

Mozambique| Drought Emergency Appeal

Emergency appeal №: MDRMZ024 First launched on: 23/05/2024	Glide №: DR-2024-000073-MOZ
Final report issued on: 31/03/2026	Timeframe covered by final report: From (23/05/2024 - 31/12/2025)
Number of people targeted: 61,165	Number of people assisted: 61,165 people (12,233 HHs)
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 6 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF: 750,000



Figure 1. CVM staff and volunteer during e- voucher for food distribution _Marara_Tete

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mozambique experienced severe effects of drought. As of September 2025, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) food insecurity analysis report indicated that 2.09 million people were experiencing a high level of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or above) between April and September 2025. Over 114,000 children aged 6–59 months were reported to be suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition until March 2026. Approximately 29,000 pregnant or breastfeeding women were among the people suffering from acute malnutrition. The numbers were projected to rise to 2.67 million people between October 2025 and March 2026, with 170,000 people in Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4).

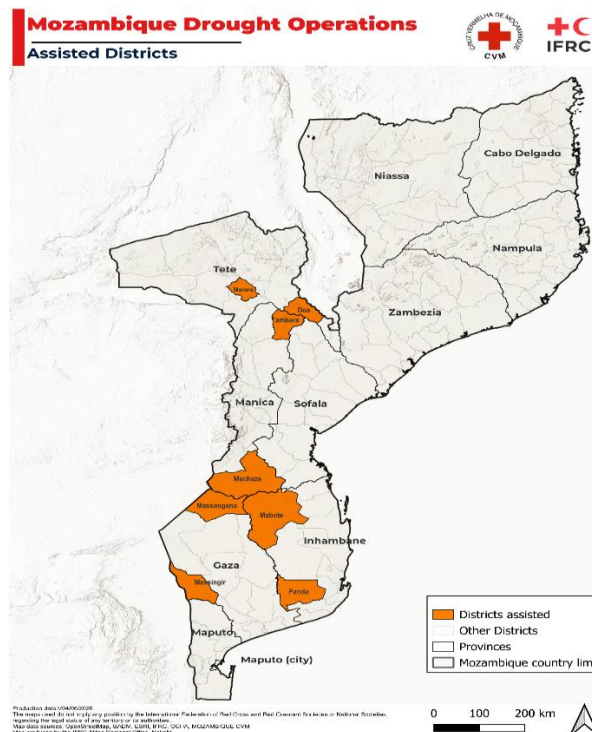
Affected provinces such as Tete, Gaza, Manica and Inhambane that were previously known for their high agricultural and livestock productivity recorded harvests well below average in 2024, compared with the average for the past five years. The El Niño-induced drought disrupted the 2023–2024 agricultural season and, while La Niña conditions were forecasted for the end of 2025, which was anticipated to bring average to above-average rainfall, the risk of cyclones and localized flooding remained high.

Consequently, National Statistics Institute reported a rise in the national inflation rate of 4.8% compared with the previous year, with food prices rising by around 12%. Tete recorded the highest price increase, at 8.7%, and Maputo recorded the lowest, at 3.7%. Monthly inflation rose by 0.7% from July to August, with food prices increasing by 2.3%. Price increases were observed for dried fish, maize grains, garlic, potatoes, dried prawns and okra, whilst some products, such as butter beans and cooking oil remained stable.

The cumulative impacts of tropical storms, cyclones and floods in 2024 and 2025 (TS Filipo'24, TC Chido'24, TC Dikeledi '25; TC Jude' 25) continued to adversely affect the lives and livelihoods of communities. These storms, cyclones and floods caused significant damage to infrastructure and further devastate agricultural land. Although the rainy season boosted agricultural yields across the region, areas affected by cyclones, floods and storms have seen more limited gains (FEWS NET, May 2025). For example, the 2025 floods affected communities along the Licungo and Limpopo river basins in the provinces of Gaza and Zambezia, respectively, with over 400,000 people affected.

As of October 2025, the country continued to experience the cumulative effects of drought, economic instability and conflict. In March 2025, approximately 1.9 million people were still living in a situation of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher). According to the World Bank's Food Security Update Report, food price inflation ranged between 5% and 30% monthly from 2024 to May 2025. The Southern African region once again entered its dry season, and NOAA reports indicated that the lack of rainfall has persisted since February 2025, particularly in north-eastern South Africa and southern Mozambique, resulting in an abnormal drought. These conditions had negative impact on agriculture, food security and livelihoods, especially in semi-arid and remote areas that depend on a single annual harvest.

Summary of response



Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) has extensive experience in managing and implementing huge emergency responses. Climate hazards such as cyclones, floods and drought have increased in frequency and magnitude over the past 10 years. Mozambique experiences climate related disaster every year. This context has enabled the NS to update and build the capacity to address the emerging challenges.

With over 40 years of history in Disaster management and emergency response the CVM became 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 the 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.

The Emergency Appeal was launched in May 2024. The planned response aimed at 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. CVM, with IFRC and bilateral support under this Emergency Appeal achieved the following:

Food Security and Livelihood Support

- ✓ Conducted Market Assessments and CVA feasibility study in the four provinces covered by the Appeal (Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica).
- ✓ Provision of four rounds of vouchers for essential food items to 3,200 families, with contributions from the Belgian-Flanders and the American Red Cross in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Tete.
- ✓ Two rounds of PDM were conducted to assess the effectiveness, relevance, and community perception of the voucher programme. Achieved a 98% satisfaction rate among beneficiaries for the food vouchers received.
- ✓ Distribution of seeds (5kg of corn, 3kg of beans, 10g of cabbage, 10g of tomatoes, 10g of okra and 10g of pumpkin, onion) to 1,600 households in four provinces (Tete, Manica, Gaza and Inhambane).
- ✓ Set up CVM RedRose digital platform for e-voucher distributions and Trained 10 CVM staff on how to use, advancing digital Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) systems.

Health and Nutrition

- ✓ 80 Volunteers were actively in communities promoting nutritional practices in community kitchens for mothers and infants in Gaza and Manica. CVM conducted 11 sessions of Community awareness on nutrition in Manica and Gaza, referring 829 children of 1- 9 years old to health centres.
- ✓ 80 volunteers trained in nutritional and health promotion. Volunteers with support of the local health officers Conducted one nutrition and health campaign.

WASH

- ✓ CVM conducted field assessments to identify boreholes that can be rehabilitated in Gaza, Manica and Tete.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of 7 boreholes (4 in Gaza, 1 Manica and 2 in Tete) was completed.

Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation

- ✓ Conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) for 10 participants (6 CVM, 4 IFRC), supported by the Swedish Red Cross.
- ✓ Conducted eVCA in 2 provinces, this activity engaged 40 volunteers and 8 CVM staff with support of 2 IFRC staff: Tete – Marara (Nhansanga and Nhabulele) and Manica – Tambara.

