

Emergency appeal №: MDRMZ024 Emergency appeal launched: 23/05-2024 Operational Strategy published: 27/07/2024	Glide №: DR-2024-000073-MOZ
Operation update #3 Date of issue: 02/03/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 27/05/2024 to 30/11/2024
Operation timeframe: 14 months (23/05/2024 - 30/06/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 61,165 people (12,233 HHs)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC funding ask CHF 6 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF: 750,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 5,000,000, is 17 % per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the provision of humanitarian assistance and support resilience building efforts for people affected by the drought.



Figure 1 CVM staff during Vendor due diligence, in Mabote district, Inhambane province

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mozambique is currently experiencing severe effects from the strong 2023-2024 El Niño season which brought below-average rainfall to southern and central Mozambique and above-average rainfall to the northern regions, severely impacting agriculture and rural livelihoods. Additionally, Tropical Storm Filipo in March 2024 impacted 153,000 people, caused significant infrastructural damage, and further devastated agricultural lands, particularly in regions still reeling from the extensive destruction caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023 ([OCHA](#)). The compounded effects of these events have severely strained access to basic services and hindered recovery efforts ([OCHA](#)).

Provinces such as Tete, Gaza, Manica, and Inhambane, known for high production and pastoral activities, have seen significant reductions in agricultural output with well below-average harvests compared to last year and the five-year average. As of April 2024, approximately 690,000 hectares of crops were damaged ([OCHA](#)). This has led to high competition for limited income opportunities and ultimately resulting in food access deficits for many poor and very poor households ([FEWS NET](#), July 2024). The Mozambique National Institute of Statistics' (INE) June 2024 report indicated a steady annual inflation rate of 3%, with significant price increases in education and food and non-alcoholic beverages ([Mozambique National Institute of Statistics](#)). From May to June 2024, maize grain prices fluctuated across the country, with notable increases in the central and northern zones due to low supply and drought effects. Prices were 40% higher or more compared to last year and 55% higher than the five-year average, eroding purchasing power and leading to food consumption deficits ([Mozambique National Institute of Statistics](#)). High food prices and low agriculture productivity have continued to worsen the food security in the affected provinces. This exacerbates the impact of the drought in the country, with 2.7 million people experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity (ICP3+) due to El Niño induced drought. According to the July 2024 IPC report, this number was expected to increase between October 2024 and January 2025. ([FEWS Net, July 2024](#))

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) has a long history, having been founded over 40 years ago and becoming a member of the IFRC in 1989. With its headquarters in Maputo, CVM operates through a network of three central warehouses, 11 provincial branches, 111 district branches, 165 staff, and nearly 7,000 volunteers. This extensive network allows CVM to have a significant reach and influence at national, provincial, and district levels. CVM serves as an auxiliary to the public authorities, bringing its experience in humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction (DRR), epidemic preparedness and response, and social activities to support the government.

CVM's capacity in the provinces targeted by the emergency appeal (Manica, Gaza, Tete, and Inhambane) has been strengthened through the programs and ongoing efforts to enhance preparedness and response capabilities. The National Society, supported by in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs) has ongoing projects focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR), WASH, health, disaster preparedness, and livelihoods has invested in capacity building through training staff in Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (EVCA) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT). It has also pioneered Anticipatory Action in Mozambique, developing Early Action Protocols (EAP) for cyclones and floods, with a drought EAP under validation, tested successfully in Massingir, Gaza province, in 2023. CVM has maintained a strong and collaborative relationship with the government particularly in disaster management. CVM is an auxiliary to public authorities and collaborates closely with the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD), the National Institution of Meteorology (INAM), and provincial and district authorities. This partnership enables coordinated efforts in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and response activities. CVM plays an integral

role in supporting the government strategies and initiatives to mitigate and manage disasters across the country through its involvement in national disaster response frameworks and cluster meetings.

