

1. Summaryⁱ

22	3.2 million	49 MSEK	0 MSEK	0 MSEK	49 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

Mozambique’s humanitarian crises are driven by the conflict in the north and recurrent climate-related disasters. The protracted armed conflict is complex, arising from circumstances of economic and political marginalisation, contested natural resources and vast underdevelopment. The combination of these factors has resulted in an armed insurgency that has escalated into a full-scale conflict. Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs), known as Islamic State Mozambique (IS-M), have during 2025 intensified and expanded attacks, resulting in a sharp surge in violence against civilians and triggered new waves of displacement. The crisis is a volatile protection and displacement crisis. Mozambique is one of the world’s most vulnerable countries to climate-related risks with recurrent cyclones, floods and droughts.

People in need (PIN) increased from 1.3 to 1.6 million during 2025 and the number of districts with the highest severity (Inter-Cluster humanitarian severity level 4 - highest level of humanitarian needs) increased from 4 to 8, reflecting the worsening impact of the conflict. HNRP 2026 targets 1.1 million people and prioritises approximately 920,000 individuals. Over 330 000 people have been displaced in 2025, in addition to over 600,000 earlier displaced and 700,000 returnees.¹ There is a rising trend in recruitment and use of children by NSAG, considered grave violations against children. By mid-2025, 120 children had been abducted.² It is estimated that up to approximately 4 million people will require food assistance during the 2026 due to conflict and drought.³ In December 2025, severe flooding affected large parts of southern/central Mozambique, affecting more than 724 000 people⁴.

¹ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), April 2025.

² [Mozambique: Armed Group’s Child Abductions Surge in North | Human Rights Watch](#)

³ FEWSNET, November 2025, [Mozambique Food Security Outlook: Food assistance needs are likely to increase into 2026 amid conflict in the north, October 2025 - May 2026 - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

⁴ Mozambique 2026 Flood Humanitarian Response, OCHA, 13 April 2026.

Sida's initial allocation for 2026 amounts to 49 MSEK and focuses on supporting a multisectoral response prioritising areas with most severe needs in the conflict-affected northern provinces.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

In northern Mozambique, NSAGs have escalated their attacks to all districts in Cabo Delgado as well as parts of Nampula and Niassa. There are severe needs in the conflict-affected north with most severe needs in eight districts in severity 4 (Inter-Cluster humanitarian severity scale) in Cabo Delgado. The situation in the north remains highly violent and volatile and the population has been severely affected by both conflict and cyclones with many in need of life-saving and life-sustaining assistance. Civilians are bearing the brunt of the armed violence, facing severe threats, including killings, abductions, looting and attacks. The movement of large number of people fleeing has led to repeated waves of displacement across the three provinces with no resources and severe humanitarian needs. Conflict-affected people suffer from food shortage and eroded livelihoods. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), healthcare, education and adequate shelter is extremely limited. In addition, affected communities suffer from deep psychosocial stress, trauma, and face multiple protection risks, both conflict-related and gender-based violence (GBV) related.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, women and girls, and children are facing the highest severity of needs. IDPs face severe conditions, particularly the large group of newly displaced individuals and previously displaced individuals. Multiple displacements remain common.⁵ The flow of IDPs has placed a heavy burden on host communities who often share their already scarce resources with the displaced, even though they themselves are barely surviving. The large number of returning IDPs have returned to their areas of origins, finding their hometowns, homes and belongings destroyed by the conflict. Children constitute around half of the displaced population in the north, making them a particular vulnerable group with specific protection and food security needs. The Integrated food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale predicts an increase in acute food insecurity in the north during the upcoming lean season, with nearly 2.7 million people in phase 3 (crises) and approximately 170,000 in phase 4 (emergency).⁶ Nearly half of the children in Cabo Delgado suffer from malnutrition or stunting, many have had their education disrupted and are affected by various protection risks such as forced recruitment to armed forces and child marriage. In addition, women and girls are being targeted by various types of sexual assaults and aggressions. Women and children are thus to be perceived as specifically vulnerable in this setting.

Beyond the conflict, other parameters contribute to the crisis. Mozambique is among the three countries in Africa that are most vulnerable to extreme climate shocks. During the peak of the lean season, it is estimated that almost 4 million people will require humanitarian food assistance (January-March 2026) due to conflict and climate shocks.⁷ For the 2026-2027 rainy and or cyclonic

⁵ 89% have been uprooted more than once, HNRP 2026, OCHA.

⁶ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2026.

⁷ FEWSNET, November 2025, [Mozambique Food Security Outlook: Food assistance needs are likely to increase into 2026 amid conflict in the north, October 2025 - May 2026 - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

season, projections indicate that approximately 2.7 million people are at risk of being affected by climate-related shocks.⁸

3. The humanitarian response

Based on severity of existing needs, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2026 focuses primarily on the conflict affected areas in the northern Mozambique, including all districts in Cabo Delgado and parts of Nampula (Erati and Memba districts) and Niassa (Mecula district). All crises-affected areas of the country are not included in the plan, such as populations affected primarily by climate shocks.

