

Alert note**Mozambique Floods, 27.01.2026.****Completed by: Gaza province coordinator****Date completed: 27/01/2026****Forum: Mozambique****Type of emergency: Floods****Date of emergency (if rapid onset): December 2025 to 20 January 2026****The nature of the emergency**

From 10th - 15th January 2026, Mozambique has been hit by excess flooding caused by heavy sustained rainfall which started in late December 2025. The flooding has also been caused by the spill over of Angelhart and Senteeko dams in South Africa, and regional river basin flows ([Acaps](#)).

The impact and scale of the emergency

According to ACT forum members in Mozambique, the flooding in Mozambique would be classified as a medium-scale emergency affecting 03 out of 11 provinces of Mozambique. The most affected provinces include Gaza, Maputo, and Sofala Provinces. Gaza is a rural area bordering South Africa where the Elephant, Incomati, and the Limpopo River pass into the Indian Ocean. Maputo has an urban and rural setting, and the Incomati River flows into Maputo province into the Indian Ocean and rising waters have cut off major highways linking the capital. Sofala Province is a low-lying, flat area within the Zambezi and Pungwe river basins prone to flooding due to flash floods and intense rainfall. The biggest impact of these floods has been on the agricultural areas according to [AfricaNews](#)

IMPACT OF THE FLOODS**Death and displacement**

Reports indicate that 131 persons have lost their lives ([INGD](#)), 17,229 households are displaced in Maputo and Gaza ([IOM](#)). The displaced are living in 71 accommodation centres across the affected provinces. The total number of affected persons has gone up to 779,506 according to ([INGD](#)).

Livelihoods- Over 285,000 hectares of agricultural land have been impacted, affecting more than 214,000 farmers, and livestock deaths now exceed 325,000 ([Macau News](#)) compromising pasture for over 4,350 cattle. **Public Infrastructure** hospitals and school buildings have been submerged, cutting off health care access and disrupting education ([Reuters](#)). 5,000 km of roads are destroyed disrupting supply chains, cutting off access of routes that bring essential supplies ([CoM](#)). Rising water has destroyed infrastructure, affecting 1.3 million people ([DW](#)).

Short-term consequences include food shortage, poor access to safe drinking water, lack of proper emergency shelter, insufficient health services, and the spread of waterborne diseases. Evacuation efforts are also important for the protection of populations at risk with the fear of hunger and disease mounting ([Africa News](#)).

The extreme weather has wiped out crops that millions of small-scale farmers rely on to feed themselves ([African News](#)). The immediate effects of the floods are that households are living in crowded accommodation centres with limited food and safe water supplies, with fears of hunger and disease. The biggest impact of these floods has been on the agricultural areas, evacuate and protect populations at risk.

Destroyed farmland may result in hunger due to an increase of food prices, water and soil pollution, thus increasing the vulnerability of affected households. There may be an increase of people without homes, disruption of access of health and education services.

1. Local and national capacity

Some people are stranded and not able to leave and are still at risk; others are taking shelter in accommodation centres (INGD) and dependent on humanitarian assistance (INGD). Local structures available to support those in need at the district and province level include government coordination like

the Emergency Operations Commission, other local government structures, the national institute of disaster management (INGD), Red Cross, NGOs. [SADC](#) has sent rescue team to stranded communities.

On 16th January, the Government of Mozambique declared a nationwide red [alert](#) to centralise hazard response coordination and mobilise resources across affected provinces. In parallel, the Government formally requested support from the EU and UN, triggering the release of emergency funding and the activation of surge capacity to support the response. State institutions are providing support with food, tents, and tarpaulins for shelter, but not enough (COE). Mozambique has national disaster [contingency plan](#); the updated plan is for 2024-2025 and is being implemented now to respond to the emergency caused by these floods .

2. Key needs and gaps

CEDES from Mozambique forum has not been able to conduct a needs assessment but government sources indicate that the immediate needs include the following:

1. Food, shelter, health services, water, and sanitation.
2. Evacuation and protection.

CEDES will conduct a more detailed needs assessment before implementation.

Please indicate whether you are considering:

	Indicate your intention with an X below
Rapid Response Fund (<i>intended for small and medium-scale emergencies</i>)	X
Appeal (<i>intended for large-scale emergencies</i>)	

If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.

3. Forum Capacity and members intention to respond

CEDES is a member of ACT Mozambique Forum and has supported various humanitarian programs in Mozambique and have received funding from Tearfund, ACT members (DKH) and UN agencies in Mozambique with experience in cash and voucher projects.

ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise and experience
CEDES	Gaza (Mabalane and Massingir)	Food and Non-Food Item WASH Protection

4. Potential responses

CEDES intends to support the affected persons in accommodation centres and community affected with food, and safeguarding interventions.