



MOZAMBIQUE

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



12 January 2026

In support of the Mozambique Red Cross Society



11

National Society branches



133

National Society local units



165

National Society staff



6,862

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



466,000

Climate and environment



466,000

Disasters and crises



1.3M

Health and wellbeing



7,000

Migration and displacement



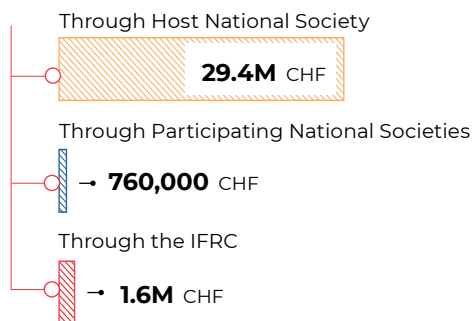
40,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 31.8M CHF



2027

Total 34.1M CHF

2028

Total 37.5M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Belgian Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross*

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Spanish Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRS1005 (MDRMZ026)

Tropical Cyclone Chido

MDRMZ024

Mozambique: Drought

Longer-term needs:

MAAMZ003

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

Hazards



Cyclones



Floods



Food insecurity



Conflict

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Cyclone
- Drought

Longer term needs

- Livelihoods
- Disaster risk reduction
- Epidemic preparedness and response
- Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Internal systems strengthening
- Communication and advocacy
 - Digital transformation
 - Volunteer management

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Very High

Human Development Index rank

182

World Bank Population figure

34.6M

World Bank Population below poverty line

65%



The Mozambique Red Cross Society is responding to Cyclone Jude by providing emergency shelter and assistance to affected families in Nampula (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies	NA <i>Funding requirements for MDRS1005 (MDRMZ026) and MDRMZ024 are not available</i>					
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment	10.2M	333,000	11.3M	366,000	12.4M	403,000
Disasters & crises	6.7M	732,000	7.3M	805,000	8.1M	886,000
Health & wellbeing	10.1M	200,000	11.1M	220,000	12.2M	242,000
Migration & displacement	1.3M	13,000	1.4M	15,000	1.6M	16,000
Values, power & inclusion	413,000	27,000	455,000	29,000	500,000	32,000
Enabling local actors	681,000	266,000	749,000	293,000	824,000	322,000
Total	29.4M	1.6M	32.4M	1.7M	35.6M	1.9M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Belgian Red Cross	2026	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	19,000	19,000						
German Red Cross	2026			-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028								
Italian Red Cross	2026			-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028								
Spanish Red Cross	2026	462,000	462,000	231,000	-	231,000	-	-	-
Swedish Red Cross	2026			-		-	-	-	-

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Mozambique Red Cross Society** was founded in 1981 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1989. The National Society is a well-established and integral part of Mozambique's disaster management framework. Its national headquarters are in Maputo City, with 11 Provincial Delegations in each provincial capital. These delegations cover 133 districts through a network of volunteers and staff members.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society Strategic Plan 2023-2030 has been developed in alignment with the IFRC's Strategic Plan 2030. The National Society aims to create positive change and improve lives through strategic planning and collaboration. It serves as an auxiliary to public authorities in emergency response and humanitarian efforts nationwide, operating under the principles of free association and membership.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society focuses on building the capacity of vulnerable communities to prepare for disasters, prevent and mitigate their impact where possible, and respond effectively when disasters occur. The National Society dedicates its efforts to providing humanitarian assistance, health and social services, including first aid and psychosocial support, and improving health, water, sanitation and hygiene. Adopting a holistic approach to disaster risk management, the National Society focuses on disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery, with particular emphasis on anticipatory action through a forecast-based financing approach.

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society reached more than 120,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Mozambique is a country located in the Southeastern Africa. The country is bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west, and South Africa and Eswatini to the southwest. It has a lengthy coastline of 2,500 kilometres along the Indian Ocean, facing east towards Madagascar. As of 2024, the population is estimated at 34.63 million people, out of which approximately two-thirds reside and work in rural areas. The country is experiencing an annual growth rate of 2.93 per cent, driven by high fertility rate of 4.89 births per woman. It is projected that Mozambique will reach 122.8 million people by the end of the century.

Mozambique possesses abundant resources such as fertile land, water, energy, mineral deposits, and recently discovered natural offshore gas. It also has three deep seaports and a relatively large potential labour force. Moreover, its strategic location is noteworthy: four out of the six countries it shares borders with are landlocked, relying on Mozambique as a vital passage to global markets. The strong connection between Mozambique and South Africa, the economic powerhouse of the region, highlights the significance of Mozambique's economic, political, and social development for the overall stability and growth of southern Africa.

Following the October 2024 elections, Mozambique entered a sensitive transition marked by both renewed expectations and localized unrest. Sporadic protests in several cities highlighted ongoing public concerns over governance and economic hardship and also impacting operations. The new administration took office in January 2025, national priorities are centered on restoring stability, promoting dialogue, and advancing inclusive development.

Armed violence by insurgent groups continues unabated in Cabo Delgado, driving large-scale internal displacement into neighbouring provinces. According to IOM DTM Round 22 (February 2025), over 609,243 people remain internally displaced across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. Recent attacks in the Chiure district (July 20–28, 2025) displaced approximately 46,667 individuals (11,005 households) across Chiure, Ancuabe and Muidumbe, with Chiure bearing the brunt of the movement.

Many of the newly displaced have moved into Erati district, Nampula, placing pressure on humanitarian services and local host communities.

