



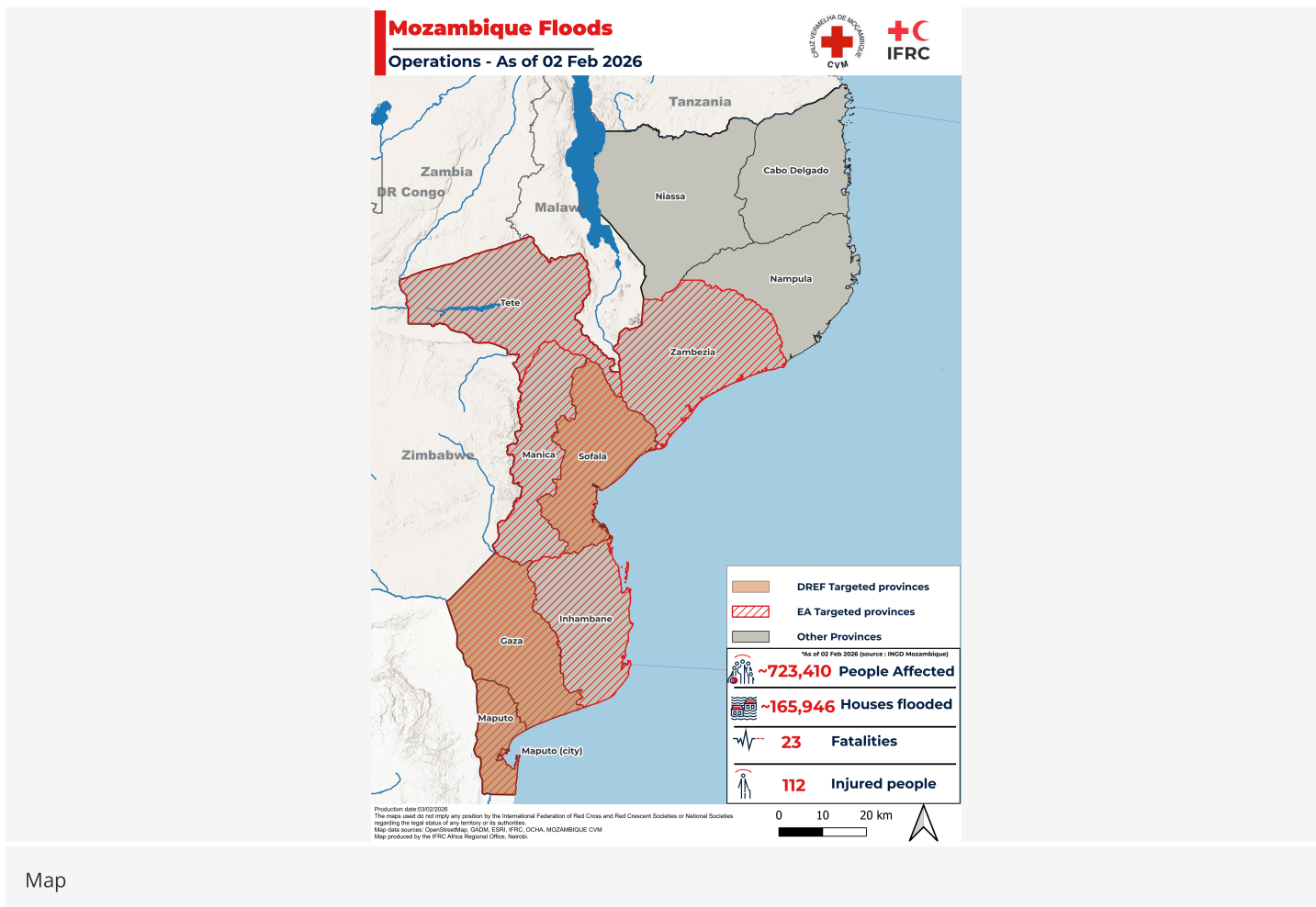
CVM volunteer transporting NFIs to flooded areas

Appeal: MDRMZ027	Hazard: Flood	Country: Mozambique	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 750,000	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 723,410 people	People Targeted: 45,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 06-02-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-08-2026	DREF Published: 08-02-2026

Targeted Regions: **Gaza, Maputo (city), Maputo, Sofala**

Date when the trigger was met

16-01-2026



Map

What happened, where and when?