1.7 million	\$535 million	23%
People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2026, incl. addendum)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026, incl. addendum)	Of the funding secured (HNRP 2026, incl. addendum)

The HNRP 2026 targets 1.1 million people or 70 per cent of the total 1.6 million PIN in the north, of which 348 million USD is requested. As part of that, over 900,000 individuals are living in areas of highest severity in Cabo Delgado (eight districts with severity 4 of the Inter-Cluster humanitarian severity scale are being prioritised for critical life-saving and protection activities). The response focuses on life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance for people most affected by the conflict, prioritising IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable host communities in areas with the highest severity of needs. As a result of the humanitarian reset, the response has shifted toward tighter prioritisation, reduced geographic scope, concentration on severity 4 districts, greater use of cash modalities and a focus on the most critical life-saving needs, leaving many life-sustaining and recovery requirements unmet without additional donor support. In addition, the 2026 HNRP Floods addendum seeks 187 million USD to provide urgent life-saving assistance to approximately 600 000 flood affected people⁹.

The response capacity is constrained and insufficient to meet acute needs. Humanitarian actors are heavily influenced by security conditions, particularly access. Response capacity is severely constrained by underfunding. Mozambique is among the world's most neglected displacement crises¹⁰ and was also among the 13 countries hardest hit by aid cuts according to International Rescue Committee (IRC).¹¹ In 2025, the humanitarian system experienced a 45 per cent decrease in funding and the number of partners fell, which reduced field presence and operational flexibility. For the response 2026, lack of funding may led to populations in areas with moderate needs being underserved and opportunities for early recovery and system strengthening may be missed, particularly in return areas. Moreover, with fewer resources and rising unmet needs, recruitment to NSAG and tensions may increase. National authorities are engaged but do not have the capacity nor resources to meet acute humanitarian needs at scale.

⁸ Global Humanitarian Overview 2026, OCHA, [Global Humanitarian Overview 2026 | Humanitarian Action](#)

⁹ 2026 HNRP Mozambique Floods addendum, OCHA, January 2026. [Mozambique: Floods HNRP Addendum](#)

¹⁰ [The world's most neglected displacement crises 2024 | NRC](#)

¹¹ [Global aid crisis: 13 countries most affected by international aid cuts | The IRC](#)

Local NGOs play a critical role in frontline humanitarian delivery. However, they are not represented in the IASC structures. To fill this gap, the Mozambique Local Coordination Humanitarian Platform (MLCHP) and an INGO forum, were created in 2025. There are three specific funding channels for Local and National NGOs. The largest active humanitarian donors are EU, Germany and the UK. ECHO prioritises coordinated multisector response support with focus on the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach. This aligns well with Sida's humanitarian support, particularly flexible and protection-focused programmes. The UK, among others, advocates for increased cash-based support. Further, there are significant gaps in sectors such as food security, shelter, health, WASH, protection and education, and there is a need for increased multisector coverage.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

The Mozambican crises are in every aspect continuing and worsening. The country has been severely affected by aid cuts and is heavily overshadowed by needs in other humanitarian crises. Less funding has thus reached the country and the humanitarian response has therefore been prioritised and reduced in scope to ensure that the most severe needs are met.

Sida will strategically and effectively channel its humanitarian allocation in 2026 to make it as relevant as possible through focusing on the quality funding approach. Flexible funding will allow partners to be as adaptive as needed when it comes to targeting the most urgent needs, across the country where they might appear and to complement funding from other donors, maximising overall response.

Sida's initial humanitarian allocation for 2026 will continue to focus on supporting a multisectoral response for IDPs, returnees and crises affected host communities with a prioritisation on where needs are most acute. The allocation is expected to contribute to reduced crises-related morbidity and mortality and protected safety, dignity and rights for crises-affected communities. The conflict-based crises in the north, particularly Cabo Delgado and parts of Nampula and Niassa, will be emphasised in Sida's humanitarian departments scope, particularly the eight districts in Cabo Delgado with highest severity and hard to reach areas (Ancuabe, Chiure, Macomia, Mocimba da Praia, Mueda, Muidumbe, Nangade and Quissanga).

Thematically, Sida will emphasise its specific focus on food-security, a major concern, health and WASH due to the high risk of endemic diseases, making sure to focus on protection, especially for children and women as the conflict comes with huge risks for the population. The protection sector is also overall underfunded and a high priority. Regarding response modalities, Sida will have a strong focus on cash and voucher distribution to develop a freedom of choice for target population as well to inject resources and boost the local economy to the highest extent possible. In line with the above, the following key parameters have been used in the selection of partner organisations in 2026: geographical coverage, based on severity and scope of needs, sectoral coverage, choice of response modalities and strengthening capacity of local NGOs. Multi-year funding is recommended to allow partners to plan and develop the capacity they need to carry out their response in a relevant and principled manner, and to allow for a more sustained response. Other opportunities to deliver

more long-term results include support to multisectoral assistance to stabilise living conditions and reduce vulnerability, including for durable solutions.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	12,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	11,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	15,000,000
UN World Food Programme (WFP)	11,000,000
TOTAL	49,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

ⁱⁱ Sida's initial allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each crisis-affected country: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida's initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information please see Initial Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ The number of people with humanitarian needs according to Sida's allocation analysis is based on the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs that is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Mozambique, the selected sources is FEWSNET 2025.