

Emergency appeal №: MDRMZ027 Emergency appeal launched: 29/01/2026 Operational Strategy published: 24/02/2026	Glide №: FL-2026-123456-MOZ
6th Month Operation update Date of issue: 30/09/2026	Timeframe covered by this update: From 29/01/2026 to 02/08/2026
Operation timeframe: 12 months (26/01/2026 - 31/01/2027)	Number of people being assisted: 75,000 people
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 6 million for the IFRC Secretariat Ask CHF 7 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000

By the reporting period, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 7,000,000, is 47 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Mozambique Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance and strengthening resilience of people affected by the floods.



Mozambique Red Cross & IFRC staff teams organize market products during a food commodity voucher-supported distribution in Xinavane, where flood-affected families received support to meet their immediate household food needs under the IFRC Emergency Appeal for the Mozambique floods.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mozambique continues to face a significant humanitarian crisis following intense and prolonged flooding that began in late December 2025. According to the latest cumulative data from the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD), approximately 724,131 people (170,877 families) have been affected nationwide, including 27 fatalities, 147 injuries and nine people reported missing¹. Although the heavy rainfall has slowed, the humanitarian impact remains severe.

Flooding has damaged or destroyed 201,411 houses (183,866 flooded, 12,279 partially destroyed and 5,266 completely destroyed), and critical infrastructure has been extensively affected, including more than 880 kilometres of roads, 228 bridges and 44 water supply systems. A total of 257 health facilities have also been impacted, significantly restricting access to essential services, markets and hard-to-reach communities¹.

Agricultural losses are substantial, with over 440,000 hectares of crops damaged and more than 412,000 livestock lost, undermining livelihoods and exacerbating food insecurity during a crucial agricultural period¹. While displacement has declined from the peak of the emergency, 39 accommodation centres remain operational, currently hosting approximately 32,030 people in overcrowded conditions¹. These sites continue to face critical gaps in shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health services, food assistance and protection support, alongside heightened risks of cholera and malaria linked to stagnant water and damaged infrastructure.

Some areas remain flooded, and access constraints persist due to damaged infrastructure. As Mozambique remains within the 2025–2026 cyclone season, affected communities continue to face heightened vulnerability to further shocks, underscoring the need for sustained humanitarian assistance and early recovery support.

Summary of response

Since the beginning of the floods, Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) has been actively supporting people affected through life-saving emergency response. Initially, providing search and rescue and first aid to those evacuated, support in accommodation centres, immediate relief Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution, and health & hygiene promotion activities to reduce the risk of diseases.

Rain continued throughout the start of the operation, as well as TC Gezani, which had a forecasted impact in Mozambique in Inhambane province mid-February. Following the heavy rains and flooding in December 2025, the CVM has mounted a comprehensive anticipatory and emergency response in close coordination with INGD and local authorities. Through the implementation of Anticipatory Actions, approximately 400,000 people were reached with community-based early warning messages, while 10,000 people received direct relief assistance following official government activation. The CVM activated its Flood Early Action Protocol (EAP) in Zambézia and its Cyclone EAP in Inhambane, mobilizing trained volunteers to disseminate early warnings, support at-risk households, and implement early protective measures ahead of forecasted impacts. In parallel, the CVM deployed 12 trained disaster response teams to supported evacuations in coordination with local disaster risk management committees (CLGRDs), facilitating the safe relocation of populations from flood-prone areas.

¹ [Dashboard Impacto INGD Externo](#)

The changing situation has led to movement in and out of accommodation centres, with various centres closing and reopening across the country. Improving the sanitation and water systems in accommodation centres, as well as installing solar light systems and equipping the centres with basic hygiene and dignity items to improve safety and dignity. Health promotion, hygiene awareness, and risk communication activities have also been implemented to mitigate secondary risks, including waterborne disease outbreaks. Collaboration with the MoH to scale up response against the Cholera outbreak was done in the first half of the operation. During the first quarter of 2026, access to impacted communities remained challenging as water levels have not fully resided.

While the Government of Mozambique, through INGD/CENOE, is leading the national response and coordinating emergency assistance, capacities at provincial and district levels remain overstretched due to the scale of the crisis. The CVM's strong community acceptance, auxiliary role to public authorities, and operational presence across affected provinces position it as a critical partner in ensuring a coherent, accountable, and timely humanitarian response under this Emergency Appeal

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM), established over four decades ago and a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), is a key actor within Mozambique's disaster management system. Headquartered in Maputo, the CVM operates through three central warehouses, 11 provincial branches, 111 district branches, 165 staff, and nearly 7,000 volunteers. Its core areas of intervention include climate and the environment, disasters and crises, health and well-being, migration and displacement, and values, power, and inclusion. The CVM maintains a strong and structured relationship with the Government of Mozambique, particularly through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), ensuring full alignment with national disaster preparedness and response priorities. The National Society is fully integrated into national, provincial, and district coordination mechanisms and participates in provincial clusters to harmonize response efforts and avoid duplication.

With funding coverage remaining at 47 per cent, the operation continues to prioritize life-saving assistance, WASH recovery, cash assistance and livelihood restoration in the most severely affected districts. Resource constraints have delayed the scale-up of some planned activities, including household sanitation construction, livelihoods recovery support and branch-level capacity strengthening. Additional funding is required to sustain early recovery interventions and to prevent further deterioration of food security and resilience outcomes ahead of the forecast El Niño-related drought conditions.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

Communities affected by the floods in Mozambique face urgent, multi-sectoral humanitarian needs following prolonged heavy rainfall and river overflows that have impacted hundreds of thousands of people. Many households have lost homes, crops, and productive assets, leaving families without adequate shelter, food, or stable sources of income. Floodwaters have damaged water and sanitation infrastructure, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases and limiting access to safe drinking water. Displacement from low-lying and flood-affected areas has further disrupted access to health care, education, and other essential services, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children, older persons, and people with disabilities. Initial needs defined by rapid needs assessments were focused on immediate life-saving relief and shelter support, where evacuations, first aid, and relief stocks were mobilized and distributed across affected provinces. Health promotion, hygiene awareness, and risk communication activities were also necessary to mitigate secondary risks, including potential disease outbreaks.

