TB patients), and those eligible went through a socio-economic pre-screening in the health centre before being referred to the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) for a complete socio-economic evaluation. Eligible patients were then integrated in the PASD. PRN beneficiaries, under PASD, received food vouchers equivalent to USD50 to be redeemed in selected shops. The food basket included rice, maize meal, oil, sugar, peanuts, beans, salt and eggs.

Final cash and food assistance for assets distributions were implemented for 104,329 beneficiaries under PASP, of whom 9,920 were assisted through cash. The main factors that determined the use of cash were market functionality and availability of main food items on local markets, dependency ratio and the source of main food items. Other factors also evaluated included the availability of financial service providers, security and related risks. Delays in food distributions occurred in some remote parts of Tete province which were affected by floods in the 2014/2015 rainy season. The PASP beneficiaries of cash / food assistance for assets activities received 333g of cereals and 40g of pulses or a cash transfer of USD 20 equivalent to the local value of the food basket.

To utilise the available food stocks planned for assistance to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) under the Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB), a limited extension of assistance was done in Sofala and Tete provinces, reaching 2,180 beneficiaries. The OVCs received a food basket of 267g of cereals and 40g of pulses through orphanages.

Under component three, support to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), targeted malnourished patients (MAM children, MAM PLW and MAM adult HIV/TB patients) are screened and registered at government health clinics and followed up and treated until the exit criteria is reached and they are discharged. Beneficiaries received a monthly ration of 10kgs of Super Cereal as per the national protocol (which recommends Super Cereal or Plumpy nut for the treatment of MAM). In 2015, WFP supported five provinces (Maputo City, Maputo Province, Gaza, Tete and Sofala) and a total of 80 health centres. In Sofala province, WFP only supported health centres managed by the Italian NGO Comunidade Santo Egidio.

There were several disruptions in the delivery of Super Cereal to the health centres in 2015. The southern provinces of Maputo city, Maputo province, and Gaza only started distributing Super Cereal in February or March, as some of the stocks had been used to respond to the floods in Zambézia Province at the beginning of the year. Furthermore, Super Cereal distributions lasted only for four months as stocks had ended by June. In 2014, WFP had communicated to the Ministry of Health that WFP support to these provinces would end in the first quarter of 2015. For Tete province, there was a slight delay in the delivery of Super Cereal, and distributions were again interrupted from September until December due to the depletion of food stocks. As such, only 43 percent of planned PRN beneficiaries were assisted.

Stunting prevention activities could not be implemented due to a lack of funds, therefore overall performance against planned numbers for component three was only 15.6 percent (as the planned numbers for the stunting prevention activity were very high).

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>194,438</b>	<b>292,913</b>	<b>487,351</b>	<b>113,066</b>	<b>118,765</b>	<b>231,831</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals)	89,904	80,047	169,951	50,155	46,031	96,186	55.8%	57.5%	56.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Social Protection)	82,468	85,832	168,300	55,404	57,015	112,419	67.2%	66.4%	66.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Nutrition)	22,066	127,034	149,100	7,507	15,719	23,226	34.0%	12.4%	15.6%
<b>Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	86,505	76,648	163,153	48,294	43,852	92,146	55.8%	57.2%	56.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,399	3,399	6,798	1,861	2,179	4,040	54.8%	64.1%	59.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	89,904	80,047	169,951	50,209	45,977	96,186	55.8%	57.4%	56.6%
<b>Comp.2-Social Protection</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	13,296	11,444	24,740	12,611	10,341	22,952	94.8%	90.4%	92.8%
Children (5-18 years)	23,394	24,404	47,798	20,234	20,938	41,172	86.5%	85.8%	86.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	45,778	49,984	95,762	22,559	25,736	48,295	49.3%	51.5%	50.4%

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	82,467	85,833	168,300	62,505	49,914	112,419	75.8%	58.2%	66.8%
<b>Comp.3-Nutrition</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	13,866	14,314	28,180	2,231	2,684	4,915	16.1%	18.8%	17.4%
Children (5-18 years)	3,429	3,280	6,709	1,203	2,422	3,625	35.1%	73.8%	54.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,771	109,440	114,211	4,073	10,613	14,686	85.4%	9.7%	12.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	22,067	127,033	149,100	7,316	15,910	23,226	33.2%	12.5%	15.6%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	174,210	15,000	189,210	81,272	14,914	96,186	46.7%	99.4%	50.8%
<b>Comp.2-Social Protection</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	5,000	36,000	41,000	2,180	-	2,180	43.6%	-	5.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	97,600	47,700	145,300	84,519	19,810	104,329	86.6%	41.5%	71.8%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets	-	-	-	-	5,910	5,910	-	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	24,000	-	24,000	9,981	-	9,981	41.6%	-	41.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	95,100	-	95,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	30,000	-	30,000	13,245	-	13,245	44.2%	-	44.2%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	96,412	85,498	181,910	49,180	43,612	92,792	51.0%	51.0%	51.0%
Activity supporters	3,650	3,650	7,300	1,697	1,697	3,394	46.5%	46.5%	46.5%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total participants	100,062	89,148	189,210	50,877	45,309	96,186	50.8%	50.8%	50.8%
Total beneficiaries	100,062	89,148	189,210	50,877	45,309	96,186	50.8%	50.8%	50.8%
Comp.2-Social Protection									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	5,978	6,222	12,200	1,068	1,112	2,180	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%
Total participants	5,978	6,222	12,200	1,068	1,112	2,180	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%
Total beneficiaries	20,090	20,910	41,000	1,068	1,112	2,180	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	14,239	14,821	29,060	11,010	9,856	20,866	77.3%	66.5%	71.8%
Total participants	14,239	14,821	29,060	11,010	9,856	20,866	77.3%	66.5%	71.8%
Total beneficiaries	71,197	74,103	145,300	51,121	53,208	104,329	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	579	603	1,182	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	579	603	1,182	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	2,896	3,014	5,910	-	-	-
Comp.3-Nutrition									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	14,700	15,300	30,000	6,490	6,755	13,245	44.1%	44.2%	44.2%
Total participants	14,700	15,300	30,000	6,490	6,755	13,245	44.1%	44.2%	44.2%
Total beneficiaries	14,700	15,300	30,000	6,490	6,755	13,245	44.1%	44.2%	44.2%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.3-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (under 5 years)	6,615	6,885	13,500	3,269	3,402	6,671	49.4%	49.4%	49.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	10,500	10,500	-	3,310	3,310	-	31.5%	31.5%
Total beneficiaries	6,615	17,385	24,000	3,269	6,712	9,981	49.4%	38.6%	41.6%

