



WFP in Mozambique 2014 in Review



World Food Programme

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Forward from the Country Director

In 2014, WFP made important strides in achieving zero hunger in Mozambique. When Incomati River Basin flooded, WFP began providing food assistance within a week and was also a first responder for flood-affected people in Cabo Delgado province. Each year, we see that people are eating more and resorting less frequently to negative coping strategies—such as eating cheaper less substantive food, skipping meals, borrowing or begging.

WFP continued to develop collaborative solutions with its partners within government, UN agencies and NGOs in its capacity as co-chair of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network and the Humanitarian Coordination Team, as well as the lead of the Food Security, IT and Logistics/Telecommunications Clusters within Mozambique's Humanitarian Community.



I have witnessed the positive impact of WFP's personnel hard work and dedication in the field— from baby Eunice's full recovery from malnutrition as she weaned off WFP's fortified porridge in Tete province, to the improvement of Lady Elisa's family welfare, since she started riding her WFP-provided bicycle to sell maize at her local farmers' organization warehouse.

Yet, our work is far from done. One in four Mozambicans is still chronically food-insecure and nearly 50 percent of children under five years old are chronically malnourished. Mozambique's recurrent and devastating floods and dry spells will continue to push hunger upon the most vulnerable populations. To stop intergenerational food and nutrition insecurity, we must strenuously seek to build communities' resilience and address the underlying causes of poverty.

As we respond to immediate food and nutrition needs, we remain focused on, and excited about working with our partners to build on new and innovative strategies that contribute to the fight against poverty in the long-term. Our successful pilot of the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, which links school canteens with local smallholder farmers, is proof that comprehensive networks ensure an entire community is fed. The success of using vouchers under the Government Social Safety net programme also shows that solving hunger can be done through different modalities that serve each individual (and local shopkeeper) best.

From Cabo Delgado to Maputo, Beira to Tete, WFP's dedicated partners, particularly Government, donors, Community leaders and staff, made a positive difference in the lives of Mozambicans. I ask that you take part in these stories— and continue to supporting the work that made them happen. As we say here, "a Luta Continua"!

Abdoulaye Baldé

Representative & Country Director

World Food programme

Mozambique Representative

2014 at a glance



Despite impressive economic progress in recent years, Mozambique still faces significant socio-economic challenges. Mozambique emerged from civil war 20 years ago as one of the most impoverished countries in the world. Today, more than half of Mozambique's 25 million people live below the poverty line. As a low-income, food-deficit country, Mozambique ranks 178 out of 187 countries in the 2014 UNDP Human Development Index. These problems are exacerbated by the high HIV prevalence (10.8 percent and ranked 8th globally, UNAIDS 2014), and sustained exposure to weather-related hazards. Improving education standards remains a challenge due to lack of infrastructure and human resources.

To better address hunger in Mozambique, WFP has adopted a holistic process that has focused on fighting food insecurity from weather-worn crop seedlings to school canteens. Moreover, WFP puts the food insecure people that it serves at the forefront of its planning process, ensuring people not only receive their daily caloric and nutritional requirement, but also developing new ways that Mozambicans will be able to feed themselves in the long-term. In addition to responding to emergencies, WFP is further investing in its efforts to strengthen livelihoods by enhancing smallholder farmers' opportunities to access markets and bolstering government capacity to reduce risks in the future. WFP is focused on supporting the government in strengthening its social safety net systems, developing national nutritional strategies and scaling-up a national Home-Grown School Feeding programme. WFP plays a dual role, supporting new policies and national programme development as well as their implementation.

WFP prioritizes human and social development, which it pursues through a Country Programme

(CP). The CP has several components, including a social safety net programme, school feeding programme, nutrition programme, and market access programme. All projects converge to create an integrated safety net system—mirroring the approach adopted by the government to build its national social protection programme.

Through a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP responds rapidly and effectively to emergency needs. The PRRO also focuses on developing the capacity of government to manage risks and is preparing the National Institute for Disaster Management for a future hand-over.

WFP also implements a Bilateral Agreement designed to provide procurement and logistics services in support of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) established by the Government of Mozambique, and a Trust Fund to Accelerate Progress towards Millennium Development Goal - 1c (MDG1c) in Mozambique, which includes support to nutrition and strengthening market access. In 2014, the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot was mainstreamed into the Trust Fund. This pilot aimed to build capacity of smallholder farmers to help them become competitive in agricultural markets, with a particular focus on women.

Through all its operations, WFP strives to build a sustainably food secure and resilient Mozambique where no child goes hungry.