In response to the deteriorating drought situation, the Government of Mozambique took action to mitigate the impacts of the drought, including rehabilitating water systems, setting up irrigation systems, distributing drought-tolerant seeds and other agricultural inputs including small animals, holding nutrition training for communities, disseminating drought messages, together with cash and voucher assistance to the most vulnerable households and further requested for international support, besides the already initiatives under taken. CVM, along with the IFRC, participates in cluster meetings for WASH and FSL and leads the Shelter Cluster for disasters. They engage in internal coordination through Gabinete de Operações de Emergência GODE meetings to ensure efficient technical and operational response across all levels.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

The current drought in Mozambique has created critical needs across multiple sectors. Food security is among one of the main challenges with arid and semi-arid provinces experiencing significant food shortages due to poor harvests and rising food prices. This has led to a decline in food availability and access, forcing households to deplete savings and hence worsening food insecurity. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) needs are also critical, as recurring dry spells have resulted in limited access to clean drinking water, with some communities sharing water sources with animals, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. The drought has severely impacted livelihoods, particularly for farmers and pastoralists, reducing incomes and agricultural productivity while increasing the cost of living. There are significant protection gender and inclusion concerns, especially for women and children who travel farther to find water, raising the risk of gender-based violence. The drought also threatens education, as children may miss school due to economic pressures and migration for water sources. Additionally, the health sector faces challenges, with increased risks of malnutrition and disease outbreaks such as tuberculosis, cholera, and malaria exacerbated by the overall decline in living conditions and high HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Operational risk assessment

Currently, there have been no significant changes in the operational context that would affect the anticipated risks. Up to the electoral period, the operational environment remained stable, and IFRC and CVM team continued to monitor the situation closely to prepared and adapt the operation strategy for the upcoming election period that started September 2024. The country's elections are scheduled to take place in October which has a high likelihood of affecting the operation. IFRC and CVM will continue to monitor the security situation and operational business continuity, and contingency plans are be put in place to mitigate risks and promote safety as much as possible. The operation will also ensure that key activities such as the voucher distribution are carefully planned to reduce the risks associated with the elections, though delays may be expected.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operational strategy developed for Mozambique Drought Emergency Appeal aimed to assist to support the CVM in responding to the humanitarian needs of 61,165 people affected by the drought under the IPC 3+ phase of food

insecurity across the provinces of Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane. Previous designed to target 16 districts for in each province. Due to fund availability the operation targeted 8 districts 2 per province of Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane. focusing on provision of conditional vouchers for food baskets for 3200 families, water, and health services to addressing immediate needs of population affected by drought.

Additionally, this operation will continue meeting the urgent basic needs, including food and livelihoods, health, nutrition, and WASH while taking cross-cutting sectors into consideration including Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and risk reduction, climate adaptation, resilience, and recovery.


To ensure scale up of the operation to long term resilience through implementation of long-term disaster Risk Reduction interventions, CVM with support of IFRC and Swedish RC trained 10 staff, (6 from CVM staff and 4 from IFRC) 8 staff at HQ on Enhanced Vulnerability Community Assessments (EVCA) who will support rollout of EVCA in one community per district. These assessments will inform about the interventions which be undertaken to strengthen coping capacities and continuously reduce the risks of the communities to El Nino induced drought.

More especially, CVM will continue focusing on immediate needs as well as activities with longer-term impacts to build resiliency to further climate-related shocks and to reach those most in need who have not been previously targeted by Anticipatory Actions and response efforts of other actors. Alongside information provided by the GoM, the CVM will undertake multi-sectoral needs assessments to further develop the Emergency Appeal response plan.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

RESPONSE PILLAR 1: FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

 Food security and Livelihoods		Female: 20,852	Male: 19,248
Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households that successfully received vouchers for food</i>	3,197 ¹	8,020
	<i># of times that voucher assistance was provided</i>	1	5
	<i>% of households receiving vouchers were satisfied with the amount</i>	0	85%
	<i># of PDM conducted</i>	0	5

¹ Due to limited funding, the appeal has only been able to support 3,200 out of the 8,020 households planned, however despite 3200 registered, 3 have missed

Progress:

Market assessment completed: Following the training of the National Society (NS) team in the previous quarter on conducting market assessments and community needs evaluations, the Market and Community Needs Assessment was successfully carried out during this reporting period. This assessment focused on identifying the food security needs at the community level and selecting beneficiaries for the voucher program. As a result of the assessment, 11 vendors were identified across the provinces to supply essential food products. These vendors were selected based on their capacity to meet the needs of the targeted communities and their compliance with the necessary requirements for participation in the program. This process marks a critical step in ensuring that the distribution of food vouchers is aligned with community needs and that the selected vendors can reliably provide the required goods.

