

EMERGENCY APPEAL

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Mozambique, Africa | Floods



CVM volunteer transporting essential household items to flooded areas during the activation of the Floods Anticipatory Action Protocol in Maganja District. (Source: CVM December 2025)

Appeal No: MDRMZ027	To be assisted: 75,000 people	Appeal launched: 29/01/2026
Glide No: FL-2026-000004-MOZ	DREF allocated: CHF 750,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 26/01/2026	Operation end date: 31/01/2027	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Federation-wide funding requirement:¹ CHF 7 million

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Mozambique Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique – CVM) in response to the emergency. It includes the CVM's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 1 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 6 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

TIMELINE



28 Dec. 2025 - 28 Jan 2026: The INGD activates anticipatory actions, and the CVM operationalised its Flood Anticipatory Action Protocol, reaching approximately 400,000 people with early warning messages and providing assistance to 10,000 people through the distribution of household items.

1-5 January 2026: Heavy and persistent rainfall continues across southern and central Mozambique, with ARA-Centro reporting rising levels in the Save, Búzi, and Púnguè basins, while ARA-Sul reports increasing inflows in the Limpopo Basin, driven by rainfall in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

6-8 January 2026: INGD activates Anticipatory Actions for Floods in the Southern Region, citing increased risk in the Limpopo, Incomáti, and Umbelúzi basins. GloFAS forecasts indicate a high probability of severe river discharge exceedances in the Limpopo Basin.

9 -11 January 2026: INAM issues advisories warning of heavy to very heavy rainfall (>100 mm/24h) across Gaza, Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala, and Manica. ARA-Sul confirms rivers exceeding alert levels and rapidly increasing inflows into Massingir Dam.

12-13 January 2026: DNGRH issues a high-risk flood warning for the Limpopo Basin. ARA-Sul announces increased controlled and emergency discharges from Massingir Dam, following storage levels exceeding 100 per cent.

14 January 2026: INGD announces the start of evacuations in low-lying areas of the Limpopo Basin, particularly in Gaza Province, and requests humanitarian support. The CVM mobilises volunteers to support community awareness and evacuation efforts in Maputo. In Gaza Province, the CVM additionally deployed volunteers, two boats, and one hull to assist with the sensitisation and evacuation of affected populations.

15 January 2026 : Extreme flood conditions are confirmed in the Limpopo Basin, with Massingir Dam at 104 per cent capacity and continued high discharges. INAM forecasts continued heavy rainfall through 16 January. The INGD dashboard confirms escalating humanitarian impacts nationwide.

16 January 2026 : The Government of Mozambique declares a red alert following the severe flooding and launches a request for international assistance.

29 January 2026: The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal, seeking CHF 7M (Federation-wide) to support the CVM's response across seven affected provinces of Mozambique.

12 February 2026: DREF approves CHF 750,000 as a grant to the Emergency Appeal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



According to INGD-validated government data, at least 201 fatalities and 291 people have been injured, with INGD warning that these figures may increase as floodwaters persist and access remains limited. Preliminary damage assessments from the end of January estimate losses at USD 220 million, with Gaza, Maputo, Inhambane, and Sofala as the worst-affected provinces.

As the potential impact of the rains and floods became more certain, national hydrological and meteorological authorities (INAM, DNGRH and ARA-Sul/Centro) issued successive high-risk alerts, prompting the Government of Mozambique, through INGD, to activate Anticipatory Actions and initiate evacuations in low-lying areas.

In line with this request, the Mozambique Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique – CVM) supported evacuations, distributed relief items, and disseminated early warning messages. This support was delivered through the activation of the CVM Floods Early Action Protocol (EAP), triggered on 27 December 2025 (MDRMZ022EAP),⁴ and other mechanisms.

Despite these efforts, the scope and scale of the emergency exceeded local capacities, and on 16 January 2026, the Government of Mozambique activated a nationwide Red Alert in response to the deterioration of weather conditions and the heightened risk of severe flooding and related hazards across the country. This measure aimed to strengthen national preparedness, accelerate inter-institutional coordination, and enable a more effective and timely humanitarian response to the ongoing emergency. The government has also formally requested international assistance to support the national response.

Since mid-December 2025, Mozambique has been facing an escalating humanitarian crisis driven by prolonged heavy rains and widespread flooding, affecting more than 724,000 people across the country.² Persistent and intense rainfall that started in late December 2025 led to a large-scale flood emergency. The situation was compounded by exceptionally high upstream river inflows from South Africa and Zimbabwe and by controlled and emergency discharges from key dams, particularly Massingir Dam, which exceeded 100 per cent of its storage capacity in mid-January 2026.

As of 16 February 2026, official data from Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) indicate that approximately 724,131 people (170,877 households) have been affected nationwide.³

² [OCHA Flash Update No. 6](#)

³ [Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres \(INGD\) Dados cumulativos dos impactos de todos os eventos: dados das cheias e inundações](#)

⁴ [CVM Floods Early Action Protocol Activation](#)

The impact of the floods spans across multiple sectors simultaneously, including shelter, livelihoods, agriculture, water supply, sanitation, health services, and transport infrastructure. Roads and bridges have been damaged or rendered impassable, limiting humanitarian access and increasing the urgency for rapid, coordinated assistance.

The humanitarian situation is severe and continues to evolve, with impacts already exceeding national coping capacities. Homes, roads, and sanitation infrastructure have been extensively damaged, creating major access constraints and disrupting the movement of people and goods.

Additional rains and potential floods are also forecast as the country faces the cyclone season. Additional rains could lead to further

impacts to thousands of families that have already been affected across the country.

With the cyclone season still ongoing, further rainfall is expected, heightening risks for families already living in overcrowded, under-resourced centres. Cyclone Gezani struck southern Mozambique's Inhambane Province around 14–15 February 2026, bringing winds of up to 215 km/h, heavy rainfall, and destructive storm surges. The cyclone caused at least four deaths and widespread damage as it toppled trees, tore down power lines and left more than 13,000 people without electricity, while water supplies were cut off across several districts of Inhambane. Local authorities suspended all maritime and fishing activities across Gaza, Inhambane, and Sofala due to the dangerous sea conditions and intense winds.

Severity of the humanitarian conditions

Mozambique continues to face a severe and rapidly evolving humanitarian crisis after intense and prolonged flooding since late December 2025. More than 852,000 people have been affected, with over 112,800 displaced into 134 accommodation centres, after rivers overflowed, dams exceeded capacity, and heavy rains destroyed homes, cropland, water systems, schools, health facilities, and key transport routes. A total of 134 accommodation centres were opened, hosting 112,861 displaced people, of which 62 centres remain active and are currently hosting approximately 71,094 people.³ Humanitarian partners report rising health risks due to cholera outbreaks, malaria, stagnant water, and damaged water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, while access constraints hamper the delivery of aid.

Socioeconomic vulnerabilities, climate-related shocks, and pre-existing weaknesses in infrastructure are key factors aggravating the humanitarian impact of the floods in Mozambique. The country ranks among the ten poorest countries in the world, and communities in flood-prone rural and peri-urban areas have extremely limited capacity to prepare for, withstand, and recover from repeated climate shocks. Flood damage to health facilities, water systems, and road networks has severely disrupted food and medical supply chains around the country. Early and decisive intervention will be crucial to limit long-term damage, reduce displacement, protect livelihoods, and support recovery pathways before the crisis deepens further. Furthermore, Mozambique is currently in the 2025-2026 cyclone season, rapid support is crucial to ensure that potential cyclones and storms do not have compounding effects on the impacted population.

