



Anticipatory Action Activation

Mozambique



Anticipatory Action to mitigate the impacts of drought in Mozambique

In October 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique, activated its Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought in the Gaza province.

This activation followed the crossing of pre-agreed readiness triggers in August and action triggers on 26 September 2025 for all districts, except Massangena, where readiness triggers were reached in September and action triggers in October. These triggers were informed by monthly drought forecasts drawn from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) based on 7-month rainfall ensemble forecasts to predict drought events through the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI).

The trigger mechanism, named [Ready, Set & Go](#), employs seasonal forecasts that guide different phases of action: the Ready phase, focused on long lead-time preparedness; the Set phase, dedicated to activating actions when forecasts indicate a higher likelihood of drought occurrence; and the Go! phase, which enables funds disbursement and AA implementation on the ground. This anticipatory action trigger system issued drought alerts across all three regions of the country, demonstrating robust performance in forecasting drought conditions in the observed districts.

The activation decisions were coordinated through the government-led Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AATWG). The anticipatory actions are currently being implemented under the direct leadership of the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD).

The anticipatory actions implemented by WFP are described below:

1. Dissemination of Early warning (EW) messages. Through community and mobile radios, EW messages alert at-risk communities about the upcoming drought and recommend actions for agriculture, livestock, and water management. For example, they advise planting times, drought tolerant crops, and other resilient techniques. Community outreach considers communication barriers and delivers messages in Portuguese and Xichangana (most spoken local languages in Gaza Province).

Key facts

Location: Chigubo, Mabalane, Mapai, Massingir and Massagena districts in Gaza province

Number of people expected to receive early warning messages	234,180
Number of people targeted with anticipatory cash transfers	11,078
Number of people receiving agricultural inputs (Government-implemented AA)	18,357
Number of people provided with water infrastructures (government-implemented AA)	9,431

2. Distribution of multi-purpose cash (MPC). WFP, in partnership with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) will provide anticipatory cash transfers to selected households (about USD39.5/month for 3 months), through the Post-Emergency Direct Support Program (PASD-PE), a social protection programme designed specifically to support disaster-affected communities, focusing on the most vulnerable groups. Under INGD coordination, this programme is being implemented as one of the main drought AAs to prevent increased prices, low purchasing power, and resulting food insecurity caused by harvest losses. Transfer methods are chosen based on mobile money services access, market availability and community preferences.

Additionally, WFP provides financial support and technical assistance to INGD-led drought AAs, namely:

1. Provision of drought-tolerant agricultural inputs. These include seeds of drought tolerant crops, resilient water pumps, small-scale greenhouses, and drip irrigation kits, to be distributed across districts based on local communities' needs and availability of farming natural resources.

2. Promotion of safe water for human consumption and livelihoods. This action aims to maintain and improve existing water points in beneficiary communities, ensuring their maximum operability during forecasted droughts times. With WFP's support, INGD is repairing or rehabilitating non-operational sites and expanding underperforming water points. These efforts address the likelihood of safe water scarcity for human consumption, livestock, and agricultural production (including drip irrigation).

These anticipatory actions aim to reduce the impacts of drought by addressing delayed planting due to late rains, water stress during crop growth, reduced yields and harvest losses from erratic precipitation, and the resulting decline in purchasing power and food security caused by the loss of seasonal income and livelihoods.

This activation is made possible through USD 3.9 million in funding from the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). Additionally, WFP received funding for anticipatory action capacity strengthening from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). This funding was essential to provide critical support to protect the most vulnerable from the harmful impacts of the predicted drought.



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