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	17,199	17,901	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>17,199</b>	<b>77,901</b>	<b>95,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals			
Iodised Salt	90	32	35.3%
Maize	5,411	-	-
Maize Meal	-	1,885	-
Peas	902	377	41.8%
Vegetable Oil	301	109	36.2%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>6,703</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>35.9%</b>
Comp.2-Social Protection			
Maize	4,390	1,873	42.7%
Maize Meal	-	2	-
Peas	541	245	45.3%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>43.0%</b>
Comp.3-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	2,730	574	21.0%
Micronutrition Powder	15	-	-
<b>Sum</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,381</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>35.4%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,611,580	376,834	23.4%
Voucher	1,413,806	130,338	9.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,025,386</b>	<b>507,172</b>	<b>16.8%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Some 70 percent of the more than 25 million people in Mozambique live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming for their livelihood. A significant proportion of the population can only produce enough food for three to six months at a time. Furthermore, food storage facilities for most of these households are either non-existent or insufficient, which leads to post-harvest losses (sometimes as much as 30 percent of their total production). In order to prevent such losses, households over-sell during the harvest period at very low prices, which consequently

leaves them vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season. WFP's support to farmer organisations addresses exactly these challenges.

As a widow, Doca Taera (71) is the head of her household and responsible for ensuring her five-person family has enough to eat. Since she lost her husband in 1998, Doca has been producing corn and vegetables such as cabbage, onions, peppers and carrots on 10 hectares of land, which she also uses for grazing animals.

Since April 2010, Doca has been a member of a WFP-supported women's farmer organisation based in Manica province, central Mozambique. Thanks to her committed participation in their activities, Doca benefited from trainings on improved post-harvest handling, storage and market access, and gender equality and empowerment. Doca also received agricultural inputs, such as improved seeds for vegetables and fertilizers. "Thanks to WFP support my life has changed. I am now able to both support my family and keep some savings," said Doca. The total of Doca's savings exceeded 18,000 meticaís (USD 525) when she decided to buy three oxen that added to the four she already had. Additionally, Doca is now able to send her children to school and buy all the basic food needed for her household.

Azelia Farnera (53) is married to Alberto Murombo and is the mother of five children. Along with Alberto, she contributes to the household's revenue by working on their 35 hectares of agricultural land, where they produce corn and vegetables, including carrots, onions, tomatoes and cucumbers. Since April 2011, Azelia has been the Head of Finance in her women's farmer organisation supported by WFP. "I see this as an opportunity to enhance my management ability, food productivity and knowledge on marketing," said Azelia. "As a result, I am now able to produce and sell more, as well as to better manage my resources." Azelia now considers herself more empowered and self-confident in her role as an important woman in her community.

Since 2001, WFP has locally procured about 260,000 metric tonnes of food commodities, mainly maize, pulses, oil, Super Cereal and salt, equivalent to USD 76.6 million, of which almost 10,000 metric tonnes has been procured from smallholder farmers like these two successful women.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Under the school feeding component, the baseline value was defined in conjunction with MINEDH based on the low participation of women in school committees. This low participation is primarily due to cultural traditions, where the men continue to hold the decision-making power. In 2015, though the latest follow up was below target, 35 percent of women participating in school committees held leadership positions, indicating an improvement as a result of the sensitisation of school managers towards gender equality.

School committees are composed of approximately 10 members, including a minimum of two women from the community and two students (one girl and one boy), thus ensuring the engagement of women in decision making and discussions related to school feeding.

In 2015 under the PASP programme, trainings in gender issues were organized to strengthen the capacity of women and empower them to engage in new livelihood activities aiming at increasing their income at household level. The trainings were organised in coordination with FAO and UN Women and benefited 254 women. Issues covered included siculture, associativism, agro-business, conservation farming and the introduction of income-generating activities specifically for women who are heads of household. A total of 50 community committees were created in all Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) working groups, with a representation of 56 percent of women in leadership positions of the committees. Women represented 61 percent of all participants and received the food assistance directly. The composition of these committees ensured a balanced participatory process by both women and men, and ensured that their interests were respected during the planning, beneficiary targeting and food assistance distribution process.

The proportion of households where women made decisions over the use of food was higher (46 percent) than those where men took the decision (16 percent), while in about 40 percent of the cases the decision was made jointly between men and women. This is due to the fact that in the southern province of Gaza most of the beneficiary households were headed by women. In the central province of Sofala, where the matriarchal system is predominant, it is mostly women who decide on the use of the food. However, the work carried out through the community meetings contributed to achieving approximately half of the project target for men taking decisions on the use of food.