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

In 2014, WFP supported

377,229 people

With 9,621 metric tonnes of food assistance

And over USD 1.8 million of cash support through vouchers and direct transfers

Including:



155,041 women and children



59,051 people through cash transfers



8,750 refugees



80,130 children through school meals



30 projects to tackle climate shocks




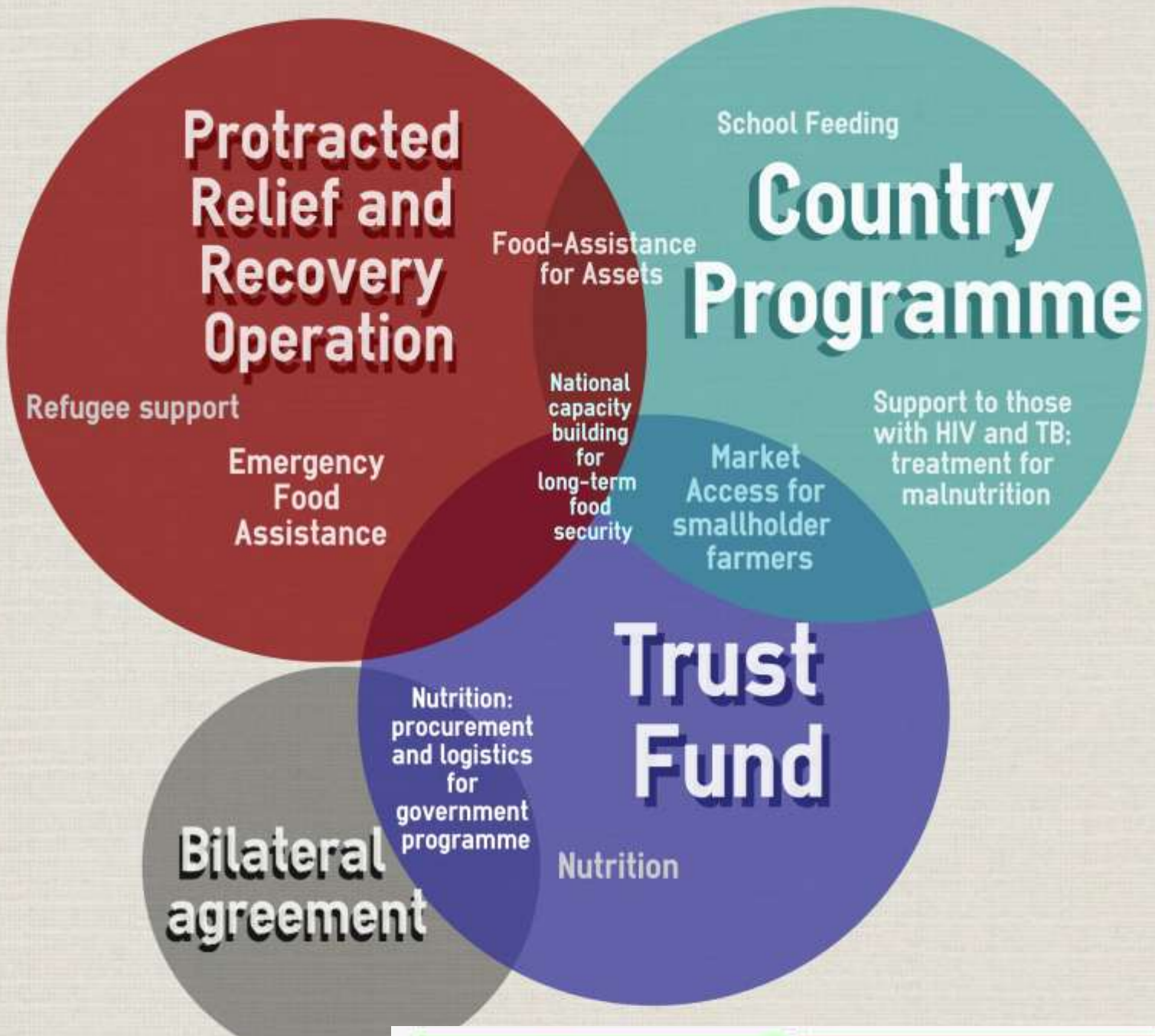
55,172 people with HIV/AIDS and TB
through nutrition support