In response, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has implemented the Programa de Resiliência e Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte de Moçambique (PREDIN), which aims to prevent conflict, promote social cohesion, and build resilience in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Nampula provinces. However, the combination of ongoing armed violence and climate shocks is

expected to leave four million people facing severe food insecurity by 2025.

As the new government assumed office, one of its key priorities is strengthening PREDIN and expanding strategies to address the humanitarian crisis. The administration will need to focus on long-term solutions that promote peace, stability, and sustainable development in the affected regions, ensuring that the displaced populations are supported and that the root causes of the conflict are addressed. This includes improving food security, boosting economic recovery, and enhancing infrastructure in conflict-affected areas.

Mozambique's economy is attempting to rebound from successive shocks, including cyclones in 2021 and 2022, security disruption, and fiscal imbalances. In 2022, real GDP growth was estimated at around 4 per cent BTI 2024. However, growth momentum has since softened: in 2024, GDP is estimated to have risen by approximately 1.9 per cent, constrained by post-election unrest and external pressures African Development Bank. Under the 2025 Macro Poverty Outlook, growth is projected at 1.8 per cent in 2025, with a gradual pick-up to around 3.5 per cent by 2027 The World Bank.

Inflation, which remained elevated in earlier years, has moderated. In its 2024 Article IV Consultation, the IMF notes that inflation pressures have declined, though vulnerabilities persist from exchange rate volatility and food price risks. Meanwhile, monetary policy remains relatively tight, reflecting the authorities' efforts to anchor inflation expectations and maintain macro stability.

Mozambique continues to face a high risk of debt distress, despite gradual improvements in recent years. After peaking at around 120 per cent of GDP in 2020, the public debt ratio declined to 111.6 per cent in 2022 (BTI 2024). According to the World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook (April 2025), debt was estimated at around 100 per cent of GDP in 2023, reflecting moderate fiscal consolidation and higher nominal growth.

More recent data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Q1 2025) indicate that total public debt reached approximately 1.1 trillion meticaï, or about 79 per cent of GDP, with domestic borrowing accounting for the majority of new issuances.

Despite this relative decline, Mozambique's debt-servicing burden remains substantial, absorbing nearly 8 per cent of GDP in 2025 and limiting fiscal space for social investment and climate resilience. The government's medium-term strategy aims to reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio toward 67 per cent by 2026, primarily through domestic debt swaps, improved revenue mobilization, and expenditure restraint. However, progress remains vulnerable to climate shocks, currency volatility, and slower-than-expected LNG revenues.

Structural challenges around poverty, inequality, and inclusivity persist. Although economic growth is being driven by capital-intensive sectors, particularly natural resources and

potentially LNG, many vulnerable rural communities have yet to benefit meaningfully. According to the BTI 2024 report, over half the population remains in extreme poverty, while inequality remains acute. Mozambique's Human Development Index ranking remains among the lowest globally, and gender disparities continue to limit women's access to formal employment and services.

Compounding the challenges are climate and disaster related shocks. In 2024, flooding in Maputo and other regions affected tens of thousands of people, damaging homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods. The country was further hit by Cyclone Chido, which impacted provinces such as Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo, affecting over 57,000 individuals (per OCHA Mozambique). At the same time, the 2023–2024 El Niño related drought has intensified food insecurity in central and southern regions, with the IPC report projecting up to 1.8 million people facing acute food insecurity between October 2024 and March 2025.

Mozambique's human capital index of 0.4 indicates extremely low levels of human capital, which pose a structural impediment to achieving rapid, inclusive, and sustainable growth. The country is facing significant challenges in the human aspect, with high vulnerability to various risks that include indicators such as adolescent birth rate, age dependency ratio, human inequality, prevalence of stunting, and the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET). Furthermore, Mozambique's ability to cope with these risks and build resilience is weak, particularly in areas such as access to basic water, immunization services, gender gap in secondary school enrolment, primary school completion rate, and social protection coverage. These indicators highlight the country's limited capacity to manage and overcome the challenges it faces.

The delivery of basic services such as education and healthcare is inconsistent throughout the country, leading to spatial inequalities. Moreover, the inadequate mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable population from the adverse impacts of shocks, contribute to fragility, instability, and violence.

The labour market suffers from a lack of quality training opportunities and weak connections between labour supply and demand. Additionally, disempowerment among girls and women hampers growth through unfavourable fertility rates, high child and maternal mortality rates, low levels of female skills, and limited productivity of women in the labour market.

The country also confronts additional challenges in maintaining macroeconomic stability due to its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. Efforts to rebuild confidence and enhance economic governance and transparency are necessary. Structural reforms are crucial to support the struggling private sector. Diversifying the economy beyond capital-intensive projects and low-productivity subsistence agriculture, while simultaneously strengthening key drivers of inclusion such as education and healthcare, can contribute to improved social indicators.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Emergency Operation	Mozambique, Africa Drought
Appeal code	MDRMZ024
People assisted	55,000 (11,000 households)
Duration	23 May 2024 to 31 December 2025 (Discussions under way on potential extension)
Funding requirement	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 6 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Mozambique Drought Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Mozambique Operational Strategy
Operational Update	Operational Update No. 5

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

The operational strategy developed for Mozambique Drought Emergency Appeal aimed to assist to support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in responding to the humanitarian needs of 61,165 people affected by the drought under the IPC 3+ phase of food insecurity across the provinces of Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane. The operation is designed to target 16 districts in total, four in each province, when fully funded. Due to funding availability, the operation is currently targeting 8 districts, 2 per province, in the provinces of Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane.