Under the nutrition component, sensitization and information sessions were conducted at health centres to increase awareness and understanding among pregnant and lactating women and children of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN). This was particularly important in rural districts considering the high default rates registered under this category group. Some of the interviewed mothers stated that, due to the long distances from the health

centre to their houses, they had difficulties in returning to the health centre every month for a follow up appointment and collection of the Super Cereal ration. The training sessions aimed to clarify the importance of the monthly follow up appointments and of ensuring the consumption of the defined daily ration during the assistance period (3-6 months), in order to improve the nutritional situation of both mothers and their children. Some actions were taken to reduce the burden on mothers by involving clinical partners in the mobile brigades conducted by the District Health Department, which enabled both the meeting of the patients and follow up on their nutritional status closer to their homes. On this occasion, Super Cereal was also distributed at community level. The proportion of households where females made decisions on the use of Super Cereal was higher than those where men and women made decisions together. This is due to the fact that, in most households, the preparation and cooking of Super Cereal is done by women; due to the special care needed to cook the supplement, the men preferred to leave this responsibility to the women.

Under component four, WFP supported INGC to strengthen the capacity of the local community committees for disaster risk management through trainings provided to 15 committees on the use of emergency kits and the role and responsibilities of committee members. The committees were created by the government and have a good representation of women according to established criteria, which considers the important role women can play in mobilising the community, particularly in the case of a disaster.

Under component five, the management committees created within farmer organizations considered gender issues identified through the gender needs assessments and gender awareness sessions conducted in 2014. Following the findings of a gap assessment in 2015, a total of 679 members of farmers organisations were trained, of whom 505 were women. The training covered topics such as gender equality and community mobilization, community savings and loans systems, post-harvest, and storage and warehouse management. The trainings aimed to economically empower the women through financial literacy and improve their knowledge and skills to mainstream protection and gender issues.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>TETE, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	30.00		35.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>TETE, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	30.00		30.00
Comp.2-Social Protection				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	37.50	38.70	37.90
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	46.70	46.30	46.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=30.00	15.80	15.10	15.70
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	>50.00	56.00		
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	=60.00	61.00		
Comp.3-Nutrition				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=50.00	37.50	38.70	37.90
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=30.00	46.70	46.30	46.40
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=20.00	15.80	15.10	15.70
Comp.4-Risk Reduction				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	>50.00	56.00		
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	>60.00	61.00		
Comp.5-Market ccess				
<b>Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	>50.00	29.20		31.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	>60.00	69.41		80.31

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Under component one, the responsibility for informing and sensitising communities about school feeding rested with district education authorities with the involvement of community leaders. Before commencing the implementation of home grown school feeding, meetings were organised with local communities to inform them of programme objectives, implementation strategy, and to clarify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders including the need for active community participation.

Under social protection, WFP continued to provide monthly cash transfers to beneficiaries through individual bank accounts, enabling beneficiaries to withdraw the money directly at the nearest branch using ATM cards and pin codes. WFP included top up funds in the beneficiaries' monthly entitlements to cover transport costs, considering that more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries were living 10 kilometres from the nearest branches. This has proven to be more efficient, safe and transparent than the mechanism used by the government, which consists of hand-to-hand transfers of cash in envelopes.

The beneficiaries were also provided with other benefits such as information on and access to the banking system to hold their savings safely, thus avoiding keeping the money at home. Additionally, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that information on the targeting process and entitlements were shared with beneficiaries through community meetings involving community leaders and local authorities. Sensitization sessions, using participatory methods, were facilitated by WFP field monitors and partners in order to provide equal opportunity to men and women to contribute to the selection of assets and beneficiaries, project design, implementation and evaluation of the FFA activities while respecting their dignity, integrity and rights. This also helped to ensure distribution sites factored in safety for women and girls. No safety problems were reported.

Under component three, nutrition, which was supported by WFP but implemented by the Ministry of Health (MoH), the health centre staff are responsible for informing the patients on food entitlements, reasons for inclusion in the programme, the duration of assistance and how the nutrition supplement should be used. During supervision missions conducted by WFP staff to health centres, it was observed that the health centre personnel provided the above-mentioned information during the distributions (hence 100 percent achievement as reflected in the table). However, in 2015, WFP experienced pipeline breaks and delays in the delivery of Super Cereal to the health centres which caused interruptions in food distributions and in turn negatively impacted communication between health centre staff and beneficiaries. Health centre staff were unable to provide clear information on the availability of Super Cereal to existing or potential patients, who in turn could not be enrolled without the availability of Super Cereal.

Considering that no formal beneficiary feedback mechanism has as yet been established, beneficiary complaints and concerns were collected during field monitoring visits to the project sites conducted monthly by WFP field monitors in conjunction with partners. The complaints and concerns were reported in weekly sitreps and monthly reports. Monthly meetings with partners were conducted and main findings and issues of concern were discussed and recommendations and required actions agreed. Follow-up meetings were organized to assess the level of implementation of the recommendations.

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)				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=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				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	80.00		100.00
Comp.3-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=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				
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	100.00		100.00

## Outputs

Under the transitional school feeding programme, WFP carried out the preparatory work for the expansion of the programme in an additional district (Doa) in Tete province. This involved assessing the needs of infrastructure construction (canteens, warehouses, etc) and holding initial discussions with district education staff, school personnel and parents. There was a reduction in the number of schools assisted in 2015 compared to the previous year due to an administrative reorganisation and merging of small schools into larger standardized schools. A total of 1,537 school directors, school feeding managers and community members represented in the school councils were trained on nutrition education, school feeding programme management, local food procurement, food conservation techniques, storage and warehouse management, as well on the building of infrastructure and on use and maintenance of fuel-efficient stoves.

