

WFP Mozambique Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021

Executive Board Informal Consultation

23 May 2017

WFP Mozambique CSP 2017-2021: Country context



- **Huge country, significant diversity, poor infrastructure**
- **Very low on Human Development Index**
- **Significant gaps regarding Zero Hunger**
- **Government prioritizes food security and nutrition but cannot adequately reach out to decentralised levels**
- **One of the most disaster-prone countries in the world**

WFP Mozambique CSP 2017-2021: People affected by shocks since 2005



Mozambique: Number of people affected by Food Insecurity due to shocks (source: SETSAN VA reports)

Province/Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017				
Type of shock	Drought	Drought and Floods	Drought and Floods	Cyclone	Drought and Floods	Cyclone	mainly Floods	mainly Floods	mainly Floods	Floods	Cyclone	Floods	Floods	Floods	Drought	Cyclone	Pests (FAW) % infestation
Maputo	42,758	65,000	100,000		22,460		22,305	46,300	30,000	-	Dando/Funs	9,140		68,067			
Gaza	145,906	93,300	75,000		17,169		36,421	39,400	32,000	21,000	Dando/Funs	9,656		77,365	204,281	Dineo	60-100
Inhambane	119,317	45,200	80,000	Favio	9,210		43,107	45,200	28,000	19,000	Dando/Funs	12,141	19,000	75,565	316,043	Dineo	90-100
Sofala	83,800	79,000	85,000		86,108		57,687	57,400	37,000	60,000		29,764	38,000	14,006	350,856		50-70
Manica	59,363	53,000	50,000		20,264		17,780	35,500	27,000	29,000		4,926			141,096		80-100
Tete	197,933	130,800	100,000		53,965		72,320	32,500	33,000	128,300		9,662	9,100		604,468		40-60
Zambézia	41,488	54,000	30,000		33,718		21,080	54,700	41,000	13,000	Funso	22,935	40,800	125,000	393,532		50-80
Nampula	67,752	-			59,710	Jokwe	10,594	39,000	17,000			30,918		17,000			90-100
C. Delgado	29,945	-			-							32,984	43,100				80-95
Niassa	13,392	-			-							5,573		12,000			60-90
TOTAL	801,654	520,300	520,000	1,600	302,604	200,000	281,294	350,000	245,000	270,300	108,048	167,699	150,000	320,936	2,078,343	550,691	

WFP Mozambique CSP 2017-2021: Preparatory process



- **Strategic Review (launched May 2016)**
- **Expert missions (January 2016, October 2016)**
- **Thematic consultations (November – December 2016)**
- **Validation workshop (February 2017)**
- **Bilateral meetings with key partners (throughout the process)**
- **Evaluations of current programmes: PRRO (2014), Country Programme (2015)**



CSP MOZAMBIQUE 2017 – 2021 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)

SR 8- Enhance global partnerships (SDG Target 17.16)

NATIONAL SDG TARGET

NATIONALSDG TARGET

NATIONALSDG TARGET

NATIONALSDG TARGET

NATIONALSDG TARGET

NATIONALSDG TARGET

RESILIENCE BUILDING

CRISIS RESPONSE

ROOT CAUSES

ROOT CAUSES

ROOT CAUSES

RESILIENCE BUILDING

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1:
Households in food insecure areas of Mozambique are able to maintain access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock

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

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3:
Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4:
Targeted people in prioritized areas of Mozambique have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5:
Targeted smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique have enhanced livelihoods by 2021

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 6:
Humanitarian and development partners in Mozambique are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and ICT services and expertise

OUTPUTS:

1. People in shock-prone areas benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to plan and prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks (in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis)
2. Shock-affected people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to provide expanded safety-net services in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis
3. Targeted food insecure communities benefit from construction and/or rehabilitation of assets that improve food security and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change.
4. Targeted households benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order improve their food consumption and nutritional status (*Link to SR2*)
5. Targeted food insecure communities receive conditional cash- and/or food-based transfers in order to improve their food consumption

OUTPUTS:

1. Shock-affected people receive unconditional cash and/or food-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements
2. Shock-affected malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat and reduce acute malnutrition rates (*link to SR2*)
3. Shock-affected people benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status (*link to SR2*).

OUTPUTS:

1. School children targeted by the national home-grown school feeding programme benefit from improved design, finance and implementation capacity of the government that helps meet their basic food and nutrition needs (and increase school attendance and retention (*link to SDG4*))
2. WFP-targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention (*link to SDG4*)
3. Targeted school children benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status (*link to SR2*)

OUTPUTS:

1. Vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from strengthened, evidence-based national capacity to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in order to improve their nutritional status
2. Vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status

OUTPUTS:

1. Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes
2. Targeted smallholder farmer households benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and healthy diets in order to improve their nutritional status (*link to SR2*)

OUTPUTS:

1. Vulnerable communities benefit from WFP provision of supply chain and IT services and expertise to the government and other partners that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs
2. Vulnerable communities benefit from increased supply chain capacity of the government and other partners that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs

ACTIVITY 1:

Provide capacity strengthening to prepare for, respond to and recover from weather-related shocks, to the government at national, subnational and community levels

ACTIVITY 3:

Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis

ACTIVITY 4:

Strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school feeding programme

ACTIVITY 5:

Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to government entities implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies

ACTIVITY 6:

Enhance the aggregation, marketing and decision-making capacities of smallholder farmers, with focus on women

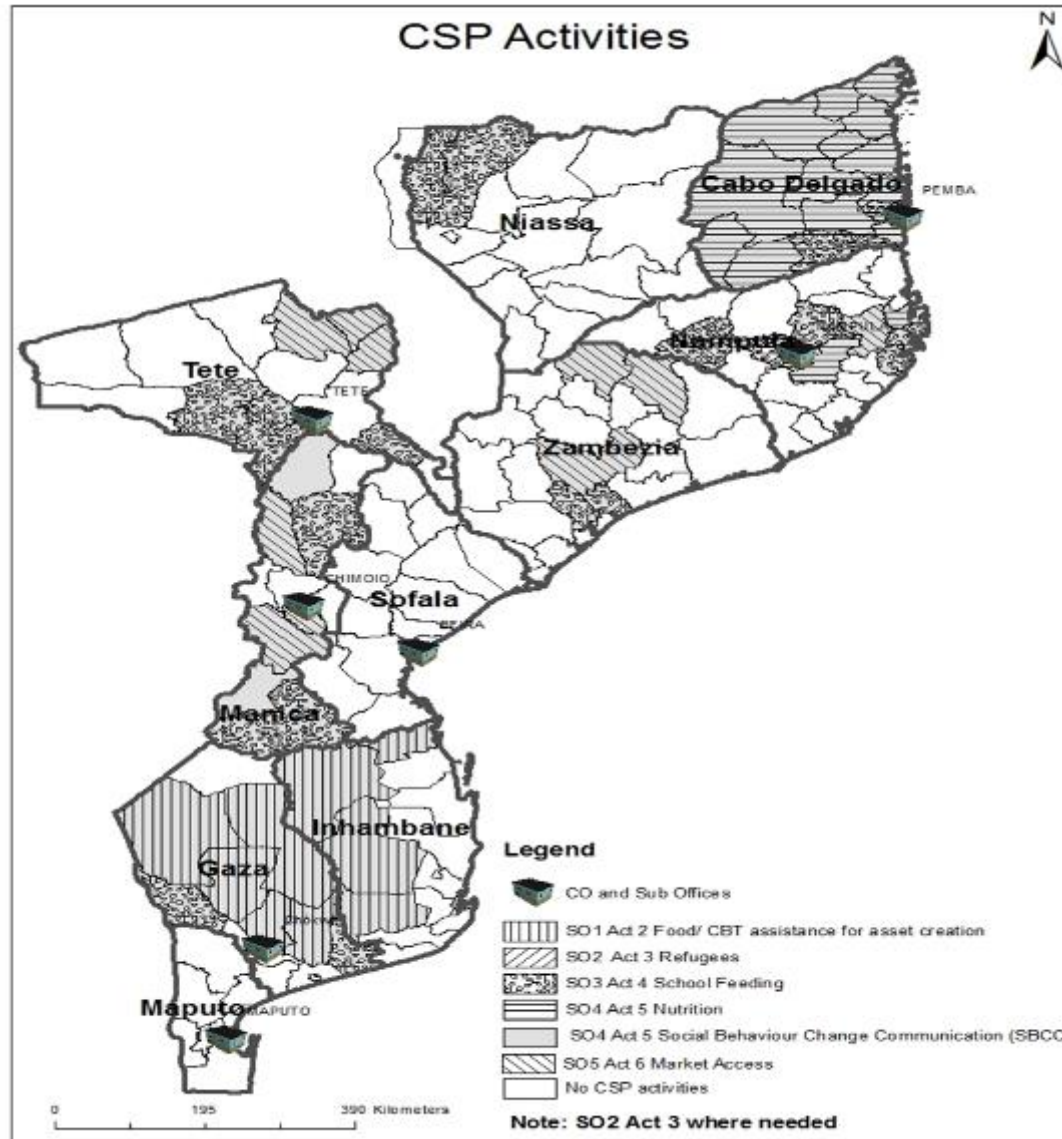
ACTIVITY 7 :

Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners

ACTIVITY 2:

Provide technical assistance in making social protection programmes shock-responsive and hunger –sensitive, to the government

WFP Mozambique CSP 2017-2021: Geographical focus



WFP Mozambique CSP 2017-2021: Costs

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)	
Strategic Outcome	Cost
1 (Resilience Building)	\$20,545,756
2 (Crisis Response)	\$58,596,444
3 (School Feeding)	\$62,194,008
4 (Nutrition)	\$7,846,400
5 (Smallholder Farmers)	\$1,259,797
6 (Supply Chain Service Delivery)	\$17,212,054
Total	\$167,656,459
Total portfolio cost 2012-2016	264.8 million

- **Total cost of CSP portfolio reduced by over one third compared to 2012-2016**
- **Budget matches recent resourcing trends - on average USD33 million annually over the last five years**
- **During CSP period: Annual resource-based planning exercises (Country Office Management Plan)**

WFP Mozambique CSP 2017-2021



Thank you for
your attention
and your
support



World Food Programme

16 May 2017