

THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

ALERT NOTE

Section A: Basic information

Organisation:	SustainableEnergy (VE), Denmark - and Livaningo, Mozambique
Title of alert:	Response to large scale floods in Mozambique
Type of crisis:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B) <input type="checkbox"/> slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C) <input type="checkbox"/> spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)

Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:

b.1 Where is the crisis? Mozambique is experiencing an escalating flood emergency driven by sustained rainfall across Sofala, Maputo and Gaza Province¹. Based on available information, particularly vulnerable people are communities living along the main river basins such as Buzi, Púnguè, Incomati, Limpopo and Save. Districts in these areas are under red and orange alerts.

b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? Heavy rain has caused severe flooding in the country. Extensive damage to infrastructure has been reported, with an estimated 78,500 houses destroyed, damaged or flooded². Furthermore, contaminated water sources and disrupted food access has triggered displacement of 100,000 people into accommodation centers and host communities³. Significant damage to infrastructure has been reported, besides the destruction of homes, schools, and health facilities are damaged⁴. - This leaves many communities in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Mozambican authorities warned on 21 January that the Senteeko Dam in South Africa may collapse⁵, this increase the likelihood of additional displacement and infrastructure damage.

b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? Government information from 27th January, indicates that 692,000 people affected nationally, with Gaza alone accounting for an estimated 413,000 affected people⁶. According to the INGD (National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction), the number of affected people may rise beyond 1,1 million¹. - Livaningo has deployed a team to Sofala and Gaza which has joined the Humanitarian Partner Platform (HPP), a coalition of more than 40 national and international organizations, which jointly are conducting a rapid needs assessment. Also, Livaningo is attending the daily emergency coordination and OCHA meetings, as well as cluster related meetings (Shelter, Food Security and Livelihood, Protection and WASH). Data presented in this alert is a combination of data collected by the team on the ground, and data from INGD, UN agencies and others credible sources. - The most vulnerable displaced people include pregnant and breastfeeding women. Their particularly needs include dignity items and nutrition needs including supplementary feeding for children. Children are in need of psychosocial support has the trauma is quite visible in resettlement centers. These people know are in a desperate situation with very few resources available.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-floods-hnlp-addendum-covering-period-january-june-2026-issue-january-2026>

² [Mozambique: Flash Update No.4 – Heavy rains and floods in central and southern Mozambique \(as of 21 January 2026\) | OCHA](#)

³ [Mozambique: Floods HNLP Addendum - covering the period January - June 2026 \(Issue January 2026\) - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

⁴ [Floods destroy 152 km of roads in Mozambique, submerge 40% of Gaza province – Watch](#)

⁵ https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20262501_Mozambique_Impact_of_flooding_in_Gaza_Map_uto_Niassa_Sofala_and_Zambezia_provinces.pdf

⁶ [DASHBOARD IMPACTO INGD EXTERNO | Tableau Public](#)

The national roads from Maputo to Gaza and from Guaraguara to Buzi are blocked⁷. This has resulted in increasing prices of food and non-food items. For Gaza province the Government is trying to allocate maritime transport from Chongoene to Maputo to reduce the prices in the market. In Buzi, additional boats were allocated to transport products and people to avoid high prices at local markets.

In support of the Government-led response to the crisis (section 3.1), the humanitarian community in Mozambique through OCHA, has launched an appeal through OCHA³. The aim is to mobilize US\$ 187million to scale up humanitarian operations to meet the immediate and pressing needs of at least 650,000 people⁷. – Through HHP meetings, Livaningo has been informed that donors have set-up priorities in specific sectors, for instance shelter, WASH and protection - while food is the main need that is being provided only by WFP and INGD for only 5 days rations. The US, Norway, and ECHO have mobilized 3,5 mio USD in total for the aid mentioned above, whereas the national Central Emergency Response Fund has set aside 5 mio USD³. All in all less than 5% of the estimated 187 mio have been found at present. No HPP partner has shared any intervention planned for livelihood recovery.

b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. The Government of Mozambique has raised a Red Alert on 16th January and on 17th the Government formally requested United Nations support, including air assets for rescue operations and humanitarian transport, logistics support, civil engineering and disaster management expertise, and assistance to support the temporary restoration of critical access routes and flood control measures⁵.

b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? Livaningo will be able to respond to the disaster immediately by focusing on lifesaving initiatives through its presence in Nhamatanda city which allows access to Buzi district. The provision of cash in combination with in-kind support to displaced people is an important contribution to allow assistance to reach people in need. - A short intervention of 3-4 months, will support food assistance and can allow the communities to meet immediate food needed while they are engaged in farming activities. This will allow them to survive until the initial harvesting time. - A DERF grant will support hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors. In terms of impact, around 285,000 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged and 350,000 livestock lost⁷. The following immediate needs can be addressed: 1) Food Security: emergency food distribution for displaced and seriously affected families to meet their nutrition need in the temporary accommodation centres and at communities, 2) Shelter: Emergency transitional shelter and non food items for displaced families, and 3) WASH: Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene support to prevent cholera outbreaks and other waterborne diseases.

⁷ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mozambique/flash-update-no5-heavy-rains-and-floods-central-and-southern-mozambique-26-january-2026>