Shelter and infrastructure. Flooding has caused extensive damage to housing and displacement across affected provinces. A total of 183,866 houses were flooded, 12,279 partially destroyed, and 5,266 completely destroyed,³ resulting in nearly 400,000 people displaced, including 71,094 living across 62 overcrowded accommodation centres that remain active. These centres face major gaps in essential household items, shelter materials, WASH facilities, hygiene products, food, and protection services.

Approximately 30 per cent of households were already living in inadequate or structurally weak shelters, often built with materials such as mud, adobe or pique-a-pique, which are highly susceptible to collapse during floods. Rapid urbanisation, particularly in Maputo, Sofala and Nampula, has expanded informal settlements (70–80 per cent of urban housing), leaving large populations in substandard structures now further compromised by flood impacts. Housing structures in Mozambique are among the most vulnerable, with around 80 per cent not built with adequate materials to prevent collapse during floods, exposing the population to serious shelter and protection risks. Key shelter needs include urgent emergency shelter support, essential household items, improved living conditions in accommodation centres, and support for early recovery and safe return.

Livelihoods and food security. The impact of recent floods is deepening the existing food insecurity and livelihood crisis in a country where more than 70 per cent of rural and poor households rely on agriculture as their main source of subsistence and income. Flooding has severely impacted food security and livelihoods, with 440,000 hectares of cropland destroyed and 421,226 livestock lost, affecting over 365,137 farmers³ during the crucial December–March agricultural season. This extensive damage has left displaced households, especially those in accommodation centres, in urgent need of immediate food assistance. The destruction of agricultural land in major producing provinces such as Gaza, Sofala, and Zambezia is expected to have cascading effects on both rural producers and urban consumers, with food insecurity projected to worsen as 3.5 million people are expected to face IPC Phase 3+ (crisis or worse) between October 2025 and March 2026, representing 20 per cent of the national population. Chronic vulnerabilities compound these impacts, as most households cannot afford nutritious food, 40 per cent of children under five already suffer from chronic undernutrition, and 75 per cent of districts lack livelihood adaptation strategies, with Sofala among the most affected. As a result, key needs include emergency food distributions, protection of remaining productive assets, early recovery support for agriculture, and cash or voucher assistance where markets allow.

Public health, WASH, and protection risks. The already limited access to clean water and sanitation in Mozambique can come under further strain as flood-induced stagnant water and destroyed systems are likely to increase the risk of waterborne diseases. Flooding has severely disrupted access to healthcare, with 229 health centres affected and many roads damaged or impassable, leaving vulnerable groups, such as people with chronic illnesses, pregnant women, and children, unable to reach essential services. At the same time, critical shortages of essential medicines persist and require urgent replenishment, with WHO coordinating incoming supplies.

Public health risks are rapidly increasing. Cholera cases rose from 1,721 to 5,329 with deaths also climbing, signalling a growing outbreak. Stagnant water, poor sanitation conditions, and overcrowded accommodation centres heighten the likelihood of diarrhoeal diseases, already a leading cause of child mortality. Malaria cases are rising as well, driven by expanding mosquito breeding sites. These conditions cumulatively place flood-affected communities at high risk of multiple epidemic-prone diseases. Key health needs include cholera prevention, early detection, and referral; health and hygiene promotion in affected communities; distribution of mosquito nets and water-purification supplies; and strengthened preparedness and response capacity for cholera and malaria outbreaks.

Overcrowded and poorly equipped accommodation centres increase protection risks, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities face heightened protection risks, particularly in overcrowded evacuation centres. At the same time, 300,000 displaced people in host communities lack effective feedback channels, as existing systems rely on phone access. Strengthened protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) measures – including safe-referral

mechanisms, inclusive communication, and expanded community feedback systems – are urgently needed to ensure a safe, dignified, and accountable response

Resource gap and urgency. Local authorities and humanitarian agencies are overstretched. Without urgent international support, thousands of people remain exposed to disease outbreaks, hunger and malnutrition, prolonged displacement and loss of dignity. With continued rainfall forecast and river levels still rising, the situation remains time critical. Rapid mobilisation of humanitarian assistance is essential to prevent further loss of life and to stabilise affected communities.

As Mozambique enters the 2025-2026 cyclone season, immediate and coordinated support is essential to stabilise affected communities, limit further losses and ensure that any additional storms do not intensify the strain on those already at risk.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) was founded over four decades ago and has been a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) since 1989. The CVM is an integral part of the combined disaster management instruments in Mozambique. With its headquarters in Maputo, three central warehouses, 11 provincial branches, 111 district branches, 165 staff, and close to 7,000 volunteers, the CVM's core areas of operation include climate and the environment, disasters and crises, health and well-being, migration and displacement, and values, power, and inclusion.

The CVM has invested in building its capacity in assessment and response, with staff trained in enhanced vulnerability capacity assessment (eVCA) and national disaster response teams (NDRTs). The CVM pioneered Anticipatory Action in Mozambique through the development of early action protocols (EAPs) and currently has two approved EAPs for the cyclone and floods, and a simplified early action protocol (sEAP) for cholera and a drought EAP under validation.

The CVM has active branches in all seven provinces targeted by this Emergency Appeal (Zambézia, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo), whose capacity has been strengthened through previously existing and ongoing programmes supported by in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs). For instance, the Swedish Red Cross and CVM have an ongoing programme in Manica focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), WASH, and Health. The Belgium Red Cross and CVM have an ongoing programme in Inhambane focusing on disaster preparedness, while the German Red Cross has supported the EAP flood activation in Zambezia and strengthening nationwide anticipatory action systems. The CVM is also undertaking the preparedness for effective response (PER) process to increase the preparation and capacity of stakeholders from the local to the national level to anticipate, mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters. The CVM benefits from strong acceptance at the community level and established coordination with the INGD and local authorities.

CVM Response

Since the heavy rains began in December 2025, the CVM has engaged 12 trained disaster response teams and volunteers in evacuation support, first aid, shelter assistance, hygiene promotion, and

community engagement. The CVM has been actively engaged in the response to the current flood emergency through the following actions in coordination with the government and other humanitarian partners:

- Implementation of Anticipatory Actions, reaching approximately 400,000 people with community-based early warning dissemination and direct relief to 10,000 people following the official activation by the INGD.
- Support for evacuations, in close coordination with the government and through local disaster risk management committees (CLGRDs), facilitating the safe relocation of populations from flood-prone areas.
- Rapid needs assessments and continuous coordination with the INGD and local authorities at the provincial and district levels.
- Mobilisation and pre-positioning of relief stocks for deployment to affected provinces.
- Health promotion and risk awareness activities, alongside limited immediate relief assistance to affected communities.
- In preparation for the impact of Tropical Cyclone Gezani, following the activation by the government of its AA mechanisms, the CVM activated its Cyclone EAP in Inhambane and mobilised volunteers to deliver early warning messages and support communities at risk.