Community Engagement and Accountability:

- ✓ 80 volunteers trained in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Health, CVA, and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) standards.
- ✓ Held 15 community meetings to explain selection criteria and program details of voucher distribution, reinforcing transparency and accountability in every 4 rounds of voucher distribution
- ✓ Integrated PGI considerations into eVCA to ensuring inclusive targeting of vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.

Internal and external Coordination

- ✓ Participated in the regular regional coordination calls and the Southern Africa Drought Workshop in Zimbabwe in May 2024.
- ✓ CVM set a weekly coordination platform – for regular follow up and strategic planning of the activities
- ✓ CVM worked in close coordination with the Mozambican Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Institute (INGD), in country Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, the World Food Programme, and other local NGOs. This coordination enabled CVM to prioritize interventions and communities at risk, while avoiding overlapping interventions with other NGOs.
- ✓ Participation in the Southern Africa Climate Resilience and Food Security Solution Portfolio in South Africa: with 45 participants from National and regional Governments, Red Cross National Societies, the IFRC Secretariat, FAO, Oxfam, and Academic Partners in Southern Africa, aimed to address the pressing and interrelated challenges of climate change and other shocks and stresses, and their cascading consequences on livelihoods and food security, therefore support prepare for transition from emergency to resilience.

Engaged in a Resource Mobilization and Communications Workshop in Johannesburg to build strategic capacities.

- ✓ 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.

Cash and Voucher Assistance

Under this operation, CVM prioritized voucher assistance for food, targeting 3,200 households in 4 provinces of Gaza, Manica, Inhambane, and Tete. The first distribution was conducted through paper vouchers. However, for more operation efficiency, CVM completed the 2nd distribution piloting the RedRose one solution platform. The set-up and use of the RedRose platform served to enhance accountability, efficiency, and scalability, both within the Emergency Appeal Drought Operation and for broader capacity building of the National Society to implement Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming.

By the time of reporting, four drought-affected provinces (Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Tete) have been reached through CVA. The American Red Cross played a critical role by supporting the second and third rounds across 3

provinces, while other funding supported the first and fourth rounds of voucher for food distribution. Additionally Belgian Red Cross supported CVM bilaterally in the four rounds voucher distribution in Gaza province.

To ensure scale up of the operation to long-term resilience through implementation of long-term disaster Risk Reduction interventions, CVM, with the 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 supported the rollout of EVCA in two provinces.

These assessments informed about the interventions such as distribution of drought tolerant seeds, training in climate smart agriculture, construction and rehabilitation of borehole and irrigation systems, and creation of water management committees, which will be undertaken to strengthen coping capacities and continuously reduce the risks of the communities to El Nino-induced drought. Additionally, CVM engaged with the Government and communities on addressing immediate basic need especially food insecurity and WASH activities then focus on livelihoods activities such as seeds and agriculture input distribution and set up irrigation systems needs because they were most beneficial to continue carrying out under this Emergency Appeal, with a focus on longer-term impacts to build resilience 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.

Through all the above-mentioned sectors, the NS was able to reach 61,165 people across the targeted communities for intervention.

Needs analysis

Mozambique experienced a severe and protracted drought exacerbated by the 2023–2024 El Niño event, which caused significant disruption of the seasonal rainfall patterns. Southern and central provinces including Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane were hardest hit, and experienced below-average rainfall and extensive crop failure. Improvements from the 2024-2025 rainy season were limited in areas impacted by flooding, storms and cyclones, compounding the national crisis.

Food Security: By March 2025, approximately 1.9 million people were experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+) due to poor harvests, damaged crops (estimated 690,000 hectares), and soaring staple food prices. Maize prices have surged up to 55% above the five-year average, severely eroding household purchasing power. Many households have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including reducing meal frequency and migrating in search of food.

Livelihoods: The drought decimated agricultural production and pastoralist systems, with significant reductions in both crop yields and livestock productivity. Income-generating opportunities were scarce, especially in rural areas, deepening poverty and economic vulnerability.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Extended dry spells limited access to safe drinking water, forcing many communities to rely on unprotected sources shared with animals, significantly increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Women and children were disproportionately affected, as they were travelling long distances to collect water.

Health and Nutrition: The crisis contributed to rising cases of malnutrition, particularly among children under five. As indicated in the IPC analysis over 114,000 children aged 6 months to 5 years and 29,000 pregnant or breastfeeding women were suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition. Poor WASH conditions and overcrowded displacement settings were elevating the risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis. The high national HIV prevalence adds further strain to already fragile health systems.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Women, girls, and persons with disabilities faced heightened risks. The burden of water collection, food insecurity, and displacement increased exposure to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), exploitation, and psychosocial distress. Child protection risks have also increased, with rising school dropouts and forced migration. There were no specific actions taken during the implementation of the operation to enhance child protection.

Education: Economic pressures, migration in search of food and water, and poor health disrupted school attendance, particularly for girls. In some areas, schools were being used as temporary shelters, further limiting access to education.

The scale and multi-sectoral nature of this drought emergency required a coordinated, inclusive, and resilience focused response. Priority needs included food assistance (e.g., vouchers), WASH, health and nutrition services, livelihood restoration, and targeted PGI and education support. These interventions were designed with climate adaptation and community resilience in mind, in line with SP1 (Climate and Environment), SP2 (Disasters and Crises), and cross-cutting PGI and CEA frameworks.

Operational risk assessment

The operation experienced mostly anticipated risks. The mid phase of the electoral period posed challenges in movement and access to communities and caused delays in implementation, while vulnerable populations were experiencing food insecurity, in the first quarter of 2025, the situation stabilized. However, the cyclone and flooding season posed a risk of compounding crises on the already vulnerable population.

With three cyclones and various floods affecting the country in early 2025, emergency efforts have diverted to respond to the immediate needs of those affected by cyclones and floods which have delayed some drought operation activities. However, CVM had mitigated part of this risk by ensuring a different team of staff was available to continue doing the key Drought Appeal activity of voucher distributions. Furthermore, a two month no cost extension was applied, and enabled completion of activities that have been postponed such as 4th round voucher distribution and rehabilitation of boreholes.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Recognizing the severity of the drought crisis in Mozambique, the operational strategy aimed to support CVM in addressing the humanitarian immediate needs of 61,165 people affected by the drought, classified as IPC 3+ food insecurity, in the 4 provinces namely Gaza, Tete, Manica and Inhambane. The operation was initially designed to assist a total of 16 districts, four in each province. Although the operation did not receive full funding, the operation covered 8 districts, 2 per province, in the provinces of Gaza, Tete, Manica and Inhambane.

The strategy of the drought Emergency Appeal (EA) was designed to provide short-, medium- and long-term recovery, based on three pillars (Food Security and Livelihoods; Health and Nutrition; and WASH). CVM completed implementation of the short-term, the medium- to long-term activities (immediate aid through four rounds of conditional food vouchers) and medium- to long-term activities (construction and rehabilitation of 3 boreholes, promotion of nutrition and health) based on available funds.

