



MOZAMBIQUE

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



22 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE MOZAMBIQUE RED CROSS SOCIETY



11

National Society
branches



133

National Society
local units



155

National Society
staff



10,130

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



21,213

Climate and
environment



80,595

Disasters
and crises



21,510

Health and
wellbeing



1,485

Migration and
displacement



13,880

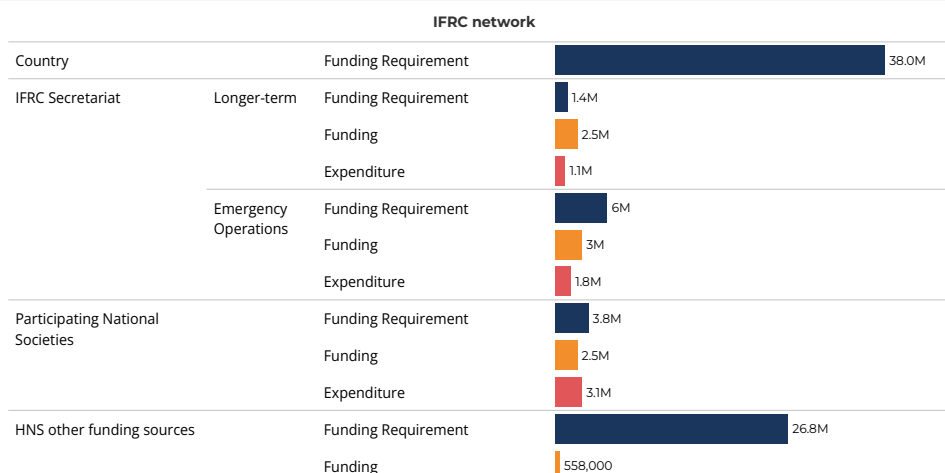
Values, power
and inclusion



13,783

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMZ003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRMZ024 / Mozambique | Drought Emergency Appeal

Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	1
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	21,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	2,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	16,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	2,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	9,000
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes

	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	21,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

MDRS1005 / Southwestern Indian Ocean (SWOI) | Tropical Cyclones

Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	1
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 19,000
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	 19,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 19,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	 12,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	22
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	1,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	226
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	81,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	22,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	20,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	6,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	19,000

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	36,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	10,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	1,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	14,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	14,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	1,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Austrian Red Cross	117,000						
Belgian Red Cross	1.1M						
Spanish Red Cross	322,000						
Swedish Red Cross	925,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 2.5M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Mozambique, located in Southern Africa, has a population of approximately 34.6 million people, with nearly two-thirds living in rural areas and relying on agriculture for their livelihoods. The country occupies a strategic position along the Indian Ocean, sharing borders with six countries, four of which are landlocked and depend on Mozambique's transport corridors and ports for access to international markets. Despite its significant natural resources, including fertile land, minerals and offshore gas reserves, Mozambique continues to face high levels of poverty, inequality and limited access to basic services, particularly in rural areas.

In 2025, Mozambique operated in a challenging environment shaped by multiple and overlapping humanitarian, economic, security and climate-related shocks. The lingering effects of the 2023–2024 El Niño-induced drought continued to affect southern and central regions, contributing to crop losses and rising food insecurity. At the same time, the country experienced a series of climate-related disasters, including Cyclones Filipo, [Chido](#), Dikeledi and Jude, as well as recurrent flooding in several provinces. Towards the end of the year, prolonged rainfall, combined with increased river inflows from neighbouring countries and releases from major dams, triggered large-scale flooding that affected hundreds of thousands of people and further disrupted livelihoods, infrastructure and access to essential services.

The humanitarian situation was compounded by ongoing insecurity in Cabo Delgado and neighbouring northern provinces. Armed violence continued to drive internal displacement and place significant pressure on host communities and humanitarian services. New attacks during 2025 triggered additional displacement, while large numbers of internally displaced people remained dependent on humanitarian support. In response, the Government of Mozambique continued implementing initiatives aimed at promoting resilience, social cohesion and recovery in conflict-affected areas.

