



# MOZAMBIQUE

2024-2026 IFRC network country plan

25 April 2024

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 84.6M**

In support of the Mozambique Red Cross Society



**111**

National Society branches



**165**

National Society staff



**6,862**

National Society volunteers

## People to be reached



**350,000**

Climate and environment



**350,000**

Disasters and crises



**1M**

Health and wellbeing



**5,000**

Migration and displacement



**30,000**

Values, power and inclusion

## IFRC network multi-year focus

### Emergency response

- floods and cyclones

### Longer term needs

- livelihoods • disaster risk reduction
- epidemic preparedness and response
  - climate change adaptation

### Capacity development

- internal systems strengthening
- communication and advocacy
- digital transformation • volunteer management

## Key country data

**Population** **33M**

**INFORM Severity rating** **High**

**INFORM Climate Risk Index** **7.2**

**Human Development Index rank** **185**

**Population below poverty level** **46.1%**

# Funding requirements

2024

2025\*\*

2026\*\*

**Total 27.4M CHF**

**Total 27.3M CHF**

**Total 29.9M CHF**

Through the IFRC

→ **1.2M CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

→ **4.3M CHF**

Host National Society

**21.9M CHF**

Through the IFRC

→ **1.3M CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

→ **1.7M CHF**

Host National Society

**24.3M CHF**

Through the IFRC

→ **1.4M CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

→ **1.7M CHF**

Host National Society

**26.8M CHF**

\*\*Projected funding requirements

## IFRC Breakdown

### Longer term needs

**250,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**550,000 CHF**

Disasters and crises

**150,000 CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**10,000 CHF**

Migration and displacement

**20,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**200,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

Austrian Red Cross\*

British Red Cross\*

Italian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco\*

Swiss Red Cross\*

The Canadian Red Cross Society\*

Belgian Red Cross

French Red Cross

German Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.

## IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

**MAAMZ003**

## Hazards



Cyclones



Floods



Food insecurity



Conflict

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Mozambique Red Cross Society** was founded in 1981 through legal instruments which define its competence and recognize it as a legal entity of public utility, with an auxiliary role to the public authorities in the humanitarian area. The National Society was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1989.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society status is well established and it is considered an integral part of the combined disaster management instruments in Mozambique. The National Society has been assigned specific responsibilities by the Government, including by its disaster management and civil protection institutions, and the United Nations trusts it as a member and leader of the shelter cluster, together with the IFRC.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society has a longstanding presence in all 11 provinces of the country and currently covers 133 districts through its district branches, out of the 154 districts. The National Society has over 160 permanent staff who ensure programmes are delivered in all provinces and manage a network of over 6,800 volunteers countrywide. The National Society also maintains three central warehouses, one for each region - in the north, central and south regions - enabling a considerable preparedness and prepositioning capacity to respond to emergencies.

The draft Strategic Plan for 2023-2030 of the Mozambique Red Cross Society aligns with the IFRC's Strategy 2030. In line with its Strategic Plan, the National Society strives to build capacity for vulnerable communities to prepare to confront disasters, to prevent and mitigate their impact where possible, and to respond effectively to their impact. It has been dedicating its efforts to offering humanitarian assistance and health and social services, including first aid and psychosocial support, and improving hygiene and sanitation. It adopts a holistic

approach to disaster risk management, from risk reduction and preparedness to response and recovery, and puts special emphasis to anticipatory action through a forecast-based financing approach.

The National Society has committed to strengthening its institutional capacities, and in 2023 has focused on implementing its strategy on youth and volunteers, enhancing management capacities at the branch level, and active participation of staff and volunteers in training sessions for community engagement and accountability, disaster risk management, and climate initiatives.



# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Mozambique is located on the southeastern coast of Africa, bordering South Africa, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania. It has an Indian Ocean coastline of 2,700km, making a large part of the country prone to tropical cyclones and flooding. Almost half the country is subjected to drought, flooding, or both. Several geological faults cross the country, especially in the northern and central parts, resulting in the occurrence of earthquakes across Mozambique. These natural hazards have always had a long-term impact, especially on the lives of people with a limited capacity to cope.

Mozambique is strategically located, as four of the six countries it borders are landlocked and therefore depend on Mozambique to give them access to global markets. Mozambique's strong ties to the region's economic engine, South Africa, underscore the importance of its economic, political and social development to the stability and growth of Southern Africa as a whole. The country is endowed with ample arable land, water and energy, as well as mineral resources and newly discovered offshore natural gas, three deep seaports, and a relatively large pool of potential labour.

About two-thirds of the country's estimated 33 million people live and work in rural areas, while approximately 60 per cent live along the coastline. In 2020, Mozambique witnessed its first economic decline in almost thirty years, leading to an additional 250,000 to 300,000 urban individuals being pushed into poverty. The economy started to recover in the first half

of 2022, however poverty levels remain high. The country scores low in terms of human capital, with challenges related to adolescent birth rate, age dependency ratio, inequality, prevalence of stunting, and the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training. The delivery of basic services in education and healthcare is inconsistent throughout the country, leading to spatial inequalities. Moreover, there are inadequate mechanisms in place to protect the most vulnerable population from the adverse impacts of shocks, thereby contributing to fragility, instability, and violence.