The implementation of PASP under component two contributed to the creation and rehabilitation of a significant number of community assets in food insecure districts, increasing the capacity of the vulnerable people to cope with disasters. The assets built were aligned with the priorities of local government development plans, ensuring that adequate technical assistance and other services were provided. Despite the fact that the majority of the schools and houses for the vulnerable people were built using local material, improved construction techniques were applied to reduce the impact of strong winds and storms that have been increasingly occurring in recent years, causing significant losses. A total of 256 participants of FFA activities were also trained in improved agriculture techniques and conservation farming, agro processing and improved poultry techniques. Due to the drought, which has affected the southern and central regions of Mozambique, particularly Gaza, Sofala and Manica provinces, since the beginning of 2015, some of the planned agriculture activities, such as reforestation and multiplication of crops and fruit trees, had to be cancelled. These were substituted with activities that do not depend on the regular availability of water, such as the construction of classrooms, latrines and other community and individual assets, such as cages for poultry, houses for vulnerable elderly people and houses for teachers. This explains the overachievement of these indicators against the planned figures.

Under the nutrition programme, WFP provided support to a total of 23,226 patients, including 3,310 PLW, 6,771 children under five years of age and 13,245 adult HIV/TB patients. All of these were moderately acute malnourished beneficiaries who received a daily ration of 333g of Super Cereal per person to support their nutritional recovery. This daily ration size has been the standard daily ration distributed by WFP Mozambique in past years, and accounts for intra-household sharing. All eligible beneficiaries throughout 2015 received a monthly 10kg bag of Super Cereal, whenever the product was available in health centres. The cumulative number of PRN beneficiaries reached in 2015 is much lower than in 2014 and represents 43 percent of the PRN planned figures. The delivery

and distribution of Super Cereal only commenced in February. The month of April had the highest distribution rate, with 11,200 beneficiaries reached out of the 18,000 planned per month. Distributions ended largely in June/July in the four provinces, with the exception of Tete province where distribution continued until September. Overall, the support of WFP covered 80 health centres in five provinces.

There were no activities implemented for the prevention of chronic malnutrition under component three, due to lack of funds.

Under the framework of the humanitarian country team, in 2015 WFP, in conjunction with other UN agencies and partners, provided financial and technical support for the completion of national multi-sectorial and emergency assessments planned by SETSAN (National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition) throughout the year.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals</b>				
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	350	183	52.3
<b>Comp.2-Social Protection</b>				
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	41	28	68.3
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	26	4	15.4
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	20	3	15.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	85	85	100.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	32	56	175.0
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	40	42	105.0
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	2,000	1,897	94.8
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	30	49	163.3
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	250	256	102.4
Number of water springs developed	water spring	1	1	100.0
<b>Comp.3-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment; and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	80	80	100.0
<b>Comp.4-Risk Reduction</b>				
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	2	2	100.0
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	2	2	100.0

## Outcomes

The school feeding programme continued to act as an important safety net mechanism to improve education indicators, particularly for girls. The overall enrolment rate at WFP-assisted schools increased from 4.1 percent in 2014 to 4.6 percent in 2015; for girls, the increase was even higher (from 3.7 percent to 5 percent). Significant improvement was also observed in the number of children dropping out of school. The drop-out rate for girls was reduced to 1.6 percent in 2015 compared to 6.3 percent the previous year. This is particularly important when considering that Tete province, where the programme was implemented, was affected by increasing drought during the course of 2015, which often can lead to drop out. At the same time, the examination pass rates also improved at WFP-assisted schools, particularly for girls (from 68.8 percent in 2014 to 91 percent).

In 2015 WFP conducted, for the first time in the country, a national school feeding SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) workshop. The school feeding national capacity index (NCI) calculated through this exercise was 1.8. This is now considered as the baseline value for this indicator since NCI calculations during previous years did not follow the same corporate SABER methodology. The overall NCI score for the different domains was "emerging", with the exception of the aspect of financial capacity, which was categorized as latent. This is based on the fact that the national school feeding programme currently relies heavily on external financial support without a school feeding budget line foreseen in the government budget plan.

Under component two, social protection, the number of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) was relatively high (20 percent) compared to the target (5 percent), and increased slightly compared to the previous year. The increase affected female-headed households more (from 15 percent in 2014 to 29 percent in 2015) than those headed by men (from 8 percent to 13 percent during the same period). Similarly, the number of households with borderline FCS was higher than the target and deteriorated compared to the previous year, particularly for female-headed households. The diet diversity score (DDS) for female-headed households showed a reduction from 4.9 percent to 3.6 percent, while there was no change for male-headed households. The coping strategy index (CSI) also increased from 9 percent in 2014 to 16.5 percent in 2015, indicating that more families resorted to negative coping strategies such as reducing the number of daily meals or eating less expensive foods in order to address food needs.

The worsening food security situation, particularly for female-headed households, as expressed in the FCS, DDS and CSI food can be explained by the drought, which became increasingly worse during the year and affected particularly the southern parts of the country where project activities were concentrated. Food distribution for the beneficiaries only started in August 2015 and the survey to collect the data was conducted in November – December 2015. Hence, until August, the beneficiaries had no assistance as the transfers under PASP are only provided during the lean season (July to October). On the other hand, the asset depletion CSI showed a decrease compared to the previous year, which means that fewer households were selling off assets as a result of food insecurity. The CAS (community asset score) showed improvement compared to last year and, at 94 percent, stood well above the target of 80 percent.

Under component three, five nutrition outcome indicators are being reported: 1) MAM coverage rate for children 6-59 months; 2) recovery rate for MAM children 6-59 months and MAM adult HIV patients; 3) default rate for MAM children 6-59 months and MAM adult HIV patients; 4) mortality rate for MAM children 6-59 months and MAM adult HIV patients; and 5) non-response rate for MAM adult HIV patients. The non-response rate was not measured for children as the children's data was collected from the Ministry of Health database which does not analyse non-response rate.