Six months after the start of the emergency, affected communities continue to require support for safe water, food and livelihood recovery. The country is forecasted to enter a strong El Niño season, bringing drought, to the central and south provinces of Mozambique in the second half of 2026. Combined with loss of agricultural inputs during the floods, food and livelihoods support, alongside measures to strengthen resilience to recurring floods and climate-related shocks, remain a priority as the second planting season arrives in September and October. Cholera outbreaks have continued reoccurrences continue across many of the affected provinces.

While emergency needs have declined in many areas, the destruction of agricultural inputs, water infrastructure and household assets continues to undermine recovery. Communities are transitioning from immediate relief needs to a prolonged recovery phase characterized by food insecurity, livelihood disruption and increasing climate-related risks.

Humanitarian needs continue to outpace available resources. Funding constraints across the humanitarian system are reducing operational capacity at a time when affected households remain dependent on support for recovery. Limited resources are increasing the importance of targeted assistance focused on the most vulnerable households and communities

Operational risk assessment

There were minor changes in the operational context as a result of access constraints, evolving WASH needs, and delays caused by new flood alerts at the beginning of the operation, these factors affected the operational timeframe by several days. By the reporting period, the situation has stabilized, with no further flooding currently forecasted. In addition, affected communities have been relocated from accommodation centres to new homes, reducing the immediate operational risks associated with the initial emergency response conditions. The situation remains stable, and no new hazards or challenges have emerged that could significantly impact the implementation of planned activities. The CVM and the IFRC continue to closely monitor developments to ensure preparedness and maintain flexibility, but the overall operational risk profile remains consistent with what was identified in the published [Operational Strategy](#). Existing mitigation measures, including careful scheduling of relief distributions, community engagement, and multi-purpose cash assistance, continue to be applied as planned to manage residual risks during the rainy season. While flood waters have largely receded and access has improved, operational risks remain linked to recurrent cholera outbreaks, infrastructure damage, funding limitations, and the forecasted El Niño-related drought, which may compound the humanitarian impact on affected households.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There are updates to the operational strategy [Operational Strategy for the Floods Emergency Appeal](#) in regard to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities. While the operation continues to follow the originally approved phased approach, prioritising immediate WASH assistance and relief in the early phase in accommodation centres and in affected communities when they become accessible, it has become clear through assessments that the type of support required in the area of WASH is more varied than the original focus on building emergency latrines. While emergency latrines are still part of the strategy, there is also a need to improve latrines that already exist, including their accessibility and sewage management. Similarly, in accommodation centres, sanitation aspects of communal kitchens need support. The improvement of WASH facilities beyond construction of emergency latrine is better aligned with the real time needs of people in accommodation centres and complements support from other organisations. In communities, the type of latrine to be built has also been further defined through community feedback, cluster and government coordination.

Additionally, under WASH, there was a key need identified to support rehabilitation of water sources in communities, which has now been added to the key activities of this operation. Preliminary findings highlight a large number of damaged water infrastructures, especially wells with hand pumps, but also boreholes with solar systems. According to the local authorities consulted, the floods have made access to safe water the top priority for communities at this time. Limited access to water and recurrent flooding in the Gaza highlight the need for a sustainable intervention to rehabilitate water systems, minimizing the impact of future floods on affected populations' access to safe water.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 6,750	Female < 18: 6,000
		Male > 18: 6,500	Male < 18: 5,750

Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with Build Back Safer principles</i>	12,800	25,000
	<i>Number of people reached with shelter and relief support</i>	41,525	25,000
	<i>Number of households receiving NFIs</i>	8,305	5,000
	<i>Percentage households that are satisfied with assistance provided</i>	Pending PDM Analysis	80
	<i>Number of accommodation centers with National Society volunteers actively supporting</i>	33	50

The Mozambique Red Cross continues to provide humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations in close coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) and local authorities. Support has been delivered across 33 temporary accommodation centers in Maputo and Gaza provinces, including the installation of tents to improve shelter conditions. By the reporting period, a total of 8,305 households (translating to approximately 41,525 individuals) received NFIs from the operation. The initial target for the operation was 5000 households, and the operation received additional support from Movement Partners. Within accommodation centers, CVM distributed NFIs to 2,794 HHs (approximately 13,970 people) under the DREF funding with diverse items including 5,162 mosquito nets, 2794 buckets with lids, 346 blankets, and 1846 jerrycans, as well as hygiene items (see more under WASH).

Once people returned to their homes, CVM, in alignment with Government and clusters, started the distribution of NFI “return kits”. Prior to the distributions, assessments of the most vulnerable affected households were conducted, followed by community validation exercises and dissemination of key messages related to the distributed items. The messages were also displayed on banners and distribution of tickets. These distributions reached a total of 4,951 HHs (approximately 24,755 people) through the support from IFRC, PIROI, Spanish RC, German RC, Belgian-Flanders RC, Netherlands RC, and Portuguese Government.

The full kit “NFI return kit”, or partial kit (identified with *), was provided based on needs and resources:

Non-Food Items distributed	
Items	Quantity/HH
Shelter toolkit	1
Tarpaulin	2
Mat*	3

Blanket*	3
Kitchen set	1
Solar lamp	1
Mosquito net*	1
Foldable jerrycan	2
Bucket with lid*	1
Certeza*	3
Hygiene kit/WASH kit*	1

Table 1: Breakdown of Non-Food Items (NFIs) distributed.

Full kits were distributed to 2,000 HHs in Maputo City – Katembe disitrect (200HHs), Maputo Province – Xinavane district (577HHs), and Gaza Province - Chowke and Guija districts (1223HHs).

Partial kits were distributed to 2,951 HHs in Maputo City - KaMubukwana, KaMavota districts (187HHs), Maputo Province – Manhiça districts (274HHs), and Gaza Province - Guijá, and Chibuto districts (2490HHs).