The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) and the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) remain the country's main political forces, followed by the Mozambican Democratic Movement (MDM). Municipal elections carried out in October 2023 will be followed provincial, legislative and presidential elections, completing the new electoral cycle by October 2024. The government completed by mid-2023 the process of demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration of opposition party residual forces, bringing a definitive end to the military hostilities following the peace accord of 1992. Nevertheless, Mozambique is still grappling with a military insurgency in parts of the gas-rich province of Cabo Delgado. The government has established a programme of resilience and integral development of north Mozambique, and a short-to medium-term strategy aimed at conflict prevention, conflict mitigation, social cohesion, and resilience in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Nampula provinces. Despite these efforts, the combined impact of climate shocks and the armed violence is expected to leave around four million individuals facing significant food insecurity.



*Resilient Housing for cyclone and tropical storm prone communities in Guara-Guara*



# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Mozambique's rainfall patterns are different regionally, with coastal areas receiving 800-1200 mm annually, while the south is relatively drier, averaging less than 800 mm. Temperature varies as well, warmer on the coast (25-27°C in summer) while the inlands are cooler. ([Climate Knowledge Portal](#), [The World Bank](#)). Mozambique is highly vulnerable to climate change, scoring 7.2/10 in INFORM Climate Change Risk, facing flooding risks and lacking coping capacity (score 6.6/10 and 6.3/10, respectively). Climate models predict hotter temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, sea level rise, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events, such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclones.

Floods, mainly caused by intense rainfall and occasional river overflow, are recurrent. Beira, at the confluence of the Buzi and Pungwe rivers, faces heightened flooding risks due to deforestation and land degradation. The coastal and riverside communities of Sofala, Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado are prone to flooding and drought, presenting significant challenges to agriculture and livelihoods. Over the last decade, [Mozambique](#) has faced six cyclones and two tropical storms, affecting around four million people. Cyclone Freddy in 2023 impacted approximately 800,000 individuals.

[Deforestation](#) aggravates the already precarious situation, with Mozambique losing 278kha of natural forest from 2010 to 2021, equivalent to 107Mt of CO2 emissions. The drivers of deforestation are mainly unsustainable agriculture practices and exploitation of timber and fuel wood. The Government of Mozambique launched a national campaign 'one student, one tree, one community leader, one new forest' in 2009 to promote tree planting and the regeneration of natural forests.

The strategic actions of the [National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change 2013-2025](#) are grouped in two pillars:

- **Adaptation and reduction of climate risk**, through:

strengthening the early warning system; building response preparedness ; improve water resource management; increase access to and capacity for abstraction, storage, treatment and distribution of water; increase the resilience of agriculture and livestock; increase fishing resilience; ensure adequate levels of food security and nutrition; increase the

capacity of vulnerable people; reduce people's vulnerability to disease transmission associated with climate change; ensure and protect biodiversity; promote mechanisms for planting trees and establishing forests for local use; develop resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements; adapt the development of tourist areas and coastal zones to reduce the impacts of climate change.

- **Low carbon mitigation and development**, through:

improving access to renewable energies; increasing energy efficiency; ensure compliance with regulated standards for emissions from logging industry activities; promoting low carbon urbanization; controlling the emissions from industrial processes including associated waste and effluent; developing low-carbon farming practices; reducing the rate of deforestation and uncontrolled fires; planning and managing biodiversity and coastal ecosystems; managing waste.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Mozambique Red Cross aims to continue contributing to reducing the current and future impacts of climate and environmental crises on people's lives, and to support them in coping with crises. It will focus on integrating climate risk management - including adaptation and mitigation - into all programmes, operations, and advocacy, and adopt better environmental management approaches to address exposure and vulnerability. The National Society also wants to strengthen interventions considering the IFRC [Green Response](#) framework to reduce its own climate and environmental footprint.

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## Planned activities in 2024

- Continue to support inclusive and end-to-end early warning systems, and develop anticipatory action as part of all resilience interventions
  - Improve community knowledge and use of [nature-based solutions](#)
  - Pursue tree planting and care, promoting planting of multi-purpose trees, and production of seedlings for planting trees in communities
  - Use Green Response tools to decrease environmental impact
  - Continue to train staff and volunteers on climate change adaptation and mitigation, with a focus on community engagement for behaviour change
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mozambique Red Cross in the promotion of community-led climate-smart solutions, the inclusion of last mile and indigenous [early warning systems](#) in early action protocols and in tree planting and care, as part of the IFRC Pan Africa initiative. The IFRC will support the training of staff and volunteers on education and climate-smart agriculture, and will facilitate the National Society and network partners climate change task team to ensure greater coordination and impact. It will support the National Society to aim its promotional and advocacy efforts for nature-based solutions in climate change mitigation at government agencies, private sector and the general public. The IFRC and network partners will also facilitate new strategic partnerships that

enable scaling-up of tree planting efforts and nature-based solutions.

The **Belgian Red Cross** Flanders is supporting the National Society in Inhambane province with training of volunteers and staff in relation to the anticipation of weather-related events, in particular related to the early action protocols developed for floods, cyclones and drought.