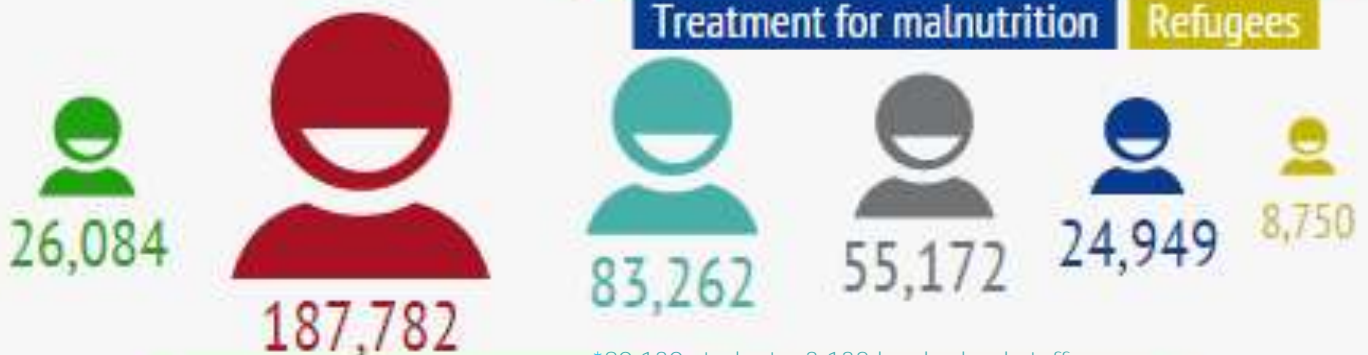
24,949 women and children through spe-
cial nutrition support

WFP Operations in Mozambique

Comprehensive and interrelated 



BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY



*80,130 students; 3,132 local school staff



Responding to emergencies and supporting refugees: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

Averting Crisis and Supporting Recovery

Relief

Joana Mostico used to live on the Zambeze River in Mozambique. With frequent flooding, her farmland and belongings were constantly threatened and sometimes even destroyed. She moved in 2001 to find more stability in supporting herself, her husband, and her five young children. Yet even in Nhmbalo, her new home in Sofala province, Joana is unable to escape the risk of an impending natural disaster.

Mozambique ranks third among African countries most affected by weather-related hazards, and studies of climate change indicate that both the magnitude and frequency of such hazards are intensifying. While the southern and central regions are drought-prone, floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins and in poorly drained urban settlements. More than 60 percent of the population live in coastal areas, highly vulnerable to rapid on-set disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods.

While 2014 was a comparatively stable year for weather conditions in the country, mild flooding still damaged infrastructure and agricultural land in the Incomati river basin, and central and northern provinces from February to March.

Joana was one of 112,770 flood-affected people supported by WFP in 2014. Just ten days after the Government requested humanitarian support in March, WFP was able to rapidly deploy food assistance to reach flood-affected areas to distribute 180 metric tonnes of food to some 11,450 people. This was even in spite of damaged roads and bridges that made delivering food assistance to Cabo Delgado province particularly difficult. In fact, WFP was the only agency with a field office in the Province of Cabo Delgado in 2014, and thus played a pivotal role supporting local authorities in coordinating the emergency response.

Each year, households with transient food insecurity require short-term support. When the response capacity of the government's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) is exceeded, the government issues a formal request for support from WFP and other partners. WFP also strengthens the capacity of the government at district and provincial levels to mount emergency responses when shocks occur. WFP trained five INGC staff on

how to create a questionnaire using a WFP-developed open data kit (ODK), and in the use of tablets for monitoring exercises. WFP also provided emergency kits for the expansion and improvement of early warning information and communication to communities located in areas at risk of disasters.

Recovery

As Joana and her family of seven demonstrates, floods do not just render people food insecure for a **season, but can affect people's ability to make a living in the long-run.** WFP focuses on restoring livelihoods by rehabilitating damaged community assets and constructing new assets that are key for making communities more resilient to future shocks. Through a Food-Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, WFP assisted 100,000 beneficiaries—equivalent to some 20,000 households— by providing daily food baskets to those who volunteered their time to rebuild irrigation schemes, and rehabilitate roads that were main routes to local markets.

Under the recovery component, WFP also provided technical support to the government to enhance monitoring, collection, and assessment methods to improve national capacity for managing risks. WFP also supported emergency coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG) and provided leadership to Food Security, Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters. WFP was able to support humanitarian coordination at the field level by rapidly deploying staff to assist the interventions in the affected district.



Participants of WFP's recovery programme water the community garden in Moamba district—part of the Incomati River Basin.



Refugees in Maratane Refugee Camp receive food baskets from WFP to cover their basic nutritional needs during a tough transition, while UNHCR provides refugees with other basic necessities, such as shelter.

