



**WFP EVALUATION**

# Evaluation of Mozambique WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021

March 2022

CSP Informal Consultation



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# Context

- Population 33.2 million
- 44% of population below 14
- Low-income food deficit country
- High levels of poverty and inequality
- Natural hazards and climate change shocks
- Food insecurity persistent
- Child Chronic malnutrition 43%



# WFP Country Strategic Plan in Mozambique

**Emphasis on capacity strengthening** while maintaining a lead role in direct humanitarian assistance focusing on seven strategic outcomes



Access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock

1



Shock affected people able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

2



Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year

3



Targeted people in prioritized areas have improved nutrition status in line with national targets

4



Enhanced livelihoods of smallholder farmers in northern and central Mozambique

5



Supply chain and information and communications technology services and expertise

6



Logistic support services

7

# Data collection methods



- Documents review
- Field missions
- Key informant interviews
- Attention to confidentiality, gender and ethical considerations
- Partially remote data collection considering COVID-19 travel restriction

# Findings

# Q1 To what extent are WFP's strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs, as well as WFP's strengths?



Relevant to the national priorities and aligned with national policies and strategies



Evidence based targeting on most vulnerable, but small-scale interventions in relation to needs



Successful adaption to emergencies: cyclones, conflicts and COVID-19



Strong partnership within the UN during emergencies, less so in addressing root causes

## Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes?



**SO1** Enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness, and support to Government response, but sustainability is a challenge



**SO2** Effective response to emergency, including COVID 19, but coverage of emergency school feeding is limited



**SO3** Support to implementation of national school feeding programme but modest progress in capacity strengthening



**SO4** Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women, but progress on the proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet is modest

## Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes?



**S05** Progress in livelihood coping strategies and smallholder farmers' sales, but challenges remain in terms of food consumption



**S06** WFP supply chain services appreciated by humanitarian and development partners, but room to improve procurement services and warehouse management



**S07** Logistic cluster management and telecommunication services highly appreciated but better harmonization between WFP HQ and CO approaches in emergency response is needed

## Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes?



WFP adhered to humanitarian principles, despite some challenges in protection



Gender equality was well mainstreamed into the CSP implementation, work remains to be done to mainstream disability



Consolidation of installed capacities, limited domestic resources and staff turnover challenge sustainability



Work on resilience is a good example of a triple nexus approach but an overall strategy is lacking

### Q3 To what extent did WFP use its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?



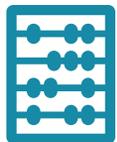
Timely response to emergency but COVID 19 and funds delays eventually affected timeliness of some activities outside emergency



Broadly adequate coverage in emergency, but geographical and thematic dispersion of development-oriented activities



Reduction of transfer costs in the transition from food to cash



Post-delivery losses adequately addressed by the country office



Cost-effectiveness analysis and alternative measures not consistently considered

## Q4 What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?



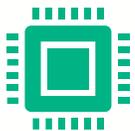
Evidence based programming but some gaps in CSP design



Insufficient funding with limited flexibility and predictability



Need to strengthen partnerships with the Government and UN



WFP systems not yet fit for the enabling role



Highly complex country context

# Conclusions



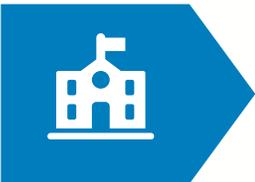
WFP's comparative advantage in life saving interventions confirmed



Shift to technical assistance relevant but overshadowed by emergencies



Positive contributions to building resilience at local level, but effectiveness across the nexus requires stronger internal and external coherence



Progress in capacity strengthening hindered largely by lack of a comprehensive programmatic framework jointly agreed with the Government



Gender widely mainstreamed but protection and disability require further attention

# Recommendations

1

Keep the strategic direction of the new CSP in humanitarian assistance alongside with development interventions within a long-term vision

2

Place WFP as a booster to move forward and strengthen the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in Mozambique

3

Continue strengthening and diversify strategic partnerships to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the new CSP

4

Enhance organizational readiness to play a more catalytic role in delivering the CSP

5

Define a fundraising and advocacy strategy centered on donors and International Financial Institutions