Earmarked funding addressed food insecurity by providing four rounds of food voucher distribution to households affected by the drought and supported enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) in two provinces, which ensured the transition from the short-term emergency phase to long-term resilience-building activities. Additional bilateral support covered other operational activities such as FSL, WASH, and HEALTH pillars in the province of Gaza. The activities prioritized were selected through discussions with donors, governments, communities, and stakeholders on the immediate needs identified. Prioritization of the activities was important as the EA had limited resources and thus the National Society was not able to conduct all the activities originally planned.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

RESPONSE PILLAR 1: FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

 Food security and Livelihoods		Female > 18: 8,320	Female < 18: 0
		Male > 18: 7,680	Male < 18: 0
Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households that successfully received vouchers for food	3,200	8,020
	# of times that voucher assistance was provided	4	5
	% of households receiving vouchers were satisfied with the amount	71%	85%
	# of PDM conducted	2	5
Achievements			
Voucher Assistance for Food: CVM, with the support of the IFRC and Partner National Societies (Belgian Flanders RC), successfully provided food voucher assistance to 3,200 households (800 per district; 2 districts per province) across four drought-affected provinces: Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane. This critical intervention was carried out 4 rounds first through paper vouchers and subsequently via a digital evoucher system using the RedRose platform marking a significant step toward digitizing CVA operations in Mozambique. CVM completed four rounds of food voucher distribution. There was no fifth round of distribution nor the addition of further households due to limited funding of the Emergency Appeal. In total, 3,200 families received food vouchers valued at CHF 70 per household for each round or distribution, which enabled them to purchase essential food items through pre-selected local vendors. The intervention addressed immediate food insecurity in regions heavily impacted by the drought, compounded by inflation, crop failure, and rising food prices. Round 1: Paper Voucher Distribution- Due to post-election unrest and related security concerns, CVM opted to initiate the first round of distributions using paper vouchers to avoid delaying critical assistance. In November 2024, CVM rolled out the distribution across all four provinces, mobilizing 80 trained volunteers and 20 staff to manage logistics, community engagement, and crowd control. The paper voucher model enabled the 3,200 registered households to redeem their vouchers promptly with 11 contracted vendors, selected through a thorough market assessment. This initial phase ensured timely support while building the operational groundwork for the digital transformation of the voucher programme.			

Round 2: Transition to E-Voucher Distribution- Following the stabilization of the security situation and the successful completion of technical preparations, CVM transitioned to a fully digital e-voucher model in the second round of voucher distribution. Using the RedRose One Solution platform, CVM delivered digital food vouchers to the same 3,200 households. The e-voucher system allowed for:

- Automated beneficiary validation using digital ID and registration records.
- Real-time tracking of voucher issuance, redemption, and vendor payments.
- Increased transparency, accountability, and data accuracy. Volunteers and technical teams facilitated

The smooth implementation of the digital distribution process at community distribution sites. Beneficiaries who received e-vouchers had their data verified directly via the RedRose platform, streamlining distribution, and reducing operational risks.

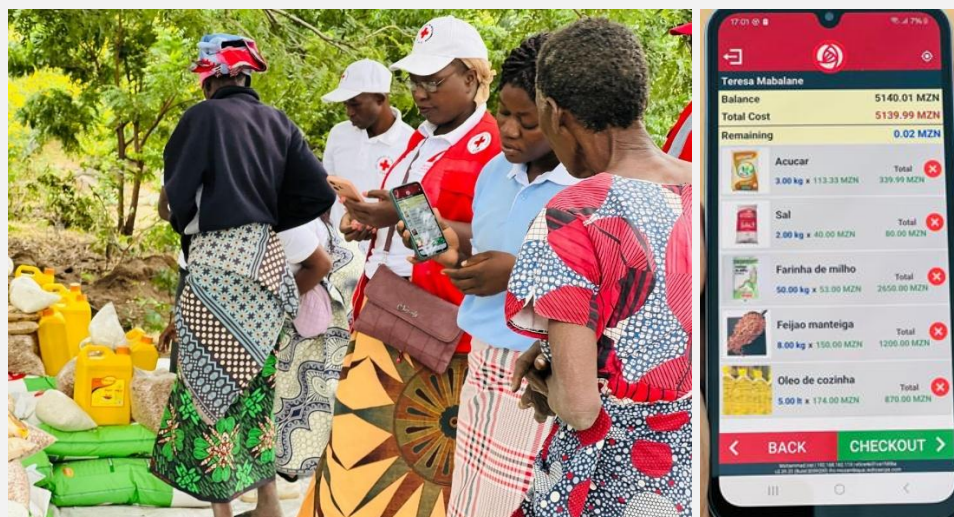


Figure 1. CVM staff supporting an elderly head of household using vouchers to buy food in the community of Nhansanga

Capacity Building on CVA and System Integration

Before going to the field, 8 CVM employees received training on rapid market assessment in Maputo, and 10 volunteers were trained in each province to conduct the assessment. The assessment team visited selected markets, collecting information from traders and key informants. A total of **26 vendors** were interviewed as part of the "RAM Ferramenta 9: Diálogo com comerciantes (Wholesale or Retail)" survey. This survey aimed to gather information about their business practices, supply chains, experiences with voucher programs, and their willingness to participate in future interventions.

Additionally, 43 community members were interviewed to get local perspectives. Interviews were also conducted with community leaders and district technicians, providing a detailed overview of the challenges faced by traders and the affected population.

The combination of interviews with vendors, community members, and key informants allowed for a detailed understanding of market dynamics, community needs, and the roles of various stakeholders in responding to the crisis.

Geographic analysis of markets and drought-affected populations

The drought in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Tete has had a severe impact on agricultural production, local economies and community livelihoods. Market assessments carried out with traders and community leaders reveal challenges such as reduced market access, rising prices and transport difficulties, exacerbating the shortage of essential goods. The limited diversity of products and financial constraints also affected the stability of local markets. As a solution, the beneficiaries highlighted the urgent need to improve market access and stabilize essential goods to mitigate the effects of the crisis.

Vendors response capacity and constraints

The assessment sampled 26 traders in the different districts, including based on where community members identified as their main merchant of choice and distance to markets. They also emphasized the need for reliable local suppliers capable of consistently meeting the demand for essential goods such as rice, maize flour, beans, cooking oil, sugar, and salt.

