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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 12–14 November 2012**

# REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Agenda item 10

*For information\**



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## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (1 JANUARY–30 JUNE 2012) – MOZAMBIQUE 200355

### Assistance to Disaster-Affected and Vulnerable Groups

Number of beneficiaries	253,000
Duration of project	34 months (March 2012–December 2014)
WFP food tonnage	35,921 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food cost	14,845,433
Total cost to WFP	29,580,130

\* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Liaison Officer, ODJ:                      Ms N. Hegazy                      tel.: 066513-3189

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

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## ABSTRACT

1. Mozambique ranks third among African countries most affected by weather-related hazards;<sup>1</sup> it is the seventh “most vulnerable” and nineteenth “least ready” country on the global adaptation index.<sup>2</sup> Evidence shows that climate change has intensified the magnitude of these hazards.<sup>3</sup> Mozambique urgently needs both investment and innovations to improve its readiness.
2. Each year, acutely food-insecure households affected by natural disasters require short-term support. They are situated in the most-affected areas of the central and southern regions, which are highly prone to recurrent drought, floods and cyclones. When the response capacity of the Government is exceeded, it usually triggers a formal request for support from WFP and other partners.
3. Recently, famine and conflict in the Horn of Africa have been responsible for increasingly large displacements of people, some of whom claim refugee status or political asylum in Mozambique. Between January and April 2011 there were 8,000 new asylum seekers, a significant increase; most of them are Ethiopians and Somalis, many of whom expect to move on to South Africa. Stricter measures put in place by the Government to limit movements of asylum seekers have confined many of them in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) transit camp, relying entirely on external assistance.
4. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) will provide food assistance in support of response and early recovery activities, targeting both disaster-affected people and people displaced from the Horn of Africa. Embedded in the 2012–2014 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Delivering as One initiative in Mozambique, the operation underpins the National Action Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011–2014, the Disaster Management Master Plan and the Contingency Plan. It contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.
5. General food distributions are provided to ensure that affected households’ minimum food consumption needs are met initially and for a period normally not exceeding two months. As soon as the situation allows and depending on needs, assistance is continued through food-for-work activities that generally last four months more; activities are oriented towards rehabilitation of productive assets to support the rapid recovery of livelihoods.
6. The PRRO is expected to reach a total of 245,000 people, with an expected 10 percent reduction each year as WFP’s and partners’ capacity development programmes improve the capacity of the National Institute for Disaster Management and other government structures to assume greater responsibility for the response. The food basket comprises: i) maize and pulses/beans for the general food distribution; ii) maize, pulses and oil for long-term refugees/asylum seekers iii) maize, pulses/beans, oil, Supercereal and salt for assistance to new refugees/asylum seekers.

<sup>1</sup> *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2009*, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat (UNISDR).

<sup>2</sup> Global adaptation index ranks a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges, and its readiness to improve resilience. <http://gain.globalai.org/#/country/mozambique>, 2011

<sup>3</sup> Climate change impact study, National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), 2009.