The political and economic context also remained fragile. The aftermath of the 2024 elections led to unrest and demonstrations during the first months of 2025, particularly in Maputo, Nampula, Zambézia and Sofala provinces. These events resulted in casualties, disrupted transport networks and created operational challenges for humanitarian actors. Economically, Mozambique continued to face the effects of successive climate shocks, insecurity and fiscal constraints, limiting recovery and increasing vulnerabilities among already at-risk populations. Rising food prices, poverty, unemployment and persistent inequalities further affected vulnerable households, many of whom adopted negative coping mechanisms to meet basic needs.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The National Society strengthened community resilience through reforestation, agricultural conservation and the promotion of sustainable natural resource management. It trained volunteers and community disaster risk management committees on climate adaptation, distributed drought-resistant seeds to 1,600 households across four provinces to improve agricultural production, and expanded the use of [nature-based solutions](#), [early warning systems](#) and disaster simulations to strengthen preparedness.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the National Society responded to cyclones, droughts and floods by distributing shelter kits to 18,635 people, pre-positioning relief items for 560 households and providing food voucher assistance to 3,200 households affected by drought. It also strengthened preparedness by reviewing [Forecast-based Financing](#) triggers, conducting a national drought simulation exercise, establishing a National Emergency Operations Centre and training community disaster risk management committees and transport service providers to support timely emergency response.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society expanded community-based health services through malaria prevention, nutrition and health promotion activities. It distributed 6,814 long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets to 2,396 households following Cyclone Chido, trained 80 volunteers in nutrition and health promotion, conducted 11 community nutrition awareness sessions, referred 829 children for further assessment and care and provided nutrition demonstrations for 194 families to strengthen community health and resilience.

Migration and displacement

The National Society continued to support internally displaced people and host communities through humanitarian assistance, protection services and community-based recovery activities. It provided hygiene kits, safe water, food vouchers and temporary shelter following Cyclone Chido, handled 179 Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) requests and reunited 85 people with their families, delivered psychosocial support and referrals to vulnerable people, and promoted the participation of displaced people in disaster risk management, livelihoods and [anticipatory action](#) activities.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the National Society strengthened gender equality, social inclusion and the protection of vulnerable groups through awareness, livelihoods and community participation initiatives. It supported 25 survivors of gender-based violence with vocational training, livelihood kits and financial literacy training, conducted awareness sessions on gender-based violence prevention and the rights of older people, and promoted the participation of women and vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction and community decision-making.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In 2025, the implementation of the Mozambique Unified Plan was adjusted in response to evolving humanitarian needs and changing operational contexts. Increased vulnerability caused by floods and cyclones in central Mozambique led to a reprioritization of activities to address the most urgent needs of affected communities. Additionally, the post-election violence that began in late 2024 and continued into 2025 significantly affected the humanitarian landscape, particularly in areas experiencing civil unrest and insecurity. The scale and urgency of the emergency response diverted resources from longer-term development programmes, delaying resilience-building and livelihood recovery activities and necessitating further adjustments to implementation.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Mozambique, Africa Drought
Emergency Appeal number	MDRMZ04
People assisted	255,000 (11,000 households)
Duration	23 May 2024 to 30 June 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements (2025-2027): CHF 6 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements (2025-2027): CHF 5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Mozambique Drought Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Mozambique Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No.2

Due to the severe impacts of El Niño, which has significantly worsened food security across the country, the Mozambique Red Cross Society is responding to the ongoing drought in Mozambique.

The drought has affected around 15 per cent of the planted crops, particularly in southern and central Mozambique, leading to a sharp increase in food prices, including a 24 per cent rise in maize prices compared to the previous year. With 80 per cent of the population reliant on rain-fed agriculture, millions are now at risk of severe food insecurity.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This operation aims to provide critical support to 55,000 people (11,000 households) across the drought-affected provinces of Tete, Manica, and Gaza. The National Society's assistance will focus on mitigating the impact of the ongoing drought caused by El Niño, targeting 10 per cent of the most affected population in these regions. The operation may scale up as the situation worsens and needs increase.

The National Society has prioritized voucher assistance for food, targeting 3200 households in four provinces of Gaza, Manica, Inhambane and Tete. The first distribution was conducted through paper vouchers. However, for more operation efficiency, the National Society completed the second distribution piloting the RedRose one solution platform. The set-up and use of the Red Rose platform serves 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. The third distribution is underway, and a fourth distribution is being planned.

To ensure scale up of the operation to long-term resilience through implementation of long-term disaster Risk Reduction interventions, the National Society, with the support of the IFRC and Swedish Red Cross, trained 10 staff (six from the National Society and four from IFRC) eight staff at the headquarter on enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) who will support the rollout of eVCA in each of the four provinces. These assessments will inform about the interventions which will be undertaken to strengthen coping capacities and continuously reduce the risks of the communities to El Nino-induced drought.

