



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Mozambique Country Brief November 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.

Mozambique is classified as one of the countries most affected by extreme weather events. Since 2007, eleven tropical cyclones have struck the country, and the global climate crisis is driving more frequent and intense floods, storms, and droughts. The 2024/25 rainy season in Mozambique began with El Niño, causing persistent dryness, with many areas in the central and southern provinces receiving less than half their usual rainfall. Food insecurity in assessed districts has risen from 21% in 2023 to 33% in 2024, mainly due to El Niño's impacts. The National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) forecasts normal to above-normal rainfall from January to February 2025, with flooding risks in river basins from October to December 2024 due to La Niña, and a moderate to high risk of urban flooding from January to March 2025.

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, 714,387 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: **34 million**

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

Income Level: **Low**

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

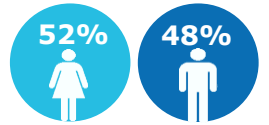
## In Numbers\*

**3,088 mt** of food distributed

**US\$ 327,467** cash-based transfers made\*\*

**US\$ 211 million** six months (December 2024 - May 2025) net funding requirements, representing 74 percent of total requirements

**713,805 people** assisted in November 2024



## Emergency Response

### Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- In November 2024, WFP continued providing emergency assistance in response to the conflict in Cabo Delgado. It marked the first month of the November-December distribution cycle, reaching 154,080 people (30,816 households) with general food assistance, representing 30 percent of the overall plan for the cycle.
- This included emergency support for new displacements through the Joint Response Plan, in coordination with UNICEF and IOM, with WFP providing emergency food assistance to 253 households in Chiure district.
- In Nampula, WFP provided food assistance to 6,540 refugees in Marratane Camp.

### El Nino response

- In November, food assistance continued in response to drought in five southern and central provinces, reaching 216,740 people in November 2024 (87 percent of the plan). Heavy rains prevented full target reach.

## Nutrition

- In November 2024, a total of 2,153 children under five received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food, and 1,825 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received Super Cereal for the management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition.
- During the November distribution of the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program, 2,414 children under two were reached in Macomia and Mocimboa da Praia district.

## Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- As part of the Kufungula Muue (KM) project, implemented in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, 15,000 young farmers, particularly women, received insured seeds for maize, cowpeas, and peanuts in the Cuamba and Metarica districts of Niassa province.
- In Sofala, as part of the Climate Resilient Food Security for Women and Men Smallholders project, conservation agriculture training was provided to 5,508 farmers, focusing on practices such as minimal soil disturbance, and retaining crop residues to improve moisture retention and soil fertility. Additionally, 152 Village Savings and Loan Association groups were guided on transitioning to loan repayment with interest. Climate information dissemination reached 5,598 farmers, advising them on flood-risk mitigation and resilient farming techniques.
- Through the Green Climate Fund project, Climate-Resilient Food Security project, in Tete Province, climate information reached 10,744 farmers via extension networks and radio. To enhance outreach in remote areas, 60 communication kits, including megaphones and USB drives, were distributed. WFP Mozambique participated in COP 29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, as part of Mozambique's delegation, alongside Government, UN, civil society, and academia.

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**Photo:** Food distribution to drought affected people in Gaza

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### Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>850.3 m</b>	<b>483,3 m</b>	<b>211 m</b>

#### 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

- WFP's Social Protection Unit has been supporting the government's shock responsive social protection programme PASD-PE (Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency) to respond to the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 in Niassa province.
- WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support of the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action (MGCAS), the National Institute of Social Action (INAS, IP) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD) to enhance the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system. In November, WFP continued preparations for the launch of the Regional Urban Preparedness Project and provided technical support to INAS, IP to develop methodology for beneficiaries' prioritization based on climate vulnerability.
- WFP partnered with INAS, IP to prepare the implementation of PASD-PE under Anticipatory Action Plans targeting six high-risk districts in Tete, Sofala and Gaza provinces due to forecasted drought. A joint mission assessed existing networks and beneficiary preferences to determine the most effective transfer modality, aiming to reach 30,000 households with cash transfers.



### Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- In November, a baseline survey was conducted in Sofala, Gaza, and Tete provinces to prepare for the implementation of drought anticipatory actions for the 2024-2025 season. Meetings were held with INGD representatives, INAS IP and district governments to coordinate the implementation of drought actions and enhance response effectiveness in the provinces.
- A technical visit was organized with the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) team involved in the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) project, to the Upper Air Station in Durban. During the visit, the South African Weather Service (SAWS) assessed the station while INAM learned how to fill and launch weather balloons, set up automatic stations, and store meteorological data.



### School Feeding

- WFP continues to support Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) in the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), reaching over 242,000 people across 340 schools. In November, WFP participated in PRONAE's National Annual meeting to reflect on lessons learned, share best practices, and gather insights to better advance the school feeding agenda in the country.
- In Tete, Provincial and District Education Services tested data collection tools in Changara district to improve the quality and accessibility of school data. Additionally, 79 food and nutrition education sessions were conducted across 4 districts. In Nampula, a joint mission with the Provincial Directorate of Education (DPE) monitored school feeding implementation and verified reporting processes.
- The first round of take-home rations was distributed to over 3,000 children in Sofala across 11 schools under the School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery Programme. This initiative is part of the El Niño response in Caia District, targeting 6,601 people in 19 selected schools.



### UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In November, UNHAS transported 1,152 passengers and 1.3 metric tons of humanitarian cargo. 44 organizations benefitted from UNHAS services.

### Resource outlook

- WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2022-2026) is currently 57 percent funded. For the next six months (December 2024 – May 2025), WFP Mozambique is facing an overall funding shortfall of **US\$ 211 million** (74 percent of total requirements).

### 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.