Mozambique is experiencing a large-scale flood emergency triggered by persistent and intense rainfall since late December 2025. The situation has been 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 the potential impact of the rains and floods become 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 (CVM) has been supporting the Government with evacuations, distribution of relief items, and dissemination of early warning messages. This was done through the activation of the Floods Early Action Protocol (EAP) triggered on 27/12/2025 (MDRMZ022EAP2) and other mechanisms.

Despite these efforts, the scope and scale of the emergency have 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 aims to strengthen national preparedness, accelerate inter-institutional coordination and enable a more effective and timely humanitarian response to the ongoing emergency. The government of Mozambique also requests international assistance.

The humanitarian situation is severe and rapidly evolving, with impacts already exceeding national coping capacities. Additional rains and potential floods are also forecasted for the following days, and this could lead to further impacts. It is also important to flag that Mozambique is in the middle of the cyclone season, and more systems could impact the country in the next few weeks and months.



Scope and Scale

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 floods are unprecedented, with impacts already reported across all 11 provinces of the country.

As of Feb 3, 2026, official data from Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) indicate that approximately 723,410 (170,253 households) have been affected nationwide. According to INGD-validated government data at least 23 fatalities and 112 injured and 9 missing. INGD warns figures may increase as floodwaters persist and access remains limited. Preliminary damage assessments estimate damages to be of US 220 million, with Gaza, Maputo, Inhambane and Sofala as the worst affected provinces.

Human impact:

723,410 (170,253 households) impacted across 11 provinces

Over 4,500 people rescued.

400,000 displaced overall, with around 85,000 people displaced in accommodation centres nationwide

Shelter and infrastructure:

165,946 houses flooded; 3,548 houses partially destroyed, and 817 houses completely destroyed

115 Overcrowded and under-resourced emergency accommodation centres, increasing protection and health risks.

Over 1,900 km of roads affected and 5 bridges destroyed.

Livelihoods and food security:

Over 440,000 hectares of cropland damaged, undermining food security and income for 314,780 farmers

408,115 livestock lost

Public health and protection risks

229 health centres impacted

Vulnerable populations (elderly, people with disabilities, women and children) are increasingly at risk both of the rains and prolonged impacts as they main experience as their ability to evacuate safely may be hampered. In accommodation centers, protection risks are high for these populations as well. All populations are also at high risk of being exposed to diseases, particularly cholera and malaria, given both the large amounts of stagnate water as well as the insufficient sanitation facilities in accommodation centers and host communities.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

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Lessons learned:

Response to flooding by NS has been supported by PNSs in the past, as floods have been concentrated in one area. Flooding response has also been incorporated into larger operations, such as during Cyclone responses, where flooding icon also happen. NS has also responded to floods with anticipatory action funds on various occasions. In all of these the main lessons learned was the importance of coordination for area access (including linking with UN systems to facilitate transportation modalities) as roads are normally impassable. Including health/wash activities has worked well in the past, to reduce the risk of Cholera outbreaks. In this response, wash/health activities are planned and NS and IFRC are already in contact with UN activated Logistics Cluster to facilitate



NFI mobilization to areas inaccessible by road at this time. Another lesson is the importance of incorporating recovery efforts from the start, which this operation will do. Operationally, there have been prior delays with procurements and reporting, this operation focuses on strengthening those areas through IFRC technical and surge support.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

