

Call for applications for DERF funding of rapid response interventions answering to the following humanitarian crisis:

Title: Displacement Crisis in Mozambique

Country and location(s): Mozambique – Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa provinces

DERF Funding Modality: Applicants are to apply for the DERF Funding Modality *Rapid Response* as per the DERF Funding Guidelines.

Call window for submission of applications: Applications are received and processed on an ongoing basis from **03-10-25 until 22-10-25 at 12:00 noon CEST**.

Funds allocated for this Call: The DERF allocates a total of up to DKK 1.5 million for this Call. Applicants can apply for a maximum of DKK 750.000 each.

Piloting flexible funds and 5% local administration: Under this call, you may (optionally) include 10% ***flexible funds*** for activities. Furthermore, ***local partner administration*** is now a lumpsum of up to 5% of total partner costs. Please read carefully all the details about this pilot in the following [Guiding Note](#).

Alert title and location(s)	Alert type, source and date	Crisis type	Information on the humanitarian crisis and emergency relief needs	Known DK org. in crisis location(s)	Assessment of DERF relevance
Title: Displacement Crisis in Mozambique Country & locations: Mozambique – Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa provinces	Alert Type: Local Alert Alerting Organisations: Livaningo & Vedvaren-de Energi Crisis Start: 19th of September 2025 Sources: OCHA Opera-	Spike in protracted crisis	Background The security situation in Cabo Delgado, Northern Mozambique, remains highly volatile. From January to September 2025, displacement in Montepuez, Mocimboa da Praia, and Muidumbe has been volatile and unpredictable due to persistent Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) attacks. While there have been some spontaneous returns, new waves of displacement have been frequent although between late August and early September 2025, renewed attacks displaced approximately 5,770 individuals from Muidumbe, Mocimboa da Praia, and Montepuez while during the period from 19-22 September 2025, escalating attacks and insecurity caused by NSAGs triggered new displacements across Balama and Mocimboa da Praia districts. On 19 September, NSAGs attack in Monapo village (Mavala posto) in Balama district alone forced 2,121 individuals to flee towards Ntete locality in Balama. These collective peaks in internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute the main grounds for warranting a response to a spike in the protracted crisis. Humanitarian Impact According to OCHA (Humanitarian Snapshot, 15/9/2025), more than 60% of the displaced are children, with documented cases of unaccompanied and separated children, as well as a significant presence of pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. As of 31 August 2025, a total of 111,393 people had been displaced across the three northern provinces, the majority in Cabo Delgado (109,118 people). More than 77% of displaced people are experiencing psychological distress due to multiple conflict displacements, including the effects of Cyclone Chido, with only a fifth having received any form of psychosocial support. This is a result of gaps in service coverage, lack of trained professionals, and	Number of organisations present in-country: 11 Number of organisations with external funding experience (both CSF and DERF grants): 5 Number of organisations present in specific localities: 2	Critical emergency and/or protection needs: Yes Particularly vulnerable groups: Yes Timeliness of potential DERF funded intervention: Yes Significant funding gap exists: Yes

	tional Context Update 25/8/2025 OCHA SitRep #2 28/8/2025 OCHA Hum. Snapshot 15/9/2025 IPC Analysis Portal 11/9/2025 IOM ETT 141 & 142 16/9/2025 23/9/2025	absence of safe spaces. In addition, increasing levels of food insecurity constitute a key trend for many parts of Mozambique, although approximately 2.5 million people are projected to be in need of food security assistance for the remainder of 2025 (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC3) concentrated in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. The projection is an increase of some 600,000 people compared to April-August 2025 (IPC, 11/9/2025). Prioritised Emergency Action There are gaps and constraints across all sectors including nutrition, child protection, WASH. The latter is witnessing funding constraints resulting in a 55% gap in the coverage for hygiene support. As an example, completed latrines represent a coverage of below 10% for IDPs in key relocation sites. Further, with the risk of future displacements and the rainy season approaching, the emergency shelter and NFI pipelines will require continuous and predictable replenishment in the coming months (OCHA, 28/8/2025). For the 4,757 displaced from Mocímboa da Praia in September, food, shelter, and protection services were reported as being the most urgent needs (IOM, 23/9/2025). The following represent key emergency needs: • Food & nutrition • Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) • Protection & health incl. primary healthcare, psychosocial support & documentation services • NFIs, incl. emergency shelter & basic household supplies Vulnerabilities Among the IDPs and host communities, especially women and a large number of children are described as particularly vulnerable. In addition, women and girls are at high risk of experiencing increased exposure to Gender Based Violence (GBV), whilst persons with specific needs, such as the elderly, people with disabilities or mental illnesses but also those exposed to ethnic bias are considered particularly vulnerable, not least due to the aggregate impacts of repeat displacement caused by conflict and climate crises. Several UN agencies report that social cohesion remains fragile, with potential tensions arising over the distribution of assistance. Continuous communication and engagement with host communities and the IDPs already settled are therefore essential to foster trust and prevent conflict. Funding situation Humanitarian partners are raising concerns over mounting competition for scarce assistance, with host communities, previously displaced people who had received little or no support, and newly		DERF funds available: Yes Recommend: Activate DERF.
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			displaced populations all struggling to access the same limited resources (OCHA, 15/9/2025). As of July 2025, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), which sought \$352 million, was only 19% funded, having received \$66 million. Adapting to the new funding reality, aid agencies reprioritised their response efforts, targeting only 317,000—a 71% reduction from the 1.1 million people originally targeted (OCHA, 25/8/2025). Humanitarian Access Security-related impediments continue to limit access to some areas of origin, hindering timely delivery of assistance and effective site management interventions while the monitoring of population movements remains a critical challenge, as some families leave relocation sites after receiving assistance.		
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