As of [December 2025](#), the National Society has prioritized voucher assistance for food, targeting households in 4 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 2nd 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 3rd 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 Mozambique Red Cross Society, with the support of IFRC and Swedish Red Cross, trained 10 staff (6 from CVM staff and 4 from IFRC) 8 staff at Headquarter on Enhanced Vulnerability Community Assessments (eVCA) who will support the rollout of eVCA in each of the 4 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 Government 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 to build resiliency to further climate-related shocks and to reach those most in need who have not been previously targeted by Anticipatory Actions and response efforts of other actors.

Emergency Operation	Africa – Cyclone Chido
Appeal code	MDRS1005 (MDRMZ026)
People assisted	600,000
Duration	6 December 2024 to 31 December 2025 (Discussions underway for potential extension)
Funding requirement	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 6 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa Cyclone Chido Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Africa Cyclone Chido Operational Strategy
Link to latest Operation Update	Operational Update No. 2

Tropical Cyclone Chido was the first cyclone with a significant and destructive impact in the Southwest Indian Ocean region during what was forecasted to be an early and above-average cyclone season, with particular risk to the Mascarene Islands, east Madagascar, and Mozambique. Chido intensified into an intense tropical cyclone on 11 December, reaching category 4 - equivalent status with sustained winds of 220 km/h and gusts of up to 250 km/h, and an extreme central pressure of 929 hPa. As of 22 December, Tropical Cyclone Chido resulted in at least 142 confirmed deaths – 94 in Mozambique, 35 in Mayotte, and 13 in Malawi – and over 3,300 reported injuries.

In **Mozambique**, approximately 622,000 people were affected by the cyclone, according to the latest reports. In Cabo Delgado alone, some 509,800 individuals experienced severe damage to shelters and critical infrastructure, with significant impacts also reported in Tete, Nampula, and Niassa provinces. Over 130,000 shelters were damaged or destroyed and the cyclone caused widespread destruction to livelihoods, deepening existing vulnerabilities in the affected regions.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The core of this Operational Strategy was to respond to the immediate devastation caused by successive Tropical Cyclones following Chido while building resilience for anticipated future storms. This involved a two-pronged approach, of immediate relief and long-term preparedness. The immediate response targeted 168,200 people in Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique and Malawi, focusing on Shelter, MPCA, livelihoods, health, WASH, PGI and CEA. This included providing emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs), first aid, clean water, hygiene kits and protection for vulnerable groups. Country specific plans were drafted to provide additional detail for the focus of each National Society.

As of its [latest operations update](#), with the support from IFRC, the National Societies reached out to more than 69,243 people in Madagascar, Comoros, Malawi and Mozambique with at least one intervention, including shelter and essential household items (EHI), multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), hygiene promotion and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). In addition, more than 954,646 people were reached through dissemination of EWS messages using various media such as mass awareness messaging using loudspeakers, household visits and early action activities such as evaluation in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique.



Climate and environment

Mozambique faces significant climate and environmental challenges that threaten its socio-economic development and the well-being of its population. The country is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, and droughts, which have become more frequent and intense due to climate change. In 2024, severe floods and Tropical Storm Filipo affected thousands of people, while El Niño-induced droughts in the central and southern regions worsened food insecurity, with 1.8 million people expected to face [hunger](#). These disasters cause both immediate destruction and long-term economic setbacks, particularly in rural and coastal communities.

Deforestation and land degradation, driven by agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and the use of biomass for energy, are critical concerns. This has led to soil erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, and biodiversity loss. Additionally, water scarcity and pollution, exacerbated by droughts and inadequate sanitation, pose serious health risks, contributing to the spread of waterborne diseases like cholera. Coastal areas are increasingly vulnerable to rising sea levels and erosion, which threatens both communities and agriculture.

Mozambique's agricultural sector, which supports over 70 per cent of the population, has been severely impacted by climate change, leading to declining crop yields and worsening food insecurity. Meanwhile, the country's heavy reliance on traditional biomass for energy contributes to environmental degradation. Although Mozambique has significant potential for renewable energy, progress in transitioning to sustainable sources has been slow.

In addition to the impacts of extreme weather, climate change is altering health patterns in Mozambique by increasing the prevalence of climate-sensitive diseases. Rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns have expanded the habitats of disease-carrying vectors like mosquitoes, leading to a higher incidence and wider spread of malaria and dengue fever. Warmer conditions also exacerbate the risk of waterborne illnesses such as cholera, especially in areas with limited access to clean water and sanitation. Furthermore, prolonged droughts and erratic agricultural seasons contribute to food insecurity and undernutrition, particularly among children and vulnerable populations. These health stresses strain Mozambique's already limited healthcare system, reducing its capacity to respond to growing public health demands driven by climate change.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The overall goal of the Mozambique Red Cross Society is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation by promoting environmental sustainability and supporting vulnerable communities in adapting to climate impacts and becoming more resilient. Its specific objectives include helping communities adopt resilient and preservation-focused practices to adapt to climate change, implementing proactive measures to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events, and promoting sustainable environmental management across all National Society programmes and operations.

It specifically aims to mitigate the climate change impacts on communities, through adoption of sustainable conservation practices in vulnerable areas, and the strengthening of community resilience to extreme weather events. The overarching strategic target is to contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in 84 districts by 2030 and also address 10 per cent of the needs of populations affected by extreme climatic events (such as cyclones, droughts, and floods) in critical regions, by implementing environmental education programs in schools' priority selected districts.

