Evaluation of Mozambique WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021
WFP Country Strategic Plan

Key Data

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

1. Access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, including in times of shock
2. Shock affected people able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs
3. Children in chronically food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year
4. Targeted people in prioritized areas have improved nutrition status in line with national targets
5. Enhanced livelihoods of small holder farmers in northern and central Mozambique
6. Supply chain and information and communications technology services and expertise
7. Logistic support services
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.