During post-emergency interventions, WFP food emergency food assistance boosted and catalysed ongoing local action. There was strong ownership of local communities and local authorities for recovery activities. As a result, in many communities, on-going resilience building activities continued after the three-month period of WFP support. WFP financial and technical support to national NGOs and local authorities also contributed to the strengthening of local capacities in implementation, coordination and monitoring of locally designed activities and capacity to respond to emergencies.

Refugee Support



In 2014, WFP also assisted over 8,750 refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane refugee camp who fled the conflicts and famine in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa.

Refugees have limited access to arable land or any substantive means of earning a living, rendering them heavily dependent on food assistance. **Supporting refugees' basic needs during this period is also crucial to prevent** resorting to negative coping strategies, such as harmful forms of labour. The rapid influx of refugees into the camp in 2011 increased the pressure on an already-limited amount of resources amongst humanitarian actors and the government to assist these groups. WFP was requested by the government and UNHCR to continue assistance in the camp, and has hence been distributing food baskets based on each refugee's needs.

Changing Lives: Development work through the Country Programme

Social Safety Nets

Food-Assistance for Assets

In Mozambique, 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas, and subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the workforce. The country's frequent shocks make people's livelihoods unstable at best, and perpetually food insecure at worst. Considering that recurrent disasters undermine achieving sustainable food security, WFP is enhancing further synergies between relief and development work in order to build resilience.

Down a rural and winding road in southern Mozambique, an irrigation canal supported farmers' work and staved off hunger in their local communities. So when the farmers' canal flooded in the first three months of 2014, crops were ruined and many were out of work.

Under WFP's Cash/Food-Assistance for Assets (C/FFA) projects, people in this community repaired the canal and received food baskets to feed their families in return. Beneficiaries of Food/Cash Assistance for Assets activities received 333 g of cereals and 40 g of pulses, or a cash transfer to be redeemed at selected shops for nutritious food. Moreover, this community irrigation project is one of ten irrigation canals that were repaired throughout Mozambique in 2014, complemented by (C/FFA) projects repairing irrigation embankments and constructing protection

Cash/Food-Assistance for Assets Projects in Numbers

- 10 hectares of agricultural land benefitted from rehabilitated irrigation schemes
- 26 hectares of forest planted and established
- 19 hectares of gully structures rehabilitated
- 440 kilometres of feeder roads built or rehabilitated and maintained
- 1 bridge constructed
- 24 shallow wells constructed
- 30,948 community members trained in asset management and sustainability

* For government donors looking for full list of FFA projects please refer to the Standard Projects Report, viewable through your WFP online account.

Planting Seeds for the Future

A few hours' drive from the city of Tete in northern Mozambique, you find yourself in Nhandoa, a village surrounded by tall yellow corn stalks and vibrant vegetation set against a backdrop of green rolling hills. Amidst such scenery, deprivation does not readily spring to mind. But the lush landscape belies the harshness of an environment where food insecurity is high. Many families in Cahora Bassa district rely on agriculture for their food and are susceptible to the effects of unpredictable weather.

"This agricultural season was hampered by lack of rain, causing most crops to wither before the harvest," explains Lúcia Pita Sabonete.

Lucia, a 45-year-old widow, is the sole caretaker of her eight grandchildren, whose parents have died. Only three of the eight are able to attend school - the rest help support the family by working in the fields.

Lúcia has also worked in gold mining to supplement the family's minimal income but, when the lean season hit, there was only so much she could do to make up for the poor harvest.

In 2012, she was registered in WFP's Cash for Assets (CFA) programme, which addresses food gaps during the months when food insecurity is highest. Participants engage in building community assets that boost resilience and provide them with an income. In Nhandoa, WFP recently implemented two CFA projects: the creation of a community garden for seed multiplication and the construction of a centre for pregnant women.

Working alongside 60 other community members and supervised by a management committee of locals, Lúcia helped prepare the land and plant seeds for the garden.



Lúcia Pita Sabonete holds the ATM card she received for her part in WFP's Cash for Assets project.

In return for her labour, she received an ATM card and monthly cash transfers into a local bank account. She used the money to buy food and other necessities for herself and her family.

"I worked for four hours a day, four days a week, learning to make flower beds for cassava and sweet potatoes seeds, and also what to do after planting," says Lúcia.

While the projects help people like Lúcia to generate money when few other options are available, the programme's ultimate aim is to strengthen the community's long-term resilience to disasters and climate-related shocks. The projects last no longer than four months - after that, the community assumes ownership.



Katarina Sankhumlane takes her six year-old daughter, Decima Domingos, to her local health center in Tete province to receive a fortified corn-soya blend that will help fend off malnutrition.

measures to guard from future disasters.