Additionally, 560 families received shelter tool kits in Sofala Province through the support of Belgian-Flanders RC. CVM volunteers explained Build back better principles to those receiving Shelter Tool Kits and Tarpaulins. Accounting for HHs receiving the Shelter tool kit and tarpaulins as part of the NFI return kit, a total of 2560HHs received Build Back Better principles reaching approximately 12,800 people at the minimum as the sessions were geared to those receiving these items but not limited in attendance and other communities' members may have also benefited from this knowledge.

During each distribution, trained CVM volunteers conducted exit surveys, which indicated that beneficiaries considered the distributions to be well organized and expressed satisfaction with the support provided by CVM volunteers. PDMs have been conducted, and the data is being analyzed.



In Guachene, Catembe, 200 vulnerable households affected by floods received essential relief items to support their immediate needs.



Livelihoods

Female > 18:
18,669

Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18:
17,581

Male < 18: **0**

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with livelihood recovery inputs</i>	2,935	7,250
	<i>Number of households reached with livelihoods support</i>	2,935	7,250
	<i>Number of households provided with conditional MPCA/voucher assistance to support livelihoods</i>	2,935	7,250

Progress has been made towards restoring and strengthening the livelihoods of flood-affected populations. Through the Federation-wide approach, the Swedish Red Cross has supported livelihoods interventions in Manica Province through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to 2,935 households through RedRose in Machaze, Mossurize and Sussundenga districts in Manica province. Vouchers for agricultural seed support aimed at restoring livelihoods and supporting the recovery of affected communities.

The intervention is implemented using the RedRose platform, a comprehensive system designed for managing cash and voucher assistance, with which the Mozambique Red Cross has prior operational experience. To ensure effective implementation at provincial level, a refresher training was organized for Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) staff (11- 4 women and 7 men) and volunteers (45) involved in the response.

In Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala, initial market assessments and discussions with local gov. entities for Agriculture have taken place to inform upcoming intervention of seed and tool distributions.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:
6,750

Female < 18:
6,000

Male > 18:
6,500

Male < 18: **5,750**

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households provided with MCPA/voucher assistance</i>	771	5,000
	<i>Percentage of people reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner</i>	Pending PDM Analysis	80

During the reporting period, a total of 771 families translating to 3,855 individuals were reached through restrive CVA or vouchers for food. The 771 families were reached in Maputo Province Filipe Samuel Magaia (283),

Condzuene (297) and Maputo City Katembe (191). Specific items distributed per household are presented in the table below. Second round of vouchers for food in Maputo City and Maputo Province are scheduled for August.

By the time of reporting, CVM were finalizing PDM data analysis to ascertain the proportion of the reached people reporting that humanitarian assistance was delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.

PRODUCTS	UNITIES	QUANTITY
Farinha de Milho	Kg	37.5
Arroz	Kg	13
Feijão	Kg	8
Óleo Vegetal 4L	L	4
Amendoim	Kg	3
Sal	Kg	1
Açúcar	Kg	2

After the distribution, both CVM and IFRC CVA teams conducted a market assessment in preparation for another distribution in Govuro (Inhambane), Machanga (Sofala), and Chowke (Gaza). The assessment involved 6 volunteers and six CVM staff in each of the three provinces. The market assessment was conducted at two levels that are at district level as well as at community level. At district level, relevant local stakeholders were represented including district administration and INGD. At community level, focus group discussions were held with both men and women. Each focus group discussion was comprised of a total of 15 participants. Additionally, at community level, key informant interviews were conducted with community leaders. The assessment at both district and community levels focused on how floods destroyed and disrupted local community basic food needs, livelihoods, supply chains, product consumption and market usage.

The market assessments in Maputo, Sofala, and Gaza have led to the contracting of suppliers with first rounds of vouchers for food scheduled in August 2026.



Targeted persons receiving food items as part of conditional food voucher.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18:
20,250

Female < 18:
18,000

Male > 18:
19,500

Male < 18:
17,250

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS)

1,678

4,000

Number of people receiving first aid services

101

2,000

Number of people referred to health centers

166

800

Number of people reached with disease prevention and epidemic control messages and health and hygiene promotion campaigns

41,775

75,000

Number of volunteers trained in cholera response

124

120

Number of Oral Rehydration Points (ORP) established

2

5

At the start of the emergency, a total of 1,678 individuals received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and first aid services have been provided to 101 people, particularly during aquatic rescue operations and within accommodation centers in Maputo and Gaza provinces.

By the end of the reporting period, a total of 41,775 people had been reached through health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention messaging. Since the beginning of the operation, volunteers have been assigned to reach an average of 10 households per week, and each household has an average of five members. They also were active within accommodation centers. The volunteers conducted door-to-door visits and delivered health and hygiene promotion messaging. Volunteers also reached people with health and hygiene messages during distribution of relief items and wash item distributions to 10,587HHs.



CVM volunteers conduct a household visit, providing health and hygiene promotion messages to support cholera prevention and disease control efforts.

The inserted picture shows volunteers conducting house visits delivering health information. Volunteers also took advantage of community gatherings such as funerals and local meetings to disseminate messages and record the number of people in attendance. Additional IEC materials have been printed to continue with health and hygiene promotion campaigns in the coming months.

During the reporting period there were active cholera cases, predominantly in Tete and Sofala provinces. 166 community members showing signs of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reached with Oral Rehydration

Therapy (locally made ORS) provided at community level. Communities reached include Zimbae, Sacatum, and Dafi in Caia, Sofala province; and Chipembere, Changara Sede, Goba and Chioco. These 166 people showing signs of AWD were referred to nearest health facilities contributing to early detection of AWD cases within their communities. Cases from Zimbae, Sacatum and Dafi were referred to Caia Health facility while cases from Chipembere were referred to Chipembere health centre, and cases around Changara sede were referred to Changara health facility and cases from Goba and Chioco were referred to Chioco Health Centre. Current cases are still reported in Sofala province across three districts. In two of these, CVM has supported setting up ORPs. A plan to set up an ORP in the third district with cases underway. In Tete, ORPs have not been set up as they were deprioritized as cases decreased, but 1 ORP has been prepositioned in this province incase cases restart.