01-01-2026

<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>Accommodation Center Management: safe transfer to centers, registration of families, monitoring and care for vulnerable populations (children, elderly, people with disabilities, and pregnant women)</p> <p>Initial NFI distributions: mosquito nets, first aid kits, blankets, plastic buckets, washing powder, soap, toothbrushes Maputo City: 258 HHs Maputo province: 530 HHs Zambezia province: 2,000 HHs (EAP)</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Health promotion and risk awareness activities, alongside limited immediate relief assistance to affected communities. Search and rescue, evacuation support and provision of first aid services, in accommodation centers</p>
<p>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>Coordination and information: Activation of NS EOC and regular coordination calls Monitoring, rapid assessments Active participation in Government and UN Cluster meetings (FSL, Shelter, Protection, WASH) Accompanying Gov for assessments in field</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>IFRC is present in country. Supported EA launch, development of response plan, and DREF/EA application and launch Supported with communications (media interviews) to raise awareness of the disaster for resource mobilization IFRC is active in the national cluster and OCHA meetings, and Government led meetings Launch of surge alerts IFRC Co-Led Shelter Cluster Coordination ongoing</p>
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	Regular information sharing, and coordination between CCD, ARO and GVA. IM team has finalized the disaster brief and shared on the Go Platform.
Participating National Societies	German RC supported Early Action Protocol Activation for Floods and has activated response funds to contribute to the EA (est. 180,000 Euros). Belgian-FL RC has activated response funds to contribute to the EA (est. 100,000 Euros). Swedish RC has activated response funds to contribute to the EA (est. 10,000 Euros). Spanish RC has activated response funds to contribute to the EA (est. 30,000 Euros). Together with the EA launch and DREF application, the PNSs, CVM and IFRC are coordinating to allocate the funds to support the overall implementation of the EA. All PNSs are also looking to support Surge deployment requests and ERU requests as possible.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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.

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.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	Government is leading and coordinating all of the response. Early warning, evacuations, and initial assessments, are being done with INGD teams supporting local authorities on rescue and monitoring. Camp set up and coordination, initial response, are all coordinated by Government. Government CENOE national emergency response center set up in Gaza. Provincial emergency operations centers. Government launched Red Alert on Jan 16th and has been convening meetings with Ministries and global actors for support.
UN or other actors	WFP has disbursed funds to INGD for logistics, including fuel, transport, and evacuation support. Humanitarian partners, including IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, Save the Children, Plan International, World Vision, ADRA, CARE, Kulima, and international government assistance, have deployed staff and vehicles and supplies 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 to ensure situational awareness. UNDAC has been activated, as well as the UN Logistics Cluster to support access and movement of humanitarian aid into affected areas. More items for relief are being transported through the support of ECHO. An airbridge has been created to facilitate flights into Gaza province.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Daily OCHA intersectoral Working group flood update meetings (national), IFRC attends
Daily EOC meetings provincial level, NS attends
Weekly cluster meetings (Shelter, WASH, FSL), NS and IFRC attend. Shelter led by IFRC.
HCT ad-hoc meetings in place, IFRC attends
Internal RCRC Movement Floods response meeting led by NS set up



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Housing: 165,946 houses flooded; 3,548 houses partially destroyed, and 817 houses completely destroyed. This means close to 400,000 people have been displaced from their homes and are living in host communities and accommodation centers (85,000 in accommodation centers).

Prior to the floods, it was estimated that almost 30% of households are in need because shelters are inadequate or non-existent, present multiple structural issues, do not offer security of tenure, and/or do not allow residents to perform most domestic tasks. Additionally, rapid urbanization in provinces like Maputo, Sofala and Nampula have also driven housing costs and expanded informal settlement (70-80% in urban areas) with substandard housing, pushing low-income households into inadequate shelters. Given these pre-existing poor living conditions, it is likely that the recent floods pushed a substantial proportion of these shelter-vulnerable households into even more severe shelter, protection and displacement needs. Most houses in Mozambique are built with materials such as pique-a-pique (wood covered in mud and clay) or adobe bricks, which are often washed away by rain and wind.

Accommodation centres: around 85,000 people are currently in accommodation centers (115 accommodation centers). Multi sectoral rapid needs assessments for the accommodation centres are planned to happen in the coming week, but field reports from Government indicate there are already high needs for ensuring basic humanitarian standards as the centers are overcrowded. There is need for essential household and shelter items, Wash and hygiene items, sanitation facilities, food, and protection services.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

A key priority is immediate food distributions in accommodation centers for displaced populations. Additionally, there are long term impacts on livelihoods, as over 440,000 hectares of agricultural land have been lost and over 400,000 livestock during these floods, affecting over 314,780 farmers.