The coverage rate was measured for all districts where WFP conducted support to the PRN. The February output report was used for this analysis as it captured detailed distribution information per district (and in some cases, per health centre) and disaggregated by rural and urban areas. The duration of WFP support in the four provinces varied widely (support to Maputo city and province ended in June. Support to Gaza province ended in June/July and support to Tete ended in August/September. Sofala province is excluded as support was focused on health centres managed by an NGO).

Overall, data from 21 districts and 76 Ministry of Health health centres are captured in the analysis. The average coverage rate for urban areas was 21 percent and for rural areas 9 percent. In general, the low coverage results from the fact that WFP did not support all the health centres in the districts (the strategy has been to focus the support on the main health centres that also offer ART) and because attendance to health centres is low in Mozambique, and attendance at the programme could have been affected by the pipeline breaks and delays in the delivery of Super Cereal. This situation is even more pronounced in the rural areas, hence the lower coverage rate. A weighted average had to be used for this analysis because the coverage rate among the districts varied widely, with some districts presenting a coverage rate of 650 percent (i.e. Chokwe district in Gaza Province - urban) and others of 2.5 percent (i.e. Mutarara district in Tete Province - rural). The reason for coverage rates above 100 percent stem mainly from the high distribution numbers reported by a few hospitals that were probably

distributing Super Cereal to ART patients without following the enrolment criteria.

The data to calculate recovery, default and mortality rates for children 6-59 months were collected from the Ministry of Health database specifically for the 78 health centres supported in the four provinces, and taking into consideration the duration of WFP support in 2015. The average recovery rate for the four provinces was 64.28 percent, the default rate was 22.21 percent and the mortality rate was 0.67 percent. These rates were reported for both MAM and SAM children, since the Ministry database does not distinguish between cases. Nevertheless, more than 60 percent of the new enrolments were children that entered with MAM and likely received WFP support. Hence, part of the recovery rate can be attributed to WFP support to PRN. It was decided not to use a parallel system to report these indicators but to use the Ministry of Health database because, as part of WFP's support to PRN, WFP and other partners (mainly FANTA) supported the Ministry in developing the database to collect data at all levels.

The data to calculate recovery, default and mortality rates for adult HIV/TB patients were collected from a parallel data collection system set up by WFP, whereby data was collected directly from the registry books at health centres. The reason for this is that in 2015 the Ministry of Health still did not have a functional database specific to the PRN programme for adult patients (nor for PLW), and the Ministry belief was that the only support to this group, which comes from WFP and USAID, and only covered some provinces, some districts and some health centres, does not justify a national M&E system. However, this situation should change in 2016 as the Ministry will initiate this programme (which should use a database) and should recognize the support of WFP and USAID as part of the same programme.

For 2015, data was collected from a sample of health centres for Tete province only, given that WFP support in the other provinces only lasted for a few months. Both the recovery (12 percent) and default rate (82 percent) for MAM HIV adult patients worsened in comparison with the previous year and are significantly below the recommended (Sphere) standards. The low recovery rate is a reflection of a high proportion of exits, which in turn is strongly influenced by the extremely high defaulters. The high defaulter rate could be a result of health centre personnel not registering patient information on follow up visits, and patients not returning to the health centre, possibly because due to the interruption in Super Cereal. The mortality rate was zero percent, as the registry books used for the analysis did not contain any entries of deaths. However, this has to be interpreted with caution since there is a practice of family members not returning to the health centre to report a death, or the information not being transmitted to the relevant personnel and hence not being registered. The non-response rate (in this case 5 percent) defines the cases where patients have not reached the exit criteria after five or more visits.

Under component four, WFP continued to provide support to the government to increase the capacity of the early warning systems through trainings and provision of emergency kits to the Local Disaster Management Committees, and dissemination sessions on risk mapping and how to better plan resilience interventions, conducted for government officials at provincial and district level.

In 2015, all the food purchased by WFP was from regional, national and local suppliers. Very low quantities were purchased through P4P from the smallholder farmers and only some 172 metric tons were purchased from small and medium traders for school feeding. Since WFP faced a lack of funds and pipeline breaks during the reporting year, the procurement process prioritized the suppliers which, based on past experience, could guarantee the provision of food on time and according to required specifications, which is often difficult when procuring through P4P and from small/medium traders. This procurement strategy therefore helped to reduce the incidence of pipeline breaks.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=89.50	88.90	-	89.85

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statisticsMINED annual statistics	=90.00	89.60	-	89.58
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=89.00	88.20	-	90.12
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=4.30	4.10	4.10	4.60
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=3.90	3.70	3.70	5.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=4.70	4.40	4.40	4.20
<b>Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	<8.00	9.80	6.40	3.61
<b>Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	<8.00	9.60	6.30	1.58
<b>Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	<8.00	10.00	6.50	5.51