The National Society has also conducted water accessibility assessments to assess which boreholes could be rehabilitated under this operation and is providing nutritional health information to communities. However, it is not currently engaging in malnutrition screening nor providing supplementary feeding for malnourished children due to

lack of funds. The National Society has engaged with the public authorities and communities on which activities would be most beneficial to continue carrying out under the Emergency Appeal, with a focus on longer-term impacts to build resiliency and reach those who have not been previously targeted by Anticipatory Actions and response efforts of other actors.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society has made significant progress in advancing climate adaptation, environmental sustainability, and community resilience objectives. Key achievements include reforestation, agricultural conservation, the promotion of sustainable natural resource management, and volunteer training in participatory climate adaptation approaches. Through the PREPA Project, supported by the Swedish Red Cross, local disaster risk management committees continued to strengthen their capacities. Under the Drought Emergency Appeal, the National Society also distributed drought-resistant seeds to 1,600 households across four provinces, helping improve agricultural production among affected communities.

Progress was also made in promoting environmentally sustainable practices through nature-based solutions and disaster response simulations integrating early warning systems.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross with financial and technical support.

Collaboration with the **Belgian Red Cross** and the **Swedish Red Cross** strengthened preparedness through the rehabilitation of strategic infrastructure, dissemination of anticipatory action protocols, and enhanced logistics for the pre-positioning of emergency relief items.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: Mozambique.

In 2025, two IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) were approved for heatwave and cyclone-related emergencies in Mozambique.

1.

Name of Operation	Mozambique Cyclone
MDR-Code	<u>MDRMZ021</u>
People Taregeted	500,000
Duration	3 days (5 years EAP timeframe)
Funding Allocation	CHF 549,957

The DREF allocation of CHF 549,957 in 2024 supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society in the implementation of a cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP). Under this operation, the National Society's activities focused on prioritizing the reinforcement of individual houses and primary schools built with local materials. One of the objectives of the plan was to prevent endemic diseases, especially reducing the incidence of diarrhoea and cholera after storms.

2.

Name of Operation	Mozambique Floods EAP
MDR-Code	MDRZM022
People Taregeted	10,000
Duration	3 days (5 years EAP timeframe)
Funding Allocation	CHF 549,929

The DREF allocation of CHF 549,929 in 2024 supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society in the implementation of a floods Early Action Protocol ([EAP](#)). Under this operation, the National Society's actions were activated on the basis of hydro-meteorological warnings indicating the trigger level of 72 hours within which time the National Society can act in advance before the flood reaches the districts and communities potentially at risk.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society strengthened its capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the impacts of disasters in 2025, providing assistance to communities affected by cyclones, droughts, and floods. Through emergency operations, it distributed shelter kits to 18,635 people, pre-positioned non-food items for 560 households in Maxixe, and provided food voucher assistance to 3,200 households under the drought response operation. Preparedness efforts also included reviewing and disseminating Forecast-based Financing triggers with national authorities, conducting a national simulation exercise on early drought action, and training transport service providers to support timely emergency response.

The National Society also strengthened its operational capacity through the recruitment of a Disaster Management Coordinator, deployment of IFRC surge support, and establishment of a National Emergency Operations Centre with real-time information management systems. At the community level, it established and trained four Community [Disaster Risk Management](#) Committees with 92 members, held 15 community meetings reaching 1,178 participants, and strengthened community feedback mechanisms. Livelihood assessments and sustainable agriculture training also supported 150 community members, contributing to improved resilience and food security.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society for its interventions under disasters and crises. This includes allocation of funds for people affected disasters and crises, supporting systems-building with Government actors on impact-based forecasting and early warning and risk communication, supporting National Society's response to food insecurity and livelihoods protection, among others. IFRC mechanisms such as the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals are drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **Netherlands Red Cross Society** supported the Shelter Cluster in Mozambique with information management during the emergency response.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mozambique Red Cross Society implemented a range of community-based health interventions to address the impacts of disasters and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations. Following Tropical Cyclone Chido, it distributed 6,814 long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets to 2,396 households in Mossuril District, helping reduce the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases. In response to the drought emergency, the National Society partnered with local health authorities to train 80 volunteers in nutrition and health promotion, enabling them to monitor malnutrition, refer vulnerable cases to health facilities, support community mobilization, and promote healthy nutrition practices. It also conducted 11 community nutrition awareness sessions and referred 829 children aged 1–9 years to health centres for further assessment and care.

Nutrition demonstrations benefiting 194 families were also conducted in Panda District, Inhambane Province, to improve knowledge of healthy eating practices and strengthen community resilience to the health impacts of drought.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the National Society for its initiatives under health and wellbeing. This includes areas such as supporting the National Society in its auxiliary role to the Ministry of Health to promote health and prevent the spread of disease, including involvement in vaccination programmes, coordinating large-scale health response projects, developing a health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) strategy and framework, among others.