The **French Red Cross** is supporting the National Society with its programming in Zambézia, with a focus on knowledge and capacity of staff and volunteers to serve as agents of change and mobilise urgent action to address the climate and environmental crises. This also includes support to the National Society for new types of programmes that contribute to reducing the impacts of the climate and environmental crises and prevent further degradation of the environment. The French Red Cross regional platform of intervention in the Indian Ocean (PIROI), will contribute to boost the capacities of the Mozambique Red Cross staff and volunteers to serve as agents of change to catalyse climate change mitigation efforts and promote more sustainable environmental practices.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is helping the National Society in Manica province on the use of nature-based solutions and anticipatory action, and to increase its capacity in climate and environmental assessments by using the nexus environmental assessment tool (NEAT+). The Swedish Red Cross will promote the green response framework to decrease the environmental impact of interventions. It also supports the training of staff and volunteers in community engagement for behaviour change, and the training of communities to build back safer, taking into account climate and environmental risks.



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## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Mozambique](#)

Mozambique faces a high INFORM country risk profile, ranking 6.7/10, with a vulnerability of 7.9/10 and a low disaster coping capacity of 6.2/10, particularly in food supply adequacy. The country is prone to natural hazards including droughts, cyclones, floods, epidemics, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Mozambique is the third most vulnerable country to extreme weather events in Africa,

Between end of January and mid-March 2023, eleven provinces in Mozambique experienced heavy rains, including rainfall from Cyclone Freddy. By end March, over 1,2 million people had been affected by Freddy's double landfall in Mozambique,

in eight provinces including Zambézia, Sofala, Inhambane, Tete, Maputo City, Niassa, Gaza and Manica. Tropical Cyclone Freddy and subsequent floods displaced more than 184,000 people and destroyed more than 129,000 houses according to the Government and the UN agencies. Furthermore, the cyclone and floods adversely affected an estimated 966,200 acres of land, risking widespread crop losses.

Through its Master Plan for Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, which is an integral part of the anti-poverty strategy, the Government has defined the following objectives: reduce the number of human victims and property loss; consolidate the prevention culture; provide the country with prevention and mitigation resources; improve the quality of life of the population.

Food insecurity remains of high concern in Mozambique, and the Government has recognized food and nutrition security as key priorities within its five-year plan (2020–2024). A survey by [IPC](#) reveals a worsened food crisis, with 2.8 million people in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 400,000 in emergency (IPC Phase 4) from November 2022 to March 2023. As of April 2023, around 3.15 million people experience high levels of food insecurity, a 70% increase from 2022. Cyclone Freddy in March heightened food insecurity in southern and central Mozambique to stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes.

Climatic shocks, armed conflict, and violence contribute to food insecurity, with Cabo Delgado experiencing crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to conflict. In May 2023, around two million people urgently needed aid in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Nampula due to displacement, with a 25% surge in assistance requirements compared to the previous year, notably impacting children and women.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

As part of emergency response, the Mozambique Red Cross gives a specific focus to vulnerabilities related to food insecurity, livelihoods, health, and climate-related displacement, within urban, peri-urban, and rural environments.

The National Society wants to ensure that it will be in the right place to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, and is embracing innovation and technology for a more effective and efficient humanitarian response. It invests in forecast-based financing, using scientific forecasts to anticipate risks and disasters, and to provide proactive [early action](#). It uses approaches that put the dignity of people affected at the centre such as cash and voucher assistance. The Mozambique Red Cross has a defined plan of action as part of IFRC preparedness for effective response ([PER](#)) approach.

The Mozambique Red Cross also seeks to have the right capacity to coordinate effectively at branch and headquarters levels for an optimised locally led humanitarian response to growing humanitarian needs in the country. It co-leads the interagency shelter cluster, together with the IFRC.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Respond to emergencies as they arise, using cash and voucher assistance as a preferred modality where markets allow
- Develop integrated interventions that support basic needs, prevent asset depletion, and protect livelihoods
- Continue to promote the IFRC participatory approach for safe shelter and settlements awareness (PASSA) in at-risk communities
- Strengthen early warning dissemination mechanisms at community-level

- Raise awareness of communities on actions before, during and after weather-related hazards such as floods, drought, heat waves and strong winds
- Disseminate cyclone, flood and drought early action protocols (at provincial and district levels)
- Continue to develop EAPs for other hazards
- Train and equip local disaster risk reduction committees
- Develop local urban contingency plans for the benefit of most vulnerable households
- Run simulation exercises for urban flooding in the greater Maputo area
- Train staff and volunteers in water search and rescue

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2023, the Mozambique Red Cross accessed the IFRC-DREF for the response to [floods and Tropical Cyclone Freddy](#). The IFRC-DREF allocation of close to one million Swiss francs supported the Mozambique Red Cross in assisting 60,000 people in the Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo (city), Maputo, Sofala and Zambezia areas. The National Society supported the affected people over a nine-month period with assistance such as early warning activities, search and rescue activities, the distribution of shelter kits and non-food items, and the construction of latrines.

The IFRC will support systems building with Government actors on impact-based forecasting and early warning and risk communication with communities. It will provide support for advocacy on anticipatory action through inter-agency coordination (Government, WFP, OCHA, and FAO), and coordination support for large-scale simulation exercises. It will also lead the Movement disaster management coordination platform, and support the National Society's efforts in legislative advocacy and disaster law and shelter cluster coordination. The IFRC also supports National Society's response to food insecurity and livelihoods protection, recovery and strengthening. Mozambique is on the watch list of IFRC [Africa Hunger Crisis](#) regional Emergency Appeal, and the National Society is part of the IFRC Zero Hunger Pan Africa initiative. Capacity building support to the National Society is aligned with the PER plan of action, which IFRC helps monitor. The IFRC supports cash readiness, needs assessment, shelter and settlements, branch disaster response teams training, and branch-level information management and monitoring and evaluation.