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=75.00	63.00	75.97	89.14
<b>Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data	=80.00	75.00	68.75	91.07
<b>Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAHORA BASSA AND CHANGARA DISTRICTS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 MINED annual statistics , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MINED annual statistics	=70.00	51.00	83.18	87.32
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
NATIONAL LEVEL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Based on SF SABER workshop , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12 Joint survey Based on SF SABER workshop	>1.80	1.80	-	-
<b>Comp.2-Social Protection</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>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</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	=4.00	19.00	-	20.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	=6.00	32.00	-	39.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey WFP Baseline Study , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey Outcome monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey Outcome monitoring	=5.00	25.00	15.00	29.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey WFP Baseline Study , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	=2.00	12.00	8.00	13.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	=7.00	34.00	32.00	44.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	=6.00	30.00	30.00	36.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	>4.00	4.10	-	3.99
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey CP baseline survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	>3.00	3.87	4.90	3.55
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	>4.00	4.32	-	4.32
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring report , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP survey WFP Baseline Study , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<1.20	6.00	9.00	16.50
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH FOOD FOR ASSETS ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 outcome monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	<1.35	1.35	-	1.28
<b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>				
DISTRICT WITH PRODUCTIVE SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME (PASP) ACTIVITIES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=80.00	98.00	72.00	94.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.3-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	>75.00	25.00	18.00	64.28
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	<3.00	2.00	0.00	0.67
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	<15.00	59.80	65.00	22.21
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books	<15.00		0.00	5.00
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY AND MAPUTO, GAZA AND TETE PROVINCES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data MoH Database -based on health centre monthly reports	>75.00	18.00	-	13.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF RURAL HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO , GAZA, ZAMBEZIA AND TETE PROVINCES , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books	>50.00		17.28	9.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
A SAMPLE OF URBAN HEALTH CENTERS IN MAPUTO CITY, MATOLA CITY, TETE CITY, BILENE AND MOCUBA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data compilation of data from Health Centers registry books	>70.00		21.18	20.80
<b>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (% , Hb&lt;110g/L)</b>				
MANICA PROVINCE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data	=60.00	67.70	-	-
<b>ART Adherence Rate (%)</b>				
NATIONAL LEVEL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 Secondary data	=79.00	57.90	-	-
<b>Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)</b>				
NATIONAL LEVEL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.03 Secondary data	=2.50	37.00	-	-
<b>Comp.5-Market access</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
COUNTRY LEVEL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 WFP reports on local purchase , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 WFP programme monitoring WFP reports on local purchase , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring regular monitoring reports on local purchase , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring regular monitoring reports on local purchase	>60.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
COUNTRY LEVEL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 regular monitoring reports on local purchase , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.03 WFP programme monitoring regular monitoring reports on local purchase , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring regular monitoring reports on local purchase , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement database	=10.00	5.00	11.00	3.00

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Throughout 2015, additional school feeding management tasks were transferred from WFP to the government. Similar to the school feeding pilot project, decentralised food purchases by schools were also introduced in about 26 schools under the transitional school feeding programme in Tete province, Changara and Cahora Bassa districts. Some 1, 225,673.50 MZN (USD26,360) was transferred to these schools for the local purchase of vegetables to improve the school diet, in addition to commodities provided by WFP. Under the MoU signed with MINEDH at provincial level, the government is gradually taking over responsibilities for programme implementation through joint monitoring and trainings and taking full responsibility for food distribution to the selected schools. The approach results in strengthened local capacity for a decentralized school feeding programme management and improved inter-sectorial coordination to respond to the multi-sectorial dimension of the HGSF programme.

The pilot project for the national school feeding programme (PRONAE), which has been implemented since 2013, was scheduled to end in December 2015. However, the evaluation of the pilot project, conducted in November 2015, recommended an extension of the activity for an additional year, to enable the accomplishment of activities to draw more consistent lessons and inform the preparation of an Implementation Plan of PRONAE, which is planned for 2016. MINEDH requested WFP to continue supporting the pilot project until December 2016. The expansion of PRONAE is foreseen until 2017 and the government has requested WFP continue providing technical assistance in this context, for example for studies on school feeding costing and cost-benefit analysis.

A school feeding SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) exercise was conducted in December 2015 to support the government in a self-assessment of the current status of PRONAE regarding five pillars of a sustainable and quality school feeding programme. All pillars were identified as being "emergent" except the pillar "Stable Funding and Budgeting", which was classified as "latent" since PRONAE currently still relies largely on external funding. On the basis of the analysis, an Action Plan was developed which will guide the future strengthening of PRONAE, inform the design of the Implementation Plan and allow progress to be tracked. Some of the recommendations included in the Action Plan are for the government to include a budget line for school feeding in its annual budget to start funding the programme, to strengthen inter-sectorial coordination and clarify responsibilities by the different stakeholders and to develop a National School Law in order for PRONAE to be considered as a state mandate.

The main focus of the Ministry of Education and Human Development over the next five years is to ensure the successful implementation and scale-up of PROANE and to take full control and ownership of school feeding in the country, and advocating school feeding as an effective and cost-efficient social safety net that promotes inclusive development and improves food security and educational performance for the most vulnerable children.

A workshop for the "Purchase from Africans for Africans" (PAA) programme in Malawi and Mozambique was jointly organized by WFP and FAO. The workshop allowed sharing of experiences, lessons learned and best practices collected by the implementers of the initiative in Mozambique and Malawi. The main recommendations of the workshop were the need for strengthened political and fiscal commitment by the government to the school feeding programme and ensuring effective multi-sectoral coordination. The further institutionalization of PRONAE was also recommended, notably by strengthening institutional and human resource capacity and revising procedures and regulations on local food procurement in order to allow easier access to the school feeding market for small holder farmers.

Under social protection, in Gaza province, WFP combined implementation of Food Assistance for Assets activities under PASP with trainings to develop skills and income-generating activities, and linking beneficiaries to the local markets and other WFP-supported programmes such as school feeding. This aims to enable beneficiaries to become self-reliant and graduate from assistance. Similar interventions planned to be implemented in Tete province in coordination with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) had to be postponed to 2016 as a result of delays in funding availability.

An evaluation of the WFP payment mechanisms used under PASD and PASP programmes from 2012 to 2015, planned for 2015, also had to be moved to 2016. This aims to better document the efficiency and effectiveness of the transfer systems and generate evidence of its usefulness which can inform the design and implementation of social protection policies and programmes under the new National Strategy of Basic Social Security (ENSSB II).