Distribution of supplies to health centers for Cholera treatment:

The operation supported distribution of supplies to CTC health centres in Caia- Sofala, Changara and Moatize-Tete. In Caia- Sofala Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) were distributed including 30 pairs of boots, 30 pieces of goggles, 30 reusable aprons, and 10 boxes of examination gloves. Cholera disinfection supplies distributed to Caia-Sofala include 10 (20kg buckets) of granulated chlorine, 300 pieces of soap, 180 (20 litre buckets), 4 Knapsack sprayers, cleaning gloves, and 1,000 units of Certeza. In Changara and Moatize-Tete the distributed items included Certeza 12000 (150ml), 15 buckets of Chlorine granulate 20 kg each (cloro), 300 units Soap and 180 20L buckets.

An additional 124 volunteers have been trained in Epidemic Control and Disease prevention approaches, in Sofala and Tete to support carrying out the activities above. Complementing this Emergency Appeal, additional ECHO funding was allocated to support the National Society's contribution to cholera readiness and response activities. This fund partially covered the activities mentioned above in Tete province, by training volunteers, procuring materials, and establishing mobile oral rehydration points (ORPs).

		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		Female > 18: 6,750	Female < 18: 6,000
				Male >18: 6,500	Male < 18: 5,750
Objective:		Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target		
	Number of households reached with hygiene supplies	10,587	5,000		
	Number of people reached with emergency sanitation facilities	2,900	5,000		
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed	122	500		
	Number of households reached with water purifiers	7,793	5,000		
	Number of volunteers trained in WASH	56	420		
	Number of people with improved access to improved water sources	9,881	35,000		

	<i>Number of water management committees formed</i>	7	10
	<i>Number of water points rehabilitated</i>	20	80

Distributions of WASH NFIs

CVM supported 3 different rounds of WASH NFI distributions reaching 10,587 households. The initial appeal target was 5,000 households but 10,587 households was achieved because of additional contributions to the appeal by Movement Partners. The first distribution was at the start of the emergency within accommodation centers in Maputo City and Maputo Province to 2,794HH (approximately reaching 13,970 people) with 2,794 buckets, 3,062 washing powders, 8,663 soaps, 4,426 sanitation pad packs, 1,846 jerrycans, and 10184 toothbrushes and 1,504 toothpastes.

The second distribution of WASH NFIs was included within the Relief distributions (see shelter section above) reaching 4,951HHs (approx. 24,755 people) with Hygiene kit/WASH kit including dignity items, buckets, jerrycans and water purifiers.

The third distribution of WASH NFIs, with contributions to the Appeal from Portuguese Government, Spanish Red Cross, and Canadian Red Cross, and IFRC was done in provinces where communities were in need but had not been in accommodation centers. In Zambezia (612HHs), Sofala (1,330 HHs), Manica (400 HHs) and Inhambane (500 HHs), households were given a jerrycan or bucket, water purifiers, sanitation pads, washing powder, soaps, plates and cups, and lightweight blankets. Together this third distribution reached approximately 14,240 people (2,842HHs).

Distributions were done by CVM in coordination with local authority. During the distribution the volunteers conducted the CEA sessions, highlighting that the items were provided free of charge, and explained the selection criteria based on the vulnerability, while explanation on how to use chlorine (Certeza). Furthermore, 56 volunteers received WASH-focused training, including WASH in emergencies and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) in WASH activities, to strengthen local capacity for hygiene promotion and emergency response. These actions contributed to improving access to water and sanitation infrastructure and ensured that affected communities received targeted emergency WASH support.

Emergency WASH Services:

In the area of sanitation, emergency interventions were the focus at the start of the operation with the construction of additional gender-segregated latrines in selected accommodation centres, alongside hygiene promotion and health awareness activities conducted during WASH NFI distributions. While accommodation centers were open, 42 latrines were constructed, providing access to improved sanitation services for approximately 2,100 people. Safe decommissioning also took place to maintain environmental health standards when accommodation centers closed. Following the preliminary WASH assessment conducted in four accommodation centers in Gaza Province, which were later consolidated into merged into one, the Mozambique Red Cross implemented WASH interventions in Anexa and Artes Officios accommodation center, and Mandjakaza Gaza Province, to improve water access, sanitation, and hygiene. Improvements included drainage of stagnant water near washing areas, enhancement of kitchen hygiene conditions, and installation of additional water points closer to key service areas. Cumulatively, 10 latrines were set up in Mandjakaze and 32 in Anexa and Artes Officios accommodation centers, reaching 2,100 people. Solar lamps were also installed to provide lighting for male and female latrine and washing blocks.

Sanitation:

As floodwaters progressively receded and affected populations began returning to their communities of origin. As a result, the WASH strategy evolved from predominantly communal emergency services in accommodation

centres towards more household-level and family-shared sanitation approaches in flood-affected communities and potential resettlement sites.

A pilot sanitation activity was completed in Chókwè District, Gaza Province, through the construction of 80 household pit latrines using participatory approaches involving community members and on-the-job trained CVM volunteers. The successful completion of the pilot has led to the launch of two additional sanitation contracts, for the construction of 150 latrines in Maputo and another 120 in Gaza province. These latrines are all accompanied by handwashing stations, and hygiene promotion sessions by CVM volunteers. These two new contracts are still being implemented and may be expanded to other provinces including Sofala in the coming months. For these, CVM volunteers and staff work closely with Government entities, communities, and the contracted services to ensure good quality and transparent beneficiary selection.

WSR:

Regarding the Water Supply component, an Advanced Assessment Team Leader from the WSR-ERU (Water Supply Rehabilitation Emergency Response Unit) was deployed to Mozambique to conduct an initial assessment in Gaza Province and identify water point rehabilitation needs in affected communities. As a result of the assessment, a WSR-ERU (Water Supply Rehabilitation Emergency Response Unit) has been deployed to Chókwè, Gaza Province, to operate from May to September 2026.

