



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Mozambique Country Brief November 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 day³.

The security situation in northern Mozambique has sharply deteriorated with the conflict now in its eighth year. Attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) continue to drive displacement. NSAGs have expanded operations across most districts of Cabo Delgado and into Nampula province, with 952 incidents reported since July making of 2025 the most volatile year in terms of insecurity.

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 600,000 people assisted



2,365 MT of food assistance distributed

USD 2.3 million cash-based transfers distributed²

USD 115 million six-month Net Funding Requirements (Dec 25 – May 26)

Emergency response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- Escalating violence in northern Mozambique continues to disrupt lives. The recent expansion of attacks into the neighbouring province of Nampula has triggered mass displacement, compounding the ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado.
- In response to new displacements in Nampula, WFP also provided emergency food assistance to 10,220 people under the Joint Response Programme with UN partners. Preparations are underway to support additional displaced populations.
- In Cabo Delgado, the food assistance cycle for November/December was completed on December 18th reaching 87,328 families, approximately 436,640 beneficiaries, representing 98 percent of the total caseload.

Nutrition in emergency

- In November, WFP continued to support the Government through the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme to tackle acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups. More than 8,300 children under five and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls in Cabo Delgado and Nampula received assistance.

Protection

- WFP Mozambique supported the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) campaign, under the global theme "Unite to End Digital Violence against All Women and Girls." The campaign aimed to promote gender equality, strengthen a culture of respect and accountability, while providing a safe space for reflection, dialogue and collective learning within the organization.
- In parallel, WFP organized sessions with partners to deepen understanding of key forms of GBV and available support services for survivors. During the campaign, WFP provided comprehensive GBV materials and worked with partners to ensure survivor-focused information is shared consistently in communities across provinces.

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- In November, the Government led efforts to strengthen food security, climate resilience and livelihoods, with WFP providing technical support across multiple provinces. In Nampula, government leadership was reinforced through Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) Training of Trainers, while WFP partners advanced good agricultural practices and nature-based solutions such as mangrove nursery and reforestation.
- In conflict-affected areas such as Mocímboa da Praia, district authorities coordinated with WFP and partners to align seed distribution and conservation agriculture training. In Ançuabe and Macomia, WFP supported seed distribution, organized farmer training and promoted nature-based solutions to boost education and resilience.
- Notable progress has been made towards increased community climate resilience and promoting financial inclusion for women and youth. In November, over 14,000 farmers received climate forecasts, 1,700 were trained in PICSA, 300 households received seeds, 500 farmers benefited from cold storage and 200 food processing kits were delivered. Women represented 45 percent of all beneficiaries.

¹ All assistance figures in this report are estimates and subject to changes.

² Cash-based transfers include commodity vouchers.

³ Our World in Data (World Bank).

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

| Total Requirements (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 861.4 m | 584.9 m | 115 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>

Social Protection

- WFP continues to provide technical support to the Government for the implementation of the Social Protection Post-Emergency Programme funded by the World Bank. This project delivers mobile money to vulnerable populations in Nampula province, helping build financial resilience in the aftermath of COVID-19.
- In November, with the leadership of the National Institute for Social Action (INAS), WFP completed cash-based transfers reaching over 237,000 beneficiaries (approximately 47,000 households) in Nampula province, representing 21 percent of the overall target.
- Key achievements under the Programme include training government staff, community engagement, and the rollout of beneficiary registration and SIM card distribution in Nampula. Preparations are also underway to expand these activities to Cabo Delgado.

School Feeding

- In November, WFP and the Government advanced the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), holding a technical workshop with Directorate of School Health and Cross-Cutting Issues (DSEAT) and the Ministry of Education to align priorities and inform WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (2027-2030).
- To complement PRONAE's coverage, WFP supported home-grown school feeding in Tete, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado, reaching approximately 95,000 students aiming to improve attendance and retention.
- To retain students in drought-affected areas, WFP distributed 14,000 metric tons of food to parents and guardians of children enrolled in schools under the emergency school feeding programme Caia, Sofala Province, completing the El Niño drought response.
- In Changara, Tete, data collection with over 200 parents, guardians, and cooks from 12 schools will inform a 2026 pilot to promote women's economic empowerment through school meals.

Nutrition

- In November, WFP conducted a joint field mission in Cabo Delgado province with the Ministry of Health and National Council for the Fight Against AIDS (CNCS) to strengthen HIV-related interventions under humanitarian response, identifying gaps and missed opportunities caused by the conflict and provided key recommendations to address HIV.
- WFP continues to deliver climate-smart and nutrition solutions to +48,000 people in Sofala province through the Austria-funded Gender Transformative Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) project. In November, WFP trained farmer groups, supported livestock and crop production, and facilitated market access to vulnerable populations. Key results include training four poultry groups (50 members, 82% women), providing livestock management training to 250 farmers and distributing materials for 13 henries. Farmers harvested 11,000 kg of vegetables generating crop sales exceeding 14,000 Meticais. Additionally, 154 participants transplanted orange-fleshed sweet potato vines, and the local agro-dealer earned more than 5,000 Meticais in revenue.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In November, UNHAS transported 939 passengers and 1.74 tons of humanitarian cargo. In total, 41 organizations used UNHAS services.

Resource outlook

- WFP thanks all donors for their continued support. Over the next six months, USD115 million is needed to fully implement all planned activities, including USD80 million shortfalls for emergency responses.
- With limited resources, WFP assistance remains highly prioritized. Without additional funding, the number of people assisted in Cabo Delgado will need to be reduced in March 2026 from 420,000 to 265,000. From May onwards, WFP will only be able to prioritize immediate assistance to newly displaced populations.
- The future of PRONAE that was implemented across all the provinces in the country and WFP-led school meal programmes in Nampula are at risk due to severe funding shortages resulting in over 400,000 students nationwide without school meals. 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).