Planned activities in 2026

- Promote agricultural practices and reforestation of devastated areas
- Raise community awareness on sustainable forest resource use
- Train staff and volunteers on community engagement with a focus on behaviour change for climate adaptation
- Conduct workshops for advocacy related to anticipated actions and integration into the National Disaster Management System
- Run simulation exercises for disaster response preparedness in communities
- Train and refresh communities and Local Committees on Risk and Disaster Management for disaster response actions
- Update National Society's national contingency plan
- Pre-position emergency relief goods in National Society's main national and regional warehouses
- Produce prior notice information materials for community distribution
- Train local disaster risk management committees to prepare and sensitize communities on extreme events

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society by providing essential technical expertise, mobilizing financial resources and fostering strategic partnerships to enhance its capacity to address climate change and environmental challenges. Together with its partners, the IFRC will play a key role in supporting the National Society through training programmes on climate adaptation strategies, improving [early warning systems](#) and promoting environmental management practices such as reforestation, water conservation and climate-smart agriculture.



Disasters and crises

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

Mozambique continues to face some of the highest levels of climate and disaster risk globally, with recurrent floods, tropical storms, and cyclones causing extensive humanitarian and economic impacts. The 2024/2025 rainy and cyclonic seasons have been particularly severe, underscoring the country's exposure and limited coping capacity.

Since the onset of the 2023/2024 rainy season, an estimated 131,915 people (26,383 families) have been affected by floods, landslides, and heavy rains across multiple provinces. The risk remains acute due to Mozambique's low-lying coastal geography and major river basins, which overflow during intense rainfall, particularly between November and March. Floods repeatedly damage agricultural land, infrastructure, and homes, undermining livelihoods and food security in both rural and peri-urban communities.

The threat from tropical storms and cyclones remains a defining feature of Mozambique's humanitarian landscape. In March 2024, Tropical Storm Filipo struck the central and southern provinces Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo, affecting over 57,000 people (11,551 households), destroying homes, and disrupting basic services. The storms also heightened public health risks, notably cholera outbreaks, due to damaged water and sanitation systems.

The 2024/2025 season saw an escalation in both frequency and intensity of climatic events. Cyclone Chido (December 2024) affected over 320,000 people across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa, compounding pre-existing vulnerabilities linked to conflict and displacement. Just months later, in March 2025, Cyclone Jude became one of the most destructive events of the decade, impacting more than 390,000 people (83,933 families) and damaging over 89,000 homes. Widespread flooding disrupted transport networks, damaged schools and health facilities, and displaced thousands.

Through the BRC-FI support, various projects will be implemented to advance climate-smart agricultural techniques, helping communities improve their agricultural productivity while building resilience to climate shocks.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in advancing climate-smart agricultural techniques alongside nature-based solutions. It is also working with the Green Response approach to ensure a smaller environmental footprint in all activities, promoting sustainable practices and reducing negative impacts on local ecosystems.

The cumulative effects of these back-to-back disasters have deepened humanitarian needs and slowed recovery in affected areas. Agricultural losses, food insecurity, and disease outbreaks continue to rise, with projections indicating 1.8 million people facing acute food insecurity between October 2024 and March 2025 (IPC, 2024). These events highlight the urgent need to strengthen early warning systems, expand anticipatory action, and invest in community resilience and climate-adaptive infrastructure.

Drought remains one of Mozambique's most persistent and devastating hazards, particularly affecting the southern and central provinces, where irregular rainfall and prolonged dry spells continue to undermine agricultural production and water availability. The 2024/2025 season was characterized by below-average rainfall, further aggravating the effects of previous climatic shocks, cyclones, and floods. These conditions have led to widespread crop losses, water scarcity, and food production deficits, heightening household vulnerability in both rural and peri-urban areas.

According to the [IPC Mozambique Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot](#) (April 2025- March 2026), approximately 2.09 million people about 18 per cent of the analyzed population, are currently experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and September 2025. Of these, 143,000 people are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 1.95 million in Crisis (Phase 3). The worst-affected areas are in the southern and central regions, where drought and irregular rainfall have severely reduced agricultural yields.

Looking ahead, the situation is expected to deteriorate between October 2025 and March 2026, with 2.67 million people, approximately 23 per cent of the population, projected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+), including 170,000 in Emergency (Phase 4). The decline is attributed to early depletion of food reserves, continued high food prices, limited livelihood opportunities, and the lingering effects of cyclones Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is committed to reducing, responding to, and mitigating the impacts of humanitarian crises and disasters, with a strong focus on enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. Given Mozambique's high exposure to climate-related hazards, such as cyclones, floods, drought, and epidemics. The National Society's disaster management strategy emphasizes preparedness, anticipatory action, and community-led risk reduction across urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

To address these challenges, the National Society will continue to strengthen institutional and community capacities for disaster preparedness and response, expand early warning and early action mechanisms, and integrate forecast-based financing (FbF) and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) into its humanitarian operations. Through science-based forecasting, risk analysis, and digital data systems, it is improving its ability to anticipate hazards and implement pre-emptive measures, such as pre-positioning relief stocks and activating early action protocols before disasters strike.

Building on the multi-hazard early warning system and in line with the Government's Plano Director para a Redução do Risco de Desastres 2023–2030, the Mozambique Red Cross Society aims to strengthen coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) and local authorities. This includes deploying trained rapid response teams, integrating community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) into local planning, and improving communication channels between branches and vulnerable communities.

The National Society is also enhancing its logistics and response infrastructure, including branch-level contingency stocks, emergency operations centres, and mobile response units, to ensure that it can reach at least 10 per cent of people affected by disasters annually.