The team has accomplished the following community-based activities within the reporting period:

- Between May and July 2026, the WSR team managed to facilitate the rehabilitation and repair of 20 community borehole head pumps. Estimated serving between 50 families each (250 people each). The picture below shows one of the rehabilitated boreholes that was installed a new head pump.
- Training of community water committees: 7 Community Water Committees were trained in the locality of Hokwe, corresponding to the handpumps that were recently repaired. Each group consists of 12 members, for a total of 84 Community Water Committee members trained.

Additionally, for larger rehabilitations, In coordination with SDPI, the identification of boreholes for intervention is ongoing. A total of 21 boreholes has so far been identified for elevation and 5 for pump rehabilitation:

- In Chiguidela, 3 boreholes have been identified for both elevation and rehabilitation.
- The 7 boreholes previously repaired in Marrambadjane have also been approved by SDPI
- for elevation works.
- 10 additional handpumps have been identified in aldeia Barragem, 2 of which will require rehabilitation.
- 1 borehole in Conhane has been identified for elevation works.



CVM volunteers and community members demonstrate the use of a newly rehabilitated handpump, restoring access to safe water for flood-affected communities in Gaza Province.

Indicator and Target Revisions

Following the deployment of the WSR-ERU and adaptation of the sanitation strategy, the WASH results framework was revised to better reflect the activities being implemented. The following indicators were added:

- Number of people with improved access to improved water sources.
- Number of water points rehabilitated.
- Number of people reached with emergency sanitation facilities.

The target for latrine construction was revised to 500 latrines to reflect the adapted sanitation strategy.

Sanitation target has been calculated considering a maximum of 50 people per latrine at accommodation center level, and 10 people per latrine at household level. The latter figure reflects the limited availability of latrines in the assessed communities, where it is common practice for neighbouring households and extended families to share sanitation facilities.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of National Society volunteers and staff who have signed the Code of Conduct</i>	91	420
	<i>Number of safeguarding briefings conducted</i>	4	-
	<i>Number of volunteers and staff trained in PGI and PSEA</i>	91	420
	<i>Number of people receiving referrals</i>	0	-
	<i>Number of accommodation centers equipped to enhance protection and safety</i>	3	10

Mozambique Red Cross, with IFRC support, has integrated a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approach across the flood response to ensure humanitarian assistance is inclusive, safe, and accountable. Volunteers conducted rapid needs assessments, supported beneficiary registration and selection based on vulnerability, and distributed relief items in accommodation centers.

With support from IFRC, the National Society also conducted rapid WASH/PGI assessments in accommodation centres that were operational at the time, including three centres in Xai-Xai and one in Bobole, and provided recommendations for quick interventions to improve dignity and safety conditions. In Anexa Accommodation Centre and in Artes Ofícios in Xai-Xai, and in the center in Mandgacaze, targeted safety and dignity interventions were implemented, including the installation of solar lighting for male and female latrines, clothing lines for drying clothes, and the provision of cups and plates for the community kitchen, contributing to improved safety, hygiene, and dignity. Additionally, 24-h hygiene kits as well as lightweight blankets, were distributed to improve immediate dignity conditions of vulnerable populations. The National Society also supported the installation of 10 tents and the cleaning of tents between rainfall events to help maintain safe and dignified living conditions in all the centres. Accommodation centers were often in flux, many closing and re-opening based on more rainfall in the first few

months of the operation, making it only possible to continue these activities while accommodation centers remained open.

Across the operation, PGI and CEA trainings have been imbedded. Before the first relief distributions, 51 volunteers (21 in Macia, and 30 in Chókwé) and 25 CVM volunteers (20 female and 5 male) from the Maputo City and Maputo Province branches have received refresher training on Red Cross principles, Code of Conduct, basic communication techniques, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), training on the protection of children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities, as well as the Code of Conduct. Additionally, roles and responsibilities, and the knowledge required to conduct assessments and work effectively with communities was also covered.

Shifting to the recovery phase of the intervention, an additional two-day refresher training sessions were held attended by 15 CVM volunteers and conducted by 2 CVM staff alongside Government entities from Social Security and Protection. PGI DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) principles were presented and discussed as key elements to be considered across all Red Cross interventions. All the 91 volunteers and staff who were trained on PGI and PSEA signed the code of conduct. Six IFRC staff and 8 surge received PGI and safeguarding briefings. These measures contribute to ensuring that affected communities receive safe, accountable, and dignity-centred assistance.

Under this Appeal and with complementary support from Belgian-Flanders RC, CVM is also engaging a consultant to undertake a PGI assessment to inform further recovery planning now that we move from the immediate emergency response phase. The contract is onboard and work has started and this is expected to be completed by November.

Through IFRC regional support, NS is also reviewing their PSEA policies and referral systems. CVM is part of the GBV and PSEA in –country working groups. Also, CVM has an established referral pathway and collaborates with local government. Throughout the operation, there were four safeguarding briefing sessions. These sessions were facilitated by CVM HQ and Branch PGI focal points. During the briefing sessions, the focal points stressed the responsibilities of staff and volunteers in ensuring that CVM's operations do no harm to the beneficiaries.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained in community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff/volunteers/sex)</i>	91	420
	<i>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.)</i>	9	14
	<i>Percentage of operational complaints and feedback received that have been responded to</i>	100	80%

	<i>Number of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria</i>	5	7
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CVM, through its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, is ensuring that affected communities are well-informed, consulted, and actively engaged in shaping response. CEA activities have been implemented in accommodation centers and in community settings, where volunteers provided orientation sessions on available services, and distribution processes. Prior to each distribution, staff and volunteers conducted brief orientation sessions to explain the distribution process and beneficiary selection criteria. These sessions also informed beneficiaries that assistance was provided free of charge and highlighted the availability of feedback and complaints mechanisms. These sessions aimed to ensure that residents, including women, older persons, and persons with disabilities, understand their rights, can access support safely, and are able to provide feedback on the assistance received.