The **Belgian Red Cross-Flanders** is supporting the Mozambique Red Cross with crisis modifier funds which can be utilized for in-kind or cash assistance to the most

vulnerable affected by extreme events, as well as the distribution of seed and agricultural kits in Mabote, Govuro and Vilankulos districts. The Belgian Red Cross-Flanders will contribute to the training of 18 local community disaster risk management teams in various locations. It is also supporting the Mozambique Red Cross with the training of volunteers and staff in Inhambane Province for water search and rescue, and will assist with the procurement of a boat and water rescue kit, prepositioning of household items. The Belgian Red Cross-Flanders also supports the dissemination of EAPs for floods, cyclones and droughts, as well as related simulation exercises in Inhambane province.

The **French Red Cross** is supporting the National Society's programming in Zambézia to ensure at-risk communities share and receive actionable risk information and are supported to take active steps to reduce their vulnerability and exposure to hazards. It also supports disaster response and recovery in the area.

The **German Red Cross** is supporting the National Society's anticipatory action efforts and urban disaster risk reduction programming. This includes the dissemination of early action protocols, running simulation exercises, and supporting small-scale mitigation measures at household and community levels. The German Red Cross supports training of the National Society staff and volunteers, including provincial disaster response teams, and considers supporting cash readiness for early action protocols.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is supporting the Mozambique Red Cross with resilience building in Manica province, with a focus on disaster risk reduction complemented by health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH). This support also features a strong emphasis on cross-cutting thematic areas such as protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); community engagement and accountability (CEA), environmental sustainability, volunteering and accountability. A crisis modifier modality is included in the funding support.



## Health and wellbeing

Mozambique faces challenges in providing equitable access to healthcare services, particularly in rural and remote areas. Limited infrastructure, healthcare workforce shortages, and inadequate resources hinder the delivery of quality healthcare, making it especially problematic to answer the country's pervasive health issues.

The country faces challenges in ensuring the health and wellbeing of mothers and children. Maternal mortality rates are relatively high, and child mortality rates remain a concern, primarily due to preventable causes such as malnutrition, pneumonia, and diarrheal diseases. Chronic malnutrition is prevalent, especially among children. Inadequate access to nutritious food, poor feeding practices, and limited healthcare contribute to the problem.

Non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer, are emerging as significant health challenges in Mozambique. Lifestyle changes, urbanization, and an aging population contribute to their increasing burden. Mozambique is affected by several neglected tropical diseases, including schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminths, and others. These diseases predominantly affect poor and marginalized populations.

Mozambique has one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world, at 8,21 percent. The prevalence of HIV among adolescents remains extremely high, at around 6.2 percent in girls and 2.5 percent among boys. The disease has a significant impact on the population's health and has strained the

healthcare system. Tuberculosis is a significant health issue in Mozambique, with a high burden of both drug-susceptible and drug-resistant forms of the disease. Limited access to diagnostics and treatment further complicates the situation. Mozambique has a high burden of malaria, particularly in rural areas (10.3 million cases of infection in 2021). The disease is a major cause of illness and death, especially among children under five years old and pregnant women. The National Malaria Control Programme, under the National Malaria Strategic Plan (2017-2022), focuses on strengthening the surveillance system. The initiative, 'Strengthening malaria surveillance for data-driven decision-making in Mozambique', introduced iMISS in 2019, enhancing data collection and analysis efficiency to address malaria effectively.

On September 14, 2022, Mozambique's Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak, with 34,680 cases and 144 deaths reported by September 28, 2023. Cholera outbreaks have been recurrent since 2017, further exacerbated by the rainy season and challenges in healthcare. The country also faces COVID-19 and polio issues, compounding the strain on limited national response capacity.

Disparities between those without access to improved water sources in rural and urban areas remain high. Mozambique has one of the highest open defecation rates in sub-Saharan Africa, and a large part of the population do not have, or do not use, improved sanitation facilities, in particular in rural areas.



## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The focus of the Mozambique Red Cross over the years has been and will continue to be, to ensure that more people have safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and social services. The Mozambique Red Cross seeks to expand the scale and quality of its services at the community level, in both emergency and non-emergency settings. This includes significant investments into epidemic and pandemic preparedness, its integrated community-based health and first aid, psychosocial support and WASH programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable or marginalised groups.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Expand the reach of community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)) programming
  - Support national vaccination programmes
  - Provide mosquito nets to vulnerable communities
  - Further develop feedback mechanisms to monitor and act on community concerns, rumours and misinformation during public health emergencies
  - Develop specific procedures and referrals for comprehensive and holistic care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) including clinical management of rape, clinical response and protective care, referrals and procedures
  - Promote behaviour change in communities on sustainable use of water and sanitation facilities, and critical hygiene practices
  - Develop an early action protocol ([EAP](#)) for cholera outbreaks
  - Improve waste management in targeted areas of Maputo
  - Construction of solar water systems and sanitation blocks in selected district health centres
  - Construction of boreholes and improved latrines with handwashing facilities in selected communities
  - Provide refresher training to staff and volunteers on health and WASH in emergencies
  - Further train volunteers in CBHFA and community WASH approaches
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the DREF and Emergency Appeals will be leveraged to support the National Society in the face of health emergencies. In early 2023, an IFRC-DREF allocation of almost CHF 500,000 for the [cholera outbreak](#) enabled the Mozambique Red Cross in assisting 240,000 people in the Gaza, Inhambane, Niassa, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia areas. The National Society supported the affected people over a six-month period with assistance such as door-door water chlorination, food preparation and handwashing activities, as well as the disinfection of washrooms, latrines and courtyards.