Vendor Capacity and Coverage

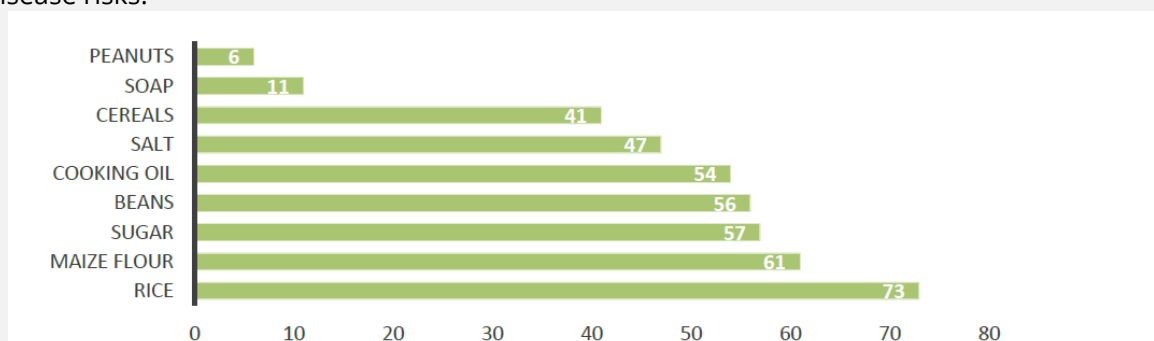
The market assessment identified 26 vendors, 18 of which were located close to the target districts, but not always accessible to the most isolated communities. Many local suppliers faced difficulties in meeting demand due to logistical limitations or unfulfilled legal requirements. In response, it became necessary to contract suppliers outside the initially selected areas, ensuring continuity and efficiency in the distribution of essential goods. The analysis highlighted challenges such as product availability, transport, storage and the geographical reach of traders, with large suppliers demonstrating greater supply capacity, while small traders faced difficulties in meeting all needs in some remote regions.

Legal Compliance and Pricing

Most traders reported they were fully registered and possessed the necessary licenses, ensuring compliance with government regulations for participating in aid distribution programs. However, when vendors were asked to share their legal documents proving registration and compliance, only 11 vendors provided the necessary documentation. Ensuring compliance with government regulations for participating in aid distribution programs is essential and this reduced the number of viable merchants that were enlisted in the Emergency Appeal.

Basic products available

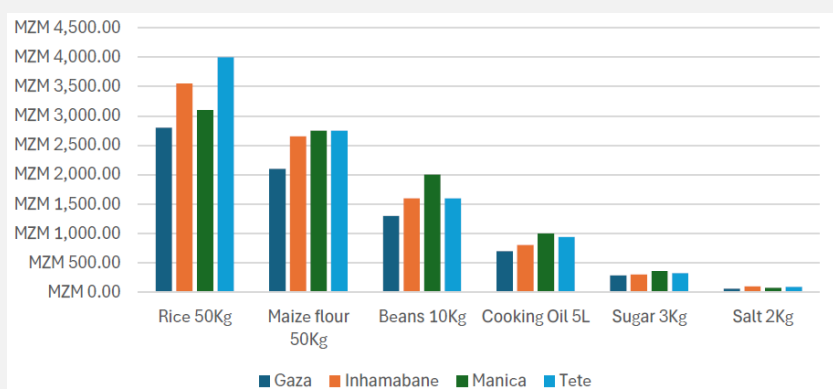
Across the assessed provinces, communities faced challenges in maintaining a consistent supply of essential staples such as rice, maize flour, beans, cooking oil, sugar, and salt, which form the core of the basic food basket. Rice and maize flour, consumed by over 60% of respondents, are crucial for caloric intake, while sugar, beans, and cooking oil, mentioned by more than half, contribute to nutritional diversity. Salt, highlighted by 47%, plays both dietary and mineral roles. Peanuts, though noted by only 6%, offer promise as a drought-resistant crop to strengthen food security. Additionally, soap, identified by 11% of respondents, underscores the importance of hygiene and sanitation in crisis contexts, aligning with WASH and Health components of emergency operations to reduce disease risks.



Pricing and Accessibility

While Manica and Tete had prices of MZM 2,750.00. Beans (10kg) had a price difference of 54%, ranging from 1,300.00 MZM in Gaza to 2,000.00 MZM in Manica. Cooking oil (5 litres) costs 700.00 MZM in Gaza and 1,000.00 MZM in Manica. Tete and Inhambane had the highest prices due to logistical restrictions and dependence on

imports, while Gaza had the most competitive prices. Based on the analysis of prices, a voucher of MZN 5,140 was established to guarantee the purchasing power of vulnerable families.



Assessment and Trader Analysis

The market assessment report also highlighted that the drought in Mozambique pushed up food prices due to shortages and high transport and fuel costs, reducing families' purchasing power and leading to shop closures. Demand has focused on essential products, while many families resorted to negative coping mechanisms such as debt and the sale of goods for food. The preferred assistance was cash and vouchers, as they help to mitigate inflation. Access to local markets was difficult, with journeys costing between 540 and 600 meticaïs, especially affecting vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people with limited mobility. To support this transition, CVM conducted comprehensive training of 25 staff on the RedRose platform at national level in February 2025, with additional practical sessions delivered in Gaza province for 17 staff and volunteers. This training equipped the teams with:

- ✓ Configure digital systems, manage vendors, and track distributions.
- ✓ Register and manage beneficiaries through RR Collect.
- ✓ Set up and execute commodity baskets, top-ups, and reconciliation processes.

The RedRose system was also integrated into the broader Emergency Appeal operation, laying the foundation for future Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) scalability and digital inclusion.

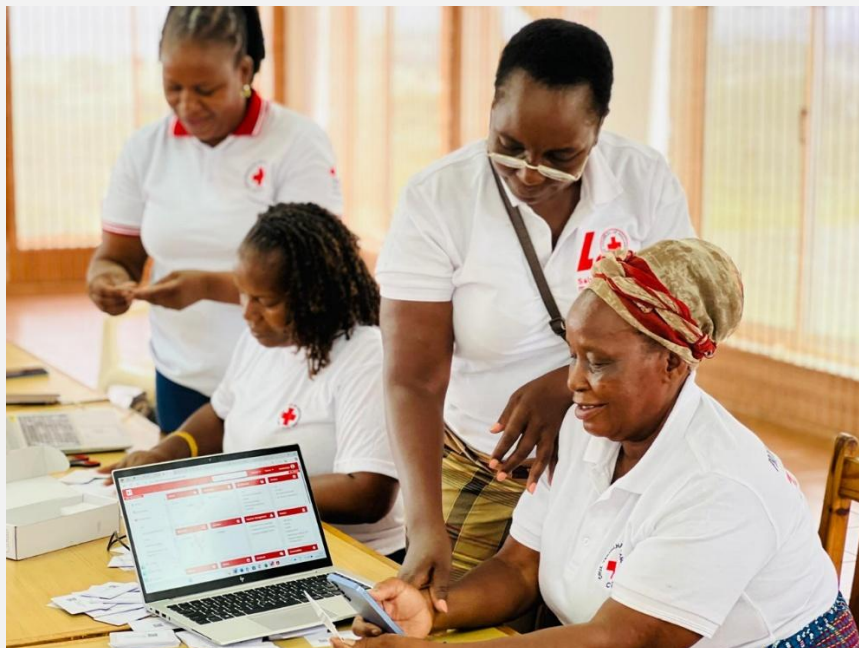


Figure 2. CVM volunteers and staff practice RedRose one solution platform management and card activation, Massingir district, Gaza province

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

After the assistance provided to the 3,200 vulnerable households in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, and Tete the operation followed two rounds of PDM's after distributions.