Within the relief response, CEA has been an essential tool to support successful NFI distributions through community meetings that helped explain the intervention and discuss and validate assessment results with community members.

A pilot CEA feedback mechanism has been established in Maputo City and Maputo Province through SMS and WhatsApp messages received via dedicated telephone lines, one for each location. The phone numbers were shared with communities during distributions through flyers. This initiative contributes to strengthening structured two-way communication mechanisms, encouraging communities to share non-sensitive feedback either directly with volunteers during activities or via SMS/WhatsApp to dedicated CVM phone lines. The mechanism is designed to support a safe, dignified, and accountable response in a timely manner. When CVM receive sensitive feedback from the beneficiaries, the issue is referred to the government and subsequent follow-ups will be done with the government authority. The local numbers are not intended to replace or duplicate the Green Line, but rather to complement existing communication channels between communities and CVM. Feedback received through the mechanism is recorded in a simple Kobo-based database and referred to the responsible sector for attention. By the end of the reporting period, a total of 107 messages were shared by beneficiaries during distributions through the lines and all complaints were addressed. The messages were shared by beneficiaries during distribution of shelter tool kits and voucher distribution for the first round of distributions in Maputo Province in the communities of Felipe Samuel Magaia and Condzuene in Xinavane district and Maputo City.

During the implementation of WASH activities to strengthen WASH infrastructure activities in accommodation centers are planned in close coordination with the community to ensure they meet real needs and priorities. Community members and leaders are consulted regularly, and their feedback is used to adapt and improve services, making support more relevant, effective, and respectful of local perspectives. Some examples are the distance for water points from the food preparation that exceeded the maximum distance according to the SPHERE standard, also location of latrines to avoid that female beneficiary avoiding using the latrines at night. Improving waste management because of the odour and mosquito problem that was raised by the community. Communities are also inherently involved in the latrine construction process, as the approach is construction through community participatory approach to improve ownership. For the WSR, setting up of community water committees is also in place to increase ownership and accountability.

Communities, with focus groups, have been consulted to define what type of food and livelihoods were affected and how the intervention can best address these needs with voucher interventions.

During health activities, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches were also integrated through sessions with Red Cross volunteers from affected communities, enabling community perspectives and feedback to inform the response.

There is also the national inter-agency Linha Verde line, which is available for beneficiaries to provide any feedback on humanitarian response in general. This Linha Verde is also reinforced during activities by CVM.

PDMs are also conducted, which collect feedback.

Methods used:

- Linha Verde ((community feedback and complaints hotline).
- CEA pilot phone numbers/Kobo.
- PDM.
- Focus groups.
- Community participatory approaches (wash committees, latrine construction).



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of recovery assessments completed</i>	0	1
	<i>Number of people rescued</i>	4,897	6,300
	<i>Number of National Society staff deployed as part of DRTs</i>	12	15

At the start of the emergency, the Mozambique Red Cross supported the evacuation of individuals affected by the floods. The National Society assisted with aquatic search and rescue operations, using boats and ambulances to provide life-saving support and facilitate the relocation of people at risk to safer areas. These activities carried out in the districts of Boane, Manhica, and Marracuene in Maputo Province, where 4,897 people have been rescued and relocated to safe areas to date. CVM also lent boats to INGD to support rescue efforts in Gaza, Inhambane, and Sofala.

At the start of the emergency the CVM deployed 12 trained staff part of the disaster response teams to support evacuations in coordination with local disaster risk management committees (CLGRDs), facilitating the safe relocation of populations from flood-prone areas.

Recovery is being considered across all interventions. An assessment has been done, only pending the final PGI considerations from the consultant work underway (see PGI section). Findings to date include, for example, thinking about longer term risk reduction and resilient recovery has informed the decisions in the WASH sector on modality of implementation of latrines as well as the types of boreholes that the WSR ERU is considering rehabilitating in ways that new flooding will not cause recurring impacts. Under PGI and CEA, feedback systems are being established not just for this operation, but that will stay with the NS for further use. Under shelter,

principles of building back better are integrated in the distribution of shelter tool kits in order to minimize future impacts, as well as advocacy with Government on where accommodation centers can be set-up in the future in ways that do not disrupt housing. Timing for seeds and tool distributions and the type of seed that will be given needs to not only account for loss of previous livelihoods during the floods, but the upcoming El Nino season that predicts drought in the same areas that were just affected. A written recovery assessment is being finalized.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

Strengthen CVM operational readiness and coordination, with a focus on branch development and volunteer support.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency

550

420

Number of volunteers insured

550

420

Number of branches supported with information technology and communications

0

3

Number of volunteers activated

550

420

Number of monitoring visits

4

6

To support the ongoing operation, the National Society has activated 550 volunteers across the affected provinces. These volunteers are contributing to WASH, health, relief distributions, and other emergency response activities.

Volunteers are at the core of the Mozambique Red Cross response, and their safety, capacity, and well-being remain a priority throughout the operation. A total of 550 volunteers received protection equipment including boots, raincoats, gloves, T-shirts, and cap to ensure they carry out their tasks safely. The NS already has volunteers which are part of the appeal insured through support of ICRC.

NSD capacity building is ongoing across the operation. In Finance, the Appeal is supporting the establishment of an ERP system for NS. Under logistics, recommendations for NS warehouse management improvements, to support the efficiency and sustainability of logistics operations during the response, have been developed. Volunteers have been trained in safety and security, and a video on this topic was developed for further circulation with all branches of CVM.