WFP ensured similar flood-affected communities did not go hungry while they were restoring their own means of food security. The project has proven it is possible to adapt to climate change while improving production levels and mitigating hunger in the long-term. Furthermore, the Country Programme and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation work together to establish FFA projects that not only rehabilitate disaster-damaged assets, but also seek out building new assets to increase productivity. These efforts are also integrated with, and provide support to, the government's Productive Safety Net Program (PASP).

Support to people with HIV and Tuberculosis

Poverty can be a pernicious feedback loop. Through a set of unfortunate conditions— such as lack of access to credit, markets, education, or healthcare—it ensnares **people in what is known as a “poverty trap.”** People living with HIV and TB are often amongst those vulnerable to this cycle. Without strength to work, or food to stomach harsh medication, it becomes difficult to take independent strides to get out of the trap and become food secure.

Through WFP's Social Safety Net, which supports the national Direct Social Support Programme (PASD), those living with HIV and TB receive a voucher to redeem at a local retailer to cover their monthly food needs. Those in need are identified by health workers, who refer patients to the Institute for Social Action (INAS), which is the government partner for the safety net. INAS then conducts a socio-economic assessment of the patient and his/her household before providing them with a voucher.

Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Overcoming a poverty trap also means investing in the next generation. With the help of INAS, WFP identifies orphans and vulnerable children in need of assistance. Selected children receive a food basket at their **orphanages, eliminating children's hunger pangs.**

Nutrition

Half a million children aged 6-23 months are undernourished in Mozambique, and 43 percent of children under the age of five are stunted. These tragic nutrient deficiencies can have lasting impacts on a **child's development, educational performance, and earned income.**

Feeding a country is not just about meeting caloric needs, but helping it to grow strong. WFP fights malnutrition in Mozambique by providing those afflicted by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) with fortified corn-soya blend to consume daily. The Ministry of Health— through the government-led Nutrition Rehabilitation Services (PRN)— **is WFP's partner** in these efforts. Beneficiaries are identified at government health clinics and were enrolled in the programme until they met the healthy exit criteria. In 2014, WFP assisted 45,000 malnourished pregnant and nursing mothers, children, and patients with HIV and/or TB.

Notably, this programme complements WFP's social protection project assisting HIV/TB patients. When a HIV/TB patient attends a health clinic and is identified as malnourished, they first receive a ration of fortified the corn-soya blend, and are then referred to INAS to be further assessed for the voucher programme. This is a particularly powerful and integrated programme for HIV and TB patients. By providing food and a voucher referral at hospitals, WFP has proven to incentivize patients to attend health appointments and adhere to their treatment.

School Feeding Programme

Maida da Renata Marcelinho Banda is a student in grade three at Cawira, in Tete province, who has been receiving school meals for a number of years. Before the programme started, Maida sometimes had no food to bring to school because her parents were unable to provide it. Some days she would eat nothing at all.

In a country where less than 50 percent of children complete primary education - with the lowest completion rates in food-insecure districts - the provision of a daily meal is no small thing. For students like Maida, it means being able to focus on something besides a feeling of hunger. It means she can focus on doing her best at school.

Through the School Feeding programme, a total of 179 schools in Changara and Cahora Bassa districts were assisted with daily school meals. Here, school children received fortified maize meal, fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt and beans— corresponding to almost 30-40 of their daily energy intake.

"I like the food we eat at school," says Maida. "The meals help me concentrate better in class and give me the energy to study."

Maida's enthusiasm for her studies is evident in her desire to one day become a teacher. This uplifting spirit is contagious in her school— WFP provided training to the volunteers and school managers on a variety of subjects including how to use the improved stoves.

"I've learned how to cook proper meals for a lot of people and how to work as part of a team," says Julião Maiteni, who has been volunteering at Caiwra primary school since the programme began in 2012.

Volunteers were also involved in building the school's kitchen and warehouse. Local ownership is at the core of



Maida, a student at Cawira primary school, enjoys a mid-morning meal of chima and beans before class.



Community volunteer, Julião Maiteni (far left), is proud to know that his involvement in school feeding is helping students to perform better at school.

WFP's School Feeding programme, and involves local government partnerships and community involvement to support the schoolchildren's education and health.

Home-Grown School Feeding Pilot

In 2014, WFP focused on this idea of community involvement in school feeding by piloting a Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in 12 primary schools throughout the country. The programme provided funding to schools to procure food from local farmers, purchase necessary non-food items, and establish school gardens. WFP partnered with FAO through the Purchase from Africans to Africans (PAA) to train

smallholder farmers and farmers' associations on the supply chain process and strengthen their capacity to support their local education sectors. School councils (with a minimum of two women) were established to oversee the programme at each school. A diverse diet of local produce filled the school canteens, while farmers' were provided with a new market for their commodities.