The IFRC supports the National Society in its auxiliary role to the Ministry of Health to promote health and prevent the spread of disease, including involvement in vaccination programmes, and the management of multiple partnerships. The IFRC also supports with coordination of large-scale health response projects, and attends health cluster meetings and health technical working groups with external stakeholders in the development and humanitarian field. The IFRC works with the National Society to develop a Health and WASH strategy and framework. It assists with technical support on epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, training in CBHFA and health and WASH in emergencies, and risk communication and community engagement for public health emergencies. It also coordinates the participation of partners and stakeholders in key WASH trainings.

The **Belgian Red Cross-Flanders** will support the National Society in health and WASH in six communities in Erati and Memba districts with CBHFA training of 60 volunteers, construction of solar water systems and sanitation blocks in health centres, boreholes and improved latrines in communities, and distribution of menstrual hygiene management kits. Other support includes Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) training in Nampula province, with a crisis modifier modality for emergency WASH interventions. The Belgian Red Cross-Flanders will also support the National Society first aid and blood services in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. This includes training and equipment of a first aid responder team in each of the three regions of Southern, Central and Northern Mozambique.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the National Society to provide mental health and psychosocial support to gender-based violence victims through the center for integral attention to gender violence. It will also assist the National Society in Maputo for waste management, including construction

of infrastructure to improve waste recycling in the local markets of Inhagoia, Mazambana and Missavene, conducting sustainable recycling, and provision of mechanisms and tools for waste management to local vendors and families. The support includes capacity building of market committees and vendors on waste management, and strengthening governmental capacity to manage the collection and recycling of garbage, focused on Maputo Municipal Council, Markets and Faris Directorate. The support also includes a focus on community engagement and accountability, with training of

staff and volunteers, and the enhancement of mechanisms and tools to collect data and provide feedback to stakeholders.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will support the National Society in developing the cholera EAP, and for CBHFA and WASH in Manica as part of resilience building, which includes twelve boreholes and 1,500 latrines with handwashing facilities. A crisis modifier is included in the project. The support from Swedish Red Cross also includes the provision of mosquito nets to fight vector-borne diseases.



## Migration and displacement

Mozambique is a country of destination, transit and origin. It hosts approximately 30,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, while migrants mostly come from Ethiopia and Somalia and seek to reach South Africa, similarly to many Mozambicans workers ([Integral Human Development](#)).

Numbers of internally displaced in Mozambique are much more significant, both because of the ongoing conflict in northern provinces and natural hazards such as cyclones and floods in central provinces. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix reports around one million people displaced due to conflict in North Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces) and another almost 250,000 due to natural hazards in Central Mozambique (Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces) ([UNHCR Data Portal](#)).

In Cabo Delgado Province, where the number of displaced children reached over 525,000, the situation is particularly challenging due to limited partners and insufficient funding, compounded by ongoing conflict and restricted access. The provision of essential services such as healthcare and education are in jeopardy due to the constant movements of the population, while access to safe water and sanitation remains inadequate ([UNICEF Report](#)).

Tropical Cyclone Freddy in early 2023 caused the displacement of an estimated 184,000 people. [UNICEF's Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4 \(1 Jan. – 30 Apr. 2023\)](#) reveals that six weeks after the cyclone two landfalls, approximately 38,000 individuals remained displaced across 19 temporary displacement locations in the provinces of Inhambane, Tete, and Niassa. Among those displaced by Cyclone Freddy, 30 percent were children. With the increase of extreme weather events and the impact of climate change on livelihoods, climate-related internal displacement represents a significant challenge in Mozambique.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross delivers humanitarian services to people who migrate and are displaced as part of its emergency and longer-term work, and aims to ensure that it provides the support they need during their journey. The National Society seeks to enhance its capacities to understand contextual migration dynamics, and deliver appropriate humanitarian services to migrants, host communities, displaced people and those affected by the migratory and displacement phenomenon – including families who stay behind – in coordination with relevant local and international actors.

Additionally, the National Society seeks to contribute to the promotion of the safety, dignity and humane treatment of migrants and internally displaced persons by providing the necessary support for their integration into inclusive societies.

### Planned activities in 2024

- Provide assistance and protection services to people migrating or displaced as part of the delivery of emergency and non-emergency work
- Collect and analyse data on specific community perceptions and concerns regarding the issues and needs of migrants, displaced persons and host communities
- Conduct integration and social inclusion activities, with consideration for host communities
- Undertake effective advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and partnership building in support of migrants and displaced people

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mozambique Red Cross to assess its programmes and operations, and ensure that minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion are mainstreamed, taking into consideration migration and displacement-related vulnerabilities. (PGI Minimum Standards).

The IFRC will also support the National Society to collect and analyse data on specific community perceptions and concerns

regarding the issues and needs of migrants, displaced persons and host communities. It will help map the different stakeholders involved in migration and displacement-related activities, and organise platforms for discussions. The National Society will also be working in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure it fulfills these objectives, where support will be provided with the Safer Access Framework and restoring family links.