The 1st PDM to monitor the first voucher distribution was slightly delayed due to heightened tensions and restricted mobility during the post-election period, which made it unsafe for field teams to conduct in-person assessments. In response, the project team adopted the monitoring approach, opting for remote data collection through telephone surveys. Between 24 and 27 January 2025, trained volunteers, fluent in local dialects and supported by CVM and IFRC focal points, conducted interviews with a random sample of beneficiaries using the KoboToolbox platform. Although the initial plan was to survey 10% of the total 3,200 households (320), a total of 248 interviews were completed, representing 7.75% of the total beneficiary population. Despite falling short of the planned sample size, the survey still provided important insights into the first round of assistance.

Results indicated that 71% of respondents felt that the food they received was sufficient to meet their household's basic needs for at least one month. The remaining 29% expressed that the amount was insufficient, mostly due to large household sizes or unmet dietary preferences. Still, 98% of respondents reported being satisfied with the Voucher value and the food items purchased, and 97% were satisfied with the distribution of the voucher process itself. Despite logistical constraints, including network issues, missing contact numbers, the PDM yielded strong indications of program effectiveness and community satisfaction. These findings will help guide improvements in future operations.

The second PDM began in May 2025, aligned with the digital phase, and included field data collection across selected implementation areas. Results indicated an improved voucher distribution process and the product they bought, where 98.2% of participants said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the products they received, whilst 1.8% said they were only somewhat satisfied or dissatisfied. 94% of respondents reported being completely satisfied with the beneficiary selection process, while only 1% felt that some information was lacking, particularly regarding the duration of the number of rounds of distribution or during this process as they highlighted. Despite this, it is largely positive perception, also a small proportion of respondents (5%) expressed dissatisfaction.

Although these situations represent a minority, they highlight the need to strengthen communication and information sharing to ensure greater transparency and understanding within the community.

Targets reached

The focus on 3,200 households rather than 8,020 households, and the distribution of vouchers for four cycles rather than 5 was necessary due to limited funding. The appeal was funded for only 24.7% of the initial funding ask which was CHF 6 million. Only CHF 1,484,983 was mobilized including the DREF loan amount. It was going to be more impactful to provide additional rounds of vouchers to the same 3,200 HHs rather than provide fewer rounds for more households. The strategy remained that distribution of vouchers should be at a minimum of 3 rounds up to a maximum of 5 rounds per household. This decision also improved operational efficiency without compromising the quality of assistance to the most vulnerable families. It was possible to maintain the CHF 70 value vouchers, ensuring a greater impact within the existing financial constraints.

The value of the voucher covered the basic food basket for a family of 5 people for one month. This operation provided immediate access to basic food needs for 4 months (4 rounds of voucher), while also working on implementing interventions aimed at building longer-term food security. CVM successfully completed the 4th round of voucher distribution. The 3rd and 4th, rounds voucher distributions took place between August and September 2025, as the impact of El Nino induced drought was prolonged. These interventions helped the affected target communities to address food scarcity in the entire lean season.

RESPONSE PILLAR 2: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

 Health & Nutrition		Female > 18: 11,621	Female < 18: 3,670
		Male > 18: 11,530	Male < 18: 3,762
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 8 targeted districts (3 per district)</i>	0	24
	<i># of volunteers trained in health, nutrition, and hygiene practices</i>	80	240
	<i># children referred for malnutrition</i>	829	120
	<i># of nutritional & health campaigns conducted across the targeted provinces</i>	2	4
	<i>% of people reached through nutrition and health campaigns</i>	50%	80%

Achievements**Nutrition training/health campaigns:**

The CVM, in partnership with local health authorities, conducted training sessions and demonstrations on nutrition in Manica, Inhambane and Gaza between 20 May and 3 June 2025. A total of 80 volunteers trained: 40 volunteers in Manica province and 40 in Gaza, in the districts of Massingir and Massengena. In addition, in Inhambane province, a specific demonstration was held to promote healthy eating habits, benefiting 194 families in the community of Djodjo, in the district of Panda. CVM conducted 11 community awareness sessions on nutrition in Manica and Gaza, referring 829 children aged 1 to 9 to health centres.

The volunteers were trained to support communities affected by the drought, monitor cases of malnutrition, refer patients to health centres and promote nutritional education. Furthermore, they worked on community mobilization, offering support to families, reinforcing knowledge about nutrition and HIV, and ensuring a sustainable approach to improving quality of life. Through these activities, the trained volunteers were able to reach about 50% of the affected population, an approximate of 30,583 people. During the health and nutrition activities, the volunteers also noted that there were a lot of malnourished children aged 1 to 9 who needed to be referred to specialized health centers. A total of 829 children were referred during the implementation period. The number of the referrals became high in comparison to the target mainly because CVM later identified that in Manica and Gaza there were several children aged between 1 and 9 years who had malnutrition issues and required them to be referred.

The operation was initially planned to establish mother clubs, but due to the prolonged drought and limited resources for logistics, training, and other necessary assets, this was not feasible. With the resources available, the operation prioritized urgent needs, focusing especially on addressing immediate needs, including food and water scarcity during the lean season.

RESPONSE PILLAR 3: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494
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>	7	24
	<i># of Community Water Management Committees trained</i>	8	24
	<i># households reached with WASH items (e.g. soaps, buckets, or water treatment materials)</i>	0	8024

Achievements

Initially, CVM conducted assessments of 18 boreholes in Gaza and Manica and worked with government officials to identify which boreholes to be selected for rehabilitation. Out of the 15 boreholes selected, 4 proceeded with rehabilitation (hand pumps to submersible pumps powered with solar panels). CVM, in coordination with the local government, constructed 2 boreholes in the district of Marara in Tete province. In Manica, 3 hand pump boreholes were selected, based on the assessment one that was critically damaged was fully rehabilitated.

Additionally, NS trained the existing Community water management committees who played a central role in maintaining boreholes and ensured equitable access to water. These committees, in coordination with local government, were trained to organize a routine maintenance timetable and repairs. Furthermore, these committees promoted water conservation and hygiene practices, and they were set to act as bridge between communities and external partners.

This intervention helped to address critical gaps in access to safe drinking water by rehabilitating water supply points. By increasing the number of functional boreholes, CVM ensures that those communities can reliably meet their daily drinking water needs, reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, and strengthen communities' resilience to drought-related challenges. However, due to funding gaps, the originally planned distribution of the WASH items was not prioritized under available resources.



