



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief

May 2025



Operational context

Despite no longer being classified as a “high concern hunger hotspot”, nearly 5 million people face food insecurity in Mozambique (IPC Phase 3+), including close to 1 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 4)—the highest number recorded since IPC monitoring began. Nearly half of the population lives in poverty.

The main drivers of hunger are prolonged conflict in Cabo Delgado; multiple climatic risks (droughts, cyclones, floods); and economic shocks including high inflation and weak household purchasing power.

The insurgency in Cabo Delgado is now in its eighth year, with ongoing attacks and fear of violence displacing communities. According to IOM, there are currently 428,945 internally displaced persons and 661,801 returnees.

Mozambique is among the countries most affected by extreme weather, including floods, storms and droughts. The 2024–2025 cyclone season severely impacted Mozambique, especially Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Three cyclones (Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude) in the same number of months left a trail of destruction, impacting over 1 million people in an area already impacted by conflict and insecurity.

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

2025 Human Development Index:
182 out of 193

Income Level:
Low

Chronic malnutrition:
37% of children under 5

In numbers*

5,388 tons of food assistance distributed

USD4,512,151 cash-based transfers made**

USD157.6 million six-month net funding requirements (Jun-Nov25), representing 78 percent of total requirements

378,712 people assisted in May 2025*

Emergency response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- In May, WFP assisted 377,835 beneficiaries including IDPs and returnees, reaching 90% of the plan for the May-June distribution cycle.
- Limited road access to some distribution sites in Quissanga district, as well as prevailing security issues in Macomia district constituted the main constraints.
- Due to limited resources, WFP continues to provide half rations every other month. May marked the start of the May-June cycle, and distributions will be finalized in June to cover the planned target.

El Niño response

- As of May, the response to the El Niño-induced drought reached 179,490 people, 71% of the target. The assistance is planned to be finalized in June, reaching 250,270 individuals.
- An extra distribution cycle has been added to the response to reach 11,000 individuals in the two worst affected districts.

Cyclones response

- WFP continued to support the cyclone Chido, Dikeledi and Jude affected people by providing life-saving assistance. Seven (7) days rations were provided to 118,010 beneficiaries in the two worst affected districts (Ilha de Moçambique and Mossuril) and 38,445 individuals received 30-day emergency recovery assistance in Memba district.

Nutrition

- In May 2025, 2,838 children under five (CU5) received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and 276 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBGW) were assisted with Super Cereal for the treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM/SAM).
- Under the Gender Transformative and Nutrition-sensitive activities, to ease water access for women-led groups, 160 hippo rollers were distributed—benefiting over 1,950 women engaged in agriculture and livestock activities, as well as the Mulima Health Center. 907 beneficiaries received essential agricultural tools, including 432 watering cans and 36 wheelbarrows, supporting daily farming activities and livestock care. 77 producers (including 30 lead farmers) were trained on the preparation and safe use of bio-pesticides, enhancing local knowledge in sustainable pest control practices.

Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- As part of the drought anticipatory action activation, WFP has supported the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) to assist over 110,000 beneficiaries with commodity vouchers and mobile money transfers in Gaza, Sofala and Tete provinces as part of the expansion of the social protection programme.
- WFP, together with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) and the National Meteorology Institute (INAM), assessed the end of the 2024/25 drought season and plans for the 2025/26 season, including a comprehensive revision of the anticipatory action triggering system.
- WFP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Directorate for Water Resource Management (DNGRH) regarding the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of DNGRH for forecasting and issuing early warnings, as well as the development of triggers for anticipatory actions for floods in Mozambique.

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
861.4 m	548.2 m	157.6 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

- WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support for strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system. To this end, a three-day technical workshop was held with INAS staff from Central and three delegations respectively with the objective of enhancing registration process.
- As part of the Regional Urban Preparedness project, WFP is working in coordination with North-Western University and a regional assessment focused on logistical pre-positioning was conducted in Mozambique with the support of INGD. The goal was to identify strengths, weaknesses, gaps, and opportunities for improvement.
- WFP continued coordination with National Institute for Social Action (INAS, IP) for the implementation of the Productive Social Protection Programme (PASP) in Cabo Delgado to build resilience and support reconstruction efforts in the conflict-affected areas of Cabo Delgado. To this end, a joint mission was conducted to Cabo Delgado to present the project to the Provincial and District Government.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- As part of the Italian Cooperation Agency (AICS)-funded project to strengthen smallholder capacities in overcoming the impact of climate change on food security in Tete, WFP supported around 2,000 smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs for lean season production and strengthened community nutrition efforts by training 34 Microenterprise Kitchen Managers and Activists in Cooking Schools to improve outreach and dietary practices.
- In May, the KOICA-funded project in Cabo Delgado province supported 5,000 smallholder farmers with interventions to improve food security, resilience, and livelihoods—including land preparation, vegetable seed distribution to 1,250 farmers, access to solar-powered irrigation for 250 farmers, climate information and training, VSL management training leading to savings of over MZN 118,000, and post-harvest training for 3,050 farmers, alongside the procurement of hermetic bags to reduce future losses.

School Feeding

- In May 2025, WFP continued its technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) in support of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE). During the final week of the first academic trimester, WFP-supported activities reached over 257,000 beneficiaries across 340 schools. As part of its direct school feeding operations, WFP provided daily meals to 115,000 students in 128 schools across Tete, Sofala, and Cabo Delgado provinces.
- In Nampula Province, WFP supported the establishment of school gardens by distributing vegetable seeds to 32 schools in Ribaué, Malema, Meconta, and Nacala-a-Velha districts. However, school meal deliveries in the province have been temporarily suspended due to ongoing supply chain disruptions since the start of the 2025 academic year.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In March, UNHAS transported 873 passengers and 2.15 metric tons of humanitarian cargo. 41 organizations benefitted from UNHAS services.

Resource outlook

- WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2022-2026) is currently 63.6 percent funded. For the next six months (June 2025 – November 2025), WFP Mozambique is facing an overall funding shortfall of **USD 157.6 million** (78 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).

* 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.

Country Director: Antonella D'Aprile

External Relations Officer: Conor Hollywood, conor.hollywood@wfp.org

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