## Values, power and inclusion

The IFRC will support the Mozambique Red Cross to assess its programmes and operations, and ensure that minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion are mainstreamed, taking into consideration migration and displacement-related vulnerabilities (PGI Minimum Standards). Mozambique faces severe gender inequality, ranking 127 out of 162 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (2021). Women struggle to access income, participate in decision-making, and essential services.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, approximately one out of every three women in Mozambique experienced violence at some point in their lives. To address this issue, the UN-EU Spotlight Initiative was introduced in 2019 in Gaza, Nampula, and Manica provinces, focused on three main areas: putting an end to sexual and gender-based violence, eradicating child marriage, and promoting the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls (UN Women database).

In Northern provinces affected by armed conflict, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to the risks associated with poverty, exploitation, and harmful practices. Both girls and boys are increasingly exposed to violations of child rights, gender-based violence, and other protection risks commonly found in situations involving children in armed conflict (UNICEF Report).

Education disparities persist, with girls more likely to discontinue schooling. On average, women receive only 1.4 years of education, impacting overall education quality and child health. Despite a 77% female labour force participation rate, women are largely in the informal sector, especially agriculture (63%), with limited opportunities in wage-based jobs.

Child marriage affects over half of women aged 20-24, but in late 2019, Mozambique passed legislation against unions involving minors. The 2017 census reported 2.6% of the population (727,620 individuals) with disabilities, likely underestimated. The IOM Disability and Inclusion Survey (Nov. 2022) highlights the challenges faced by individuals

with disabilities, emphasizing their reliance on caregivers and insufficient support in education facilities.

## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Based on the Mozambique Red Cross long journey of promoting a culture of non-violence and peace, its ongoing focus over the years will continue to be on protecting and promoting equality for a positive change based on humanitarian values and principles. It is committed to strengthen its approaches to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA). The National Society aims to ensure that there is awareness and understanding of concepts of prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and sexual and gender-based violence, among all its staff and volunteers. These concepts will be mainstreamed and required in all activities.

The Mozambique Red Cross aims to expand the humanitarian education programmes that focus on humanitarian values, as well as programmes that improve access to education for people, in particular the youth, whose education has been limited by insecurity, disaster, and displacement.

The National Society also carries out initiatives that promote inclusion, participation and diversity in opportunities, representation, and decision-making, both within its the network and in society at large, and as well Increase the support for gender equality at all levels of its network.

## Planned activities in 2024

- Integrate IFRC PGI minimum standards in all operations and programmes
- Conduct regular community perception and satisfaction surveys to monitor accountability and trust in operations and programmes

- Address education-related humanitarian needs in emergency response operations, including through assessment, programmatic integration, and data collection and analysis
- Strengthen the comprehensive educational offer, based on existing educational programmes, tools and capacity across the various sectors
- Enhance participation in national and sub-national coordination forums related to PGI, such as the protection cluster and sub-clusters
- Share learnings with local organisations, such as organisations of people with disabilities and women's organisations
- Strengthen and establish strategic partnerships and innovative mechanisms for collaboration on humanitarian education with key actors (including education authorities)
- Conduct refresher PGI and CEA training for staff and volunteers
- Use innovative online approaches, distance radio learning solutions for volunteers (radio trainings), webinars, video tutorials
- Strengthen staff and volunteers' capacity, especially youth to develop and implement quality humanitarian education programmes

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to conduct PGI organisational assessments, using the revised IFRC PGI organisational assessment toolkit, and to develop and implement the resulting plan of action. It will support the development of PGI and PSEA policies and to conduct assessments of disaster response operations using the

minimum standards for PGI in emergencies. This includes standard short briefing sessions for all national disaster management teams on how to integrate PGI into all project management stages of disaster response.

The IFRC will help integrate the Movement CEA commitments into key policy documents, guidance, tools and plans, and programmatic operational procedures. The IFRC will support defining the role and recruiting a PGI officer in the National Society, and the training of staff and volunteers on PGI and CEA. It will assist in ensuring all feedback mechanisms are linked to clear referral systems as part of prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation standard operating procedures, and ensure linkages between reporting mechanisms and feedback mechanisms as part of regular programmes. This includes ensuring feedback mechanisms are inclusive of different groups within communities via a diversity of channels.

The IFRC will also support in fundraising and strengthening capacity to implement quality humanitarian education programmes, in particular targeting marginalized groups, and including basic education, and technical and vocational training.

The **Belgian Red Cross – Flanders**, **Swedish Red Cross** and **Spanish Red Cross** will support the National Society's PGI and CEA approaches, in particular with staff and volunteers training through their various projects. The Spanish Red Cross will also help the National Society to enhance CEA approaches and feedback mechanisms, and to strengthen governmental capacity to prevent gender-based violence and enhance the social protection system in Maputo. Its support will include human rights and vocational training for individuals affected by gender-based violence.



## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Mozambique Red Cross has carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification ( ) process in 2018. This is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The National Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.

The Mozambique Red Cross is fully committed to transform into an organization that is effective and that is able to provide

support to the people in need in the country. In the strategic plan it is preparing, the development of the National Society is a main pillar, with the objective to create sustainable processes and procedures to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. [HYPERLINK "https://data.ifrc.org/ocac/"](https://data.ifrc.org/ocac/) Priorities for 2024 and beyond have been identified during meetings and working groups, facilitated by the IFRC, where the functions of the organization have been assessed by the National Society management and governance together with IFRC network partners and the ICRC. The priorities are in line with the 2018 OCAC recommendations, and the National Society is considering a renewed OCAC exercise in the near future.



