

1. Summaryⁱ

21	4.5 million	49 MSEK	50 MSEK	17 MSEK	116 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 faces overlapping humanitarian challenges, driven by conflict and climate shocks. The protracted armed conflict in the north is complex, arising from 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), continue to intensify and expand their attacks in Cabo Delgado and neighbouring provinces. These attacks have resulted in violence against civilians and new waves of displacement, with over 30,000 newly displaced in 2026, adding to over 660,000 previously displaced and over 730,000 returnees.¹ NSAG's continue to recruit and use children, resulting in a rising number of child abductions in 2026.² People in need due to conflict reached over 1,6 million in 2026 and eight districts in Cabo Delgado remains within the highest severity level (Inter-Cluster humanitarian Severity level 4). The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2026 targets a total of 1.1 million people and prioritises approximately 920,000 individuals.³ Of those, 619,000 have been reached with assistance by August 2026.

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to recurrent and increasingly severe climate shocks. South/Centre recovers from the severe floods in early 2026, affecting 724,000 people of which 600,000 were targeted for support (HNRP Addendum). Of those were approximately 516,000 reached with assistance by August 2026. It is estimated that approximately 4,5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance due to floods, food insecurity and conflict. A strong El Niño is projected to intensify drought and flood risks in 2026 and 2027.⁴

¹ IOM, [Mozambique Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\)](#), (accessed 2026-09-01)

² UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General (A/80/723-S/2026/357)*. (June 2026), p.33

³ OCHA, *Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*. (December 2025), p.6

⁴ FEWS NET, *Mozambique Food Security Outlook Update - Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in the north due to the ongoing conflict*. (August 2026)

Sida's initial allocation amounts to SEK 49 million and focuses on supporting a multisectoral response prioritising areas with most severe needs in conflict-affected provinces. Flexible funding of approximately SEK 17 million supports field coordination, secondments to UN agencies in Mozambique, and agricultural recovery and resilience efforts in flood- and drought-affected areas. Additional allocation of SEK 50 million will expand on-going support in the north, particularly in districts in Cabo Delgado with most severe needs, support flood-affected people in the south, support sustained results and reduced humanitarian needs through an integrated food-security, protection, education and livelihoods program for crisis-affected children and youth in Cabo Delgado, and strengthen locally led humanitarian action.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

Conflict and displacement continue to affect communities in the north, while many areas across the country are still recovering from recent floods and successive cyclones. In addition, a potentially very strong El Niño is projected to introduce further drought and flooding risks. The prospect of another major shock, compounded by protracted crises, is placing communities' coping capacities under severe strain.

The protracted conflict, on-going since 2017, continues to generate severe assistance and protection needs, particularly in Cabo Delgado and neighbouring provinces. Conflict incidents increased by 10 per cent between January and June 2026 compared with same period in 2025, while NSAGs expanded their activity into previously less-affected areas. Although the situation remains volatile, violence is particularly concentrated in the districts along the coast. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of the conflict, reportedly being target in at least 70 per cent of incidents and facing serious threats including killings, abductions, looting, and attacks. Violence and insecurity continue to drive new and repeated displacement, with 30,000 newly displaced in 2026 and 89 per cent of IDPs uprooted multiple times. Returnees and communities remain in conflict-affected areas, suffering from food shortages, eroded livelihoods, and limited access to water, health care, education, sanitation and shelter. Conflict-affected people also experience psychosocial distress, trauma, and multiple protection risks.

IDPs, returnees, women and girls, and children face some of the most severe assistance and protection needs. IDPs are particularly vulnerable, including both newly and repeatedly displaced populations. Many returnees also face difficult conditions in their areas of origin, where homes, livelihoods and belongings have been destroyed and access to basic services remain limited. Displacement also places additional pressure on host communities, who often share already scarce resources with displaced populations. Protection risks are particularly acute for children, women and girls. Children constitute half of the displaced and face family separation, recruitment and use by NSAGs, disrupted education, food-insecurity, malnutrition, child marriage and other forms of exploitation and abuse. Women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence, including sexual violence and exploitation, particularly during displacement.

Increasingly severe climate shocks also drive humanitarian needs. The severe floods in southern and central Mozambique in early 2026 affected more than 724,000 people, with Gaza Province most

affected. The floods destroyed or damaged homes, crops, livestock, food stocks and productive assets and disrupted health, education and infrastructure. Poor rural households, displaced families, women, children and persons with disability were particularly vulnerable. Projections of a strong El Niño increase drought and flood risks for 2026 and early 2027 in areas already affected by protracted crises. Food insecurity cuts across conflict and climate shocks. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) predicts that acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) will persist in Cabo Delgado throughout 2026, while southern and central regions are expected to face IPC Phase 3 between October 2026 and January 2027. Thus, between 1.5 and 2.5 million people are projected to require food assistance for the remainder of the year.⁵

3. The humanitarian response

Based on severity of needs, the HNRP 2026 focuses on conflict affected areas in northern Mozambique, covering all districts in Cabo Delgado and parts of Nampula and Niassa. Flood affected populations were addressed through the HNRP Flood Addendum.

1.7 mn	\$535 mn	42.6%
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 targets 1.1 million people and requires USD 348 million, prioritising over 900,000 people in areas of highest severity, including eight Severity 4 districts in Cabo Delgado. Following the Humanitarian Reset, the response has narrowed geographically and focuses on critical life-saving multi-sectoral assistance for IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable host communities. Significant life-sustaining and recovery requirements remain unmet.

