



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief December 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, 13 tropical cyclones have struck the country, and the global climate crisis is driving more frequent and intense floods, storms, and droughts. The 2023/24 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 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. Category 4 Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mecufi, Cabo Delgado, on 15 December, with wind speeds reaching up to 180 km/h. Most affected districts were Mecufi, Chiure, Metuge, Pemba, and Ancuabe in Cabo Delgado, and Memba in Nampula.

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 [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\) assessment](#). Of those, 714,387 are in Cabo Delgado 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

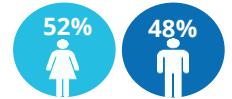
In numbers*

2,837 tons of food assistance distributed

USD 41,592 cash-based transfers made**

USD 211 million six months (January 2025 - June 2025) net funding requirements, representing 82% of total requirements

424,965 people assisted in December 2024



Emergency response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- In December 2024, WFP continued emergency assistance in response to the Cabo Delgado conflict, reaching 497,374 beneficiaries with general food assistance during the November-December distribution cycle.
- Emergency support for new displacements was provided through the Joint Response Plan, with WFP, in coordination with UNICEF and IOM, assisting 7,870 individuals in the Chiure district.
- In Nampula, WFP provided food assistance to 7,580 refugees in Maratane Camp.

El Niño response

- In December, WFP reached 52,855 people under its El Niño response, 23 percent of the planned 250,000, due to access issues caused by post-electoral unrest in Sofala, Manica, and Tete Provinces.

Cyclone Chido response

- WFP provided emergency food assistance to around 500 families in Pemba less than 24 hours after the landfall of Cyclone Chido on 15 December. Over the month, WFP assisted 45,380 people with food assistance in the most affected districts of Cabo Delgado: Pemba, Mecufi, Chiure, Metuge, and Ancuabe.

Nutrition

- In December 2024, a total of 2,302 children under-5 received ready-to-use supplementary food, and 1,023 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received Super Cereal for the management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Assistance is provided to all 17 districts in Cabo Delgado province and Erati district in Nampula province, covering a total of 111 health facilities.
- During the December distribution of the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme, a total of 1,464 children under two were reached in Macomia and Mocímboa da Praia district.

Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- In December, WFP in collaboration with INGD, activated anticipatory actions for Cyclone Chido in Nampula, reaching 400,000 people with early warning information, supporting the evacuation of 70 people, and providing food assistance.
- Cyclone Chido triggered the first ARC Replica payout of USD 3,125,650, received less than two weeks after landfall.
- WFP also continued drought-related anticipatory actions in triggered districts, including early warning messages, agricultural asset creation, and water management support, while finalizing climate vulnerability targeting with INAS for anticipatory cash transfers in early 2025.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In December, UNHAS transported 11,809 passengers and 38 metric tons of humanitarian cargo. 43 organizations benefitted from UNHAS services.

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

Photo: Food distribution to people affected by Cyclone Chido in Cabo Delgado province. @ WFP/Nassreen Bachir.

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
850.3 m	498,4 m	211 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

- WFP has been supporting the Government's shock responsive social protection programme PASD-PE (Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency). Cash disbursements expected to be issued to 5,600 households in Mandimba, Cumaba, and Lichinga in December, were postponed to January due to the volatile security situation caused by the post-electoral unrest.
- WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support of the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action, the National Institute of Social Action (INAS, IP) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management to enhance the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system.
- 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 aiming to assist over 30,000 households.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- As part of the Kufungula Muae project, implemented in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, 62,345 kg of insured maize seeds were distributed to 11,473 smallholder farmers in Niassa and Nampula, strengthening food systems and creating job opportunities, especially for young women.
- In Sofala, the climate-resilient food security project distributed 32,500 kg of insured seeds (maize, millet, sorghum, cowpeas) to 2,294 farmers in Chemba, Caia, and Maringue districts. Climate information was shared with 4,157 farmers, over 56 percent of whom were women. Over 4,430 farmers in Caia, Chemba, and Maringue attended sensitization sessions, promoting continued saving and dividend sharing after the current cycle.
- Through the Green Climate Fund's Climate-Resilient Food Security project in Tete, a participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA) Training of Trainers was provided to 30 participants (20 men, 10 women) in Changara and Marara districts. The January–February 2025 seasonal climate forecast was shared with cooperating partners, government agencies, and 13,180 smallholder farmers in Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa.

School Feeding

- In December, with most primary schools on holiday, WFP school feeding activities were temporarily paused.
- WFP supported MINEDH and MEF's participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Osaka, Japan, and event to share best practices and advance sustainable school feeding programmes.
- In December, WFP completed preparations for building resilient warehouses and kitchens in 47 schools across Tete, Nampula, and Gaza in partnership with UN-Habitat and GIZ (German cooperation). Construction is foreseen for the first quarter of 2025.
- WFP has finalized the first distribution of take-home rations in 19 schools in Caia, Sofala, under the School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery Programme. A total of 5,495 beneficiaries had been assisted by December 2024. This initiative is part of the El Niño response in Caia district, targeting 6,601 students across the 19 selected schools.

Resource outlook

- WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2022-2026) is currently 58.6 percent funded. For the next six months (January 2025 – June 2025), WFP Mozambique is facing an overall funding shortfall of **USD 211 million** (82 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, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF, United Kingdom, United States of America (in alphabetical order).

* 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.