### Strategic and operational coordination

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#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross fosters positive relationships with government authorities, international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders to enhance humanitarian coordination and collaboration, by maintaining regular dialogue with government officials and relevant ministries, participate in national and international coordination platforms and collaborate with peer organizations and agencies to share knowledge and best practices.

The Mozambique Red Cross seeks to strengthen its auxiliary role, and its positioning in the humanitarian and development arena. It will continue to work closely with various government line ministries and local government, and coordinate with other humanitarian actors. This includes to continue co-leading the shelter cluster, alongside the IFRC, in times of emergencies. It will also increase its partnerships inside and beyond the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support attendance and participation of the Mozambique Red Cross in government led coordination platforms at all levels. International representation of the National Society will be strengthened by engaging international development institutions, embassies as well as private sector. The IFRC attends external coordination meetings, such as the Humanitarian Country Team and cash working group together with the National Society, and supports the Mozambique Red Cross in co-leading the interagency shelter cluster.

In accordance with its mandate, **the IFRC** will work towards ensuring that the work of the National Society and its partners is well-coordinated at all stages and levels. The IFRC will help with technical coordination across sectors by leading the Movement coordination platform as well as facilitating new strategic partnerships that enable the scaling up of sustainable and climate-smart initiatives. It will support the National Society in organising partnerships meetings.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross is finalizing its multi annual strategic plan that will accompany its development for the next years. Based on the assessment conducted with Movement Partners, priorities will be given to youth and volunteering, branch development and legal frameworks, while systems strengthening will target primarily human resources development, financial sustainability and risk management (see also under accountability and agility).

In terms of youth and volunteering, the aim is to increase the number of volunteers and youth as well as retention rate, and establishing volunteer management systems and a formal training curriculum. Branch development efforts will see all provinces conducting IFRC Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) and ICRC Safer Access Framework ([SAF](#)) training and developing better plans and services. Legal framework efforts will first focus on the approval of the last prepared statute (2018) and subsequently starting immediately with a revision to update it to the latest standards. This will be the first step towards a discussion on the legal status of the National Society in the country.

Finally in terms of financial sustainability and human resources, there will be a revision of the current procedures and structure in place. The National Society has already started using the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund](#) and plans to apply to the IFRC-ICRC co-led National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) for a grant.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is supporting National Society development initiatives overall and coordinates National Society development initiatives of the IFRC network through various working groups. Participating National Societies are involved in these various initiatives, which they are supporting financially or in kind (staff or technical support).

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society's strategy on youth and volunteers, and on strengthening branch management. The **Swedish Red Cross** is providing focused support on financial sustainability.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross, through humanitarian diplomacy will navigate complex political, social, and humanitarian environments while promoting the principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Humanitarian diplomacy

remains a key tool for the National Society to persuade decision makers to support the most vulnerable people.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society to position itself in the country using its auxiliary status, and in its promotional and advocacy efforts, aimed at Government agencies, private sector, and the general public.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross acknowledges the need to reinforce its accountability and sees as priorities the enhancement of the HR procedures, risk management, and financial management.

The National Society will disseminate broadly the risk management framework and policy created with IFRC support and will set in place system to monitor the risks. It will strengthen its financial procedures. In terms of HR, the staff will be trained and coached, and the HR department will be reinforced, as well as the staff of the National Society which will have the possibility to get further training and increase their knowledge.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mozambique Red Cross in coordinating support to its priority areas of accountability and in the revision of policies and procedures. This includes standard operating procedures for finance, logistics, procurement and human resources. The IFRC will give specific focus to the creation of new policies in the areas of PSEA and PGI, and to the revision of the Code of Conduct.

The **Italian Red Cross** specifically supports work of the National Society on risk management. It plans to support the development of terms of reference for an internal audit and risk management committee, and the revision of the integrity and transparency policies and procedures. The **Swedish Red Cross** is an active member of the finance working group, jointly with IFRC.

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## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Mozambique Red Cross from its delegation in Maputo, established in 2019. The IFRC provides a wide range of support to the National Society, with a focus on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, and humanitarian diplomacy, including the reinforcement of its auxiliary role. Accountability is supported as a cross-cutting theme. Operationally, the IFRC's support is focused on the southern and central parts of the country which are most exposed to natural hazards.

In recent years, the National Society has been supported by a number of IFRC [Emergency Appeals](#) and DREF operations, mostly in response to floods and cyclones. In 2023, the National Society accessed the DREF twice, for the cholera outbreak and for floods. The IFRC has also activated its Early Action Protocols in Mozambique for cyclone and floods in 2020 and 2022, with support from Forecast-based Action by the DREF.

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### IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations, and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, development assistance, and the efforts to reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The National Society management, together with the IFRC, hold regular monthly coordination meetings with IFRC membership present in country. Various sectoral coordination platforms also exist for disaster management, health and National Society development.