Support from the **Belgian Red Cross**, **German Red Cross**, and the PREPA Project strengthened community health, nutrition, WASH, anticipatory action, and logistics capacity, including the pre-positioning of hygiene kits and shelter items.



Mozambique Red Cross Society volunteers supporting first aid activities at an accommodation centre hosting communities who were displaced as a result of the floods (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2025, the Mozambique Red Cross Society continued to support internally displaced people and host communities through integrated humanitarian assistance, protection services, and resilience-building activities. Following Cyclone Chido, the National Society provided hygiene kits, safe water, food vouchers, and temporary shelter support to displaced households. It also strengthened Protection, Gender and Inclusion services by handling 179 Restoring Family Links requests, successfully reconnecting 85 people with their families.

The National Society also conducted awareness sessions on the rights of older people and prevention of gender-based violence, reaching 162 participants, while 22 vulnerable people received psychosocial support and 19 were referred to health services. Through the PREPA, Community-Based Violence Prevention, and Gender and Protection Integration projects, internally displaced people were included in community disaster risk management structures, livelihood activities, social cohesion initiatives, and anticipatory action simulations, supporting their participation in preparedness, early warning, and recovery efforts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society in ensuring that minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) are mainstreamed, taking into consideration migration and displacement-related vulnerabilities. Other areas of support include collection and analysis of data on specific community perceptions and concerns regarding the issues and needs of migrants, mapping different stakeholders involved and advocating for interventions to support displaced people.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme.



Mozambique Red Cross Society volunteers responding to communities affected by Tropical Cyclone Jude in Nampula Province (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Mozambique Red Cross Society continued to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality, and the protection of vulnerable groups through targeted empowerment, awareness, and community participation initiatives. Under a project supported by the Spanish Red Cross in Maputo, 25 women survivors of gender-based violence completed vocational training, received livelihood kits, and participated in financial literacy sessions to strengthen their economic resilience.

Community awareness activities in Pemba reached 162 people with messages on the prevention of gender-based violence and the rights of older people, while post-surveys assessed changes in knowledge and attitudes related to gender equality. The National Society also promoted the participation of women and vulnerable groups in environmental management and disaster risk reduction activities. With support from the Belgian Red Cross and German Red Cross, Protection, Gender and Inclusion principles were integrated into emergency operations, anticipatory action, volunteer training, and community disaster risk management committees, contributing to more inclusive humanitarian programming.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society in its interventions under values, power and inclusion. This includes conducting PGI organizational assessments, development of relevant PGI and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation (PSEA) policies, [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#), integrating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) commitment into key policy documents, among a range of other activities.

The Spanish Red Cross provided support to the National Society in implementing gender-based violence prevention and response initiatives.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Belgian Red Cross** provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society under the first aid project and strengthens first response capacity in urban and peri-urban areas.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society under disaster management, risk reduction, forecast-based financing, water, sanitation and hygiene and shelter.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the National Society in humanitarian aid, development cooperation and institutional strengthening.

Movement coordination

The Mozambique Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC helps people affected by armed conflict in Northern Mozambique by distributing much-needed emergency relief provisions and providing livelihood support to displaced and host communities. It also improves access to health care and water, restores family links, visits places of detention and promotes respect for international humanitarian law. In addition to operations in the field, the ICRC collaborates with the National Society in capacity building for its staff and volunteers in the areas of international humanitarian law and safe access.

External coordination

In line with its [auxiliary role](#), the Mozambique Red Cross Society works closely with its government in both humanitarian and development programmes. The National Society participates in disaster management and health coordination platforms at all levels, national and provincial. Other partnerships of the Mozambique Red Cross Society, with IFRC support, include the World Food Program (WFP) on the development of a drought Early Action Protocol. The IFRC has been finalizing a tripartite agreement with South African Development Cooperation SADC and the European Union, where IFRC will be supporting the operationalization of the SADC humanitarian emergency operations centre in Nacala. The Mozambique Red Cross is also part and participates in coordination meetings of the Charter for the Consórcio Humanitário de Moçambique (CHEMO), which brings together international and national NGOs in Mozambique to actively contribute to disaster risk reduction efforts in the country.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mozambique Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity in 2025 through improvements in governance, systems, volunteer management, and organizational sustainability. It finalized its 2025–2029 Strategic Plan, aligned with the IFRC Strategy 2030 and the seven global transformations, and continued engagement with national authorities to advance the approval of the Mozambique Red Cross Law, which will strengthen its legal status and auxiliary role to the State. The National Society also revised its internal policies and procedures covering finance, logistics, human resources, and procurement, and conducted finance training for 25 staff and branch treasurers to strengthen planning, budgeting, and reporting.

