



World Food Programme

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WFP Mozambique

Country Brief

January 2024



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: **33 million**

2021 Human Development Index:
185 out of 191

Income Level: **Low**

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

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Further information: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/mozambique>

Photo: Livelihoods restoration project in Ancuabe district, Cabo Delgado province.

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In Numbers



65,284 people*

Assisted in January 2023

52%



48%



712 MT of food distributed



US\$ 73.9 million six-month (February – July 2024) net funding requirements



Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- During the January-February 2024 distribution cycle, assistance is ongoing and WFP plans to provide around 500,000 individuals with general food assistance in northern Mozambique. This is a significant decrease from over 750,000 people assisted at the end of 2023. In the context of limited funding, sustaining life-saving assistance presents a challenge for humanitarian agencies.
- In January, WFP continued sensitization activities with local communities and authorities on the reduction in caseload numbers.
- On 25-26 January, following displacements caused by Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) attacks in Macomia, Cabo Delgado, WFP assisted some 2,500 newly displaced people in the district, in coordination with District Authorities and the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD).



Nutrition

- Due to funding shortages, WFP is scaling down its support to the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN) from 33 to 18 districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Under the programme, 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 200 health facilities of Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado. In January 2024, 7,706 children under-5 and 3,444 pregnant and breastfeeding women received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) or Super Cereal for the supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- In 2024, to continue providing lifesaving nutrition assistance in the north, giving priority to Cabo Delgado and Erati district in Nampula due to the concerning number of children with acute malnutrition, WFP requires USD 2.38 million.



Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- Under the project "Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated climate risk management", implemented in Sofala and Tete, 7,054 farmers (49% female) were able to replicate conservation agriculture techniques. Conservation agriculture is a holistic and sustainable approach to farming that prioritizes soil health, water conservation, and biodiversity. In Sofala, a total of 66 demarcation plots were established, serving as dynamic educational platforms where farmers are trained in conservation agriculture. Over 9,540 households used climate and weather information for decision-making and planning. In total, Village Savings and Loans groups saved USD 26,471.



Social Protection

- 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. Implementation in Lichinga district in Niassa started with trainings to partners in December and will continue in Quarter 1 of 2024 with mobile transfers, nutrition behavioural communication and financial inclusion activities.
- In parallel, WFP is currently supporting the coordination between INGD and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) in the implementation of the anticipatory action plans in districts in Gaza, Sofala, and Tete to provide preventive assistance to vulnerable households at risk of experiencing moderate/severe El Niño related drought, thus enhancing households' resilience in anticipation to a forecasted shock.

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
831.3 m	346 m	73.9 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.



Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- In January, WFP continued disseminating early warning messages to approximately 270,000 people in the provinces of Gaza, Sofala, and Tete concerning the ongoing El Niño event, which is causing drought in central and southern Mozambique and above average rainfall in northern Mozambique.
- WFP, INGD, and INAS organized missions to the districts in Tete and Sofala provinces that are covered by anticipatory action plans and triggered readiness phase in November, to sensitise local authorities on the initiative and start operational preparation for implementation.
- WFP in collaboration with SETSAN implemented the baseline study in 4 districts in Tete and Sofala, as part of the preparations for the implementation of anticipatory actions in these districts.



School Feeding

- In January, the majority of primary schools in Mozambique were on holiday and re-opened for the new academic year on 31 January. As such, implementation of WFP school feeding activities was temporarily on hold.
- WFP conducted refresher trainings for headmasters and cooks in supported schools in Ancuabe district, where WFP implements a Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. Messages on nutrition and hygiene (including cholera prevention) were included in the trainings. WFP and partners are finishing the construction of two school warehouses in Ancuabe.
- WFP is continuing to advocate with the Government and partners for continuous investment in the Government-led National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), as the current funding framework ends in 2024. The programme currently assists over 220,000 beneficiaries across 340 schools nationwide. Continued funding is essential to sustain, expand, and safeguard the progress achieved through the programme.



UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In January, UNHAS transported 845 passengers and 2.47 mt of light humanitarian cargo and carried out two medical evacuations. Thirty-eight (38) organizations used the service, of which 21 percent UN agencies and 79 percent NGOs. Three medical evacuations were carried out.

WFP Mozambique Reports

- [WFP Price Monitoring Report December 2023](#) highlighted regional disparities in Mozambique. In northern Mozambique, there was +5.3% month-to-month increase in the food basket cost, but over six months the cost decreased -3.4%, indicating some volatility in food prices. The price of maize increased by +5.8% between November-December, and +15.5% over six months, signalling growing pressure on this staple grain. The purchasing power analysis revealed a downward trend in the affordability of maize meal, a staple in Mozambique, with a 1.1% decrease in December 2023 and a considerable -15.4% drop over the year in the Central region.

Resource Outlook

- WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) is currently 42% funded. For the period February-July 2024, WFP's operations in Mozambique are facing a **shortfall of USD 73.9 million**. This includes shortfalls of **USD 69.6 million for WFP's emergency response** and **USD 4.2 million for the continuation of UNHAS services in northern Mozambique**.

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.*

*** Cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers include School Feeding programmes.*