



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique

Country Brief

December 2023



Operational Context

Acute food insecurity has been on the rise in recent years in northern Mozambique, as conflict and recurring displacement, compounded by climatic and economic shocks, have disrupted communities' agricultural activities, livelihoods, and purchasing power. Moreover, Mozambique is classified as one of the countries in the world most affected by extreme weather events. Since 2007, eleven Tropical Cyclones have hit Mozambique, and the global climate crisis is driving more frequent and intense floods, storms, and droughts.

Significant challenges remain in achieving food and nutrition security in Mozambique. Approximately 3.3 million people face crisis, or worse, levels of food insecurity, as per the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment. Of those, 863,236 are in Cabo Delgado province alone. Nearly half the population remains below the poverty line.

WFP has been present in Mozambique since 1977. WFP Mozambique's [Country Strategic Plan](#) (2022-2026) is strengthening WFP's support to nationally driven sustainable solutions towards zero hunger in the country.



Population: **32 million**

2021 Human Development Index: **185 out of 191**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **38% of children under 5**

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Photo: WFP's Gender Transformative Nutrition Sensitive project in Chemba, Sofala province. © WFP/ Denice Colletta.

In Numbers



343,756 people*

Assisted in December 2023



17,633 MT of food distributed



US\$ 1.4 million in commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers**



US\$ 80.4 million six-month (January 2024 – June 2024) net funding requirements



Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- During the November-December distribution cycle, WFP reached 765,270 beneficiaries in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, of which 3,140 were newly displaced as a result of attacks in Macomia and Mocimboa da Praia districts of Cabo Delgado. The achievement represents 89% of the overall plan for the distribution cycle. Since April 2022, WFP has been distributing reduced rations, except during the peak of the lean season in December 2022 and January 2023.
- In Cabo Delgado, WFP is providing assistance based on vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) in seven of the ten districts where the VBT exercise has been completed, prioritizing food assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced people (IDP) and members of host communities. The VBT approach is being gradually implemented in other districts to improve the accuracy of beneficiary targeting.

Tropical Cyclone Freddy response

- In December, WFP finalised payments under the Cyclone Freddy recovery phase of the response, reaching around 160,000 beneficiaries overall with three distribution cycles between August and December.



Nutrition

- Under the **National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN)**, WFP is supporting the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under five (CU5) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) in 306 health facilities in 33 districts of Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado. In December, 4,262 CU5 received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), while 3,630 PBW/G received super cereal for MAM treatment. From January to December, 47,740 CU5 received RUSF and 28,680 PBW/G received Super Cereal.
- Under the **Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme**, 5,781 children under two were supplemented with Super Cereal Plus in Namuno, Chiure, Montepuez and Metuge districts (Cabo Delgado province).



Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- In December, WFP, Mozambique's Ministry of Finance, and Water Aid co-organised a side event on "Sharing experiences on preparation and implementation of climate finance projects: challenges, opportunities and vision for 2030" during COP28. The event convened international organizations, UN agencies, academia, donors, and international financial institutions to discuss shared experiences of implementing Green Climate Fund projects.
- Under the **climate-resilient food security project for smallholder farmers** in Sofala province, 9,974 agricultural tools were distributed to smallholder farmers, while in both Sofala and Tete, 6,046 farmers practiced climate smart techniques.
- In Sofala, WFP is piloting a new microinsurance approach, called Weather Index Agricultural Insurance. This approach links the insurance to the provision of inputs, such as seeds, and will initially target 3,500 beneficiaries. Under this seed bundling approach, in the case of an extreme weather event, the insured seeds purchased by the smallholder farmers will be recovered.

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
831.3 m	339 m	80.4 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.

Strategic Outcome 1: Crises-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs immediately prior to, during and in the aftermath of shocks.

Activity 1: Provide integrated food and nutrition assistance to conflict and disaster affected people.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome 2: By 2030 all forms of malnutrition are reduced, primarily among children, women, and girls, through enhanced gender equity and improved access to and availability and uptake of healthy diets and health services.

Activity 2: Support national and local actors in the delivery of nutrition-specific and sensitive multi-sectoral interventions that address malnutrition.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable.

Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable and shock-affected communities, households, women, and young people, in targeted areas, have more equitable, resilient, sustainable, and climate-smart livelihoods, through enhanced adaptive and productive capacities that enable them to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Activity 3: Provide an integrated package of support to enhance the climate-adaptive productive, aggregation, marketing, and decision-making capacities of communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers.

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs.

Strategic Outcome 4: By 2030, national and subnational actors have strengthened their capacity and systems to protect and improve the human capital of at-risk and shock-affected populations.

Activity 4: Support national and government actors in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and man-made disasters.

Activity 5: Support the Government in the development and operation of nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes for chronically vulnerable or shock-affected primary schoolchildren.

Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships.

Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and Development actors benefit from a range of available services to help them implement their programmes and support their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective, and reliable way.

Activity 6: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, other United Nations entities, and national and international non-governmental organisations.

Activity 7: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners.

Activity 8: Provide on-demand services (e.g., administrative and supply chain services and common platforms) to the Government and humanitarian and development partners.

Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships.

Strategic Outcome 6: National and sub-national institutions and partners can implement their programmes and support affected populations in an efficient, effective, and reliable way during times of crisis.

Activity 9: Provide appropriate coordination planning and information sharing with all humanitarian partners through the establishment of suitable coordination mechanisms for the food security sector.

Activity 10: Provide an appropriate platform for logistics coordination and services for humanitarian actors.

Activity 11: Provide preparedness and emergency communications services for humanitarian actors.

Activity 12: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government and humanitarian Partners.

- In Niassa, WFP and its partners are supporting the Government's shock responsive social protection programme PASD-PE (Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency), supporting the recovery from COVID-19. In December, WFP conducted trainings with partners in Lichinga district, Niassa. Preparations for implementation of PASD-PE in Nampula city are ongoing.
- WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support to the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS), the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) to enhance the shock responsiveness of the national social protection programmes. WFP is currently supporting the coordination between INGD and INAS in the implementation of the anticipatory action plans in districts in Gaza, Sofala and Tete that are at risk of experiencing moderate/severe drought.



Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- At COP28 in Dubai, WFP Mozambique supported the Government of Mozambique through the National Institute of Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) in the organization of the high-level event "From Sendai to Paris: Progress and Limitations for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Mozambique" led by the President of the Republic of Mozambique.
- In collaboration with FAO, WFP successfully finalized the distribution of drought tolerant seeds to vulnerable farmers in Gaza province as part of the activation of anticipatory actions. WFP and Government representatives from the technical working group for sovereign risk insurance conducted a simulation exercise to plan for a potential payout scenario for a drought and tropical cyclone scenario.
- In collaboration with FAO, INAM, INGD, MADER and ICS (Instituto de Comunicacao Social), WFP has continued the dissemination of tailored early warning information messages to approximately 150,000 people in Gaza as part of the anticipatory action activation for the impact mitigation of the drought.



School Feeding

- In anticipation of the school year beginning in February 2024, WFP is supporting the Government-led **National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (PRONAE)** to assist over 220,000 beneficiaries across 340 schools nationwide. As PRONAE is set to conclude in 2024, both WFP and the Government are engaged in advocating for supplementary funding to sustain, expand, and safeguard the progress achieved through the Programme.
- In addition, WFP continues to implement the complementary **home-grown school feeding (HGSF)** programme in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado, supporting 104,000 beneficiaries in 141 schools.
- WFP is preparing for the last two rounds of distributions for the **School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery (SFIER)** programme in response to cyclone Freddy. The final distributions will provide take-home rations to 54 schools across Maganja da Costa and Namacurra districts in Zambezia province, planning to reach over 20,000 beneficiaries.



UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In December, UNHAS transported 1,072 passengers and 1.84 mt of light humanitarian cargo, and carried out two medical evacuations. Thirty-seven (37) organizations have used the service with the composition of 50 percent UN agencies, 40 percent NGOs, and 10 percent donor/diplomat.

Resource Outlook

- WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) is currently 41% funded. For the period January-June 2024, WFP's operations in Mozambique are facing a **shortfall of USD 80.4 million**. This includes shortfalls of **USD 76.8 million for WFP's emergency response in northern Mozambique** and **USD 4.2 million for WFP's nutrition activities**.

Donors

Austria, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF, World Bank.

**All assistance figures in this report are an initial estimate and are subject to change upon final verification.*

***The total figure for cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers includes School Feeding programmes.*