



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Mozambique Country Brief January 2025



## 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.

Category 4 Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mecufi, Cabo Delgado, on December 15, with wind speeds reaching up to 180 km/h. The most affected provinces were Cabo Delgado and Nampula. On January 13, Cyclone Dikeledi made landfall in Nampula, impacting nearly 284,000 people in the province.

Preliminary results from the recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicate that Mozambique is experiencing its highest levels of food insecurity since the IPC methodology was adopted in the country. Approximately 4.9 million people are facing crisis-level or worse food insecurity, according to the IPC assessment. Of these, 866,619 are in Cabo Delgado alone. Nearly half of 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:

Income Level:  
Low

Chronic malnutrition:  
37% of children under 5

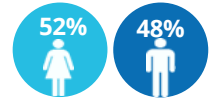
## In numbers\*

4,791 tons of food assistance distributed

USD 414,538 cash-based transfers made\*

USD 192.3 million six months (February - July 2025) net funding requirements, representing 77 percent of total requirements

309,279 people assisted in January 2025\*\*



## Operational updates

**Northern Mozambique displacement crisis:** In January 2025, WFP continued emergency food assistance in response to the Cabo Delgado conflict, reaching 90,055 beneficiaries as part of the January - February distribution cycle. In Nampula, WFP provided food assistance to 8,035 refugees in Maratane Camp as part of the January - February cycle.

**El Niño response:** In January, WFP reached 195,900 people under its El Niño response, 79 percent of the plan, due to access issues caused by post-electoral unrest in Sofala, Manica, and Tete Provinces.

**Cyclone Chido response:** Distributions under the Chido response, providing 7-day rations, were completed in January across five districts in Cabo Delgado. Approximately 180,650 beneficiaries were assisted, representing 88 percent of the initial plan, with the remaining needs covered by partners and the government. WFP will begin the second cycle of assistance in February, prioritizing 55,000 people in Mecufi and 48,000 in Memba for the three-month recovery phase following Cyclone Chido.

**Nutrition:** In January 2025, a total of 2,328 children under-5 received ready-to-use supplementary food, and 1,685 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received Super Cereal for the management of moderate acute malnutrition. Assistance is provided to selected districts in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia province, covering conflict, drought and cyclone affected areas.

Under the Cash for Prevention (C4P) of malnutrition pilot initiative, a nutritious food basket was combined with support to cooperatives with equipment and tools for nutritious food production. Through the C4P, WFP distributed through vouchers, 135,000 eggs, 5.5 tons of dried fish and 17.8 tons of vegetables and fruits to about 2,500 households in Montepuez.

**Disaster Risk Management/Financing:** On 13 January, WFP in coordination with INGD activated cyclone anticipatory action plans ahead of cyclone Dikeledi in two districts (Mogincual and Angoche) in Nampula province, reaching around 4.1 million people with early warning information, provided financial support for communities' evacuation from risk areas to safe spaces and delivered food assistance to 780 people in temporary accommodation centres.

In January, WFP also continued drought-related anticipatory actions in districts where triggers were activated for the 2024-2025 season, including early warning messages disseminated to 450,000 people.

**UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS):** In January, UNHAS transported 568 passengers and 4,14 metric tons of humanitarian cargo. 31 organizations benefitted from UNHAS services.

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

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

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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>498,4 m</b>	<b>192.3 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

**Social protection:** WFP has been supporting the Government's shock-responsive social protection programme PASD-PE (Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency). In January, WFP prepared to finalize cash payments via the Government's Offline Payment Application for 5,600 households in network-limited areas of Niassa Province, covering Mandimba, Cuamba, and Lichinga Districts.

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 37,000 households.

**Climate change adaptive food systems:** As part of the Kufungula Muae project, implemented in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, 62 tons of insured maize seeds were distributed to 12,325 smallholder farmers in Niassa and Nampula, strengthening food systems and creating job opportunities, especially for young women.

In Sofala, WFP trained 4,642 farmers in Conservation Agriculture across Maringue, Caia, and Chemba districts, with women comprising over 50% of participants. Climate information was shared with 4,649 farmers. Over 3,738 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, seed kits were distributed to over 13,000 project beneficiaries in Marara, Changara, and Cahora Bassa districts.

As part of the AICS-funded project to strengthen smallholder capacities in overcoming the impact of climate change on food security in Tete, 12 tons of seeds were procured, with distribution beginning in January. Additionally, 720 units of diverse tools were distributed to farmer groups.

**School feeding:** WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) for the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), planning to reach over 242,000 people across 340 schools during the first trimester of the 2025 academic year. However, after this period, the programme will face a pipeline break due to a funding gap.

This funding shortfall is also affecting the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in Nampula. Current resources do not allow for its continuation throughout 2025, impacting an additional 57,000 children.

WFP is engaged in groundwork arrangements for the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes directly implemented across 141 schools in Tete, and Cabo Delgado, benefiting 112,000 children.

In Cabo Delgado, with generous contributions from Sweden and Norway in 2025, WFP will expand its school feeding programmes to Palma and Macomia—districts severely affected by conflict.

## Resource outlook

WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2022-2026) is currently 58 percent funded. For the next six months (February 2025 – July 2025), WFP Mozambique is facing an overall funding shortfall of **USD 192.3 million** (77 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).

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