CVM was engaged in donor visits as well as Resource Mobilization efforts. Donor breakfast meeting Mozambique Red Cross and IFRC Maputo CCD co-hosted a diplomatic breakfast on February 23rd, 2026, to present the Mozambique floods emergency appeal, and CVM's response to the diplomatic missions. In attendance were representatives from the Embassy of Switzerland, European Union, ICRC, Embassy of Ireland, Australian Consulate, Canadian High Commission, and Embassy of Finland. Swedish RC, German RC, Spanish RC and Belgian RC Flanders

were also present. Engagements from the meeting-initiated interest in further bilateral engagements with the diplomatic community in Maputo, to not only garner support for the emergency appeal, but also for long term partnerships. Contributions from some of the governments and partner national societies were also recognized.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership and the Movement to ensure technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Membership coordination meetings organised, and updates are provided to Membership partners</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>The National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place</i>	Yes	Yes

The Mozambique Red Cross has activated their emergency operations meetings with all in-country Partner National Societies, the IFRC, and the ICRC to provide regular operational updates and discuss proposals for further Anticipatory Actions and response plans. At provincial level, the National Society actively participates in provincial cluster meetings and government-led coordination meetings to ensure that response activities are well aligned with national and local priorities.

In line with its mandate to support the National Society, the IFRC maintains active engagement in national coordination mechanisms, including OCHA and government-led coordination platforms. Ongoing information sharing and collaboration between the Maputo Country Cluster Delegation (CCD), the IFRC Africa Regional Office (ARO), and IFRC Headquarters in Geneva (GVA) ensures that operational support is coherent, complementary, and effectively aligned with the broader humanitarian response.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

CHF: TBC

Total target:
N/A

Objective:

To coordinate and represent the different humanitarian actors providing assistance in the shelter and NFI sector in order to help guide the response, reduce the risk of duplication, and maximize the impact of assistance with the resources available.

Summary of Shelter Cluster Partners' Response

During the reporting period, Shelter and NFI Cluster partners assisted a total of 34,874 people, of whom 92 per cent were in Gaza Province and 8 per cent in Govuro District, Inhambane Province, affected by Tropical Cyclone Gezani.

Of the 32,124 people assisted in Gaza Province, 57 per cent were reached in Chókwe District, the area most affected by the floods. Assistance was also provided in Mandlakazi District, which was impacted by the second wave of flooding.

In terms of assistance provided, 72 per cent of assisted people received family kits (NFIs), 28 per cent received multipurpose cash or voucher assistance, and 17 per cent received shelter items, including tools and tarpaulins.

As of the end of the reporting period, and since the onset of the emergency, a total of 102,447 people had been assisted, of whom 80 per cent were in Gaza Province, 13 per cent in Sofala Province, 4 per cent in Inhambane Province, and 3 per cent in Maputo Province.

For the remainder of the response operation, Cluster partners have reported planned activities targeting an estimated 116,940 people.

Shelter Cluster Coordination Activities

Shelter Cluster coordination meetings were held throughout the reporting period, with partners providing regular updates on ongoing response activities, operational gaps, and emerging needs related to flooding in Gaza, Sofala, Inhambane, and Tete provinces, as well as on the situation of displaced populations in Maputo City. The Environmental Country Profile for Mozambique was presented to partners as a tool to support environmentally responsible humanitarian decision-making.

The Cluster actively participated in inter-sector coordination mechanisms, including Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings and coordination meetings led by OCHA. Discussions focused on responses to new flood alerts, as well as relocation and resettlement processes. At the request of OCHA, the Shelter Cluster prepared contributions for inter-cluster discussions on relocation and resettlement in Maputo and Gaza provinces, advocating for the application of minimum humanitarian standards.

The Shelter Cluster also led several coordination meetings with government authorities and relevant actors at national, provincial, and municipal levels to address the situation of displaced populations, particularly in Maputo City. This included technical discussions and field visits related to the expansion of an existing resettlement area in Maputo Province, aimed at improving access to basic services and supporting sustainable relocation solutions. The Cluster further supported government authorities in the systematization of data on affected populations to facilitate humanitarian decision-making.

Coordination continued with DTM (IOM) and UN-Habitat on the preparation of detailed shelter needs assessments and community consultations to support the development of a resettlement strategy. Due to adverse weather conditions and new flood alerts, some planned assessment activities were delayed. Joint field visits were conducted to relocation sites in Gaza Province to assess shelter conditions and identify priority needs, including the condition of community infrastructure such as schools and health facilities.

Engagement with operational partners also continued to support response planning and coordination. This included collaboration with IFRC on targeting for NFI distributions in Gaza Province to reduce duplication risks, discussions with UNHCR to strengthen the integration of protection considerations and referral pathways for vulnerable cases, and coordination with ShelterBox and a newly incorporated local NGO partner.

The Cluster also participated in provincial and district emergency coordination meetings, including COE meetings in Gaza and Sofala provinces, to monitor flood impacts, ongoing evacuations, and response capacity. Assessments of the Cluster's capacity to respond to emerging flooding in central areas of the country were also initiated.

Information management activities included regular updates to 5W reporting, improvements to dashboards to better distinguish between shelter and NFI assistance, and updates to narrative reporting products for government and humanitarian coordination purposes. A briefing and handover process was completed to support the second rotation of Information Management surge support for Mozambique and Madagascar.

Technical support was also provided through the review of partner project proposals submitted for external funding opportunities, including interventions planned in Gaza and Sofala provinces. In parallel, work progressed jointly with the CCCM Cluster on the development of an advocacy note focused on the cost of inaction and the need to strengthen shelter and NFI response capacity.



Secretariat Services

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Resource mobilisation strategy completed and operationalised.</i>	1	1
	<i>Number of IFRC regional technical support visits.</i>	5	5
	<i>Number of surge profiles deployed.</i>	9	9
	<i>Number of monitoring visits.</i>	3	6

The IFRC is facilitating a coordinated Federation-wide response in close collaboration with the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM), with the active engagement of the Maputo Country Cluster Delegation and the IFRC Africa Regional Office. Through this structure, the IFRC is providing strategic, technical, and operational support to the National Society across key areas including communications, resource mobilization, logistics, finance, security, and National Society Development (NSD), ensuring an effective and well-coordinated response to the floods.