Mozambique is part of the Partnership for National Social Development Initiatives (PNSDI), supported by DfID and the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil (CoE). In this context, CoE staff visited Mozambique in 2015 and met the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) to assess areas of collaboration. In addition, WFP supported the participation of a delegation from MGCAS in the Global Forum on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection Programmes held in Moscow in September 2015. On this occasion, Mozambique and the other PNSDI countries (Brazil, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya and Zambia) had the opportunity to meet and share current activities on the Partnership, identify areas of cooperation and understand PNSDI objectives in facilitating this kind of exchange among the countries. For Mozambique this was particularly useful as aided the preparation of the implementation of the ENSSBII.

In 2014, WFP decided to hand over the support to PRN to the Ministry of Health, taking into consideration that USAID had planned to take over part of the support that was previously under the responsibility of WFP. WFP had hoped that the Ministry would be capable of taking over the areas previously supported by WFP and currently not supported by USAID. Unfortunately, this proved to be difficult. The organization, coordination and leadership of the Department of Nutrition at the Ministry weakened significantly in 2015. For example, the technical working group for PRN, led by the Department of Nutrition was hardly active in 2015. In addition, the technical assistance from UNICEF to the Department of Nutrition on monitoring and evaluation and PRN in particular ended in 2015. The Ministry of Health continues to rely fully on donors to support the PRN programme since, up to now, the Ministry has not been able to assign a percentage of its budget to this programme. Current and planned stocks of Plumpy nut

are enough to cover the needs of MAM and SAM children; however, these are not to be used to treat MAM and SAM pregnant lactating women and HIV/TB patients, which usually make up the biggest case load. WFP, and now also USAID, have been treating these two categories with Super Cereal.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

Despite the current challenging financial context in Mozambique, WFP maintained focus on the mobilization of resources and establishing strategic partnerships, regularly engaging with donors, demonstrating results and advocating needs.

The active involvement of local governmental authorities and NGOs in planning, implementing and monitoring WFP-supported activities resulted in substantial material contributions from local district and provincial administrations and NGOs, especially in terms of complementary non-food items and technical assistance. Despite the donors' support and WFP efforts to mobilize additional resources, the financial contributions only covered 33 percent of the planned needs in 2015.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	0	447	447
Canada	0	1,780	1,829
Japan	0	0	107
MULTILATERAL	0	2,383	2,321
Private Donors	0	294	294
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	155	778
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>5,775</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

### Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food commodities for the Country Programme have been purchased locally and through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) mechanism, of both local and regional origin. Some 81.5 percent of the total commodities were purchased under the GCMF, of which 72 percent were procured locally. The GCMF mechanism allowed WFP Mozambique to make advance purchases of cereals and other food items at favorable prices, resulting in reduced delivery times and greater cost efficiencies for the relief operation in the first semester of the year. However, in the second half of the year the situation changed, particularly for local purchases as, due to the drought situation, the prices of maize and pulses increased significantly; in particular pulses prices registered a 100 percent increase.

WFP Mozambique also faced tight timelines, with contributions available in October having to be used by the end of year.

The increase in the food prices contributed to the reduction of the quantities purchased, at around 40 percent against the planned tonnages on the specific purchase requisitions.

In 2015, 95 percent of the food commodities were purchased locally and the remaining 5 percent purchased regionally.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	313
Iodised Salt	80	0	0	0
Maize	2,661	0	0	467
Maize Meal	1,449	0	0	0
Peas	411	0	0	294
Vegetable Oil	100	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,074</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

By working in close cooperation with government counterparts, and service providers including transporters and food suppliers, WFP managed to streamline the logistic operation setup to ensure efficient deliveries to all areas of operations. Some constraints were faced to ensure timely deliveries under the school feeding programme due to late or insufficient availability of MML to cover requirements. However, alternative solutions were identified and 100 percent of planned deliveries were completed.

## Post-Delivery Losses

The losses were maintained at minimum level as a result of continuous sensitization and awareness conducted during the regular meetings organized with the service providers and cooperating partners to minimize commodity losses and/or damage. All transporters and cooperating partners' losses were deducted from their invoices.

## Management

### Partnerships

This Country Programme is built on partnerships and national stewardship principles. Oversight for all programme components is provided by the government through line ministries and under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC), which has a coordinating role within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) steering committee. WFP continued to work with UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS and FAO through a set of multi-sectorial interventions to ensure improved school quality, increased school retention, completion and learning achievements, and the protection of children against vulnerable circumstances. The objective is to seek a more holistic approach to primary education. Moreover, WFP continued cooperating with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and Fund for Educational Development (FNDE) to implement the HGSE pilot project to test alternative school feeding models in 12 schools. In partnership with FAO, capacity building activities were developed for small holder farmers associations. These consisted of trainings conducted jointly with the government in Tete province under the PAA (Purchasing from Africans for Africans) initiative. The number of complementary partners supporting the school feeding program increased in 2015 as Save The Children conducted gender trainings for the school councils and USAID established a school feeding database and conducted trainings for school managers at provincial level on procurement and accountability.

WFP, UNICEF and ILO have been working in partnership since 2006 in the Social Action Working Group, contributing towards the design of the Social Protection strategy in Mozambique. The main focus of this joint effort is building capacity of the government to ensure a smooth implementation of the strategy. WFP's assistance to the national Social Protection strategy is embedded in the overall work plan of the Social Protection Floor partners (Netherlands, DFID, Ireland, Civil Society Organizations, World Bank), which is led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS). This joint effort aims to design a comprehensive and integrated safety net system as part of a broad, HIV-sensitive social protection policy framework. The evaluation and review of the government's 2010-2014 Basic Social Security Strategy was concluded in 2015. The new National Basic Social

Security Strategy for the period of 2016-2024 was approved in March 2016 and the new Social Protection Program will be designed in the second semester of the year. In coordination with FAO and UN Women, trainings were conducted for the communities aiming to increase their agricultural productivity and production and to empower women and increase their livelihood skills.