A total of 14,141 beneficiaries were assisted in the HGSF pilot schools. WFP is excited to develop the programme in 2015, and continue building on lessons learned and other activities from the P4P initiative (which ended in 2013).

Nationally-owned roadmap to ending child hunger

In 2014, WFP helped the Ministry of Education to prepare a policy for the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). The recently-approved document integrates the two school feeding initiatives currently being implemented with WFP's support (HGSF programmes in 12 schools and the transitional School Feeding programme in two food-insecure districts). WFP procures locally for many of the schools that it assists, whereas HGSF has an added **component of focusing on developing smallholder farmers' capacity. Considering WFP's local school feeding experience/expertise, the partnership and new policy provides an optimistic outlook for eliminating child hunger in the country.**

Home Grown School Feeding

...it takes a village to raise (and feed) a child

P4P farmers receive training to improve their production capacity, and are linked to an eager market of local schools

Improving diet diversity and nutrition through local, fresh produce

Empowering communities and schools to procure local transportation and commodities

WFP supported 12 HGSF schools and over 14,000 beneficiaries

In 2014...

School meals incentivizes households to keep their children in school, while enhancing cognitive performance.

In 2014, the pass rate for grade 7 students at WFP-assisted schools increased by 9 percentage points. Since the beginning of the intervention in 2012, there has been a steady decrease in drop-out rates.

Zero Hunger

Food security for Mozambique's food producers

Market Access

WFP believes that providing smallholder farmers with more opportunities to trade, generate a sustainable income, and increase production capacity, is a key element in ensuring food security in rural Mozambique. **As part of the Country Programme, WFP's Market Access component focuses on strengthening smallholder farmers' access to and effectiveness within agricultural markets.**

Under this component, 15 farmers' associations received training. This included 60 people who were trained in WFP soft/limited tenders, direct and forward contracts, logistics (transport system) and basic concepts of warehouse management; 544 people who were trained on business management skills, record updating and business planning; 75 people who received training on meeting market quality standards; and 40 people who attended sessions on opportunities for women farmers in accessing markets. Nearly all trainings had over 50 percent representation of women.

Farmers supported by the Market Access initiative are also provided a ready-made market outlet by being linked with the Home-Grown School Feeding programme.

WFP is also supporting the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to fortify wheat flour and edible oil. WFP trained staff from government institutions and various partner companies in quality fortification; developed a manual on quality control for government counterparts; installed equipment in seven food refineries; and conducted assessments of wheat flour mills.

Trust Fund to Accelerate Progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1

WFP complements efforts under the Market Access component through a Trust Fund (TF) established by the European Union that has provided WFP with about EURO 12 million over five years (2013-2018). The TF,

known as the Trust Fund to Accelerate Progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDGc1), joins together the expertise of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and WFP, to improve **the living conditions for Mozambique's farmers.**

Through the TF, WFP ensures smallholder farmers/**smallholder farmers' organizations (FOs) have access to** technical and financially viable inputs, are in proximal distance to market outlets, and have quality information to set their own pricing and effectively sell to large sector operators. WFP assisted farmers in increasing the quality and quantity of marketable outputs by capitalizing on existing networks of input/output traders, and facilitating the creation of fora and unions of FOs.

In 2014, the Trust Fund benefitted 988 farmers by linking them to commercial service providers. To this end, WFP helped to facilitate 55 contracts between farmers and providers that procured a total of 1,094 metric tonnes worth of commodities.

Additionally, WFP supported 1,505 people (57 percent of which were women) through capacity building **trainings. Such trainings enhanced farmers' knowledge** on: associative development and leadership; post-harvest management; business planning; establishment of contracts and partnerships; business management; gender issues; and access to finance.

As a complement to the capacity building trainings, WFP ensured two radio stations covered 176 productive districts in Mozambique, broadcasting marketing information to rural farmers. Market information helps to **"level the playing field" by increasing the bargaining** power of market players and allows agricultural actors to make better production, marketing, and consumption decisions that allow them to utilize and sell resources in the most efficient fashion.

Giving Nutrition a hand

Bilateral Agreement



Moving such a massive amount of food and delivering it to the right people at the right time requires a lot of behind-the-scenes work. Building off of 50-plus years of institutional knowledge, WFP staff members in 2014 were able to help the government in procuring

and delivering a total of 5,033 mt of fortified food to 132 district health facilities throughout central and northern Mozambique. A generous contribution from USAID enabled WFP to provide such logistics help, as

well as training sessions, to the government-led Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN).