Institutional accountability was further strengthened through the initiation of a consolidated external audit of the 2023 financial statements and continued work under the National Society Investment Alliance Bridge Project to improve financial sustainability and resource mobilization. The National Society also signed a memorandum of understanding with Eduardo Mondlane University to support training, research, and innovation in humanitarian action.

Volunteer development remained a key priority. The National Society strengthened youth engagement through regional networks, trained and certified volunteer managers from headquarters and provincial branches, and advanced the digitalization of volunteer management through the development of a national volunteer database with support from the **Italian Red Cross** and the Empress Shôken Fund. A peer exchange with the Angola Red Cross strengthened disaster response team management and volunteer deployment, while insurance coverage for 2,000 volunteers, supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross, helped improve volunteer safety and retention. The National Society also trained a new cadre of Red Cross disseminators to promote the Fundamental Principles, humanitarian values, and the mandate of the Red Cross across the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society under National Society development initiatives and coordinates these initiatives through various working groups. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC and ICRC-run National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mozambique Red Cross Society, with support from the IFRC, strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and communications capacity in 2025 by increasing the visibility of its humanitarian work and advocating for the needs of vulnerable communities. Engagement with government representatives, ambassadors from Canada, China, Türkiye, France and Sweden, and regional forums helped strengthen partnerships and raise the profile of the National Society. Support from the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency also contributed to capacity building through media and communications training.

The National Society also made active use of traditional and social media to highlight humanitarian needs and amplify the voices of affected communities. Radio broadcasts, press statements, and social media content were used to raise awareness of emergency response activities and ongoing humanitarian challenges, supporting community outreach and engagement with authorities and partners.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society through the initiation of a meeting with the Head of Primary Health Care to position the National Society for community-based programming and inclusion in the national level funding initiatives such as pandemic fund submissions. It also provides both financial and technical support to the National Society for its initiatives under humanitarian diplomacy and bringing more visibility to the National Society's interventions.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mozambique Red Cross Society strengthened its accountability, transparency, and organizational systems in 2025 to improve operational effectiveness and institutional resilience. It invested in staff wellbeing by providing health and accident insurance to more than 150 staff and volunteers, recruiting technical personnel in health, disaster risk reduction, and logistics, and delivering training in digital tools and languages. Financial accountability was strengthened through the selection of a digital accounting system, enhanced financial monitoring, and closer alignment of donor reporting with IFRC standards. The National Society also updated policies on misconduct and corruption, strengthened risk management processes, and trained staff and volunteers on security management during the post-election violence.

Operational systems were further strengthened through the appointment of a dedicated logistics coordinator, improving procurement oversight and supply chain management. Regular field monitoring visits and harmonized reporting templates enhanced results-based management and programme oversight. The National Society also piloted an electronic attendance and human resources management system, expanded staff training in digital skills, and introduced digital finance tools to modernize internal processes. These efforts, together with strengthened partnerships across the Movement and with local institutions, supported continuous organizational improvement and innovation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility. The IFRC supported the National Society in areas such as resolving the financial system, identification of core costs to allow understanding of minimum function and related costs and strengthening risk management framework.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Digital tools improved accountability, reduced the risk of fraud and duplication and increased operational efficiency, while highlighting the need for continued investment in staff and volunteer capacity
- Regular monitoring enabled the National Society to identify implementation gaps early and make timely adjustments, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- Active participation in humanitarian coordination mechanisms and engagement with government and partner organizations strengthened the National Society's visibility, partnerships, and operational effectiveness
- Investments in governance, volunteer management, financial systems, leadership, and Movement coordination strengthened the National Society's ability to respond effectively to multiple and overlapping emergencies
- Clear roles, regular coordination and joint planning among the National Society, IFRC, the ICRC and participating National Societies enhanced complementarity, reduced duplication and increased the overall impact of humanitarian assistance
- Well-defined management systems, including training, supervision, safeguarding, insurance, and continuous capacity development, are essential to maintaining an effective and accountable volunteer workforce
- Strong financial controls, external audits, and harmonized reporting systems strengthened partner and donor confidence while supporting institutional credibility, resource mobilization and long-term sustainability

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [MZ_Mozambique AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRMZ023](#), [MDRMZ022](#) and [MDRMZ021](#)).
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Mozambique Red Cross Society

www.redcross.org.mz

John Roche

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Mozambique & Angola,
Maputo
T +353 87 2227927
john.roche@ifrc.org

Franciscah Cherotich Kilel

Acting Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org