



WFP Mozambique Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Country Programme CP 200286 (Mar. 2012 – Jun. 2017)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
	122 m	57 m (46%)	0.4 m (18%)

*April – September 2017

The Country Programme (CP) supports the transition from food aid to food assistance by supporting and strengthening government programmes that will, with time, constitute sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity. It also contributes to the Government’s poverty reduction strategy and it is integrated with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Country Programme targets the country’s most vulnerable, food insecure and disaster-prone districts with the following components:

Through the **School Feeding** component, WFP provides technical and policy support to enhance government capacities to design a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP also provides direct food and cash assistance to vulnerable communities in food-insecure areas.

The **Social Protection** component supports the National Strategy for Basic Social Security, contributing to two of its four elements: i) the Direct Social Action Programme targeting vulnerable individuals such as orphans and chronically ill people through direct food assistance; and ii) Productive Social Action Programme targeting vulnerable families through food assistance for assets through food transfers.

Through the **Nutrition component** WFP assists: i) the Ministry of Health implementing its rehabilitation programme for people affected by moderate acute malnutrition; and ii) the Government in implementing its multi-sector action plan to reduce chronic undernutrition; this includes research on the effectiveness of supplementary foods in reducing micronutrient deficiencies and stunting among children aged 6–24 months.

Highlights

- WFP extends its emergency response to June when a full cereal harvest is expected. Harvest is typically between March and July.
- March is the peak of the hunger season, when food is most scarce. As harvests begin, assistance will be gradually scaled down to reach the remaining and most vulnerable people during this period.
- Flooding in parts of the country and re-infestation of commodities at the port warehouses result in delayed dispatches to deficit areas.

The **risk reduction** component supports the National Institute for Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition in risk analysis and mapping, as well as in food and nutrition security assessment through capacity building.

Assistance to Disaster Affected and Vulnerable Groups PRRO 200355 (Mar. 2012 – Mar. 2017)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
	114 m	96.7 m (85%)	8.3 m (38%)

*April – September 2017

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) allows the provision of food assistance to populations that become transiently food-insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks. Activities target disaster-affected households, as well as refugees and asylum seekers. Through the PRRO WFP strengthens the government’s capacity to mount emergency responses when shocks occur; specifically, WFP strengthens the capacity of the National Institute for Disaster Management by building emergency preparedness and response capacity.

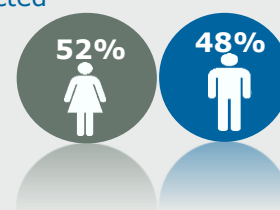
The PRRO is undergoing a budget revision which will allow WFP to continue providing assistance to populations affected by the El Niño induced drought and other natural disasters as well as refugees pending the approval of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) at the upcoming June Executive Board session.

In Numbers

2.1 million People affected

621,361 people reached
with food assistance in March
2017

43% chronic malnutrition



Operational Updates

El Niño Drought response: 2.1 million people are facing acute food insecurity in Mozambique. Through PRRO 200355, WFP is providing assistance of various kinds - food for people building and restoring community assets, emergency school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children, pregnant and nursing women. Activities are designed to address immediate food needs while at the same time helping vulnerable communities to withstand future shocks. In March, WFP reached a total 621,361 people with life-saving assistance at the height of the lean season across 36 rural districts in the 8 affected provinces.

WFP's lean season assistance typically runs until March/April when the green harvest is expected. However, given the severity of the food security situation, WFP has extended the 2016/17 season's assistance to June 2017 when the full cereal harvest is realized.

Post-March Response: An appropriate response that takes into account the projected harvest and residual needs has been finalised. The number of people in acute need of food assistance is expected to gradually reduce over the April to June 2017 period. WFP will identify the remaining needs in parts of the country, and will stagger its assistance from 280,000 people in April to 115,000 people by June. Of this, 18,000 people will be assisted through the use of commodity vouchers.

Food Assistance for Assets/General Food

Distributions (FFA/GFD): Of the 621,361 reached during the March distribution cycle, some 548,841 people were reached with FFA/GFD. Activities are being implemented through 11 NGO cooperating partners and the Government's Department of Economic Activities (SDAE) in one district.

Nutrition: The set-up phase for the scale-up of the nutrition response was finalized. WFP conducted Nutrition Rehabilitation trainings in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces to 180 Ministry of Health, WFP and partners staff on treatment of MAM in children under 5 years as well as pregnant and lactating women.

Emergency School Feeding (ESF): The number of school children receiving school meals increased in March. Notwithstanding access challenges in some flood-affected districts of Gaza and Inhambane provinces, WFP provided school meals to 70,786 to children in 300 primary and secondary schools in 11 rural districts.

Cyclone Dineo: At least 550,691 people in Inhambane province were affected by Cyclone Dineo. Through a cooperating partner ADRA, WFP aims to provide 50,000 people. In line with Government priorities, assistance is provided through unconditional transfers for the labour constrained people and Food for Assets/Work for the labour endowed in four worst affected districts of Inhambane, Maxixe, Massinga and Morrumbene for three months. FFA/W helps people to build productive community assets such as water harvesting and small irrigation schemes which will help them be resilient to future food shocks.

Challenges

WFP's response continues to be affected by interruptions in its food pipeline due to various reasons. As well as flooding which resulted in reduced access, WFP cereals at Beira port warehouses were affected by continuous re-infestation which consequently slowed down WFP dispatches.

Country Background & Strategy



Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world vulnerable to extreme climate conditions. Small-scale cultivation is the basis of Mozambique's agricultural production and an important source of income for most rural households, particularly women. The harsh El Niño induced drought that hit Mozambique has caused significant increases in acute food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. Through its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200355, WFP provides food assistance to populations that become transiently food-insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks such as the ongoing drought, as well as to a caseload of refugees and asylum seekers from conflict-stricken countries in the region.

WFP is currently developing its new Country Strategic Plan for the period 2017-2021. The new strategy aims to support the Government in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and, in particular, in moving towards the achievement of SDG2. The new WFP strategy forms part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique for the period 2017-2020. The Country Strategic Plan leverages WFP's strengths and capacities in humanitarian response and recovery, seizing opportunities to apply these capabilities beyond saving lives. The Country Strategic Plan approach provides the flexibility to respond under fluctuating circumstances and to unforeseen emergencies.

Population: 26.4 million

2015 Human Development Index: **180 out of 188**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: 43%

Donors (in alphabetical order)

Australia, Belgium, Canada, DFID – UK, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Japan, Multilaterals, One United Nations, Private, UNCentral Emergency Response Fund and the United States.