Planned activities in 2026

- Raise awareness on constructing resilient houses and shelters
- Train communities on techniques for building resilient houses and shelters
- Adapt, contextualize and share information in local languages
- Set up community feedback systems and participatory approaches during distributions
- Provide cash-based FSL safety nets to support basic needs, prevent asset depletion, and protect livelihoods of vulnerable low-income households
- Conduct local, national, and regional market assessments to enable cash assistance
- Assess needs for multi-purpose cash or sector-based cash and voucher assistance during integrated assessments and relief strategy
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring
- Participate in coordination mechanisms at all levels

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is committed to supporting the Mozambique Red Cross Society through comprehensive interventions aimed at strengthening its capacity to respond to humanitarian crises and disasters, with a focus on food insecurity, resilience and disaster preparedness. Through initiatives such as the Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative, the IFRC will assist the National Society in addressing basic needs, protecting livelihoods, and preventing asset depletion by providing technical support in early actions and IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations.



Volunteers of the Mozambique Red Cross Society provide emergency shelter support after Cyclone Jude's devastating landfall in Nampula, Mozambique (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)



Mozambique remains among the countries most vulnerable to climate change. Positioned within the Intertropical Convergence Zone, it faces shifting precipitation patterns and climatic extremes that amplify risks to water availability, agricultural productivity, and disease ecology.

Climate-sensitive diseases are a major health burden, and their incidence is likely increasing under changing climate conditions. Malaria, cholera, diarrhoeal diseases, and measles are of particular concern, especially in rural and remote areas, where health, water, and sanitation services are weak. Mozambique's first Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of the Health Sector, supported by WHO, revealed that nearly 90 per cent of districts have low to very low adaptive capacity to cope with climate-related disease risks, and the country is piloting an early warning system that links climate forecasts with [epidemiological surveillance to anticipate outbreaks](#).

As of 2025, Mozambique also continues to rank high in global risk assessments. In the INFORM Country Risk Profile 2025, it is listed among the top countries most affected by climate change, reflecting its high exposure, vulnerability, and limited coping capacity. The [Climate Risk Country Profile](#) likewise underscores Mozambique's recurrent susceptibility to floods, droughts and storm surges.

Mozambique continues to carry a significant burden of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) such as lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. While the country celebrates the certification of being Guinea worm-free, these NTDs persist especially in rural, underserved areas, and require sustained attention and integration within health systems.

At the same time, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) now account for about 36 per cent of all deaths in 2025, reflecting an evolving epidemiological profile and underscoring the need for enhanced prevention, screening, and treatment programmes.

Cholera remains an acute public health challenge. Between October 2024 and May 2025, more than 3,840 cases were reported across provinces including Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Sofala, and Manica. As of April 2025, Mozambique had recorded 2,787 new cholera cases and 29 deaths in just that month alone, raising the cumulative total for 2025 to 2,851 cases (29 deaths). ECDC By mid-June, key hotspots like Nampula had reported zero new cases, after intensive response efforts reduced incidence from over 3,000 at the peak.

The combined burden of NTDs, NCDs, and epidemic outbreaks such as cholera places considerable strain on Mozambique's health system, especially in areas fiercely impacted by climate vulnerabilities, infrastructure deficits, and constrained access to clean water and sanitation.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society remains committed to ensuring that more people, particularly those in vulnerable and marginalized communities, have safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation, hygiene ([WASH](#)), and social services. The National Society's long-standing priority is to strengthen community-based health systems that bridge humanitarian response and long-term development, reaching underserved populations in both urban and rural areas.

In line with the 2026 Unified Plan and the IFRC Global Health Strategy, the National Society will expand its integrated community health programmes, encompassing [first aid](#), epidemic preparedness, nutrition, maternal and child health, and psychosocial support. These initiatives are increasingly vital as Mozambique faces multiple, overlapping health challenges, including climate-sensitive diseases (cholera, malaria, and measles), malnutrition, and the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

The National Society's health strategy emphasizes community-based disease prevention, health promotion, and early detection. Through its volunteer network and collaboration with the Ministry of Health, it supports risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), infection prevention and control (IPC) measures, and community-based surveillance (CBS) to strengthen epidemic preparedness and response. This approach complements ongoing WASH interventions, which aim to reduce waterborne diseases and improve access to safe water and sanitation, in line with IPC recommendations to break the cycle between poor WASH access, illness, and malnutrition.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society will improve its efforts in investing in mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) for communities affected by climate shocks, displacement, and conflict, and emergency preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, building on lessons from cholera and COVID-19 responses. The organization's goal is to ensure that by 2030, at least 10 per cent of the affected population in 90 priority districts benefit annually from accessible, quality, and equitable health and WASH services.

Planned activities in 2026

- Train staff and volunteers on community-based health care and first aid ([CBHFA](#)), epidemic prevention and control and risk communication and community engagement
- Actively participate in technical and coordination meetings with government health authorities
- Develop and implement standardized training M&E tools

- Train and equip provincial delegations to provide first aid in emergencies
- Support the Ministry of Health with mobile health brigades for vaccination in hard-to-reach areas
- Train and equip volunteers with Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable and affected communities
- Construct boreholes and water supply systems
- Construct latrines in communities, schools, hospitals and markets
- Conduct awareness-raising sessions on hygiene and sanitation through home visits and community sessions
- Promote and measure community awareness of pandemics and epidemics and educate on mitigation measures

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Mozambique Red Cross Society to expand the scale and quality of its health and water, sanitation and hygiene services at the community level, in both emergency and non-emergency settings. This includes significant investments in epidemic and pandemic preparedness, specifically through local actors, networks and volunteers, who act as community-based responders and are best placed to detect and respond to disease outbreaks and other health risks.