This strong partnership (known as Bilateral Operation 200554), ensured the government could provide some 20,600 patients with nutritious food each month, while WFP worked to create a smooth and efficient flow of goods from the point of purchase, to storage, to delivery. Additionally, through the project WFP was able to produce manuals and train government staff on how to reduce commodity losses, assure food quality standards, and manage transparent/accountable food systems. The project proved to be impactful and was extended to run several more months through September 2015, and is under review for further extension.



Feeding into gender equality

Women, almost everywhere, are more vulnerable to personal insecurity and poverty. This holds true in Mozambique, where poor health and education indicators also hinder women and girls' ability to guarantee their own food security. Yet, most of Mozambique's rural women depend on agriculture to feed their families and generate an income. Though hunger prevails amongst girls and women, they take on a large and crucial responsibility from the food value chain to the dinner table. This makes WFP's work towards ensuring women have access to productive agricultural inputs especially important for not only individual food security, but the food security of entire communities.

WFP aims to empower female leaders— by providing trainings for working women and by providing meals to girls to encourage girls them to stay in school and grow to their full potential. In 2014, WFP held gender sensitization sessions and workshops under the Productive Safety Net activities to galvanize women and girls in the community to participate in initiatives that combat poverty, discrimination and gender-based violence. The trainings covered management of small businesses and improved community savings loans. These educational forums also served as a platform to disseminate information on human rights messages, including gendered issues such as HIV/AIDS, and the law against domestic violence. As a result of the trainings, six commu-

nity-owned help desks were created to receive the claims from the people suffering discrimination or gender based violence in the communities. In addition, seven community saving loans were created and equal number of metallic coffers were provided to the groups.

Through the School Feeding programme, WFP trained cooks—mainly women—in food safety, nutrition and health education. In Gaza province in 2014, WFP saw with the creation of a new, formal farmers' association composed by women and cooks from the School Feeding programme. The farmers' association was legalized with the support of WFP in coordination with the district agricultural and education authorities. The farmers' association organizes both men and women in the community in building local infrastructure.

WFP women were also represented in the design of its programming, and in important decision-making processes within the community. School councils met the mandatory requirement of including a minimum of two women from the community as representatives, as well as including at least two female students (out of ten to eleven members). And women were also key contributors when planning FFA projects.



Cycling to independence

Elisa Ananias— a 37 year old woman living in Angónia district of Tete province— has found WFP's women empowerment initiative to be particularly transformative. Elisa's farmers' organization (FO) works with WFP under its Market Access programme to increase its ability to sell to local commercial procurers.

"My life has changed thanks to this activity. Before WFP's support it was very difficult because, being the head of my family, I have a 13 year old son and my elderly mother living with me," Elisa said.

Women like Elisa are often very limited in the amount of commodities they can supply to FOs (and thus to larger markets). This is due in part to women bearing the heavier burden of productive and reproductive labour in households, as well as facing limited control and access to assets. WFP therefore provided a total of 227 bicycles and mechanical toolkits to targeted women's groups, along with training to enhance their capacity to manage newly gained revenues.

"The bicycle is very valuable for me," said Elisa. "With it, I can bring the maize to the warehouse and sell it to the association. Learning how to repair the bicycle is very useful to me because with the money that I get by repairing bicycles from the community, I can buy salt and pay for the medicine and school expenses for my son."

WFP's women empowerment initiatives and gender trainings for community and FO members contributed to changing men's attitude towards women amongst the FOs.

"Men now respect women and give them a chance to express themselves and give opinions," said Edimessi Davide, from Tilimbique FO, in Angónia district. Lavunessi Lucio from Chiguirizano FO added that "now women are given the opportunity to talk during the meetings of the association and men are helping women in their activities."

Partners and Funding

No one can end hunger alone.

WFP aims to create sustainable solutions to hunger. At the core of this goal, is WFP's work to foster government-owned and implemented programmes. This is why WFP's initiatives all converge to align with provincial and district development plans. WFP works closely with government institutions to support national safety nets, such as the Productive Safety Net Programme (PASP) and the Direct Social Support Programme (PASD). A WFP beneficiary working on an irrigation canal under the Food-Assistance for Assets programme is helped by the WFP-PASP partnership, whereas a malnourished beneficiary with HIV would receive his or her WFP food voucher through PASD. By helping to implement PASP and PASD activities in 2014, WFP was also able to improve manuals and create quality tools. For example, WFP's successful implementation of the voucher system for the PASD is motivating the government to expand the program throughout the country.