By August 2026, 619,000 people (55 per cent of the target) had received at least one form of assistance. Without food assistance, only 391,000 people were reached. Food distributions are reduced to cover only 39 per cent of minimum caloric needs. Coverage remains insufficient and uneven, with major gaps in food security, nutrition, health, protection and education, particularly in Severity 4 areas. The USD 187 million Flood Addendum (between January to June 2026) reached approximately 516,000 people out of the 620,000 targeted with life-saving assistance in flood-affected areas in central and southern Mozambique.

Mozambique remains one of the world’s most neglected displacement crises.⁶ Humanitarian response capacity has been severely constrained by insecurity and a 45 per cent funding decline in 2025, resulting in reduced field presence and limited operational flexibility. Despite higher funding levels in 2026, the HNRP, including the Flood Addendum, is only 42 per cent funded, with critical gaps persisting, particularly in the conflict-affected north. Funding constraints, hyper-prioritisation and expanding conflict have narrowed the response largely to immediate life-saving assistance,

⁵ FEWS NET, *Mozambique Food Security Outlook Update - Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in the north due to the ongoing conflict*. (August 2026)

⁶ Norwegian Refugee Council, *The World’s Most Neglected Displacement Crises in 2024*. (June 2025)

limiting sustained support to IDPs, vulnerable host communities and returnees. This risks undermining community acceptance and increasing negative coping strategies and exposure to NSAG recruitment.

National authorities remain engaged but lack capacity and resources. Local/National non-governmental organisations (L/NNGOs) play a critical role in humanitarian delivery but have limited representation in Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) structures. To address this gap, Mozambique Local Coordination Humanitarian Platform (MLCHP) was established in 2025. Three pooled funding mechanisms are available for L/NNGOs - one locally-led (FAST-M), one with IOM, and the OCHA-led Mozambique Humanitarian Fund (MHF). The MHF is emerging as a key funding channel for humanitarian assistance in Mozambique due to substantial US funding. The main humanitarian donors are the US, ECHO, Germany and Sweden. ECHO prioritises coordinated multisectoral response for the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations, supports the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and advocates for cash-based assistance, which is well aligned with Sida's support.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida will strategically and effectively channel its humanitarian funding throughout 2026, using a flexible approach that enables partners to adapt to evolving needs and complement other donor funding, thus maximising the overall response.

Sida's initial humanitarian allocation for 2026 will continue to prioritise multisectoral, needs-based assistance to IDPs, returnees and crises-affected populations, with a focus on reducing vulnerability, mortality and protection risks. Geographically, support will focus on the conflict-affected north, particularly Cabo Delgado and parts of Nampula and Niassa, and particularly in the eight districts with highest severity and hard-to-reach areas. Priority sectors include food security, health, WASH and protection, with particular attention to children and women. Cash and voucher assistance will be promoted where appropriate to increase choice and support local markets. Partner selection will consider severity of needs, response gaps, geographical and sectoral coverage, delivery modality and capacity in strengthening L/NNGOs. Multi-year and flexible funding will support timely, principled and more sustained response.

Sida will also support approaches that reduce vulnerability and humanitarian needs over time. One example is the integrated food security, protection, education and livelihoods program with WFP and UNICEF in Palma (Cabo Delgado), working to reduce humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities among crises affected children and youth. On recovery, resilience and anticipatory action, there is support for a time-critical agricultural livelihood intervention through the AIRC-window (Agricultural Inputs Response Capacity) of FAO's (Food and Agricultural Organization) SFERA-mechanism (Special Fund for Emergency and Resilience Activities). It provides emergency agricultural recovery and resilience support for flood and drought affected communities in Gaza Province by restoring food production for vulnerable farming households. The contribution is also highly relevant given the forecasted strong El Niño and the activation of anticipatory action.

Moreover, in light of evolving needs, Sida is allocating an additional SEK 20 million to Mozambique in September 2026. The allocation includes expanded support to ACF and NRC's country programmes. The additional support to NRC will focus on multi-purpose vouchers, and shelter assistance for newly displaced households and highly vulnerable families in host communities and return areas in the north. The additional support to ACF enables a cross sectoral emergency response on WASH, health, nutrition, food security, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and agricultural support ahead of El Niño in the north. Sida also provides project support to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on flood-recovery response in Gaza Province, and support to locally-led humanitarian action.

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

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ⁷	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	-	5,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	-	7,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	-	5,000,000
Support to locally-led humanitarian action	-	3,000,000
Swedish Civil Defence and Resilience Agency (MCF) ⁸	4,365,000	-
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) SFERA ⁹	8,727,301	-
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	3,900,000	-
UN World Food Programme (WFP) / United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	-	30,000,000
TOTAL	16,992,301	50,000,000

⁷ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.

⁸ The support covers secondments to UN agencies in Mozambique (WHO, UNHCR, UN Women)

⁹ The support is to FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Resilience Activities (SFERA)

ⁱ The 2026 mid-year 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 mid-year allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each of the 25 crisis-affected countries that were included in the initial allocation for 2026: 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, based on available data. For more information please see Mid-year Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Mozambique, the sources are HNRP 2026, HNRP Flood Addendum, and FEWSNET 2026.