The impact of recent floods is deepening the existing food insecurity and livelihood crisis in a country where more than 70% of rural and poor households rely on agriculture as their main source of subsistence and income. The December-March period is critical for Mozambique as it is when most of the planting, weeding and start of harvesting take place. With recent floods affecting tens of thousands of hectares across all eleven provinces, agricultural activities have been disrupted. For the period of October 2025-March 2026, IPC projections estimate that 3.5 million people will face food crisis level or worse (IPC3+), representing almost 20% of the total population. Although projections for the remainder of 2026 suggest a reduction in the number of food insecure people, the extensive damage in key crop-producing provinces, such as Gaza, Sofala and Zambezia, is likely to cause an unanticipated peak in food shortages affecting both farming and urban consumers who depend on their production.

Most Mozambicans cannot afford a nutritious diet, and food poverty has been increasing over the years mainly due to climate shocks. Latest figures indicate to around 40% of children under five face chronic undernutrition linked to food poverty. What makes this considerably worse is that most populations lack livelihood adaptation strategies (LAS). The most recent IPC study noted that on average 75% of evaluated districts do not adopt any LAS, with Sofala - one of the provinces hardest hit by recent floods - among those with the highest proportion of districts without such strategies (85%).



Health

229 health centers have been affected by the floods, which will impact populations that need to seek care. Additional access to healthcare is limited due to roads being damaged or impassable. Therefore, it is expected that health needs will go unmet. People with preexisting health needs, pregnant women, and other vulnerable populations will need enhanced support. This is compounded by a pre-existent shortage of general medicines/medical supplies. There is a need for basic medication and medical supplies to reach the country, which WHO is coordinating.

There has been surge in diseases such as cholera, which has risen from 1'721 cases and 23 deaths on 3 September 2025 to 2'343 cases and 28 deaths by 15 January 2026. Flood-affected areas are also likely to see an increase in diarrheal diseases, which remain one of the leading causes of death among children under five in Mozambique, with no clear evidence of a sustained decline. Support with Cholera prevention, early detection, and treatment may be needed if the outbreak expands. Other diseases like Malaria are also on the rise, so there is a need for health & hygiene promotion, distribution of mosquito nets, and water purifiers, and RCCE.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The already limited access to clean water and sanitation in Mozambique will come under further strain as flood-induced stagnant water and destroyed systems are likely to increase the risk of waterborne diseases.

Currently, more than half of Mozambique's population has no access to clean water and over three-quarters lack adequate sanitation facilities, making WASH one of the most pressing humanitarian needs. Rural sanitation has changed very little, with provinces like Inhambane, Gaza and Cabo Delgado showing the highest reliance on unimproved sanitation. Inequalities between urban and rural populations are stark: around 68% of the urban population has access to decent sanitation, compared with only about 21% in rural areas. The access situation is likely to deteriorate further due to increasingly erratic natural hazards and the country's heavy dependence (around 80%) on external support to develop WASH systems. Hygiene practices, already limited nationally, have been further compromised by recent floods.

Accommodation centers have noted a large need for sufficient sanitation facilities as well as hygiene promotion to reduce the risk of disease.

Water shortages are also starting, as some water points have been damaged with the floods, and the main road which also supplies water to some areas through trucking is cut (no access). Water supplies in Maputo city experienced a reduction in clean water production 30%.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Children affected need protection, particularly in accommodation centers. Women, elderly, people with disabilities also are in need of protection services.

Furthermore, schools are used as accommodation centers which has delayed the start of the school year.

Heightened GBV risks: Overcrowded temporary accommodation centres (schools and public buildings) lack privacy, lighting, and safe WASH facilities, significantly increasing risks of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly for women and adolescent girls.

- Disruption of SRH and GBV services: Flood damage to health facilities and access constraints have interrupted sexual and reproductive health services and GBV referral pathways, affecting pregnant women, survivors of violence, and adolescent girls.
- Increased care burden and psychosocial distress: Women and older girls bear a disproportionate care burden in displacement settings, while repeated climate shocks have intensified psychological stress, particularly among female headed households and older persons.
- As Flooding has destroyed agricultural land and livestock in Gaza, the disruption of livelihood may push families towards negative coping strategies that heighten protection risks for women and girls.