Figure 3. CVM team during monitoring visit and handover of the rehabilitated boreholes in Mavodze Gaza province

CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:
23,700

Female < 18:
7,495

Male > 18:
22,476

Male < 18:
7,494

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards, PSEA, and SGBV

80

240

of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials distributed TBD Referral pathways developed for PSEA, SGBV, and MHPSS

0

240

of PSEA, SGBV, and MHPSS awareness session conducted by volunteer

11

32

Achievements

On-the-Job Training of Volunteers on PGI and CEA: All volunteers involved in voucher distributions in the selected districts received PGI and CEA inductions. The training was conducted across eight districts, with 10 volunteers trained per district. 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. 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. Additionally, volunteers conducted 11 awareness-raising sessions on SGBV during distributions. After the training, the volunteers conducted door-to-door visits in their communities sensitizing people on PGI. Throughout the operation, each volunteer directly reached more than 350 people. Additionally, IEC materials that were initially planned were not distributed because of this was no longer prioritized as the operation proceeded.

Integration of PGI into the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA): eVCA was designed to identify critical needs in protection, gender, and inclusion by integrating targeted questions into the assessment to identify and prioritize needs comprehensively. The emergency appeal ensured that all aspects of PGI were considered to develop more inclusive interventions such as ensuring access and participation of assistance to persons with disability, elderly, child and female-headed homes and people with chronic illnesses in communities. The eVCA enabled the community to discuss and identify the risks related to their community safety and coping mechanism.

Community Engagement and Safeguarding: Throughout distribution rounds, CVM maintained strong adherence to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) standards. Pre-distribution briefings, transparent communication of selection criteria, and verification procedures ensured beneficiary safety and dignity. ID verification and systematic checks reduced fraud risk, while targeted outreach helped address questions and concerns among recipients. CVM ensured the setup of 16 feedback boxes for each round of distribution, and this was accompanied by sessions explaining how to report in case of any type of abuse or exploitation.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers trained on implementing the CEA Minimum Standards, CVA, Health, and WASH	80	240
	# of meetings conducted to communicate with communities what is happening in the operation including the selection criteria	15	16
	A functioning feedback mechanism is in place for the operation/programme/whole organisation	YES	YES
	% of complaints and feedback received and responded to	0	80%
	# of contents produced to enhance visibility	6	N/A

Achievements

Volunteers trained on minimum CEA standards: A total of 80 (40 women and 40 men) volunteers received training on minimum CEA standards. As previously mentioned, this was conducted through on-the-job training, enabling volunteers to apply what they learned 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 assistance reached those in greatest need. Volunteers also gained experience in CEA, including effective communication, feedback management, and community mobilization, enabling them to strengthen relationships with local communities

Community Engagement Meetings: 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.

While these meetings provided a functioning feedback mechanism where complaints and questions were addressed, it was not a fully formalized feedback system that allowed the tracking of the complaints received. Therefore, no complaint was recorded through a formal complaint and feedback mechanism. Noting that this area needs to be strengthened, CVM planned a broader CEA training with support from IFRC with the support to develop a more formalized community feedback mechanism.

Monitoring Activities: In addition to the community meetings, monitoring activities ensured continuous engagement with affected populations and improved the overall effectiveness of the response. To complement these efforts, two rounds of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) were carried out following the first and second cycle of food voucher distributions. This exercise was initially conducted remotely due to post-electoral security concerns, and posteriority for the second PDM teams were deployed in the field to do the assessment in some selected households. This exercise provided essential insights into beneficiary satisfaction, challenges experienced, and the relevance of the support provided.

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.

<https://x.com/IFRCAfrica/status/1812738834943123894>

<https://x.com/IFRCAfrica/status/1866104993956102643>

<https://x.com/IFRCAfrica/status/1830560628773130651>

<https://x.com/IFRCAfrica/status/1818284529758703893>

https://x.com/Red_Cross_Moz/status/1816005394470171134

<https://x.com/NaeimiHeita/status/1813921828080922948>

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery		Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494
Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of communities assessed through eVCA</i>	4	16
	<i># of farmers trained in Climate-Smart Agriculture</i>	1,600	1200
	<i># of farmers who received assistance for agricultural seeds and tools</i>	1600	1200
	<i># of irrigation systems set up across the targeted districts</i>	4	24
	<i># trees planted across the targeted districts</i>	0	1600

Achievements

Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA)

Following significant emergency interventions to mitigate the immediate impacts of the drought, CVM carried out an eVCA in Tete and Manica, to provide evidence-based guidance for recovery efforts and resilience strategies. This assessment served as a fundamental basis for the transition from short-term relief measures to planned and sustainable actions that strengthen community resilience, ensuring that interventions build long-term capacity for community to withstand future shocks.

The implementation of eVCA, was initially planned for earlier in the operation, but was rescheduled for June 2025. This adjustment was necessary to avoid overloading communities already engaged in ongoing activities during the 1st and 2nd quarters, such as voucher distribution and monitoring and health activities, and to ensure proper sequencing of field-based interventions without creating overlaps or operational strain.

To prepare for the eVCA rollout, a refresher Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted at CVM Headquarters from 17 to 18 July 2024, with the participation of 10 individuals (6 from CVM and 4 from IFRC) followed by refresher training of 40 volunteers 20 per province. The session was further strengthened by the support of the Swedish Red Cross, who facilitated one of the modules. The training covered the full eVCA methodology, including key steps and phases, and introduced participants to the eVCA tool, providing them with a thorough understanding of the available tools and how to apply them in the field.

The total number of people reached under this sector is estimated by the population within the 4 communities that benefitted from the eVCA (about 61,165 people).



Figure 4. CVM volunteers during eVCA refresher training, practicing resilience star exercise and Kobo tools for data collection,

The activity was initially planned for 16 communities, with 4 communities in each province. However, due to challenges in conducting assessments after the post-electoral demonstration period while communities were experiencing the impacts of multiple shocks, including drought, it was necessary to continue focusing on distributing lifesaving support such as voucher distributions which were very well received by the communities until September 2025. As a result, the eVCA activity was conducted in only four communities in Tete and Manica provinces.

Tools and Methodology for eVCA

Direct/ key informant interviews

Historical profile: Through Focus group discussions conducted by volunteers within the target communities to identify the most important events in a particular period.

Baseline Data: Baseline data collected through communication and meeting with directors of 2 districts, directors of education and health offices and concerned authorities.

Direct observation: assessment teams during the route and arrival of the target areas.

Mapping: Define the communities' weaknesses and capacities of the importance of community maps and their participation in drawing them.

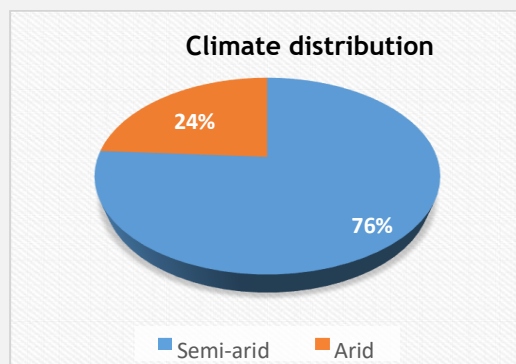
Transect Talk: conducted by the evaluation team in cooperation with some members of the target community to clarify the most important observations during the direct observations to ascertain them.