To strengthen the implementation of the response in priority technical sectors, the IFRC has mobilized rapid response personnel and surge capacities to provide targeted technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross. These deployments aim to enhance operational coordination, reinforce sectoral expertise, and support the National Society in the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. All requested surge personnel, SoL, and technical support staff have been deployed in-country:

Technical support (5 people):

- Security Officer: deployed to support security assessments and support throughout operation.
- Regional Operations Coordinator: supporting the overall coordination of the response.
- Strategic Engagement and Partnerships Officer: deployed to Maputo to strengthen external engagement and support resource mobilization efforts for the operation.
- Shelter Cluster Coordinator: actively engaging with UN partners and cluster members and providing regular updates on stock mapping and distribution plans to ensure that essential household items and related assistance are well coordinated and duplication is avoided. While originally meant to

deploy as a Surge, the selected candidate is on a consultant contract, and the operation has decided to maintain that deployment modality.

- Procurement officer: supporting procurement processes and fleet management.

Surge/SoL (15):

- WASH Coordinator (3 rotations): supporting the National Society in the assessment of WASH needs and the planning of appropriate response interventions.
- Public Health in Emergencies Coordinator (2 rotations): supporting the coordination and implementation of health activities, including epidemic preparedness and community health promotion.
- Finance Officer: providing financial management support to ensure compliance, accurate reporting, and the efficient use of resources.
- Supply Chain Coordinator (2 rotations): supporting procurement, pipeline management, and logistics coordination to ensure the timely delivery of relief items.
- WSR ERU TL (2 rotations) to implement WSR.
- WSR FAD: to implement WSR.
- Field Coordinator: supporting operations management in Gaza province.
- Cash and Voucher Assistance Coordinator (2 rotations): supporting voucher distributions.
- Relief Coordinator: supporting relief distributions.

Security:

- Completed the initial in-country security assessment and developed a Mission Field report, Flood Safety and Security guidance. MSR Security welcome brief for Gaza and pre-deployment checklist to facilitate safe deployment to the affected areas.
- Security training was conducted for 37 volunteers and provincial staff in Gaza province.
- Continuous monitoring of hydrological and weather developments, evolving flood conditions and sharing early alerts to support decision-making.
- Access risk analysis along the Xai-Xai Chokwe – Guija axis including support real-time situation awareness and movement guidance.
- In response to a request for further training by NS, developed a short instructional video that will be rolled out to branches together with brochure providing guidance on flood safety for volunteers.

Logistics

- Conducted market verification and sourcing analysis with IFRC Hubs and regional suppliers (Dubai, Las Palmas, Turkey and Kenya) to identify viable procurement and replenishment options for priority relief items.
- Facilitated customs clearance and tax exemption processes for incoming humanitarian cargo, including relief items from Portuguese contribution, ongoing customs clearance of PIROI shipment currently at port, and Spanish Red Cross consignments ready for dispatch.
- Developed and operationalized supply pipeline report and procurement tracking tool to monitor incoming consignments, shipment status and procurement, progress across DREF, Emergency Appeal and bilateral contributions, supporting operational planning and decision-making.
- Coordinated mobilization of four VRP vehicles through the IFRC Global Fleet Unit to reinforce transport capacity for field operations and relief distributions activities.
- Coordinated engagement with fuel suppliers, mobile money transfer services and logistics service providers to maintain uninterrupted logistics support for field operations.

Communications and Resource Mobilization

- CVM efforts have been covered on the national news in Mozambique.
- Ensured timely, accurate and Government-aligned messaging across IFRC platforms.

- Feature on the UN Press Briefing and IFRC Weekly News podcast, amplifying situational awareness and the Mozambique Red Cross response to a global audience.
- Key Messages were developed to guide media, social media and partner communications.
- Curated a centralized photo and video repository documenting flood impacts and Mozambique Red Cross actions, supporting global, regional and country-level visibility.
- Amplified Mozambique Red Cross actions through coordinated posts across IFRC Africa, IFRC global social media channels and senior leadership accounts, highlighting Government-led response efforts and community-level action: [IFRC Facebook Post](#) - [IFRC Instagram Post](#) - [IFRC Africa X Post](#) - [IFRC SG X Post](#)
- Conducted a field visit to Bobole, approximately 40 km from Maputo City, one of the areas heavily affected by the floods. Content was captured at the accommodation centre hosting around 800 displaced people, highlighting urgent needs and ongoing volunteer support. Materials from this field visit have been disseminated across IFRC channels: [IFRC Global X Page - Bobole Video](#) - [IFRC Global X Page EA CTA Post](#) - [IFRC SG EA Post](#) - [IFRC Africa X Page - HoD Video in Bobole](#) - [IFRC Africa X Page - Chiaquelane, Gaza Post](#).

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 6 million, Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 7 million.

Federation wide Funding raised (including DREF Grant): CHF 3,314,046

Coverage: 47%

Financial commitments confirmed by: Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Government through Norwegian Red Cross, Canadian Government through the Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Government of Netherlands through the Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Belgian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Qatari Red Crescent.

Financial implementation stood at 33.3% at the end of the reporting period. This partly reflects the timing of funding contributions, with some pledges registered in April and May, which delayed the start of related activities. Work during the period focused on establishing contracts and initiating implementation. Funds committed through these contracts have not yet been fully reflected in expenditure, which is expected to increase as implementation progresses.

Contact information

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

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In the IFRC

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- **IFRC Country Delegation (or Country Cluster Delegation):** John Roche, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for Mozambique and Angola, john.roche@ifrc.org
- **Operational Coordination IFRC Country Delegation:** Rachel Fowler, Programme and Operations Manager for Mozambique and Angola; email: rachel.fowler@ifrc.org, cell: +258 85 010 9601
- **IFRC Geneva:** Marshal Mukuvare Senior Officer – Operations Coordination, email: marshal.mukuvare@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa**, Ag Regional Head Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel; email: Franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Global Logistics Services** – Ag Nikola Jovanovic, Acting Regional Head, Global Humanitarian Services email: Nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

How we work

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