Several participating National Societies have longer-term partnerships with the Mozambique Red Cross:

The **Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)** partners with the Mozambique Red Cross since 2001 for provision of first aid,

blood banks, disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and WASH, with a focus on hygiene promotion. In 2018, a disaster risk reduction project with the Mozambique Red Cross built the resilience of 10 vulnerable communities in the Tete and Manica provinces, against floods and drought. In 2020, support included interventions in community-based health and first aid, disaster risk reduction, and WASH in the districts affected by Cyclone Kenneth in Nampula Province. Support was also extended for COVID-19 response programming in the Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Nampula and Niassa provinces. In 2021, the Belgian Red Cross started projects with the Mozambique Red Cross in WASH, including COVID-19 and cholera prevention, and agriculture and livelihoods. Interventions were focused mainly on internally displaced people from Cabo Delgado and their host communities in Nampula.

The **French Red Cross** has been supporting the Mozambique Red Cross since 2020 through its Platform for Intervention from La Reunion (PIROI) on disaster risk reduction and response for significant emergencies such as Cyclones Idai and Gombé. More recently, it has engaged with the National Society on an Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) project in Zambezia Province.

The **German Red Cross** has been a key partner of the Mozambique Red Cross for over 20 years, focusing on disaster management, risk reduction, forecast-based financing, water, sanitation, hygiene, and shelter. Their collaboration spans multiple provinces, with recent projects addressing disaster preparedness and relief in Southern Africa. Additionally, the German Red Cross is currently supporting an urban disaster

risk reduction initiative in Maputo City and surrounding areas, with plans to continue this assistance in 2023.

The **Italian Red Cross**, present in Mozambique for five years, is engaged in youth and volunteer projects, ECHOVAX initiatives, and risk management efforts, with ongoing support for National Society development.

The **Spanish Red Cross** has been collaborating with the Mozambique Red Cross since the early 1990s, establishing a permanent presence in 2001. Their support includes humanitarian aid, development cooperation, and institutional strengthening. Over the years, projects focused on health, water, sanitation, hygiene, and HIV/AIDS prevention were implemented in Maputo and Cabo Delgado Provinces. From 2006, the Spanish Red Cross shifted to community development in Maputo City, integrating gender perspectives. Disaster preparedness programs, early warning systems, and emergency response units were established with funding from ECHO in various provinces. Notably, the Spanish Red Cross played a vital role in responding to emergencies caused by Cyclones Idai, Kenneth, Eloise, and Chalane.














The **Swedish Red Cross** has predominantly supported IFRC Emergency Appeals, most recently providing funding and delegates in response to the impact of Cyclone Idai in 2019. The Swedish Red Cross has recently entered into a new partnership with Mozambique Red Cross, to implement a comprehensive community resilience project lasting four years from 2023. The intervention is planned for selected districts in Manica Province.



*Mozambique Red Cross and volunteers on the ground in Manjacaze, assisting with information dissemination and ensuring that communities get vaccinated against COVID-19 through the COVID-19 Vaccination Project (COVAX)*



## Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Belgian Red Cross	1.5M						
French Red Cross	1.5M						
German Red Cross							
Italian Red Cross	93,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	5,000						
Spanish Red Cross	157,000						
Swedish Red Cross	1.1M						

Total Funding requirement

**4.3M**

## Movement coordination

There are regular meetings of the leadership of the Mozambique Red Cross, IFRC, and ICRC where matters of common interests are discussed. The National Society, with IFRC support aims to establish a Movement Coordination Agreement with ICRC and IFRC, in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC helps people affected by armed conflict in Northern Mozambique by distributing much-needed emergency relief

provisions and providing livelihood support to displaced and host communities. It also improves access to health care and water, restores family links, visits places of detention, and promotes respect for international humanitarian law. In addition to operations in the field, the ICRC collaborates with the National Society in capacity building for its staff and volunteers in the areas of international humanitarian law and safe access.

## Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Mozambique Red Cross works closely with its government in both humanitarian and development programmes. The National Society participates in disaster management and health coordination platforms at all levels, national and provincial. In 2023, coordination meetings led by National Institute for Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (INGD) and National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) focused on floods and cyclone response. Joint evacuations, assessments, and household items distributions were done with the government, capitalizing on the strength of the volunteer network. The Ministry leads the coordination meetings of the cholera response and the Mozambique Red Cross participates at all levels.

In terms of health, the Mozambique Red Cross works closely with the Ministry of Health and has worked in 2023 with the implementation of the long-term projects such as the COVID Vaccination (COVAX) and during cholera response. Coordination takes place at both national and provincial levels, and discussions address planned activities and geographical coverage among other.

There are regular Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings in Mozambique led the UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordination with the support of OCHA. Meetings are held twice a month and the National Society participates in these meetings with the rest of the international actors. The IFRC

has been supporting the National Society with the Shelter Cluster Coordination during emergencies. For Cyclone Idai for instance, the IFRC and Mozambique Red Cross led the national level coordination as well as the hubs in Sofala and Manica Provinces, while the IOM was providing coordination in Cabo Delgado. The global shelter cluster is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the Shelter Cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the global shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery.

Other partnerships of the Mozambique Red Cross, with IFRC support, include the World Food Program (WFP) on the development of a drought Early Action Protocol. The IFRC has been finalizing a tripartite agreement with South African Development Cooperation SADC and the European Union, where IFRC will be supporting the operationalization of the SADC humanitarian emergency operations centre in Nacala.

The Mozambique Red Cross is also part and participates in coordination meetings of the Charter for the Consórcio Humanitário de Moçambique (CHEMO), which brings together international and national NGOs in Mozambique to actively contribute to disaster risk reduction efforts in the country.



## **The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)**

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Mozambique Red Cross Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process, and will serve joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

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