



WFP Mozambique

Country Brief

December 2025

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Mozambique is grappling with multiple overlapping crises, including conflict, displacement, recurring climate shocks and economic vulnerability affecting millions of people across the country. According to the most recent IPC analysis, the 2025/26 lean season (October 2025–March 2026), approximately 3.5 million people across Mozambique are projected to experience acute food insecurity at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, including 270,000 in Phase 4 (Emergency).

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. Violence against civilians surged to its highest level in years, with 730 security incidents—double the 2024 figures—and 466 direct attacks

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



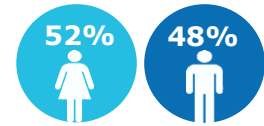
Population: **34 million**

2025 Human Development Index:
182 out of 193

Income Level: **Low**

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

In numbers*



Over **494,000 people** assisted

1,478 tons of food distributed

USD2.3 million cash-based transfers distributed²

USD118 million six-month Net Funding Requirements (Jan – Jun 26)

Emergency response

Northern Mozambique displacement crisis

- The security situation in northern Mozambique remained volatile in December, with renewed attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) in parts of Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
- In December, a joint Government-UN assessment conducted to assess the impact of the attacks on livelihood and identify community needs found extensive looting and loss of assets, leaving communities without food or livelihoods.
- In support of Government-led efforts, WFP provided food assistance to over 436,000 beneficiaries in Cabo Delgado during the cycle for November/December, representing 98 percent of the target.

Nutrition in emergency

- In December, WFP supported the Government through the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme to address acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children, delivering Super Cereal and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food to 101 health facilities in Cabo Delgado.
- To reach communities with limited access to health services, mobile brigades continued operating across nine districts. Screening and treatment were extended to displaced families in Memba district.
- WFP also provided essential nutrition tools and materials to provincial health services in Zambézia and Nampula to strengthen government-led nutrition activities.

Disaster Risk Financing (DRF)

- WFP continues supporting the Government to strengthen resilience against climate shocks. On 27 December, the Government's flood anticipatory action framework was activated for the first time in the Licungo river basin in Zambézia. Two temporary accommodation centers in Maganja da Costa sheltered around 1,050 families out of 2,000 affected.
- Under the AA framework, WFP provided financial and technical support to the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) to issue early warning messages and provide food assistance.
- In addition, WFP participated in the national workshop on Disaster, Loss and Tracking Assessment (DELTA) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Sendai Framework monitoring to strengthen national disaster tracking and long-term monitoring capacity.

Social Protection

- WFP continued to provide technical support to the Government for the Social Protection Post-Emergency Programme. In December, mobile money transfers were delivered to vulnerable households in Nampula to help strengthen financial resilience with over 142,000 families reached by 31 December.
- The Government and WFP are preparing to expand digital payments to six additional provinces in 2026, enabling the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) to deliver subsidies under the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP) and the Post-Emergency Social Action Programme (PASD-PE).
- WFP also supported INAS in revising the PASD-PE operational manual and contributed to strategic discussions on the upcoming National Basic Social Security Strategy (ENSSB III), reinforcing government leadership in social protection.

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)
926.7 m	537.4 m	118 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

Climate Change Adaptive Food Systems

- In December, the Government led efforts to strengthen food security, climate resilience and livelihoods across multiple provinces, with WFP providing technical support and coordination. In Cabo Delgado, refresher training on seed-bundled microinsurance under the African Development Bank-funded (AfDB) resilience project strengthened government and partner capacity to manage agricultural risks.
- Government leadership was reinforced in KOICA- and Sweden-funded projects through community meetings and alignment on objectives. Good Agricultural Practices and Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) trainings equipped farmers in Nampula, Zambézia and Tete with climate-smart techniques. Village Savings and Loans groups remained active, supporting over 11,000 members.
- In Nampula and Zambezia, nature-based solutions were strengthened through seed collection, reforestation activities and solar-powered irrigation.

Gender, Protection and inclusion

- In Zambézia, Mastercard Foundation Kufungula Muae project participants and local authorities launched a mural promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment, highlighting how the project builds youth confidence, leadership and economic skills.
- In Cabo Delgado, WFP and partners supported Government-led workshops with local leaders on preventing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), reaching 184 leaders.
- Community committee training tools were tested in Nampula and Cabo Delgado ahead of scale-up in 2026.
- WFP extended its partnership with the Forum for Mozambican Associations of People with Disabilities (FAMOD) to strengthen disability-inclusive programming.

School Feeding

- With the closure of the schools following the end of the 2025 academic year, WFP activities focused on planning activities for the next year.
- By December 2025, construction of resilient warehouses and kitchens was completed in 29 primary schools in the provinces of Nampula and Gaza, including the installation of improved ecological cookstoves to reduce wood consumption and enhance health conditions for volunteer cooks. An additional six warehouses and kitchens are scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2026.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In December, UNHAS transported 872 passengers and 2.20 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, USD118 million is needed to fully implement all planned activities, including USD79 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 is at risk due to severe funding shortages. Additional funding is required to resume school feeding for 300,000 students in 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).