Community Engagement And Accountability

There is currently a working inter-agency feedback mechanism called the Linha Verde that is well socialized but requires individuals to have a phone or credit to call the line. The line helped rescue some people who were stuck after the rains. The line is advertised in accommodation centers. A gap is collecting feedback from people displaced outside of accommodation centers as no support has currently been given outside of accommodation centers.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

It is noted that most assessments have focused on situation in accommodation centers, however, there are approximately over 300,000 people displaced in host communities (not accommodation centers) whose needs are not being fully reflected. Assessments of areas that were flooded have also not taken place yet, as it is Governmental guidance to wait for water levels to decrease before accessing those areas to see longer term impacts. A joint MIRA is being prepared, led by UNDAC team in coordination with Governments, with participation of clusters, CVM, and IFRC, and local NGOs, to be ready to undertake the MIRA when water levels permit. This MIRA will gather necessary information of host communities, the health centers and water systems damaged, livelihoods lost, etc in much more detail beyond the immediate needs documented in accommodation centers.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The DREF, aims to assisting 45,000 people affected by the floods focusing on saving lives, protect dignity, and reduce the immediate suffering of flood-affected populations across three of the most affected provinces in Mozambique (Maputo, Gaza, Sofala).



Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy for this DREF is aligned and fits under the broader Operational strategy of the Emergency Appeal. The contribution of the DREF towards the EA will focus efforts on the immediate needs (phase 1) of the three most affected provinces (Gaza, Sofala, Maputo). While the EA covers 7 provinces across two phases of response:

EA Operational Strategy:

Through a phased approach, the strategy of the IFRC's response will focus on delivering immediate lifesaving assistance and relief (0–4 months), prioritising evacuations, search and rescue, health, WASH, shelter, essential household items, 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 voucher/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.

Detailed phased approach:

Phase 1 - Immediate Life-saving Assistance and Relief (0-4 months) (included in this DREF)

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 to evacuations and continued dissemination of early warning (as double EAP activation has already been completed) and risk information to at-risk communities.
- 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, including dignity items, in locations to be agreed with the Government and local authorities, to ensure coordinated and safe assistance delivery.*
- Improving dignity and protection in accommodation centers, through the provision of key communal items (e.g. solar lights, plates, cups, privacy tents, etc).
- Multipurpose cash assistance/vouchers to enable households to meet priority needs, including for food, in a flexible and dignified manner.

Phase 2 - Post-Relief and Early Recovery (4-12 months) (not covered by this DREF, but part of EA)

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 the restoration of basic livelihoods and coping capacities.
- implementation of NBS and Disaster Risk Reduction interventions developed with communities based on recovery assessments undertaken from the start of the operation.

To enhance outcomes for affected populations and ensure an effective and sustainable response the operation will promote early recovery and resilience-building interventions from the outset. These measures will address underlying drivers of vulnerability, support self-reliance, and contribute to a transition towards more durable, longer-term solutions. 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 risk of future climate shocks. The operation will also focus on conducting a recovery assessment on month 1 or 2 from the operation.

To ensure the timely delivery of NFIs, CVM will start by mobilizing their pre-existing stocks. IFRC will immediately work on accelerated procurements through the IRP activation, as well as the replenishment of the items through local and international procurements, supported by a procurement Officer Surge.

Under this DREF, the phase one is prioritised, exception of the cash assistance and the heavier shelter items for shelter constructions that are prioritised under other EA funding. Under DREF funding, CVM intend to ensure families received rapid and urgent relief items and services for immediate protection, dignity and basic household functionality based on immediate needs. Heavier items that will be used when people return to their homes or leave accommodation centers, shelter tool kits and kitchen sets, will be distributed accordingly when people relocate and are provided under the Emergency Appeal. All other essential items will be distributed immediately and are under this DREF. Distributions across thematics will be agreed in advance with Government authorities (INGD and local administrations) to ensure coordination, avoid duplication and guarantee safe access for beneficiaries. Distributions will be accompanied with adequate training of beneficiaries on use of items as well as messaging on safe construction, and risks prevention will be delivered to those who are leaving accommodation centers or not. A post distribution will assess the value and quality of the intervention.