Beneficiary selection completed: CVM successfully completed the beneficiary selection process, identifying a total of 3,200 households (HH) across the targeted regions households, with 800 households in each district. A detailed breakdown of household distribution is provided in the table below.

Voucher distribution: The first round of voucher distribution, planned as part of the ongoing operation, occurred using paper vouchers instead of the intended smart cards due to delays in the Red Rose system. These delays were attributed to security concerns stemming from post-election unrest, and as a result, this round was not charged to the project code. The procurement of all devices and smart cards necessary for the Red Rose system has been completed. In-person training for the Red Rose system, which is a significant component of the operation, is scheduled to run from February 17th to 21st. The costs associated with this training will have contributions between ARC and other Partner National Societies (PNSs) contributing to the project, with charges to be applied only after the training is completed and the contributing PNSs fulfill their financial commitments.

Despite the setbacks, significant progress was made in the food voucher distribution initiative. The procurement process for food vendors has been finalized, with contracts signed with vendors and distribution of paper vouchers underway during the end of November. The exchange of vouchers for food with vendors started at the end of November and continued into early December, targeting several communities. Beneficiaries were able to purchase essential products using these vouchers within the same month. So far, 3,197 (99%) out of 3,200 beneficiaries planned to be supported have successfully received vouchers for food. In the province of Gaza, the target of 800 beneficiaries could not be fully met due to duplicated names found in the database and two selected beneficiaries not being present during the distribution of vouchers.


The operation is moving forward with preparations for the next round of voucher distributions, planned for the end of February, which will utilize the newly procured devices and smart cards, marking a transition to the originally planned digital approach.

PDM: The PDM originally scheduled for December was postponed due to post-election tensions preventing field teams from safely conducting their assessments. Given the uncertain timeline for normalization, the project team opted for a remote interview approach using a survey. This method involves telephone interviews with a sample of selected beneficiaries, conducted by volunteers proficient in the local languages of the provinces involved in the project, supervised by focal points from CVM and IFRC. These volunteers will be trained at the Central Headquarters to conduct calls and collect information using the Kobo platform, with training and interviews scheduled from January 16th to 25th. A random sample of 10% of beneficiaries who provided a phone contact will be selected for the interviews. It's important to note that this selection method increases the risk of sampling bias and potential distortions in the survey results, possibly over-representing or under-representing certain demographic groups or geographical areas.

RESPONSE PILLAR 2: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

 Health & Nutrition	Female > 18: 18,576	Female < 18: 5,904	
	Male > 18: 17,616	Male < 18: 5,904	
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Mother's Clubs established across the targeted districts</i>	0	48
	<i># of volunteers trained in health, nutrition, and hygiene practices</i>	0	480
	<i># of children referred for malnutrition</i>	0	1200
	<i># of nutritional & health campaigns conducted across the targeted provinces</i>	0	4
	<i>% of people reached through nutrition and health campaigns</i>	0	80%
<p>Due to funding limitations and prioritizing current resources to immediate food security support, these activities have not yet started.</p>			


RESPONSE PILLAR 3: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 30,162	Female < 18: 9,585	
	Male > 18: 28,602	Male < 18: 9,585	
Objective:	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of boreholes constructed or rehabilitated across the targeted districts</i>	0	42
	<i># of Community Water Management Committees trained</i>	0	42
	<i># of households reached with effective water treatment materials or with water storage containers</i>	0	8,020

No significant progress has been made under this objective as community-level interventions have not yet commenced

CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, RESILIENCE, AND RECOVERY)

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion and	Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards, PSEA, and SGBV</i>	80	480
	<i># Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials distributed TBD Referral pathways developed for PSEA, SGBV, and MHPSS</i>	0	16
	<i># of PSEA, SGBV, and MHPSS awareness session conducted by volunteer</i>		

On-the-Job Training for Volunteers in PGI and CEA: As part of efforts to enhance community-based support services, 80 volunteers received on-the-job training in Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). This hands-on approach allowed volunteers to develop practical skills while actively supporting program activities in their respective communities.

The training was conducted across eight districts, with 10 volunteers trained per district. It focused on integrating PGI principles, such as identifying and addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups, promoting gender equality, and ensuring the protection of children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Volunteers also gained experience in CEA, including effective communication, feedback management, and community mobilization, enabling them to strengthen relationships with local communities.

