



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Mozambique

Country Brief

October 2025



Operational Context

Mozambique is grappling with multiple, overlapping crises, including conflict, displacement, recurring climate shocks, and economic vulnerability, affecting millions across the country. According to the latest IPC analysis, 2.7 million people are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above during the lean season (October 2025 – March 2026).

Mozambique ranks 182nd on the Human Development Index (HDI) and is ranked 2nd in the list of countries with the highest rates of extreme poverty with 82 percent of the population living below USD3 a day***.

The security situation in Cabo Delgado has sharply deteriorated with the insecurity now in its eighth year. Conflict and violence against civilians are at record high in 2025 with 647 attacks reported (as of 13 October), i.e. an average of two security incidents every day of 2025.

Recent attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) continue to drive displacement. Since July, NSAGs have expanded operations across most districts of Cabo Delgado and into Nampula, displacing approximately 90,000 individuals between July and September.

Present in Mozambique since 1977, WFP responds to urgent humanitarian needs while also strengthens national capacities and sustainable solutions toward zero hunger. WFP has maintained its field presence across all provinces of Mozambique operating the largest logistics network delivering food assistance and common services to the wider humanitarian community in Cabo Delgado.



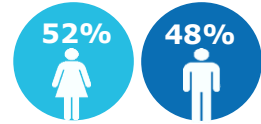
Population: **34 million**

2025 Human Development Index:
182 out of 193

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **37% of children under 5**

In numbers*



Over **420,000 people** assisted

Over **95,800 MT of food assistance** distributed

Over **USD 2.1 million** cash-based transfers distributed**

USD96 million Six-month Needs-Based Plan requirements (Dec25–May26)

Emergency response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- The situation in northern Mozambique remains volatile, with rising insecurity. WFP delivered life-saving food assistance to 379,000 people in Macomia, Quissanga, and Nangade during September–October, achieving 89 percent of the target.
- Despite temporary suspensions due to insecurity, WFP provided food assistance to 47,000 recent displaced people in Chiure Velho for their reintegration in Macomia, reaching 89 percent of the CERF-funded target.
- In Cabo Delgado and Nampula, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 22,000 people in Mecufi, Nangade, Mueda, and Memba under the Joint Response Programme with IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR.

2024/2025 Cyclone Response

- WFP concluded cyclone recovery assistance in Nampula, providing vouchers to 81,000 people in the districts of Ilha de Moçambique and Mossuril. Each household received approximately USD 92 per month for three months through value vouchers or cash, enabling families to buy food and non-food items from local retailers.

ARC Drought Response

- Following the severe drought during the 2024/2025 season, WFP activated the African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance, releasing funds to assist affected families. In collaboration with the Government's National Institute for Social Action (INAS), WFP delivered vouchers to 2,860 households in Guija district, Gaza province worth USD 41 each and will continue to provide support through mobile money transfers in November.

Nutrition in emergency

- In October, WFP continued to support the Government through the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme to tackle acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups. More than 12,700 children under five and pregnant or breastfeeding women in Cabo Delgado and Nampula received assistance. To reach remote areas, mobile health brigades screened 1,864 women and children, identifying 90 cases of acute malnutrition. Alongside treatment, the brigades provided essential services, including Vitamin A supplements, vaccinations, deworming, nutrition support for women, and family planning.

Disaster Risk Management/Financing

- In October, WFP supported the Government to host the African Disaster Risk Financing Forum bringing together over 20 countries to share strategies for managing climate risks. A key moment was the official handover of insurance payouts triggered by recent droughts and cyclones, namely: USD1.8 million to the Government and USD 3.5 million to WFP, underscoring the value of climate risk insurance in protecting vulnerable communities.
- WFP also trained government and partners in anticipatory action for floods, using digital tools and weather data to improve early warning systems. These efforts strengthen Mozambique's capacity to act before disasters strike. On International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, WFP showcased resilience initiatives in Gaza Province, including climate-smart agriculture and emergency equipment, highlighting progress in disaster preparedness.

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

** Cash-based transfers value includes commodity vouchers and school feeding programmes.

*** Our World in Data (World Bank).

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Needs based plan shortfall (in USD)
861.4 m	583 m	96.6 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

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

Nutrition

- In October, WFP partnered with the ministry of Health (MISAU) to strengthen nutrition systems and promote healthy diets. WFP made advancements to the PLUS School Meal Planner tool and completed the first draft of the National Food Security and Nutrition Information System, with a prototype expected by December.
- Under the Austria-funded Gender Transformative Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project, WFP delivered starter flocks of chickens, trained farmers, and supported vegetable production and processing, benefiting 441 households and improving food availability and income opportunities.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- After a security incident in Mocímboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado province, in September, WFP resumed operations as conditions improved. In Pemba, coordination meetings and technical trainings on seed-bundled insurance and conservation agriculture were conducted, while ongoing assessments and government-led efforts continue to support community recovery.
- WFP is supporting youth through entrepreneurship and agricultural opportunities under the Mastercard Foundation-supported Kufungula Muae project. In Manica, 793 new participants joined, bringing the total to over 7,500 (58 percent women). Savings groups mobilized MZN3.5million and provided MZN2.3 million in loans, boosting resilience and local investment.
- In Tete, WFP trained 36 government staff on climate-smart farming under the Green Climate Fund project. Using Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) tools, extension services and radio shared seasonal forecasts and farming tips with 16,000 farmers, reducing climate risks.

School Feeding

- WFP shared its gender mainstreaming strategy during the Ministry of Education's Gender Debrief Meeting in Bilene, Gaza Province. The approach uses interest circles and gender dialogue clubs to raise gender awareness and promote equal opportunities for girls and boys through school feeding programmes.
- In partnership with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), WFP tested new cooking technologies in schools in Meconta and Nacala-a-Velha (Nampula Province) to improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact in school feeding operations.
- In addition, WFP completed the distribution of Take-Home Rations in Macomia, Palma, and Caia districts, reaching over 18,000 schoolchildren in conflict-affected areas and regions impacted by El Niño-induced drought.

Protection

- In October, WFP partnered with the Mozambican Forum of Disabled Persons (FAMOD) to train staff and partners on disability inclusion in Cabo Delgado. The session gathered 36 participants, reinforcing WFP's commitment to inclusive workplaces.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In October, UNHAS transported 702 passengers and 2.2 tons of humanitarian cargo. In total, 40 organizations used UNHAS services.

Resource outlook

- WFP thanks all donors for their continued support. Over the next six months, USD96.6 million is needed to sustain operations, including an urgent USD72.9 million shortfall for emergency response.
- Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced its caseload from 420,000 to 345,000 hyper-prioritized individuals currently receiving half rations in June. These are the most vulnerable communities affected by conflict and climate shocks. Without additional funding, assistance to this group will end by March 2026, preventing WFP to reach the target of 500,000 vulnerable individuals with full rations.
- The supply for school meals under PRONAE and nutrition support to prevent child wasting has been interrupted since early 2025. Additional funding is required to resume school feeding and sustain nutrition support through 2026.

Donors

Austria, Canada, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Private Donors, the Republic of South Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (in alphabetical order).