It is noted that there are potential 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 EA for Floods and the ongoing/closing EA Chido. The EA Chido covers the three provinces in the north of the country, which do not overlap with the provinces selected for this EA. Moreover, important to flag that the balance under the TC Chido EA has all been fully allocated/committed. As part of the regional cyclone preparedness work, there is ongoing risk watch for cyclones, which is associated with rains and potential flood risk. While there is no active system posing risks to Mozambique, they are expected and the situation is being monitored.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF will target 45,000 people indirectly through all activities. It will target directly 1,400 households with provision of NFIs, corresponding to approximately 7,000 people, based on an average household size of five persons, which is consistent with national demographic patterns and IFRC planning assumptions in Mozambique.

The contribution of the DREF to reach 1,400 households reflect a realistic and operationally feasible target given the available DREF envelope, logistical constraints, and the need to ensure adequate quality and timeliness of assistance. It contributes to the larger targets of the EA of 5,000 HH (75,000 people directly based on approximately 12% of all affected population receiving NFIs). While overall humanitarian needs far exceed this number, the selected caseload allows the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) to deliver meaningful, life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable households, while maintaining alignment with national response plans.

The operation will reach a broader population through Health and Hygiene Promotion (HHP), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and epidemic risk reduction activities. Approximately 45,000 people in the target provinces, prioritising communities affected by flooding, displacement sites and host communities at high risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. This target is based on the fact that we have projected 180 volunteers for the three provinces with a target of 15 families per volunteer per month. In addition to these, there are those covered by mass campaigns (megaphones/community radio sessions).

The wider outreach reflects the public health nature of flooding emergencies, where behavioural change, awareness, and community-level prevention measures are critical to reducing morbidity and mortality. Activities will include:

- Hygiene promotion and safe water practices
- Prevention of diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera
- Environmental sanitation and vector control messaging
- Community feedback, accountability and early referral mechanisms

By combining intensive household-level support for the most vulnerable with large-scale preventive health and hygiene promotion, the operation ensures a balanced response that addresses both immediate humanitarian needs and broader public health risks associated with flooding.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiary selection will be done in coordination with Government and Cluster system, particularly when doing activities in accommodation centers.

Households were prioritised using vulnerability-based criteria, focusing on those most severely affected by flooding and least able to recover without external assistance, including:

- Female-headed households
- Households hosting elderly persons or persons with disabilities
- Families with pregnant or lactating women
- Households with children under five
- Households whose shelters and basic household assets were partially or totally destroyed
- Families displaced to temporary or overcrowded locations
- child headed households

Geographic Targeting (DREF will focus on 3 of the 7 provinces included in the EA)

The DREF operation will prioritise Maputo, Gaza and Sofala provinces, which are currently the most severely affected by flooding, according to official Government situation reports and emergency dashboards. These provinces consistently report the highest levels of flooded households, displaced populations, damaged shelters, and disruption of basic services.

- Maputo Province has experienced extensive flooding in peri-urban and low-lying districts, with a high concentration of vulnerable households exposed to stagnant water, poor drainage, and increased public health risks.
- Gaza Province is affected by riverine and flash floods, particularly along major basins, resulting in loss of household assets, damage to shelters, and contamination of water sources.
- Sofala Province, historically flood-prone, has recorded significant impacts on both rural and urban communities, including displacement, shelter damage, and heightened risks of water-borne diseases.

The selection of these three provinces reflects a needs-based and evidence-driven approach, aligned with Government priorities and coordination mechanisms led by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD). Concentrating the response



in the most affected provinces ensures operational efficiency, avoids fragmentation of limited resources, and maximises humanitarian impact.

Total Targeted Population

Women	23,000	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	22,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	45,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Access constraints, roads damaged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of boats, pre-positioning, local volunteers Use UN Logs cluster activation. Coordinate use of various transport methods (air/boat) with other agencies
Safety risks due to continued flooding, increases wide life encounters, and disease risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure all volunteers and staff have adequate PPE including life vests and boots. security assessment will be undertaken for field placement and travels. stay safe for volunteers and specific flooding guidance will be developed.
Continued flooding & cyclone season limiting response capacity and stocks for future shocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible planning, contingency stocks, coordination with INAM/DNGRH Continued readiness. EAP Cyclone protocol ready for activation



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Security/safety: due to floods, expect strong currents, contamination, increased wildlife encounters, and visibility to be compromised.