The CVM's response is being implemented in close coordination with governmental authorities at national, provincial, and district levels, ensuring full alignment with INGD's leadership and national response priorities. CVM works directly with INGD and local administrations to support evacuations, anticipatory actions, early warning dissemination, and coordinated multisectoral interventions, and response activities, while participating in provincial clusters to harmonise plans and avoid duplication. This strong partnership with government structures is essential to ensuring a coherent, accountable, and effective response across all affected areas

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Government of Mozambique, through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD/CENOE), is leading the national response and coordinating evacuations, early warnings, and emergency assistance. Provincial and district COEs are operational, though capacities are overstretched due to the scale of the crisis.

The CVM has maintained close coordination with the INGD at the national and provincial levels, and with district administrations at the provincial and district levels. The National Society participates in provincial cluster meetings and is in direct contact with government entities in each province and at the national level. The CVM has planned and is implementing its response in close coordination with the INGD and other relevant government partners, including carrying out anticipatory action activities at the government's request.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC Membership Coordination

The IFRC supports the CVM with a focus on strategic and operational coordination, National Society Development, and humanitarian diplomacy, including the reinforcement of its auxiliary role to the public authorities. The IFRC and its membership aim to provide humanitarian assistance while

simultaneously developing longer-term programming with the CVM to address the impact of food insecurity and enhance resilience.

A membership coordination mechanism is active in Mozambique, led by the National Society. Regular Emergency Operations Meetings are convened by the CVM with the participation of all PNSs, the ICRC, and IFRC, providing a consistent platform for information sharing and operational alignment. Coordination and information exchange with the ICRC are ongoing, and partners present in the country have expressed their intention to support the response.

There are four PNSs based in Mozambique that are supporting CVM projects, including the Spanish Red Cross, Belgian-Flanders Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and German Red Cross. The Italian Red Cross is also providing support despite not having a presence in the country. Under the framework of this emergency, the German Red Cross supported the rollout of the Floods EAP. The Swedish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Belgian-Flanders Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross have all mobilised funds bilaterally to support the CVM's response efforts. These contributions are aligned with the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal approach. Support is also provided by the French Red Cross Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) and the established partnership and standard operating procedures (SOPs) established to support emergencies.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), through its mandate, is present in Mozambique, particularly in the northern part of the country, which has been affected by ongoing armed conflict in Cabo Delgado. This province has not currently been impacted by the floods. The ICRC is supporting the CVM in their response to the people affected in Northern Mozambique, including WASH, Healthcare, Restoring Family Links (RFL), Protection, and Emergency Assistance.

Regular RCRC Movement coordination meetings are taking place as per the existing Movement Coordination Agreement, ensuring a coordinated Movement approach to support the CVM across the country. There is no overlap in the areas where the ICRC is active and the flood-affected areas targeted by this appeal.

Movement coordination is guided by a signed and active Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA), with regular coordination meetings between the National Society, IFRC, and ICRC. The CVM shares situation reports (SitReps) with all in-country partners, while the IFRC disseminates flash updates regionally and globally, supporting shared situational awareness. In line with SMCC principles, the Movement also engages in inter-agency coordination, with the CVM, ICRC, and IFRC participating in UN Cluster and OCHA meetings to ensure alignment with the wider humanitarian response. This structured coordination framework promotes complementarity, coherence, and effective collective action.

External Coordination

The CVM participates in provincial cluster meetings and is in direct contact with government entities in each province. The IFRC CCD is in close coordination with OCHA and clusters and attends the Inter-sectoral Cluster Technical Working Group to receive and provide regular updates to ensure coordination in the implementation of multi-sectoral response plans aligned with government requests.

The CVM has planned and is implementing its response in close coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and other relevant government partners. Anticipatory Action activities were carried out by the National Society following a request from the government. The overall

CVM response remains aligned with specific government priorities and requests, particularly the broader national response plan.

The CVM has maintained close coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) at the national and provincial levels, and with district administrations at the provincial and district levels, while also participating in provincial cluster meetings and remaining in direct contact with government entities in each province and at the national level. The CVM has planned and is implementing its response in close coordination with the INGD and other relevant government partners. Anticipatory action activities were carried out by the National Society following a request from the government. The overall CVM response remains aligned with specific government priorities and requests, particularly the broader national response plan.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The response is anchored on government-led early warning, evacuations, and initial assessments, with INGD teams supporting local authorities on rescue and monitoring. The WFP has disbursed funds to INGD for logistics, including fuel, transport, and evacuation support. Humanitarian partners, including the IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, Save the Children, Plan International, World Vision, ADRA, CARE, Kulima, and the CVM, have deployed staff and vehicles for monitoring, rapid assessments, and evacuation operations. Relief items pre-positioned or distributed by all stakeholders include 25,655 household food kits, 12,000 hygiene kits, 45,000 learner kits, 3,850 dignity kits, WASH and SRH supplies, temporary health and school tents, and rescue boats.

OCHA has led preparedness and coordination, mapping partner assets and convening inter-sector working group meetings. Regular SitReps and flash updates shared by OCHA maintain up-to-date situational awareness. UNDAC was deployed to the country, alongside the UN Logistics Cluster, to support access and the movement of humanitarian aid into affected areas.

2. Gaps in the response

The situation remains a major concern, as continued rainfall is expected to further impact communities already affected and, in many cases, displaced. The Government of Mozambique has requested international support to help address these growing gaps. The CVM, in alignment with the government's plan, aims to prioritise support for the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities.

In the WASH sector, water supply systems in Maputo and Gaza have already experienced multi-day interruptions due to rising water levels that disrupted normal operations. These disruptions increase the risk of disease outbreaks in accommodation centres, where living conditions are already strained. The current response is unable to meet the scale of needs, particularly regarding adequate shelter, WASH services, food assistance, and protection.

Flood-related damage to health centres, water systems, and road networks has disrupted essential services and supply chains, leaving remaining facilities overstretched as cholera continues to spread across multiple provinces, including Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado, and Zambézia. The combination of unsafe water sources and limited access to treatment, particularly in remote, flood-affected areas, has widened a significant gap in Cholera prevention and response, with children among the most at risk due to heightened exposure to waterborne diseases. With no agencies currently reported as responding in high-risk areas such as Tete, there is an urgent need to expand outreach, surveillance, and prevention efforts. The CVM is well-positioned to support the Ministry of Health, especially by strengthening cross-border coordination with Zimbabwe's authorities and National Society, helping to

prevent further transmission and reach vulnerable communities currently left without adequate assistance.