The IFRC continues to support the National Society in its auxiliary role to the Ministry of Health to promote health and prevent the spread of disease. The RCRC network trains volunteers in Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), supports large-scale health response projects such as, and attends health cluster meetings and health technical working groups with external stakeholders in the development and humanitarian field.



Migration and displacement

Mozambique continues to experience a significant internal displacement crisis shaped by both conflict and climate shocks. According to the latest UNHCR data, the country is hosting over 600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of May 2025. UNHCR Data Conflict in the north, especially in Cabo Delgado, remains a primary driver: new attacks between July 20-28, 2025, displaced over 46,000 individuals, nearly 60 per cent of whom were children.

The concentration of displacement is uneven: Cabo Delgado continues to host the lion's share of conflict-driven displacement, while in central and southern provinces, climate-induced shocks, notably cyclones, floods, and droughts have displaced tens of thousands. For example, IOM DTM's Round 21 mapping (2024) identified 139,333 IDPs across 107 locations in central provinces, with 64 per cent in Sofala and 20 per cent in Manica.

As of mid-2025, Mozambique hosts over 600,000 IDPs, primarily in Cabo Delgado, where insecurity persists in districts such as Macomia and Quissanga. According to the IPC 2025 Snapshot, approximately 700,000 displaced and returning persons in the north continue to face severe constraints in accessing land, livelihoods, and essential services, leaving many fully reliant on humanitarian assistance. Climate shocks including cyclones, droughts, and floods have further displaced over 140,000 people in central and southern provinces, compounding social and economic vulnerabilities.

Displaced populations face persistent challenges in accessing basic services: food, shelter, clean water, sanitation, health

care, and protection. Repeated displacement, particularly in the north has created a population of protracted IDPs whose needs extend beyond immediate relief to longer-term recovery, livelihoods, and durable solutions.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is committed to safeguarding the safety, dignity, and rights of migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), promoting their inclusion and integration into cohesive and resilient communities. In a country where conflict, climate shocks, and economic pressures continue to drive large-scale movements of people, the National Society's migration and displacement work has become increasingly central to its humanitarian mission.

The National Society's migration strategy focuses on protection, assistance, and inclusion, working through its nationwide branch network and in coordination with government and international partners. The plan prioritizes:

- Re-establishing family links (RFL) and expanding family reunification services for separated families, particularly along migration and displacement routes
- Providing humanitarian assistance, including shelter, food, WASH, and health services, to displaced and migrant populations in affected provinces

- Strengthening psychosocial support and protection referral mechanisms for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Expanding community engagement and accountability (CEA) to promote inclusion and counter stigma against migrants and displaced persons
- Enhancing coordination with external partners to strengthen migration-sensitive preparedness and response capacity along key migration corridors and at points of entry

By combining humanitarian response with protection and social inclusion, the National Society seeks to ensure that migrants and displaced people are not only assisted but also recognized as agents of resilience and recovery within their host and return communities.

In the long term, it aims to protect and support at least 10 per cent of migrants and IDPs annually by 2030, ensuring access to essential services, psychosocial care, and legal and social protection. These efforts are closely aligned with the IFRC Global Migration Strategy, emphasizing safe, dignified, and inclusive movement, and the Humanitarian Diplomacy Agenda 2030, which promotes the rights of people on the move.

Planned activities in 2026

- Facilitate and promote restoring family link services at key points along the migration route
 - Raise awareness about ethical and moral values
 - Build National Society's capacity in the field of migration and displacement
 - Conduct migration and displacement needs assessments
 - Mainstream migration and displacement across sectors
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in ensuring that minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion are integrated into all operations. In addition, assistance will be provided to the National Society in collecting and analysing data on specific community perceptions and concerns regarding the needs of migrants, IDPs, and host communities. This support will extend to operations targeting both IDPs and host communities, ensuring that health and crisis response interventions address the vulnerabilities and needs of these populations. By focusing on health services and crisis response, the IFRC will help the National Society strengthen its capacity to provide lifesaving assistance and build resilience in the face of ongoing challenges.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is working closely with several internally displaced persons (IDP) communities in Manica Province. These communities have been relocated only a few kilometres from their original settlements due to climate-related hazards, allowing them to remain within their broader social and cultural networks. By staying connected to their greater communities, they retain access to shared resources, support systems, and traditional knowledge. The Swedish Red Cross' engagement with these IDP groups ensures that interventions are context-specific and inclusive, supporting their recovery and resilience while maintaining community cohesion and continuity.

The **ICRC** provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society under the restoring family links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Gender inequality in Mozambique remains deeply entrenched, particularly affecting women's economic opportunities, political participation, and access to essential services. According to UN Women data, about 77.8 per cent of the legal frameworks needed to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality are in place, but implementation and enforcement lag behind the formal laws.

While older data ranked Mozambique around 127 out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII), more current rankings suggest gradual shifts in the gender landscape globally, though Mozambique still faces a substantial gender gap.

Violence against women remains a serious concern. Studies indicate that roughly 23.6% of women in Mozambique have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. In addition, Afrobarometer data and national surveys report that about one in three women face physical violence, and child marriage remains widespread, with over half of women marrying before age 18.

Rural women, displaced women, and women in conflict-affected areas experience compounded vulnerabilities, limited access to livelihoods, weak protection services, and higher risks of gender-based violence and exploitation. The widening climate, conflict, and displacement crises exacerbate these risks.