WFP also supports the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the Ministry of Health's nutrition department, and by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) for the Multisectoral Action Plan for Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (MAPRCU). Specific for the support to PRN, no new partnerships were conducted in 2015, in fact, WFP did not pursue past partnerships with ICAP and Comunidade Santo Egidio. However, in 2015 there was much greater intent for joint programming among several of the UN agencies (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, IFAD and WHO), and this was consecrated by several meetings, coordinated by REACH, and the preparation of a UN Nutrition AGENDA for the prevention of Chronic Malnutrition. In addition, and continuing from 2014, these same agencies, have been participating in the UN nutrition Technical group meetings. The support of MoH clinical partners to the PRN programme increased considerably in 2015 in terms of capacity building activities through trainings for the health personnel and provision of equipment (weighing scales and registration books).

In regards to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement of Mozambique, officially launched in February 2016, WFP continued to 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. In addition, WFP participates in the Nutrition Partner Forum for Mozambique, which is chaired by USAID and IrishAid and composed by most donors active in Nutrition (World Bank, Irish Aid, USAID, EU, Dutch and Belgian Cooperation, among others) but together with UN and one representative of the Civil Society network.

Regarding component 4, the food security assessments were lead by the government through SETSAN (National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition), which is mandated to lead any food security and nutrition assessments in the country, in coordination with other government sectors and with support of WFP, UNICEF and FAO. The UN support was coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team. Other partners such USAID and Fewsnet also provided technical support to SETSAN.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	3	2		2

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=2.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
MOZAMBIQUE, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=20.00	100.00
Comp.2-Social Protection		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
GAZA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=3.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=20.00	67.00
Comp.3-Nutrition		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=2.00	7.00
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=20.00	10.00
MOZAMBIQUE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12		
Comp.4-Risk Reduction		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=4.00	3.00
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=15.00	10.00
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12		
Comp.5-Market ccess		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=15.00	19.00
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	20.00
MOZAMBIQUE, Capacity Development , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12		

## Lessons Learned

Inter-sectoral coordination is key for the successful implementation of the HGSP programme, to respond the multiplicity of demands on school feeding programme implementation. However, coordination at the level of decision makers must also be ensured to establish an enabling environment for the accomplishment of activities. Although the PRONAE document clearly indicates the sectoral responsibilities, planning and execution of activities has been challenging due to the weak involvement of decision makers at central level. WFP strives for the establishment of replicated inter-sectoral coordination working group at provincial and district levels, which remains as gap for information flow and harmonized programme implementation.

The main objective of the HGSP and cash transfers is to create market opportunities, and the experience in the semi-arid lands demonstrated that farmers committed to directly supply the required quantities of food to schools, but low organizational and productivity capacity hindered the farmers from fully benefiting from that opportunity. Consequently, big sellers/traders usually take advantage of the opportunity. Strengthening local farmer's associations organizational and productivity capacity is key, to enable access to the school feeding market, through trainings and experience exchange seminars, and that effective linking of agricultural production and school feeding is being implemented through established partnership between WFP and FAO with provincial authorities of agriculture and commercial sectors, thus aligning with the PAA initiative in Tete.

Due to limited financial and human resources, regular monitoring of activities of WFP areas of intervention (Gaza, Manica and Nampula) was insufficient. Any design of the project should take this into account to prevent further difficulties. Some 12 pilot schools are scattered around the country which made the monitoring more challenging and expensive, compared to those near WFP offices where strong support can be provided.

The very limited resources received for social protection and nutrition programmes in 2014 and 2015 allied with the unavailability of predictable and long-term funding, prompted WFP to take the decision to withdraw programme support and formal letters were sent to the government in June 2014 following this decision. The decision resulted in high reputational costs to the organization as the government was not yet prepared to take over the responsibilities in those areas covered by WFP. Therefore, in 2015 only marginal transfers were planned to the programmes. In 2016, WFP will be mainly involved in providing technical support and capacity development activities both to INAS and MoH. WFP is engaged in the preparation of a new Country Strategic Plan from 2017-2020 aligned with the UNDAF and with the priorities and policies of the Government of Mozambique.

# Operational Statistics

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Comp.1-Home-Grown School Meals</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	174,210	15,000	189,210	81,272	14,914	96,186	46.7%	99.4%	50.8%
<b>Comp.2-Social Protection</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	5,000	7,200	12,200	2,180	-	2,180	43.6%	-	17.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	19,520	9,540	29,060	16,904	3,962	20,866	86.6%	41.5%	71.8%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets	-	-	-	-	1,182	1,182	-	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	24,000	-	24,000	9,981	-	9,981	41.6%	-	41.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	95,100	-	95,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	30,000	-	30,000	13,245	-	13,245	44.2%	-	44.2%

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	BEL-C-00099-01	Maize	0	447	447
Canada	CAN-C-00446-01	Maize Meal	0	0	778
Canada	CAN-C-00496-03	Iodised Salt	0	80	80
Canada	CAN-C-00496-03	Maize Meal	0	1,400	671
Canada	CAN-C-00496-03	Peas	0	200	200
Canada	CAN-C-00496-03	Vegetable Oil	0	100	100
Japan	JPN-C-00292-01	Maize	0	0	107
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	2,172	2,110
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	0	211	211
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-01	Peas	0	294	294
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-00802-01	Maize	0	155	465

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01034-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	313
Total			0	5,059	5,775