There is a significant protection and safeguarding risk, particularly in overcrowded accommodation centres where women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities face heightened exposure to violence, exploitation, and neglect. Additionally, minors have been separated from their families, many times, without adequate follow-up. A high number of external actors entering the centres increases the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, compounded by limited supervision and community awareness. These gaps underscore the urgent need for stronger safeguarding measures, community engagement, and a PGI presence; CVM volunteers – already active and trusted locally – can play a critical role in monitoring risks, supporting safe access to services, identifying vulnerable individuals, and reinforcing protection pathways in coordination with authorities and partners.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- Access to the flood-affected population is severely hampered by road, transportation, and supply chain issues. Thousands of kilometres of roads have been damaged in the affected provinces, including key routes linking the capital city, Maputo, to the rest of the country and to its ports. Rail service between South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe has also been halted, disrupting cross-border freight and delaying the arrival of relief supplies nationwide. Although air and boat options are available, fuel supplies have been repeatedly constrained, which limit transport capacity and the volume of aid that can be delivered to affected communities. In addition, many roads, bridges, and public facilities in some provinces remain unrepaired following repeated natural hazards, with short-term fixes often washed away by subsequent events. This creates a constant cycle of recurring damage, leaving some areas in Nampula, Niassa, the Limpopo/Lower Incomáti plains, and central river basins chronically hard to reach.
- Limited funding and shelter and essential household item materials: Given the ongoing emergencies in Mozambique, including population displacement in the north, the continued response to last year's cyclone and drought emergencies, as well as preparedness for the 2026 cyclone season, organisations have limited stocks available for immediate reallocation and distribution during this flood emergency. Limited household items are being mobilised for distribution, however, immediate procurement, customs clearance, and supply chain protocols must be activated and coordinated among all humanitarian actors and the government to ensure adequate coverage for this emergency while maintaining readiness for ongoing and future shocks.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in response to the emergency event. This

includes the Operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

As part of this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, the following PNSs are supporting the CVM⁵:

Participating National Society	Type of support
German Red Cross	Emergency fund and procurement of stocks (as part of the Operational Strategy plan). Distribution of NFIs and WASH activities. Deployment of project Delegate.
Belgian Red Cross	Emergency fund and procurement of stocks (as part of the OS plan). Distribution of 560 project shelter toolkits and mosquito nets; logistical support to the CVM; training and deployment of volunteers (hygiene promotion and First Aid); contributions to Phase 2 livelihoods activities for 200 households (three food vouchers and agricultural support).
Swedish Red Cross	Activation of the Immediate Response Fund. Activation of the CMF (crisis modifier) for the three districts in Manica (Sussundenga, Mossurize and Machaze), where SwRC is operating in response to the floods.
Spanish Red Cross	Emergency funds are directed towards the National Society to support the flood response. This is in addition to essential household items that will be contributed towards the appeal and potential technical support (ERUs).
French Red Cross's (FRC) Plateforme d'Intervention Régionale Océan Indien (PIROI)	Logistical support, deployment of relief capacities, materials, and NFIs contributed to the EA, as part of this Federation-wide strategy.

Beyond emergency response support, the table below illustrates the key long-term support from PNSs, as part of the Federation-wide approach:

Participating National Society	Type of support	Activities	Geographical Area
German Red Cross	Early Action Protocols, Emergency Response	Developing, disseminating, and activating Early Action Protocols for cyclones, floods, and droughts.	Nationwide. <i>For emergency support Maputo City, Maputo Province and Gaza Province</i>
Belgian Red Cross	Early Action Protocols and Long-term Projects	Developing, disseminating, and activating Early Action Protocols for cyclones, floods, and droughts; training in climate-smart agricultural practices; branch and local capacity building for DRR; distribution of agricultural inputs. WASH projects. First Aid trainings for community members, volunteers, and First Responders.	Inhambane, Nampula, Gaza
Swedish Red Cross	Long-term Nature-based Solutions Projects and Early Action Protocols, EW4ALL	Resilience building in communities. WASH, health, and DRR-integrated projects. Development of a cholera EAP.	Manica
Spanish Red Cross	Community Health and GBV	Conducting community campaigns for families and vendors, distribution of mosquito nets, and purifiers.	Maputo. <i>For this emergency also supporting Gaza.</i>

⁵ Additional information will be provided in the planned Operational Updates.

Participating National Society	Type of support	Activities	Geographical Area
		<p>Reducing morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 transmission.</p> <p>Preventing gender-based violence by promoting awareness campaigns in the project's neighbourhoods. Strengthening the capacities of the Multisectoral Mechanism, and training and supporting women survivors of violence to establish their own businesses.</p> <p>Currently, interventions are also focused in Maputo City, strengthening gender and livelihoods actions; enhancing municipal and community capacities to improve water, sanitation and waste management (WASH) in local markets, through the establishment of safe water and sanitation facilities; recycling points, and training in circular and green economy practices.</p>	
Italian Red Cross	Youth and Volunteers, Health, and NSD	<p>Supporting the implementation of the CVM's National Policy on Youth and Volunteers.</p> <p>Improving access to the COVID-19 vaccine.</p> <p>Strengthening the National Society through joint and coordinated actions with the IFRC, in the areas of risk management, financial management, and planning.</p>	Nationwide
French Red Cross's (FRC) Plateforme d'Intervention Régionale Océan Indien (PIROI)	Logistics, Capacity Building, Emergency Response	<p>PIROI has existing SOPs with National Societies in the SWIO, including Mozambique.</p> <p>PIROI provides support in logistics (through its warehouse in La Réunion) and in early warning, forecasting and emergency operations.</p>	Nationwide

It is important to note that the IFRC is committed to establishing a shared leadership arrangement for this emergency in order to better support the CVM's response. This means that, at the request of the CVM, well-positioned Participating National Societies may co-lead specific thematic areas on behalf of the IFRC Network by ensuring adequate partner and technical support to the Operating National Society, aligning plans and requirements, maintaining regular information-sharing and external coordination, and doing so under a strict firewall that separates coordination responsibilities from any bilateral programme oversight or fundraising roles.

Response Plan Development. The CVM activated an emergency coordination meeting at the onset of the operation, providing situation updates and presenting its response plan. All Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners in the country identified how they could best provide support, ensuring a coordinated, Federation-wide approach under the leadership of the National Society. This shared planning process enables surge support and technical accompaniment by the IFRC and PNSs, with clear role allocation to avoid duplication and maximise collective impact. Reporting is harmonised through National Society SitReps circulated to all in-country partners, while the IFRC produces flash updates for the regional and global levels. Risk management is integrated through common situational

analysis, agreed operational priorities, and coordinated monitoring, enabling timely identification and mitigation of operational, reputational, and fiduciary risks.

Visibility. The CVM, IFRC, and PNSs ensure consistent visibility of the operation through joint flash updates within the Movement and with external partners. Public visibility is strengthened via coordinated media engagement, social media content, partner briefings, and resource mobilisation meetings. This approach maintains the leadership and visibility of the affected National Society while reinforcing Federation-wide messaging to international stakeholders. Where applicable, common communications products, including infographics, are used to present priorities, reach, and results in a clear, unified manner.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the Mozambique Red Cross in assisting 75,000 people affected by the floods. The response strategy under this appeal aims to save lives, protect dignity, and reduce the immediate suffering of flood-affected populations across seven provinces in Mozambique (Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Inhambane, Sofala, Zambezia, and Tete).

Through a phased approach, the IFRC's response strategy will focus on delivering **immediate lifesaving assistance and relief (0-4 months)**, prioritising evacuations, search and rescue, health, WASH, shelter, essential household items, and multipurpose cash assistance, while integrating early recovery and resilience design from the outset. This will be followed by **post-relief and early recovery (4-12 months)**, supporting a gradual transition from in-kind assistance to cash-based and recovery-oriented support, alongside continued health and WASH interventions, and the implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction and nature-based solutions. Across all phases, recovery planning will be embedded from the start to address underlying vulnerabilities, strengthen community self-reliance, and contribute to more durable and sustainable outcomes.