Integration of PGI into the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA): eVCA have been designed to identify critical needs in protection, gender, and inclusion by integrating targeted questions into the assessment to identify and prioritize needs comprehensively. The eVCA is planned to take place - in parallel with the PDM following the distribution of vouchers for food. The emergency appeal will ensure that all aspects of PGI are considered to develop a more inclusive interventions to support the most vulnerable population in the targeted communities.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:
23,700

Female < 18:
7,495

Male > 18:
22,476

Male < 18: **7,494**

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of communities assessed through eVCA</i>	0	16
	<i># of farmer groups established across the targeted districts</i>	0	48
	<i># of farmers trained in Climate-Smart Agriculture</i>	0	1200
	<i># of farmers who received assistance for agricultural seeds and tools</i>	0	1200
	<i># of irrigation systems set up across the targeted districts</i>	0	48
	<i># of trees planted across the targeted districts</i>	0	600

An eVCA refresher training of Trainer of Trainers (ToT) of CVM staff was conducted at HQ level, on July 17 to 18, and a total of 10 participants attended the training, (6 from CVM staff and 4 from IFRC) including the support from the Swedish RC who have facilitated one of the modules. During the EVCA session, participants were oriented on the entire EVCA process, starting from the initial introduction to the detailed steps and stages involved. The session also covered the EVCA toolbox, equipping participants with a comprehensive understanding of the tools available for conducting the assessment. The training significantly enhanced the participants' knowledge of applying the "Road to Resilience" framework within Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate action programs. Additionally, the importance of measuring community resilience using the Resilience Star was emphasized, ensuring that participants are well-prepared to evaluate and strengthen community resilience effectively. This training will be cascaded to district and community level to train staff and volunteers that will be involved in the eVCA process. The process design of the eVCA has included specific questions aimed at capturing the needs related to risk reduction and climate adaptation. This integration will ensure that these critical areas in risk reduction and climate adaptation are adequately addressed in planning and interventions of the emergency appeal operations to build

resilience and support communities in adapting to climate-related challenges. The eVCA implementation will begin in December.

Except for EVCA, activities planned under the pillar of Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery are scheduled to be implemented in February, subject to the availability of funds.

Indicator revision note:

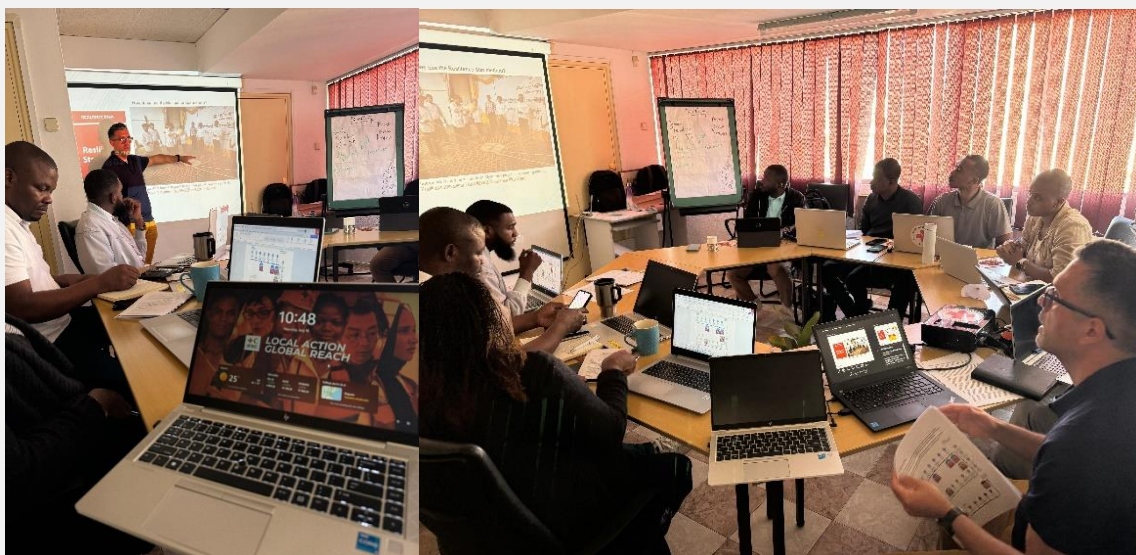


Figure 2- CVM and IFRC team during the ToT eVCA training in the headquarters

The target of # of communities assessed through eVCA has been updated from 48 to 16. This decision was made by the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) to focus on identifying one community per district as a representative sample for the assessment. This approach was adopted to better manage the available time and resources, which were identified as potential constraints in meeting the original implementation deadlines.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff recruited at HQ and Branch level to support the implementation of the operation</i>	0	10

