



WFP Mozambique Country Brief

May 2024

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



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.

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. In Mozambique, the 2023/24 rainy season commenced under the influence of El Niño which predominantly manifested in persistent dryness, with many areas receiving less than half of their typical rainfall's quantity. 2.7 million people were already food insecure in areas that have been impacted by severe drought conditions during the 2023/24 rainy and agricultural season. These people will likely see their food insecurity situation deteriorate and fall into severe and emergency food insecurity.

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.



Population: **33 million**

2023 Human Development Index: **183 out of 193**

Income Level: **Low**

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

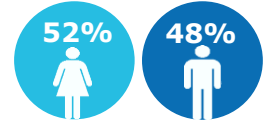
In Numbers*

2,259 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 3.9 million cash-based transfers made**

USD 76 million six-month (June-December 2024) net funding requirements

503,655 people assisted in May 2024



Emergency Response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- In May, WFP assisted 136,371 beneficiaries, reaching 75,801 beneficiaries through regular distributions and 60,550 beneficiaries through emergency food rations due to displacements from recent attacks in Chiure, Cabo Delgado. Around 6,500 individuals were reached under the Joint Response Plan involving UNICEF and IOM.
- WFP was forced to suspend operations in the Macomia district due to a rise in conflict.

Climate shocks

- WFP continues to refine its El Niño drought response strategy, working together with the National Institute of Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) and in collaboration with other partners.

Nutrition

- In May 2024, under the part of the Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), 1,686 children under the age of five received ready-to-use supplementary foods, and 1,239 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received Super Cereals to manage moderate and severe acute malnutrition in 111 health facilities in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
- On 29 of May, the second phase of the GTNS project was launched in Beira, with the participation of representatives from WFP, Government, and Austrian cooperation representatives. The project held its first workshop to discuss and approve the GTNS 2.0 activities and work plan.
- WFP will be expanding the support to Integrated Mobile Brigades to all district in Cabo Delgado, following the recently received contribution from Japan. These mobile brigades provide communities with access to health services in remote and hard to reach areas.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- Training sessions on post-harvest management were conducted in Tete and Zambézia as part of the Scaling-Up of the Zero Food Loss Initiative in Mozambique, reaching 3,271 (50 % women) smallholder farmers.
- Under the Beyond Cotton Project, 507 kg of cotton and 958 kg of food crops were produced in Manica and Tete. Three associations were trained in savings and loans, with a total of 125 smallholder farmers (60% women) participating in the activities. In addition, jute bags were distributed to the associations to facilitate storage.

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Photo: Food assistance in Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado province.

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

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
831.3 m	394 m	76 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

Social Protection

- In Niassa, WFP and its partners are supporting the recovery from COVID-19 through the Government's shock responsive social protection programme PASD-PE (Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency). In May, registration of beneficiaries was completed and in June approximately 27,000 families will receive cash payments.
- WFP concluded the implementation of Anticipatory Actions, coordinating the intervention between INGD and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) in Gaza, Sofala, and Tete. Cash-based transfers were distributed to over 11,800 vulnerable households at risk of experiencing moderate/severe El Niño related drought, as part of a horizontal expansion of the national social protection programme (implemented by INAS).
- WFP is continuing to support the Government in strengthening the national Social Protection system, focusing on improving shock responsive safety nets, coordination, and operational readiness.

Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- In May, all Anticipatory Actions (AA) for mitigating drought impacts were completed, and both enumerators and government technical staff received training for the AA endline exercise. These actions, implemented directly by INGD, included disseminating early warning messages to over 270,000 people, distributing drought-tolerant seeds, and creating agricultural and water infrastructure assets for over 9,900 farmers.
- WFP supported the official launch of the 5-year Programme of the Systematic Observations Finance Facility (SOFF) initiative in Mozambique. This initiative aims to enhance the National Institute for Meteorology's capacity for weather and climate observation.
- In May, the African Risk Capacity confirmed the final payout to the Government of US\$ 5.5 million for sovereign drought risk insurance. WFP supported the development of the Final Implementation Plan for this payout, which includes defining targeting criteria, transfer modalities, supply chain aspects, and monitoring and evaluation.

School Feeding

- WFP continues to support the Government-led National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), assisting over 242,000 beneficiaries in 340 schools. Monitoring visits were initiated in May in all provinces to verify programme implementation.
- WFP continues to implement the complementary Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado, supporting over 112,000 beneficiaries in 141 schools. In May, WFP launched the programme in Xai-Xai.
- Six water boreholes were built in six schools in the districts of Doa, Marara, Changara, and Cahora Bassa in Tete province.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In May, UNHAS transported 1,033 passengers and 2.4 metric tons of humanitarian cargo. Forty-six organizations benefitted from UNHAS services.

Resource Outlook

- WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) is currently 47.4% funded. For the period June-November 2024, WFP's operations in Mozambique are facing a **shortfall of USD 76 million**, 19% higher than at the same point in 2023. The largest shortfall is under emergency response (USD 88.5 million).

2024 Resource Overview	
2024 needs-based plan	USD 177.3 m
2024 resources mobilized	USD 44.5 m
Percent of needs covered in 2024	25 %

Donors

Austria, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, 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.

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