- Heightened risk of cholera (utilize proper hygiene measures).
- Heightened risk of malaria (have preventative supplies, long sleeves, mosquito nets, repellent)
- Heightened risk of snake, crocodile, hippopotamus encounters/attacks (and other wildlife) - awareness and proper clothing
- Humanitarian actors deployed need to prioritize PEE (water safety including life jackets) as most transport available is on boats.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 364,444

Targeted Persons: 6,375

Indicators

Title	Target
# household receiving NFIs	1,400
% households that are satisfied with assistance provided	80
# accommodation centers with NS volunteers actively supporting	50

Priority Actions

1) Provision of household and essential non-food item (NFI) package to 1,400 HHs targeted.

Overall Emergency Appeal to support the heavy distribution and materials for shelter while this DREF will support the following package for the targeted families:

- 1 shelter tool kit
- 2 tarpaulins (minimum 4x6 m) for emergency shelter or roofing.
- 3 sleeping mats.
- 3 blankets.
- 3 mosquito nets (insecticide-treated), prioritising households with pregnant women and children under five.
- 1 kitchen set, including basic cooking utensils (pots, plates, cups and cutlery).
- 2 water containers (jerrycans) of 20 litres each (linked to WASH activity)
- 1 solar lamp to improve household safety and lighting, particularly in displacement settings.
- The WASH NFI: as listed under the thematic 1 bucket 14 or 16L with lid (linked to WASH activity); Water treatment supplies (Certeza or equivalent), sufficient for at least three months (linked to WASH activity); 1 hygiene kit, including soap, sanitary materials and basic personal hygiene items and dignity items.

2) Promotion and key messaging to the communities

- Trainings of beneficiaries on use of items
- Volunteers visit and provision of messaging on safe construction
- Volunteers messaging on safety in camps

3) Support in the camps and coordination

- Volunteer support to camp management: support with registration and getting people to centers
- Coordination of assistance with Government authorities (INGD and local administrations)

4) Conduct PDM for distributions and collect feedback.



Budget: CHF 50,037

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# people receiving first aid services	-
# of people referred to health centers	-
# people reached with disease prevention and epidemic control messages	45,000

Priority Actions

- Provision of first aid, support and mapping of referral pathways and safe zones for protection cases.
- Epidemic disease detection and referral.
- Health & hygiene promotion campaigns in communities and through Radio



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 102,261

Targeted Persons: 45,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# emergency latrines built	320
# HH reached with water purifiers	1,400

Priority Actions

1) Construction of emergency communal latrines with handwashing stations and soap in temporary accommodation centres and highly affected communities where sanitation infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed.

- Indicative scale for latrines construction:

Construction of approximately 320 emergency latrines (average standard: 1 latrine per 20 people) to serve displaced populations in active accommodation centres and surrounding host communities.

- Main considerations for the latrines will be:

- Gender-segregated, well-lit and safely located.
- Inclusive and accessible for persons with disabilities, elderly people and children.
- Set-up and installations provided with latrines
- Equipped with handwashing facilities (soap or ash) at point of use.
- Desludging and cleaning arrangements established in coordination with local authorities and communities.
- Regular maintenance established with community

2) Hygiene Promotion and Community Engagement (WASH-focused)

Conduct Hygiene promotion activities focusing on:

- 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.