Seasonal Calendar: Through the identification of the most important activities practiced by the local community during the year where the calendar was done with the participation of the target community.

Resilience star: through Focus group discussion: conducted by volunteers with community leaders and members of different groups.

Key findings of the eVCA

Climate: According to the Koppen classification, which considers the temperature-precipitation relationship, there are two climate types in the Marara District, namely the LOCAL STEPPE and SEMI-ARID climates. Approximately 76% of the Marara District is covered by the semi-arid climate and 24% by the arid climate.



Marara District Environmental Profile Consortium, 2017

Both climate types have two distinct seasons: the wet season and the dry season. Total annual rainfall is around 602 mm, with 99.5% of this falling between November and April. January is the wettest month, with monthly rainfall of around 170 mm. The dry season typically occurs between May and October, with monthly rainfall averages of less than 3 mm. It is worth noting that 45.1% of Marara District receives annual rainfall of 600 mm, whilst around 54.9% of the district receives annual rainfall of 500 mm.

Historical profile

Marara Nhansanga: the community reports three major events and how they affect their region and people.

Droughts: occur every three years, lasting between three and six months, accompanied by devastating effects such as climate change and crop loss. It has a severe impact on vulnerable groups: the elderly, who are unable to sustain their livelihoods; people with disabilities, who face difficulties due to their dependency; children whose hunger prevents them from attending school; and adults, who struggle to secure income.

Environmental pollution: caused by human activities such as drilling has persisted since 2013 and continues to affect communities annually. Effects include dust emissions, polluted water sources, reduced grazing land and water shortages for livestock. These conditions compromise health, food security and livelihoods, creating long-term challenges for the population.

Cyclones: driven by climate variability, occur seasonally during the rainy season and the impact in this can last up to three months to years depending on the magnitude. They cause significant losses, particularly for the elderly and adults who depend on livestock as a source of income, leaving families vulnerable and reducing their resilience in the face of repeated shocks.

Marara Nhabulebule

Drought is a recurring natural hazard that typically occurs between September and November and lasts for around three months. Effects include minimum rain and changes in weather patterns. Vulnerable groups are severely affected: older people suffer from loss of strength, men face limited livelihood options and must stretch scarce resources to feed their families, whilst women endure long walks in adverse conditions, with risks of harassment or violence.

Outbreaks of diseases particularly cholera and malaria result from stagnant dirty water, lack of safe drinking water and mosquito infestations, especially during the flood and dry seasons. These risks occur annually, lasting around three months, with symptoms such as headaches, loss of appetite and vomiting. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, who have weakened immune systems; children, who lack access to safe drinking water and have low

resistance to disease; women, who must walk long distances to fetch water; and people with disabilities, who lack specialized assistance and access to safe drinking water.

Social infrastructures

Health

This sector at district level comprises six healthcare facilities notably: five Type II Health Centres, located in Cachembe, Marara-centro, Mufa-Caconde, Matambo and Boroma-sede, and one located in Chirodzi, at the JINDAL AFRICA site.

Socio economic characteristics

The network of retail outlets (shops) is very limited, with approximately 900 small shops (locally called bancas) currently in operation, in Marara Sede, supplies to the population are provided through the informal retail sector, commonly known as 'stalls'. However, in Marara sede there are events known as weekly street markets (Feiras) selling food and non-food items, the community agreed one day of the week where everyone in community sells his or her products.

There is no operational district warehouse selling manufactured goods at retail and wholesale; there are only small stalls selling retail and wholesale goods located in the Cachembe district headquarters and in Boroma. On the other hand, there is a district grain storage warehouse under the WFP's School Lunch Programme, in the district headquarters.

Current community Resilience

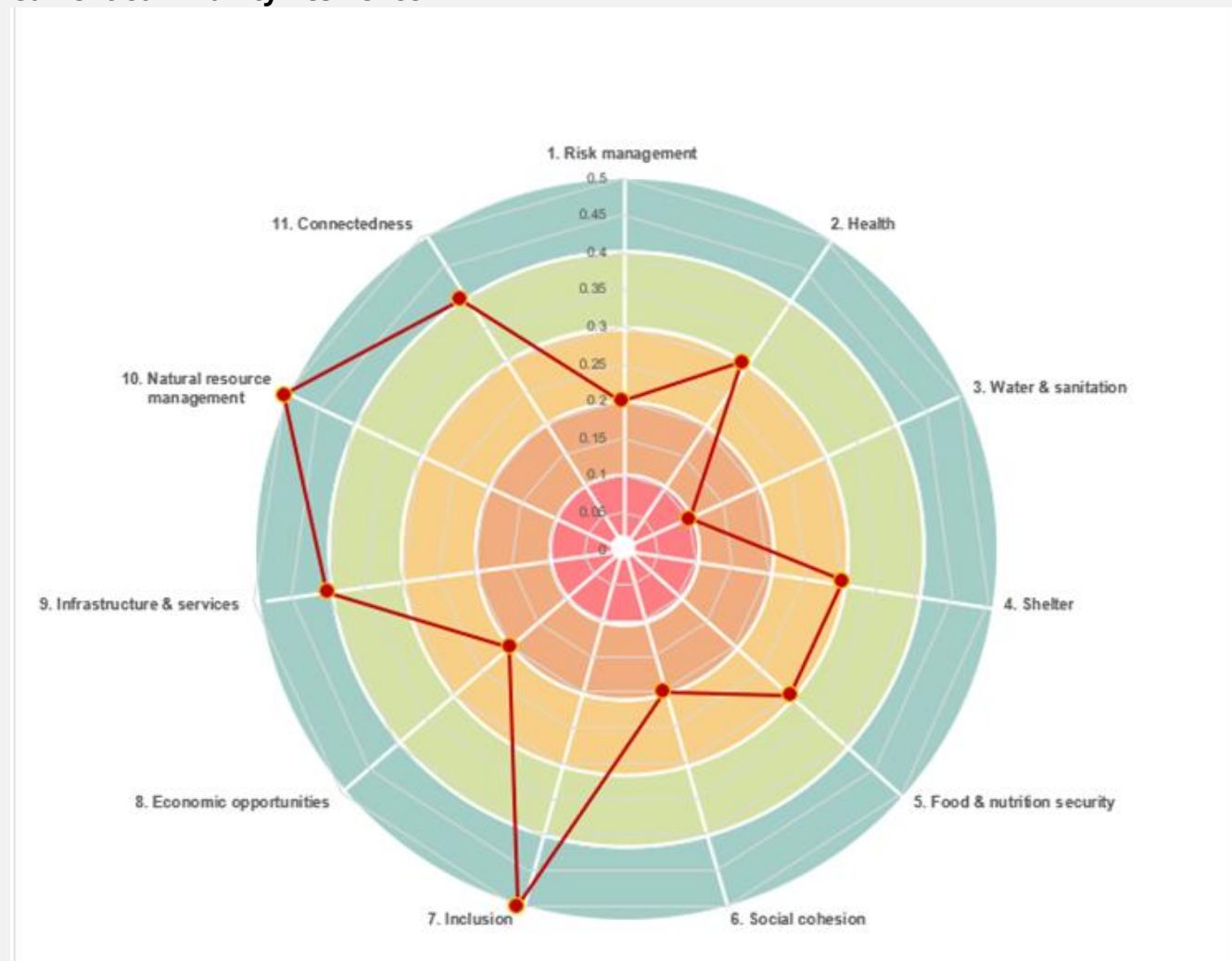


Fig 5: EVCA Community Resilience star representing the overall vulnerabilities and capacities of Marara District

Provision of agricultural seeds and tools:

CVM worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to evaluate the best seeds to be distributed that are drought resistant and planning the training ahead of the September-October 2025 planting season. This coordination enabled distribution of seeds to 1,600 households in 4 provinces (400 HHs each province) covered by the emergency appeal.