WFP's support was also essential in creating the recently-approved National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). WFP's efforts to build the capacity of the Ministry of Education, and to implement pilot programmes like HGSF, is fundamental for laying the groundwork of PRONAE.

The Ministry of Health and the Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) are key partners in implementing nutrition activities. Government information systems are also improving through the collaboration. And under the Bilateral Agreement, WFP has taken the role of logistics service provider for the government to procure and deliver fortified corn-soya blend (Super Cereal) to health centres.

WFP worked with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) to expanded its framework for the coun-

try in emergency preparedness and response.

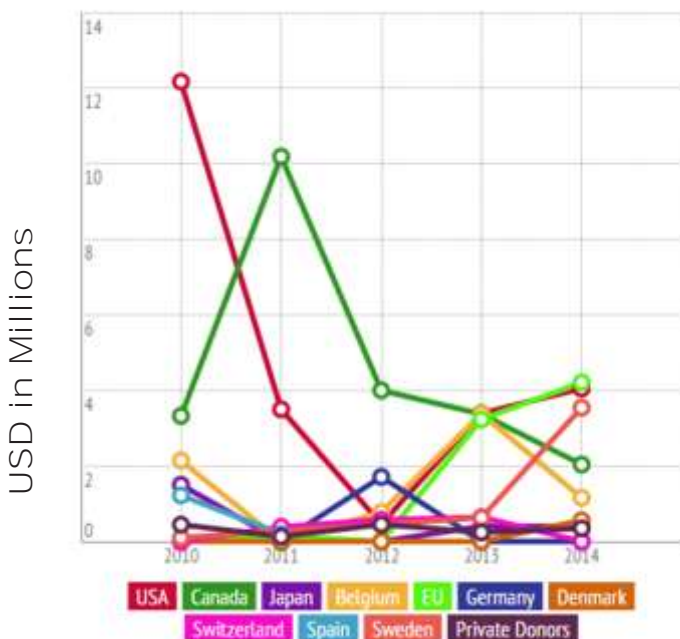
Hunger and malnutrition have many causes, many faces, and therefore a network of international organizations and NGOs to comprehensively fight against it.

In 2014, WFP co-chaired the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG), and led the Logistics, Telecom and Food Security Clusters in emergency preparedness and response. The HCTWG is composed of all UN agencies in Mozambique, including UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, IOM and UN Habitat; the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); and national and international NGOs working in humanitarian assistance.

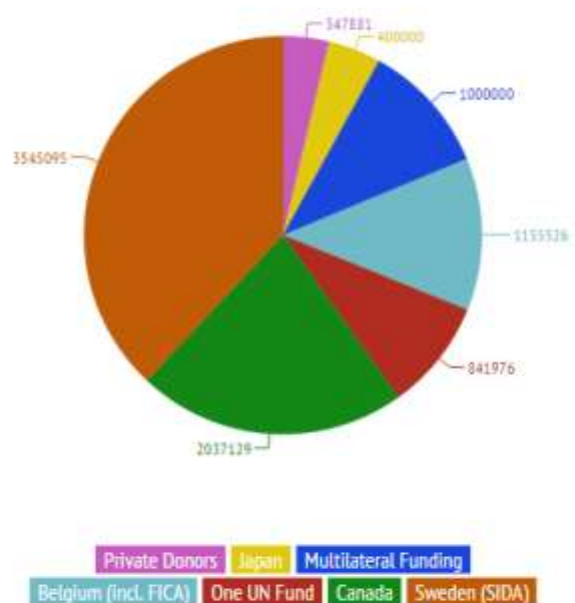
Within the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement of Mozambique, WFP is chairing the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), and is an active member of the SUN UN Network together with FAO, UNICEF, WHO and IFAD. In addition, WFP participates in the Nutrition Partner Forum for Mozambique, which is chaired by DANIDA and UNICEF and composed by most donors active in nutrition.

Mozambique is a "Delivering as One" country, with all UN partners working closely together to achieve common humanitarian and development goals. Examples of WFP's partnership with other UN agencies include its working relationship with UNHCR to provide services to refugees. IFAD and FAO were essential partners in the Market Access initiative will continue to be at least through 2018. Moreover, the second phase of FAO's Purchase from Africans for Africans (PAA) programme will continue providing additional synergies between farmers' organizations and the national school feeding programme.

WFP Mozambique—
main donor trends over time



Donor Funding 2014 (USD)



Total: \$13,379,039