Staff relocation: No staff has been recruited at HQ and Branch level as of date, but reallocation of staff to key positions is being prioritized. Some staff members with demonstrated technical capacity were promoted to

manage this operation, ensuring effective leadership and coordination. Additionally, the IFRC allocated three surge personnel, including a PMER specialist and a Disaster Management (DM) delegate, to provide dedicated support and strengthen the operation's overall implementation and monitoring processes.

CVM and IFRC have maintained active engagement with local authorities and other stakeholders ensuring effective coordination and support for ongoing and planned activities. Activities conducted so far are aimed at the ensuring that CVM has the capacity and resources required to deliver and sustain humanitarian assistance to communities affected by the drought.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of response coordination sessions conducted among Movement Partners</i>	5	10

IFRC, CVM, and Partner National Societies (PNSs) have been actively coordinating on the development of the operational strategy and capacity-building activities for this operation. Key collaborative efforts include:

Training of Trainers (ToT): IFRC, in collaboration with the Swedish Red Cross, conducted a ToT refresher training for CVM staff, enhancing their technical skills and operational readiness.

Resource Mobilization and Communications Workshop: CVM's Communications and Resource Mobilization focal points participated in a workshop in Johannesburg, hosted by the IFRC. This event focused on strengthening national societies' capacity in Southern Africa, particularly in resource mobilization and communication strategies, given the increasing number of emergency appeals related to drought in the region.

Bi-Monthly PNS Coordination Meetings: IFRC and PNSs in-country hold regular bi-monthly discussions to support proposal development and align PNS support with the Emergency Appeal objectives.

Regional Engagement: IFRC and CVM participated in Regional Partner Calls and attended the Southern Regional Drought Workshop held in Harare, Zimbabwe, to share experiences and strengthen response strategies.

IFRC Regional Surge Deployment: In July, the IFRC Regional Surge team traveled to Mozambique to support operational tools development, data collection, and budget revision for the assessment, further strengthening the operation's technical and financial framework.

Indicator revision note:

of IFRC monitoring visits to the operation areas TBC has been moved to the Secretariat Services because it pertains more to monitoring activities rather than coordination and partnership. Secretariat Services is responsible for overseeing and assessing operational activities, including monitoring visits.



Secretariat Services

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of surge personnel involved in supporting the operation</i>	3	5
	<i># of engagement sessions supported by IFRC showcasing the operation for funding support</i>	0	5
	<i># of IFRC monitoring visits to the operation areas</i>	1	4

Three surge personnel have been deployed: Deputy Operations Manager and Operations Manager to support the design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of projects in line with IFRC emergency appeal objectives, defining operational strategies, and embedding recovery approaches to build community resilience, and a CVA Officer to ensure that CVA-relevant information was captured during assessment, providing technical support and overseeing CVA implementation to ensure adherence to procedures and progress monitoring. As part of the regional drought strategy, CVM and IFRC worked together to draft a country profile for the drought situation in Mozambique. This document will be leveraged to garner more support and fundraise for the operation.

Indicator revision note:

of operations coordination, implementation, and reporting sessions conducted has been replaced by the indicator **# of engagement sessions supported by IFRC showcasing the operation for funding support** because the former overlapped significantly with the coordination and partnerships functions. The new indicator focuses specifically on showcasing the operation to secure funding, which provides a clearer and more targeted measure of engagement efforts.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers trained on implementing the CEA Minimum Standards, CVA, Health, and WASH</i>	80	480
	<i># of meetings conducted to communicate with communities what is happening in the operation including the selection criteria</i>	15	16

	<i>A functioning feedback mechanism is in place for the operation/programme/whole organisation</i>	YES	YES
	<i>% of complaints and feedback received and responded to</i>	0	80%

Volunteers trained on minimum CEA standards: A total of 80 volunteers received training on minimum CEA standards. As noted in the PGI section, the same volunteers participated through on-the-job training, enabling them to apply their knowledge while actively engaging with communities.