Irrigation systems set up

CVM with support from Belgian RC, distributed 4 irrigation systems for Gaza province two per district. The irrigation kit was composed of 2 pump motors and pipes. However, part of borehole rehabilitation selection is focused on ensuring some rehabilitated boreholes and hand pumps are in proximity to agricultural areas to serve water for irrigation.

Tree planting

This activity was not implemented due to limited resources. The emergency appeal focused on implementation of immediate lifesaving activity and ensured transition to early recovery. There were not enough funds to implement tree planting activities.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of staff recruited or supported at HQ and Branch level to support the implementation of the operation	15	10

Achievements

Staff relocation

The NS didn't recruit new staff at the HQ and Branch level, but reallocation of staff to key positions was prioritized as well as support for staff working on this operation in all 4 provinces and the HQ. 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, two Cash and Voucher support from German RC, and an operation manager, to provide dedicated support and strengthen the operation's overall implementation and monitoring processes.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of response coordination sessions conducted among Movement Partners	25	10

Achievements

Coordination:

From the start of the emergency appeal, CVM actively engaged in regional coordination efforts by participating in regular calls and the Southern Africa Drought Workshop in Zimbabwe. To strengthen collaboration, established a weekly coordination platform for ongoing follow-up and strategic planning.

The NS worked closely with Mozambique's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Institute (INGD), the National Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, the World Food Programme, and local NGOs. This engagement enabled CVM to prioritize interventions for communities most at risk while ensuring activities complemented rather than overlapping with other organizations. Activities were conducted not only aimed at addressing community needs but also ensuring that CVM has the capacity and resources required to deliver and sustain humanitarian assistance to communities affected by the drought.

Therefore, IFRC, CVM, and Partner National Societies (PNSs) key engagement resulted in:

- ✓ Development of the operational strategy and capacity-building activities for this operation. Key collaborative efforts include:
- ✓ Training of Trainers (ToT) for eVCA: 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.
- ✓ Monthly PNS Coordination Meetings: IFRC and PNSs in-country held regular monthly meetings that ensured proposal development and aligned PNS support with the Emergency Appeal objectives, including the bilateral project that was implemented in Gaza Province by the Belgian-Flanders RC.
- ✓ 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.



Secretariat Services

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of surge personnel involved in supporting the operation	3	5
	# of engagement sessions supported by IFRC showcasing the operation for funding support	3	5
	# of IFRC monitoring visits to the operation areas	3	4

Achievements

Three Surge personnel 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. A CVA Officer was also deployed to drive the market assessment and ensure that CVA-relevant information was captured during assessment, providing technical support and overseeing CVA implementation to ensure adherence to procedures and progress monitoring.

German RC supported with the provision of two additional CVA technical support staff after the CVA Surge officer had departed. IFRC Regional Surge Deployment: In July 2024, the IFRC Regional Surge team travelled to Mozambique to support operational tools development, data collection, and budget revision for the assessment, further strengthening the operation's technical and financial framework.

Monitoring visits

IFRC staff travelled for the PDM and to accompany the second and third voucher distributions. IFRC developed materials to showcase the response and engaged with PNSs and has successfully managed to fundraise on utilizing these engagement sessions.

During the Operation, there were changes registered, Updated Indicator (OU#3): # of operations coordination, implementation, and reporting sessions conducted was replaced by the indicator # of engagement sessions supported by IFRC showcasing the need for resource mobilization support.

It is important to note that 3 CVM leadership members and 2 technical officers conducted monitoring mission with primary objective to ensure the technical, functional and structural compliance of rehabilitated boreholes. This mission also enabled official handover of the borehole to the affected community.

C. FINANCIAL REPORT

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > Finance > Donor Reports > Appeals and Projects > Operational Strategy - Standard Report

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Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-2026/3	Operation Budget	MDRMZ024
Budget Timeframe	2024-2026		APPROVED

Prepared on 05 May 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMZ024 - Mozambique - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 18 May 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 May 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 05 May 2026	584,983
Appeal Coverage	11.70%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	189,503	-189,503
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	0	22,870	-22,870
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,600	28,804	-27,204
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	1,074,719	853,638	221,082
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	11,761	396	11,365
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,088,080	1,095,210	-7,130
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	134,389	212,388	-77,999
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	230,021	177,140	52,882
Enabling Approaches Total	364,411	389,528	-25,117
Grand Total	1,452,491	1,484,738	-32,247

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2026/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,484,983
Expenditure	-1,484,738
Closing Balance	244
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	244

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,050,000	Reimbursed :	150,000	Outstanding :	900,000
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Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-2025/3	Operation Budget	MDRMZ024 APPROVED
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025		

Prepared on 05 May 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMZ024 - Mozambique - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 18 May 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 May 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	358,531				358,531	
DREF Response Pillar				750,000	750,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO	198,278				198,278	
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,291				28,291	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,408				9,408	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	140,475				140,475	
Total Contributions and Other Income	734,983	0	0	750,000	1,484,983	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,484,983	0

DREF Loan: The DREF released a loan amounting to CHF 750,000, supported the Mozambique response. This loan was critical for enabling swift and effective relief actions on the ground. To enhance support for emergency responses, CVM with support from the IFRC, engaged various national and international partners, stakeholders, including the private sector, embassies, and national and international organizations to mobilize funding.

Contact information

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

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- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Cristina Uamusse, Secretary General; cristina.uamusse@redcross.org.mz, +258 82 3012251
- **Operational coordination**: Sérgio Nhaúle, Director Nacional de Programas; sergio.nhaule@redcross.org.mz, +258-843108831

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa DM coordinator**: Kwan Ho Lam, Acting Manager, Disaster and Climate Crises – Africa, kwanho.lam@ifrc.org +852 6425 6168
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team**: John Roche, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for Mozambique and Angola; john.roche@ifrc.org, +258 8501 15141

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Franciscah Chrotich Kilel, Acting Head, Regional Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Global Logistics Services** – Nikola Jovanovic, Acting Regional Head, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management; nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org +41 7830 55327

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.