To enhance outcomes for affected populations and ensure an effective and sustainable response, early recovery and resilience-building interventions will be integrated from the initial stage of the operation. These measures will address underlying drivers of vulnerability, support self-reliance, and contribute to a transition towards more durable, longer-term solutions. The transition to recovery will be planned from the start of the operation, conducting enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments of populations affected to develop community-driven solutions that build resilience and reduce the risk of future climate shocks. The operation will also focus on conducting a recovery assessment in months one or two of the operation.

Phase 1 - Immediate Life-saving Assistance and Relief (0-4 months)

This phase focuses on life-saving interventions and immediate relief, combining the distribution of essential items with critical services to protect lives and dignity.

- Support for evacuations and continued dissemination of early warning and risk information to at-risk communities (as the double EAP activation has already been completed).
- Search and rescue operations and provision of first aid to injured and affected populations.
- Construction of emergency latrines in temporary accommodation centres and flood-affected communities to reduce public health risks.

- Health and hygiene promotion activities, including the distribution of Certeza (water treatment solution) and mosquito nets to prevent malaria, cholera, and other water- and vector-borne diseases.
- Distribution of essential household items and hygiene items in locations to be agreed with the government and local authorities, to ensure coordinated and safe assistance delivery.
- Multipurpose cash assistance or vouchers to enable households to meet their priority needs, including food, in a flexible and dignified manner.
- Improving dignity and protection in accommodation centres, by providing key communal items (e.g. solar lights, plates, cups, private tents, etc.).

To ensure the timely delivery of essential household items, the CVM will start by mobilising its pre-existing stocks. The IFRC will immediately initiate accelerated procurements through the IRP activation, along with the replenishment of items through local and international procurement, supported by a Procurement Officer surge.

Phase 2 – Post-Relief and Early Recovery (4-12 months)

This phase marks a gradual transition from in-kind assistance to cash-based and recovery-oriented support, while maintaining essential health and WASH interventions.

- Ongoing health and hygiene promotion, and disease prevention campaigns, adjusted according to epidemiological trends and outbreak risks.
- Provision of voucher assistance or in-kind material support to restore basic livelihoods and coping capacities (shelter tool kits, seeds and tools, and other essential items).
- Informed by eVCAs, implementation of community-based solutions such as mangrove restoration and planting in coastal and riverine areas, and strengthening of local DRR committees and the integration of DRR education in schools to promote long-term risk awareness and preparedness.

It should be noted that further risks include ongoing flooding due to continued rains throughout the rainy season, as well as potential tropical storms or cyclones that may impact Mozambique. The cyclone season runs from December to April. There is strong coordination between this proposed Emergency Appeal for Floods and the ongoing/closing Emergency Appeal for Tropical Cyclone Chido, which covers three provinces in the north of the country that do not overlap with those targeted under this appeal. The remaining balance under the Tropical Cyclone Chido Emergency Appeal has been fully allocated and committed. As part of regional cyclone preparedness efforts, ongoing risk monitoring is in place given the likelihood of cyclones, heavy rains, and potential flood risks. While there is no active system posing risks to Mozambique, cyclonic activity is expected during the season and the situation continues to be closely monitored.

National Society Strengthening. This Emergency Appeal also supports and aims to strengthen ongoing National Society Development investments for the CVM, in line with the IFRC's National Society Investment Framework (NSIF), which has identified the CVM as a focus National Society. National Society Development (NSD) activities outlined in this Emergency Appeal will contribute to priority areas outlined in the CVM's NSD Plan, including strengthened volunteer management and safeguarding, improved governance and financial systems, and enhanced transparency and accountability, which are essential to institutional resilience as well as sustaining and scaling effective disaster response capacity during the current emergency. Contributions from the Emergency Appeal that support NSD-related activities will be managed and reported under the Emergency Appeal framework, while drawing on the established Capacity Building Fund (CBF) mechanisms for complementary support and tracking of capacity-related results over time.

The activities under this appeal are aligned with priority areas identified in the CVM's NSD Plan, including strengthened volunteer management and safeguarding mechanisms, improved governance and financial systems, and enhanced transparency and accountability processes.

These actions will be implemented in a highly operational and coordinated manner, focusing on strengthening systems, roles and practices that are directly mobilised during the emergency response, such as volunteer deployment, supervision and coordination, safeguarding risk mitigation, financial oversight, and accountability to affected populations. This approach is essential to mitigate operational, safeguarding, and accountability risks, ensuring the safe, timely and effective delivery of assistance at scale during the ongoing emergency, while simultaneously strengthening the CVM's overall disaster response capacity, coordination, and sustainability in the longer-term.

Operationally, the strategy will prioritise strengthening branch-level delivery capacity in flood-affected and high-risk areas through targeted support to volunteer management and coordination mechanisms. This will include reinforcing branch coordination and supervision arrangements through clarified roles and responsibilities, strengthened coordination between branch and headquarters response teams, and regular operational follow-up during the response; supporting the safe and timely deployment of volunteers through improved planning, tasking, and supervision arrangements, including clear deployment procedures and basic pre-deployment briefings; strengthening safeguarding practices through the application of existing safeguarding protocols, risk awareness briefings, and referral pathways; and ensuring that volunteers are adequately equipped, briefed, and supported through the provision of essential equipment, clear operational guidance, and ongoing supervision during response activities. In parallel, the strategy will reinforce basic branch-level financial and reporting practices linked to response delivery through simplified financial procedures, basic expenditure tracking, and strengthened oversight, as well as accountability to affected populations through accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms. These measures will enable consistent, well-coordinated, and risk-aware delivery of assistance across branches, while reinforcing operational readiness for future emergencies.

Engagement with local authorities. The response is being delivered in close and continuous coordination with governmental agencies at national, provincial, and district levels, ensuring full alignment with the Government of Mozambique's priorities and official requests. The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD/CENOE) leads the national response framework, and the CVM—through its auxiliary role—works directly with INGD, local administrations, and technical authorities to support evacuations, anticipatory actions, early warning dissemination, and joint assessments. Provincial and district COEs remain key operational counterparts, guiding decision-making and enabling coordinated implementation across sectors. The CVM also participates actively in provincial cluster structures and maintains direct communication with government partners in all affected provinces, ensuring that relief distributions, WASH actions, health interventions, and community engagement activities are harmonised, avoid duplication, and reflect national plans. This strong partnership with government structures at all levels is essential to ensuring a coherent, accountable, and effective response throughout the operation

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal aims to assist the most vulnerable and most affected populations across seven provinces – Zambézia, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo – where 592,416 people have been officially reported as affected. The operation will target 75,000 people under this appeal.

The target is based on official government impact data, the CVM's institutional practice and operational capacity, and the rapidly evolving nature of the flood emergency. In large-scale emergencies, the CVM traditionally aims to assist approximately 10 per cent of the population targeted by the authorities. The current target of 75,000 people represents approximately 12 per cent of the affected population in the selected provinces and reflects the exceptional dynamics of the crisis, marked by a rapid increase in affected populations and forecasts of continued rainfall and rising river levels. As the situation evolves, this target is expected to converge towards, or fall below, the CVM's standard 10 per cent benchmark.

Given the scale of the needs and high costs of multi-sectoral interventions, differentiated sectoral targets have been established to ensure a viable and reasonably sustained operation. While the initial planning benchmark remains the intention to assist at least 10 per cent of the population identified by official authorities, sectoral targets have been adjusted as necessary based on financial requirements, operational capacity, and prioritisation criteria.

In coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD) and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, the CVM will prioritise households that have been displaced or have lost their homes and immediate sources of livelihood, with particular attention to women and girls, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Priority districts will be selected based on pre-existing exposure, vulnerability, and the historical occurrence of floods and related secondary hazards.

To rapidly initiate the operation, the DREF grant will focus on supporting 45,000 people by addressing immediate needs (Phase 1) in the three most affected provinces (Gaza, Sofala, and Maputo). The DREF will directly target directly 1,300 households with the provision of essential household items, corresponding to approximately 6,500 people based on an average household size of five, which is consistent with national demographic patterns and IFRC planning assumptions in Mozambique.


2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

The CVM will integrate both CEA and PGI into all operations to further select targeting at the household level, with increased attention to the most vulnerable and at-risk groups. These include households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five; households caring for the elderly or terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic diseases; households headed by children or adolescents; households with special social protection needs; persons with disabilities; and internally displaced households.


PLANNED OPERATIONS⁶


INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

⁶ More detailed information on the activities covered by the DREF grant (as part of this response and respective Operational Strategy) can be found [here](#).

 Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 6,750	Female < 18: 6,000	CHF 1'732'000
	Male > 18: 6,500	Male < 18: 5,750	Total target: 25,000 people (5,000 households)
Objective:	<i>Ensure safe and dignified temporary shelter for affected households.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted households will receive an essential household item package, designed to ensure immediate protection, dignity, and basic household functionality based on immediate needs. • The package will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One shelter tool kit. ○ Two tarpaulins (minimum 4x6 m) for emergency shelter or roofing. ○ Three sleeping mats. ○ Three blankets. ○ Three mosquito nets (insecticide-treated), prioritising households with pregnant women and children under five. ○ One kitchen set, including basic cooking utensils (pots, plates, cups and cutlery). ○ Two water containers (jerry cans) – 20 litres each (linked to WASH activity). ○ One bucket – 14 or 16 litres with lid (linked to WASH activity). ○ Water treatment supplies (Certeza or equivalent), sufficient for at least three months (linked to WASH activity). ○ One solar lamp to improve household safety and lighting, particularly in displacement settings. ○ One hygiene kit, including soap, sanitary materials and basic personal hygiene items. • Distribution locations in accommodation centres and host communities will be agreed in advance with government authorities (INGD and local administrations) to ensure effective coordination, avoid duplication, and guarantee safe access for the targeted population. Heavier items that will be used when they return to their homes or leave accommodation centres, shelter tool kits, and kitchen sets, will be distributed accordingly when people relocate. • Essential items are also planned for distribution in accommodation centres. • PDM will be conducted. • Awareness-raising on Build Back Safer principles and the identification of safe locations for housing construction will be conducted. • Regular engagement with partners through the Shelter Cluster and other coordination mechanisms will ensure that essential 		

household items and other support are well-coordinated and avoid duplication.

 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 10,800	Female < 18: 9,600	CHF 674'000
	Male > 18: 10,400	Male < 18: 9,200	Total target: 40,000 people (7,890 households)
Objective:	<i>Protect basic livelihoods and coping capacity.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<p>Conditional cash and voucher assistance (MPCA) will be delivered through a secure digital platform (e.g. Red Rose) where markets are functional. Where this is not feasible, in-kind items will be purchased and distributed. A one-time assistance modality will support livelihood recovery, enabling households to prioritise their most urgent needs. The transfer value will be determined through market assessments.</p> <p>Distribution vouchers for livelihood recovery inputs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fishing gear (e.g. fish nets, hooks, lines) for fishing-dependent households (90 households). ○ Basic agricultural inputs (seeds, tools) for smallholder farmers (7,250 households). ○ Replacement of essential productive assets (livestock) lost during the floods (250 households). <p>Purchase and distribution of nine fishing boats for fishing communities; support to farmers' associations to repair irrigation systems. This approach ensures flexibility, dignity, and cost-effectiveness, while directly contributing to the restoration of livelihoods in a context where agriculture, fisheries, and informal income sources have been heavily affected.</p> <p>Re-establishment of irrigation systems in three provinces (motor pumps and irrigation system pipes).</p>		

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 6,750	Female < 18: 6,000	CHF 1'263'000
	Male > 18: 6,500	Male < 18: 5,750	Total target: 25,000 people
Objective:	<i>Protect basic livelihoods and coping capacity.</i>		

Priority Actions:


- Target: 5,000 households (aligned with Shelter/Household Item caseload where feasible).
- To address the severe impact of the floods on food security and ongoing hygiene needs, the CVM will implement a multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance (MPCA) approach delivered through a secure digital platform (e.g. Red Rose), where markets are functional. These vouchers will focus on food and hygiene items.

Combined with the livelihoods component of the operation, this approach promotes flexibility, dignity, and cost-effectiveness, while directly supporting the restoration of livelihoods in a context where agriculture, fisheries, and informal income sources have been heavily affected.


- Market assessments will inform and guide the design and ongoing market monitoring throughout the response to ensure the availability of required items, including those linked to livelihood support.
- Coordination with the National Cash Working Group.

HEALTH AND CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 <p>Health and Care (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/ Community Health/ Medical Services)</p>	Female > 18: 20,250	Female < 18: 18,000	CHF 103'000
	Male > 18: 19,500	Male < 18: 17,250	Total target: 75,000
Objective:	<i>Reduce morbidity and mortality from flood-related health risks.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue, and first aid. • Provision of psychological first aid, support, and mapping of referral pathways and safe zones for protection cases. • Provision of first aid services. • Epidemic disease detection and referral. • Health and hygiene promotion campaigns in communities and through radio. • Scale up support, if needed, based on Ministry of Health requests for cholera response (ORPs, OCV, and CTC support). • Refresher training sessions for volunteers and staff. 		


- Cholera prevention and treatment, including the establishment and operation of community-based oral rehydration points (ORPs) in cholera-affected areas to provide early access to oral rehydration therapy, assess dehydration, deliver hygiene and health messages, and refer severe or at-risk patients to cholera treatment centres.
- Awareness-raising and prevention campaigns to combat cholera.
- Training for volunteers and staff involved in the response and distributions, health activities, and referrals in PFA.

 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 20,250	Female < 18: 18,000	CHF 381'000
	Male > 18: 19,500	Male < 18: 17,250	Total target: 75,000
Objective:	<i>Reduce risk of morbidity and mortality associated with flood-related public health threats by ensuring safe access to sanitation facilities, safe water, and essential hygiene practices in flood-affected communities and temporary accommodation centres.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Sanitation (Latrines): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of approximately 750 emergency communal latrines in temporary accommodation centres and highly affected communities where sanitation infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed. ○ Latrines will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Gender-segregated, well-lit, and safely located. · Inclusive and accessible for persons with disabilities, the elderly, and children. · Equipped with handwashing facilities (soap or ash) at the point of use. ○ Regular maintenance, desludging, and cleaning arrangements will be established in coordination with local authorities and communities. • Hygiene Promotion and Community Engagement (WASH-focused): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distribution of hygiene kits. ○ Hygiene promotion activities focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Safe water handling and storage. · Proper use and maintenance of latrines. · Handwashing at critical times. ○ Dissemination of key WASH messages through community volunteers, CLGRDs, and community leaders. 		


