

The effect of Foundational state design processes + Transitional political processes (e.g. transitional governments) + Election support on Food Security, Nutrition & Health Security

Effect: Positive (The presence of United Nations involvement was crucial in achieving well-being & income per capita in Mozambique which had a direct effect on the Food, nutrition & health outcomes)

Confidence in study findings: Low (one study, low confidence)

Short summary

The United Nations (UN's) multilateral approach, encompassing DDR, humanitarian aid, and post-war reconstruction, played a crucial role in Mozambique's successful transition from civil war to relative peace and stability. The UN's involvement was instrumental in achieving lasting peace in Mozambique, with the DDR program, decentralised relief efforts, and financial support for political parties being key strategies

Long summary

The intervention

Demonstrates that any evaluation of the UN's and the international community's roles in supporting sustainable peace in Mozambique necessitates a thorough understanding of four crucial mechanisms or instruments: (1) Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) before democratisation; (2) Humanitarian assistance; (3) political and electoral assistance; and (4) budget support (p.2-3). All of these components overlapped to achieve the outcome.

How is the intervention expected to work

- 1) Humanitarian Assistance: this encompassed food aid as one of its components, thus suggesting that food security was at least partially addressed through emergency relief efforts.
- 2) Budget Support: The important role of budget support in funding key sectors relevant to peacebuilding, including agriculture and human and social development. This is grounded in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (PARPA). While not explicitly mentioned, these sectors likely encompass programs and initiatives related to food security, nutrition, and health.

The evidence base

There is one qualitative study assessing the effect of **Foundational state design processes + Transitional political processes (e.g. transitional governments) + Election support and Diplomacy on Food Security, Nutrition & Health Security in Mozambique**. This study is by *Adedokun, A. (2019). Transition from civil war to peace: The role of the United Nations and international community in Mozambique. Peace and Conflict Studies, 26(1), 4*. All references are from that study.

The evidence

Below is the data that supports the evidence:

- 1) Mozambique's human development score increased 75%, or an average annual increase of about 1.66%—a better performance than Zimbabwe or Angola, two countries in the region that had a similar score to Mozambique in 1980 (p.17)

- 2) Life expectancy increased from 46 years in 1995 to 55 years in 2014 (p.17)
- 3) A growth is noted in the income per capita, from \$233 in 1995 to \$585 in 2014 (constant 2011 U.S. dollars, purchasing power parity) (World Bank, 2016).
- 4) Mozambique has also improved in terms of human development and well-being for instance, Infant mortality declined from 175 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1975 to 70 per 1,000 in 2011 (p.2)

Confidence assessment

Overall confidence: Low Confidence Qualitative Study (No explanation and justification for sample/case selection strategy)