In Mozambique, there is a noticeable disparity between girls and boys when it comes to accessing education, with girls being more likely to discontinue their schooling. On average, women receive only 1.4 years of education, which is two years less than the average of 3.4 years for men. This low level of education, especially among women, has a lasting impact on the overall quality of education and the health of children, as it is primarily the responsibility of Mozambican women to manage these aspects within the household, as dictated by societal norms. Although the female labour force participation rate appears reasonable at 77 per cent, a closer examination reveals that women are predominantly engaged in the informal sector, particularly in agriculture (63 per cent), where they are often underpaid. Merely 6% of women are employed in wage-based jobs, compared to 24 per cent of men. Moreover, the limited opportunities for private wage employment are primarily geared towards men, despite the fact that most of these jobs are in the service sector, with only 33 per cent in traditionally male-dominated fields such as mining, manufacturing, and construction³.

The IOM Disability and Inclusion Survey (Nov. 2022) was conducted to 1,940 consenting individuals of 641 randomly selected households between 6 March and 10 June 2022, in three select sites across Montepuez district (Mararange, Massasse, and Ujama). The study's findings indicate that individuals with disabilities heavily rely on caregivers for tasks such as water collection, transportation, and provision. However,

they are not given priority during distribution of essential resources like food, non-food items, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies. Additionally, education facilities do not cater to the needs of individuals with disabilities or provide sufficient support for their participation in learning activities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society places protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) at the heart of its humanitarian action, ensuring that all individuals, particularly women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups are protected, empowered, and able to participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives.

Building on its 2026 Unified Plan priorities, the National Society aims to mainstream PGI principles across all operations, from disaster response to community resilience programmes. The organization will focus on:

- Integrating gender and protection considerations into all sectors (Health, WASH, Livelihoods, DRR, and Migration), ensuring that responses are inclusive, safe, and equitable
- Expanding survivor-centered services for gender-based violence (GBV), including psychosocial first aid, referral mechanisms, and protection case management in coordination with national authorities such as the Public Prosecutor's Office (PGR), Police (PRM), and Ministries of Health and Social Action
- Strengthening community engagement and accountability (CEA) to promote inclusion, reduce stigma, and ensure that women, youth, and persons with disabilities have a voice in local decision-making
- Enhancing partnerships with protection clusters, local women's organizations, and humanitarian actors to ensure coordinated and sustained support to at-risk groups

The National Society also recognizes the disproportionate impact of food insecurity and malnutrition on women and children, as confirmed by the IPC 2025–2026 Snapshot, which shows over 114,000 children and 29,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women suffering from acute malnutrition. These findings underscore the urgency of embedding gender-responsive nutrition, WASH, and health interventions to protect vulnerable populations from compounded risks of violence, disease, and deprivation.

Looking ahead to 2030, the National Society's goal is to ensure that all its programmes integrate gender, protection, and inclusion, creating safe and empowering spaces for vulnerable individuals and fostering community-led resilience.

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen staff and youth capacity in developing and implementing humanitarian education programmes
- Develop, fundraise and implement education programmes for marginalized groups
- Collaborate with education authorities and relevant stakeholders
- Provide mandatory PGI briefings on emergencies
- Strengthen feedback mechanisms, particularly for sensitive feedback
- Conduct basic training on PGI minimum standards
- Roll out localized guidance on PGI advocacy

- Develop a community engagement and accountability policy or strategy
 - Train National Society staff using the revised CEA guide and training packages
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in strengthening its capacity to implement quality humanitarian education programmes and feedback mechanics for sensitive issues. It will also support the National Society in developing PGI and PSEA policies aimed at protecting the most vulnerable.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2018. The self-assessment is designed to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies concerning a wide range of organizational capacities.

The National Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the Action and Accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps in its preparedness and response mechanism, and take necessary action to improve it.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for its volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Institutionalize regular coordination meetings at multiple levels, Heads of Delegation, technical leads, and thematic working groups, to ensure consistent information exchange, joint planning, and harmonized operational approaches

- Establish a Movement Coordination Platform to oversee planning, response, and monitoring, ensuring alignment with the National Society's Strategic Plan 2026–2030
- Develop joint operational procedures between Movement partners for response readiness, resource mobilization, communications, and accountability
- Strengthen national and sub-national coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), line ministries, and humanitarian clusters, ensuring complementarity

- Promote cross-pillar integration, ensuring that all enabling functions—coordination, National Society development, humanitarian diplomacy, and accountability—are jointly implemented to achieve measurable impact
- Develop a 10-year Resource Mobilization and Fundraising Strategy, including a Resource Mobilization Master Plan, a Fundraising Manual with Standard Operating Procedures, and an Investment Plan

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will work towards ensuring that the work of the National Society and its partners is well-coordinated at all levels. The cluster will continue helping with technical coordination across sectors by leading the Movement coordination

platform as well as facilitating new strategic partnerships that enable the scaling up of sustainable and climate-smart initiatives. Moreover, IFRC and the movement partners will continue to provide strategic and technical support and support the National Society in its promotional and advocacy efforts, aimed at government agencies, private sector, and the general public.