- Distribution of water treatment supplies (Certeza, with bucket), accompanied by training on their proper use (see link to Shelter/Household Item distribution).
- Provide technical support and community engagement to ensure safe practices and sustainability.
- Align recovery efforts with Sphere standards, public health requirements, and the CVM's long-term strategy.


PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 82'000
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	Total target: TBC
Objective:	<i>Ensure inclusive, safe, and accountable assistance.</i>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/refresh volunteers in service on PGI and PSEA steps across the emergency response cycle (needs assessment, selection of targets according to vulnerability criteria, registration of targets, preparation of the relief distributions process and implementation of activities). • Training on the Code of Conduct and Training of Trainers (ToT) on PGI and PSEA. • Provide counselling services and safe referrals in cases of GBV (incentive), including support for specific groups such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. • Promote dignity and safety in accommodation centres by equipping them with solar lights, tents for privacy, and basic eating utensils (plates and cups). • Prevention and response to SGBV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rapid gender analysis in coordination with other actors. ○ Support to shelter, CVA, health, and WASH with GBV risk mitigation analysis and actions. • Update referral pathways and provide safe referrals. • Community awareness sessions on GBV and child protection. • Distribution of dignity kits. • Safeguarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Child safeguarding risk assessment. 		


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Briefing/refresher training sessions and signing of policies and the Code of Conduct. ○ Community awareness on zero tolerance. ● Provision of psychosocial support (PSS).
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	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 54,000
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:	Total target: TBC
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrate community engagement sessions and systematically gather feedback from communities. ● Identify and prioritise communication channels trusted and preferred by communities for both sharing feedback and receiving responses. ● Until structured feedback mechanisms are established, encourage communities to share non-sensitive feedback directly through volunteers during social mobilisation activities. ● Produce and install complaint boxes in communities and ensure safe feedback mechanisms that protect the targeted population. ● Establish the National Society feedback system (with IFRC support). ● Conduct refresher CEA training, including community feedback components. 			

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 216'000
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:	Total target: TBC
Objective:	<p><i>Strengthen community resilience to floods and climate-related hazards by reducing disaster risk, enhancing preparedness and supporting early recovery and climate adaptation measures, in line with national disaster risk management frameworks and IFRC technical guidance.</i></p>			
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support for evacuations (operationalisation of boats and ambulances). ● Deployment of HQ support for emergency response (NRTs). ● Recovery assessment to be conducted within one to two months of the start of the operation. ● Conduct eVCAs to inform recovery and resilience programming. 			

- Support implementation of eVCA action plans through nature-based solutions and DRR measures (mangrove planting and restoration, strengthening DRR communities, community-based early warning systems, etc.).

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	<p style="text-align: right;">CHF 1'858'000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total target: N/A</p>
Objective:	<p><i>Strengthen CVM operational readiness and coordination, with a focus on branch development and volunteer support.</i></p>
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the CVM's operational readiness and coordination through targeted capacity strengthening actions that directly support and reinforce the effective delivery of the current emergency response. • strengthen ongoing National Society Development investments for the CVM, in line with the IFRC's National Society Investment Framework (NSIF), which has identified the CVM as a focus National Society <p>Digital Transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuous communication in remote or disaster-affected areas through technologies such as HF and VHF radio networks, VSAT and Starlink, including portable radios, repeaters, VFH/HF equipment, staff training, and the recruitment of radio operators (HQ and branch level) • Conduct a Digital Maturity Assessment to inform the development of a Digital Transformation roadmap and support evidence-based digital investments. • Ensure that data collection is integrated into the volunteers' database. <p>Branch Capacity Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct branch organisational capacity assessment (BOCA) in affected branches. • Rehabilitate and upgrade branch infrastructure to ensure safe and functional spaces for coordination, storage, volunteer management and service delivery during emergencies.

- Support branch-level planning, coordination and supervision by facilitating regular coordination meetings, supporting tasking and supervision of response teams and volunteers, and strengthening links between branches and headquarters during the emergency.
- Reinforce branch-level preparedness and readiness mechanisms by supporting logistics, rapid mobilisation of volunteers, pre-positioning of essential supplies where feasible, and improving readiness to scale up response activities in flood-prone areas.
- Strengthen branch-level operational readiness through targeted support to branch coordination, supervision and day-to-day response management, including the deployment of surge and technical support when needed, clarification of roles and responsibilities, and regular operational follow-up during the response.
- Strengthen branch logistical capacity through the provision, maintenance and operational deployment of vehicles, equipment and basic logistical assets.
- Provide capacity strengthening for branch staff and volunteers, focusing on coordination, logistics management in line with international standards,


Volunteer Management and Safeguarding


- Provision of volunteer insurance.
- Ensure duty of care through equipment, PPE, security training, etc.
- Production of visibility materials for staff volunteers.
- Support volunteer recruitment, deployment, and supervision at the branch level, including updating the Volunteering policy and developing an operational manual.
- Delivery of basic operational, safety, and safeguarding briefings to volunteers prior to and during deployment.
- Recruit and training of volunteer coordinators in the affected branches.
- Deploy technical support to branches to reinforce coordination and volunteer management.

Other NSD activities

- Asset inventory of the National Society and development of a business plan and income-generating activities (IGA).
- Conduct a warehouse inventory.
- Activation and operationalisation of the Emergency Operations Centre.
- Maintenance and procurement of operational vehicles.
- Professional training in partnership with the Institute for Sustainable Philanthropy.
- Establish an online platform to track donations from individual and company employees.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure funding is secured for staff salaries. • Organise a lessons learned workshop.
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	Coordination and Partnerships			Total target: N/A
	Objective:	Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership and the Movement to ensure technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Membership Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the Membership Coordination (MCiE) guidelines and toolkit. • Facilitate Federation-wide data collection and reporting. • Maintain regular coordination and information sharing with partners. • Harmonise planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members, with the National Society in the lead and coordinated by the IFRC. <p>Engagement with external partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuous coordination with government and non-government agencies, including members of the United Nations Country Team UNCT and other stakeholders involved in the response. The National Society, with the support of the IFRC, will initiate and lead area-based coordination with relevant stakeholders. 			

	Shelter Cluster Coordination			CHF: TBC
				Total target: N/A
Objective:				
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Shelter Cluster coordination capacity and co-lead the Shelter Cluster for the national flood response. • Provide regular updates on stock mapping and distribution plans to UN partners. 			