As part of this engagement, volunteers conducted information sessions with community members to clarify the distribution process and explain the selection criteria for beneficiaries. They also worked closely with the communities to define these criteria, ensuring transparency and inclusiveness. Additionally, volunteers facilitated the identification of the most vulnerable groups within the communities, ensuring that the assistance reached those in greatest need.

Community Engagement Meetings: So far, a total of 15 meetings were conducted across various localities to inform communities about the operation, including key aspects such as the selection criteria for beneficiaries, the distribution process, and the operation's overall progress. These meetings provided a platform for open dialogue, allowing community members to ask questions, express concerns, and offer feedback. This approach helped ensure transparency, fostered community trust, and encouraged active participation in the operation's implementation.

Monitoring Activities: In addition to the community meetings, other feedback mechanisms are planned and will be implemented throughout the course of the operation to ensure continuous engagement with affected populations and improve the overall effectiveness of the response. To gather additional feedback, an exit survey will be conducted after the utilization of the vouchers. This survey will help assess the satisfaction of the beneficiaries, gather insights on the effectiveness of the distribution process, and identify areas for improvement. Furthermore, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise will be carried out after each cycle of distribution, to evaluate the impact of the distribution and identify any challenges or gaps that need to be addressed. Both the exit survey and PDM will provide valuable data for refining the operation, ensuring that it remains responsive to the needs of the communities and that feedback is systematically incorporated into the implementation process.

Collection of Community Insight Stories: In July, the IFRC and CVM communications team carried out a crucial mission to Manica province, focusing on the districts of Guro and Mossurize. This mission was part of our ongoing commitment to community engagement and accountability, aiming to ensure that the voices of those most affected by the drought are heard and their stories are documented for broader awareness.

The team successfully gathered a total of eight compelling community stories, four from each district, specifically from the community of Chaiva in Mossurize and different locations within the Guro district. These stories provide invaluable insights into the daily challenges faced by these communities, particularly the severe impact of the drought on their livelihoods and food security.

Content from this mission is already being shared across IFRC and CVM social media platforms (links below), amplifying the voices of those at the forefront of this crisis and highlighting the urgent need for continued support and intervention. This engagement not only enhances transparency and accountability but also ensures that the needs and priorities of the communities remain at the heart of our efforts.

Indicator revision note:

of community leaders that participated in CEA training indicator has been removed as CEA training is specifically intended for volunteers who will be directly implementing activities in the targeted areas. The focus of

this training is to equip volunteers with the skills needed for on-the-ground implementation, making the indicator less relevant for tracking broader performance metrics.

of opportunities for communities to engage and participate in planning the interventions (consultation meetings and focus groups) TBD has been removed because it duplicates the following indicator (*# of meetings conducted to communicate with communities what is happening in the operation including the selection criteria*), which is specifically designed to capture consultation meetings. The intent is to streamline and avoid redundancy by consolidating these related metrics into a single, focused indicator for consultation activities.

D. FUNDING

Currently the IFRC EA is **16.66%** covered out of the total funding requested for the Federation Wide Appeal (CHF 6M)

As of the latest update, the EA has received contributions from a few partners:

ECHO: A cash pledge amounting to **€200,000** has been registered, marking a significant contribution to the ongoing response efforts.

Japanese Red Cross Society: A cash pledge of **CHF 30,000** (estimate) has been registered, providing essential support for immediate relief operations.

Canadian Red Cross Society: An estimated cash pledge of **CHF 135,000** has been confirmed, further strengthening the financial base of the Emergency Appeal.

Monaco Red Cross Society: a cash pledge of **€10,000** was registered to direct immediate support to impacted communities.

American Red Cross Society: a cash pledge of USD 300,000 has been confirmed to support voucher distributions and other areas of the Emergency Appeal.

DREF: The DREF has released a substantial loan amounting to **CHF 750,000** to support the Mozambique response. This loan is critical for enabling swift and effective relief actions on the ground.

To enhance support for emergency responses, CVM with support from the IFRC, is engaging various national and international partners, stakeholders, including the private sector, embassies, and national and international organizations to mobilize funding. To further bolster funding efforts and raise awareness of the Emergency Appeal, the CVM Resource Mobilization focal point and IFRC Partnerships Officer have worked on a draft resource mobilization plan with inputs from CVM's Comms and Youth focal points.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.