IFRC will also enhance National Society capacity on sector specific skills such as assessment relief and delivery training and sessions to all National Disaster Management Teams on how to integrate crosscutting themes such as PGI, into all project management stages of their disaster response.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen internal systems, processes and governance mechanisms to improve decision-making, transparency and accountability
- Update policies, manuals, and procedures such as the budgeting policy, human resources manual, and Code of Conduct
- Address staff and volunteer capacity gaps through a comprehensive training framework, focusing on project management, financial management, etc
- Operationalize a national emergency fund with clear criteria, governance structures, and activation mechanisms to ensure rapid deployment of resources
- Strengthen branches in high-risk and vulnerable areas by developing localized resource mobilization strategies, equipping them to engage effectively with communities
- Formalize pre-disaster agreements and private sector partnerships, ensuring predictable and diversified funding for humanitarian action
- Reassess institutional performance through a new IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) in the near future

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen National Society ability to influence humanitarian and development agendas to ensure that the needs and rights of vulnerable people are prioritized in national and local decision-making
- Foster constructive partnerships with government institutions, including the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), relevant ministries, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector
- Maintain regular dialogue with authorities, actively participate in national and international coordination platforms, and contribute to policy discussions on

disaster management, climate resilience, migration, health, and social protection

- Expand access, facilitate principled humanitarian action, and position itself as a trusted, neutral, and credible humanitarian partner within Mozambique and the wider region

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society to position itself in the country using its auxiliary status. International representation of the National Society will be strengthened by engaging international development institutions, embassies as well as private sector.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen accountability, transparency, and institutional agility to deliver effective and principled humanitarian action
- Reinforce internal systems, improve compliance, and foster a culture of continuous learning and ethical leadership across all levels of the organization
- Enhance human resource management by expanding staff training, coaching, and leadership development opportunities, while strengthening the HR department to ensure equitable, efficient, and transparent practices
- Revise and standardize financial management procedures and policies to improve internal controls, efficiency, and reporting

- Implement and operationalize its Risk Management Framework and Policy, developed with IFRC support, ensuring systematic monitoring of organizational, financial, and operational risks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide technical assistance, training, and mentoring, promoting coherence and alignment with the Strategic Plan 2026–2030.

Through this longer-term partnership, the IFRC will support the National Society advance toward becoming a more accountable, efficient, and sustainable National Society, capable of delivering principled humanitarian action at scale.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

is focused on the southern and central parts of the country which are most exposed to natural hazards.

In recent years, the National Society has been supported by a number of IFRC [Emergency Appeals](#) and [DREF](#) operations, mostly in response to floods and cyclones. The National Society accessed an emergency appeal related to cyclone Chido which left several thousands of families without a home.



The National Society mobilizes its volunteers for early warnings and assessments. (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

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

The **Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)** partners with the Mozambique Red Cross Society since 2001 for provision of first aid, blood banks, disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and WASH, with a focus on hygiene promotion. It has been supporting the National Society in implementing projects focused on climate-smart agriculture, boosting productivity, and strengthening resilience to climate shocks. It will also continue providing technical and financial support for emergency water, sanitation, hygiene interventions, and infrastructure development.

The **German Red Cross** has been a key partner of the Mozambique Red Cross Society for over 20 years, focusing on disaster management, risk reduction, forecast-based financing, water, sanitation, hygiene, and shelter. Its collaboration

spans multiple provinces, with recent projects addressing disaster preparedness and relief in Southern Africa.

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

The **Spanish Red Cross** has been collaborating with the Mozambique Red Cross Society since the early 1990s, establishing a permanent presence in 2001. The support includes humanitarian aid, development cooperation, and institutional strengthening. Over the years, projects focused on health, water, sanitation, hygiene, and HIV/AIDS prevention were implemented in Maputo and Cabo Delgado Provinces. It is also supporting the National Society by training staff and volunteers, improving data collection and feedback, enhancing waste recycling in local markets, capacity building for market committees and vendors and raising awareness on gender-based violence in Maputo Province.

The **Swedish Red Cross** has predominantly supported IFRC Emergency Appeals. The Swedish Red Cross has entered into a partnership with Mozambique Red Cross Society to implement a comprehensive community resilience project lasting four years from 2023. It has also supported the National Society in implementing nature-based solutions for environmental conservation and climate adaptation. The Swedish Red Cross is assisting the National Society with local assessments, post-distribution monitoring, and integrating protection, gender, inclusion, and community engagement into projects. Additionally, the Swedish Red Cross will help revise the National Society's SOPs to align with the new financial system and continue its role in the finance working group, focusing on financial sustainability.

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.

Coordination with other actors

The Mozambique Red Cross Society has continued to work closely with its government in both humanitarian and development programmes, as a key stakeholder. The National Society participates in disaster management and health coordination platforms at all levels, national and provincial.

Under health, it works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) especially, the coordination is done at both national and provincial levels ensuring good coordination and cooperation. The Ministry leads the coordination meetings of the cholera response and participates at all levels.

Mozambique is part of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) grant looks at strengthening national coordination mechanisms for Anticipatory Action.

The delegation signed in 2023 the tripartite agreement with SADC and EU where IFRC is supporting the operationalization

of the SADC Humanitarian Emergency Operations Centre in Nacala, Mozambique. In addition to this, the delegation continues its involvement in the multistakeholder application for the Green Climate Fund.

There are regular Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings in Mozambique led by the Humanitarian/Resident Coordination with the support of OCHA. Meetings are held twice a month, and the NS participates in these meetings with the rest of the international actors. IFRC has been supporting the NS with the Shelter Cluster Coordination during emergencies.

The National Society is part and participates in coordination meetings of the Charter for the Consórcio Humanitário de Moçambique (CHEMO) who brings together international and national NGOs in Mozambique to actively contribute to DRR efforts in the country, aiming at strengthening community resilience.



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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 network databank](#)
- 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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

Louise Daintrey-Hall

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

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