	IFRC Secretariat Services			CHF 637'000
				Total target: N/A

<p>Objective:</p>	<p><i>The IFRC secretariat is capable and equipped to support the floods response and preparedness efforts, delivering services as outlined in the Emergency Appeal in a timely manner and in full compliance with IFRC policies, procedures, and minimum standards, as stated in the Sphere guidelines and Humanitarian Charter.</i></p>
<p>Priority Actions:</p>	<p>IFRC Secretariat Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFRC will facilitate an effective Federation-wide response with support from the Maputo Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office. • The Maputo Cluster Delegation will provide specific support in operations management, communications, resource mobilisation, logistics, finance, communications, security, and NSD. • The IFRC will provide risk management advice to support the National Society in establishing the necessary processes and internal controls. <p>Surge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the IFRC surge system, the following positions are requested to support this operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Coordinator ○ Finance Officer (essential for timely reporting and accountability) ○ PMER Officer ○ Supply Chain coordinator ○ CVA Officer ○ WASH Coordinator ○ PhiE Coordinator ○ Shelter cluster Coordinator <p><i>*Additional profiles as needed*</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions are ongoing regarding the potential deployment of Emergency Response Units (ERUs). <p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific Security Risk Assessments will be conducted for any operational area where IFRC personnel are deployed, and appropriate risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. • The IFRC will deploy a Senior Security Officer to oversee security and flood-related safety aspects. • All IFRC staff must, and RedCross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged to, complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition, Levels 1-3).

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

- A Federation-wide approach will guide planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.
- Reporting and monitoring on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC's monitoring and reporting standards.
- Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe, including a final report.
- Monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed, and a final evaluation will assess accountability and operational effectiveness.

Logistics and Supply Chain Management

- The operation will ensure robust, end-to-end supply chain management, encompassing procurement, customs clearance, fleet operations, warehousing, and transport to distribution points, in full compliance with IFRC logistics standards, systems, and procedures.
- The IFRC will manage procurement and voucher payments under the operation.
- The IFRC will actively coordinate with the Logistics Cluster and inter-agency partners to streamline the transport of relief items to final distribution points.

Communications and Advocacy

- Drive coordinated public visibility through social media and media engagement.
- Develop and share coordinated communications products.
- Support advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy through key messages, talking points, and briefing materials.

Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation

- Support partnership building at the national and international levels to mobilise resources for the operation.
- Plan and organise partner and donor briefings, ensuring regular information sharing.
- Hold regular information sharing meetings in close collaboration with the CVM.

Risk management

A detailed risk register will be developed and reviewed by the Head of Delegation of the Cluster, the IFRC Operations Manager, Africa Regional Office (ARO) Operations colleagues, and the Risk Management Coordinator for Africa. The register will include additional details such as the designated

risk owner and the residual risk following the implementation of mitigation measures. A risk management plan will also be developed to ensure these measures are effectively carried out. This register is currently under revision and will be updated every two weeks by the colleagues mentioned above.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Continued flooding aggravates the humanitarian conditions	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible planning, contingency stocks, coordination with INAM/DNGRH
Access constraints	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of boats, pre-positioning, local volunteers Maintain constant communication with authorities to promptly evaluate infrastructure conditions
Funding constraints pose a risk to the continuity of operations	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased implementation, prioritisation of life-saving actions
Procurement delays result in untimely distributions	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close coordination with the IFRC CCD to align timelines and ensure that consignments are delivered efficiently and according to requirements
Increased risk of exploitation and abuse of vulnerable groups, including conflict-related sexual violence, trafficking for sexual exploitation, and barriers to accessing services – especially affecting women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalised communities	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen targeted PGI services and referrals, including safe spaces, child protection support, and assistance for survivors of violence, while actively removing barriers that hinder vulnerable groups from accessing essential services Establish confidential, accessible safeguarding and reporting mechanisms

Quality and accountability

A Federation-wide reporting mechanism will be developed to ensure linkages between the Secretariat and bilateral support to the Emergency Appeal, and to act as a model for coordination in presenting the collective impact of the Red Pillar in Mozambique for this response. This mechanism is comprised of financial, narrative, and indicator tracking tools aligned to an agreed set of indicators and timelines to inform standard and donor reporting. Benchmarking and lessons learned from previous Federation-wide operations will be considered to ensure that all reporting tools are relevant to the needs of stakeholders. This process will be led by the CVM with support from the IFRC.

Strong CEA, PGI, PSEA, and safeguarding measures will be applied throughout the operation, with regular monitoring and learning.

The CVM will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch level. Using contextualised tools and taking safety and security measures into account, the joint CVM/IFRC monitoring teams will conduct regular visits to operational sites to assess implementation progress and provide support, thereby ensuring that the planned actions are achieved in the intervention areas.

The Federation-wide list of indicators defined for the initial phase of the operation is as follows (the list could be updated and include new indicators as the operation evolves):

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE
Shelter, Housing, and Settlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of sites provided with shelter-related assistance · Number of people reached with Build Back Safer principles · Number of people reached with shelter support · Number household receiving NFIs · Percentage households that are satisfied with assistance provided · Number of accommodation centres with National Society volunteers actively supporting
Livelihoods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of households reached with livelihood recovery inputs · Number of households reached with livelihoods support · Number of households provided with conditional MPCA assistance to support livelihoods
Multi-purpose Cash
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of people provided with MCPA assistance · Percentage of people reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner
HEALTH AND CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)
Health and Care
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of people reached through health and hygiene promotion campaigns · Percentage of people reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner · Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) · Number of people receiving first aid services · Number of people referred to health centres · Number people reached with disease prevention and epidemic control messages
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of households reached with hygiene supplies · Number of communities and sites reached with WASH actions in emergency response · Number of emergency latrines built · Number of households reached with water purifiers
PROTECTION AND PREVENTION
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of National Society volunteers and staff who have signed the Code of Conduct · Number of safeguarding briefings conducted · Number of volunteers and staff trained in PGI and PSEA · Number of people receiving referrals · Number of accommodation centres equipped to enhance protection and safety
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of recovery assessments completed · Number of people rescued · Number of National Society staff deployed as part of DRTs
Community Engagement and Accountability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained in community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff/volunteers/sex)

- Number of opportunities for community participation in managing and guiding the operation (e.g. number of community meetings, focus group discussions, town hall meetings, etc.)
- Percentage of operational complaints and feedback received that have been responded to
- Number of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria

Enabling Factors

National Society Strengthening

- Number of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency
- Number of volunteers insured
- Number of branches supported with information technology and communications
- Number of volunteers activated
- Number of monitoring visits

Coordination and Partnerships

- Membership coordination meetings organised, and updates are provided to Membership partners
- The National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place

IFRC Secretariat Services

- Resource mobilisation strategy completed and operationalised
- Number of rapid response personnel who support the operation
- Number of surge profiles deployed
- Number of monitoring visits

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRMZ027 – Mozambique Floods

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	4,190,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,555,000
Livelihoods	631,000
Multi-purpose Cash	1,229,000
Health	77,000
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	353,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	82,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	209,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	54,000
Enabling Approaches	1,807,000
Secretariat Services	556,000
National Society Strengthening	1,251,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	5,997,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**For more information on the Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach*

Contact information

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

At the Mozambique National Society:

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

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for DCC Manager:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Manager, Preparedness and Response Africa – Disaster and Climate Crises; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, tel: +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Country Delegation (or Country Cluster Delegation):** John Roche, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for Mozambique and Angola; email: john.roche@ifrc.org
- **Operational Coordination IFRC Country Delegation:** Rachel Fowler, Programme and Operations Manager for Mozambique and Angola; email: rachel.fowler@ifrc.org, tel: +258850109601
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer – Operations Coordination, email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Regional Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org, phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Global Logistics Services:** Nikola Jovanovic, Global Partnership and Innovation Coordinator, GHS and SCM Unit Geneva; email:

Reference



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [DREF Grant](#)