3) WASH focused distributions for families to enhance hygiene and sanitation

- Distribution of water treatment supplies with training on use (Certeza, with bucket). Distribution harmonised with shelter/NFI distributions.
- Distribution of Hygiene kits inclusive of dignity items (this distribution will be part of key NFIs for affected families)
- PDM to ensure proper use of water purifiers.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 28,398

Targeted Persons: 45,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# volunteers trained in PGI & PSEA	180
# people receiving safe referrals	-
# of accomodaiton centers equipped to enhance protection and safety	10

Priority Actions

- Train/refresh volunteers in service on the steps of PGI and PSEA across emergency response (needs assessment, beneficiary selection according to vulnerability criteria, beneficiary registration, preparation of the relief goods distribution process, activities).
- Training on Code of Conduct, and ToT on PGI and PSEA
- Provide counselling services and safe referrals in cases of GBV (incentive), PSEA, and for specific
- Production of Necessary IEC material to accompany community sessions on awareness of GVB, PSEA, and safeguarding.
- Promote dignity and safety in accommodation centers by equipping them with privacy tents, plates and cups, and lighting sources.
- Conduct child safeguarding risk analysis.
- Support to sectors to integrate PGI in all actions for inclusive, gender sensitive intervention.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 67,735

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# people rescued	-
# NS staff deployd as part of DRT	15

Priority Actions

- Search and Rescue: use of boats and ambulances to continue providing lifesaving support.
- deployment of Disaster Response teams to support with immediate response activities



The rainy season is continuing, impacting new areas and communities in the coming weeks/months. NS will continue doing these activities as needed. At the same time, they have also already done them, with the EAP floods and then continued doing them across January. Those costs (after EAP activation was fully utilized) would be for replenishment. While new support to evacuations would be new activities under this DREF.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 20,370

Targeted Persons: 45,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of opportunity for community participation in managing and guiding the operation (e.g. # of community meetings, focus group discussions, town hall meetings, etc)	14
% of operational complaints and feedback received and responded to	80
Number of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria	3

Priority Actions

- Ensure Integration through community engagement sessions and gathering feedback from the community through various channels and direct consultations.
- Data collection and management of rumors and community feedback.
- Produce and set up complaint boxes/ or other methods in the community and ensure safe feedback based on the protection of beneficiaries.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 367,218

Targeted Persons: 7

Indicators

Title	Target
# surge profiles deployed	8
# montiorign visits	6

Priority Actions

- Shelter cluster co-lead national response.
- Coordination: HCT, Cluster meetings.
- Surge deployments: field co, wash co, phie co, PMER officer, supply chain coordinator, procurement officer, finance officer, shelter cluster co.
- Technical support visits: RM for visibly, comms support, Security officer for assessment
- Monitoring in field (2 times per province)





Budget: CHF 174,120

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target
# volunteers activated	180
# monitoring visits	6

Priority Actions

- Activate 180 volunteers and 20 staff across the 3 provinces for this operation.
- Monitoring and technical field visits.
- Activation of EOC.
- Lesson learned workshop.
- Volunteer incentives & insurance.
- Public relations/comms.
- Coordination internal/external.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

180 volunteers and 20 staff will be involved in this DREF. The full appeal will engage 420 volunteers and 50 staff.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Volunteers are from the affected or neighbouring communities and therefore best placed to support given the communities trust them.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

- Field Coordinator, to be based in most affected provinces. Coordinate areas of intervention with NS and Gov
 - o Finance Officer (essential for timely reporting and accountability)
 - o PMER Officer (for ITT set up and timely reporting)
 - o Procurement Officer (to support with IFRC direct procurements of NFIs and vendor contracts)
 - o CVA officer (under appeal) to support strategy, market assessment, and beneficiary selection for EA

interventions under livelihoods

- WASH Coordinator
- PhiE Coordinator
- Shelter cluster Coordinator. Co-Lead Shelter cluster in Mozambique with IOM, for coordinated inter agency response.



- supply chain officer to support with NS logistics/movement of stock, arrival and movement of in-kind donation and procurements

Potential ERUs of WASH are being considered under the EA.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

IFRC will do all of the procurement. Some will be local and some will be international. For distribution.

How will this operation be monitored?

This mechanism is comprised of financial, narrative, and indicator tracking tools, which are completed against an agreed set of indicators, and of timelines to inform standard and donor reports. Benchmarking and lessons learned from previous Federation-wide operations will be considered to ensure that all reporting tools are appropriate 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 contextualized tools and taking safety and security measures into consideration, the CVM/IFRC joint monitoring teams will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support to achieve the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

CVM efforts have been covered on the national news in Mozambique, and NS, PNSs and IFRC will continue doing interviews to raise visibility,

IFRC speaks with Reuters on current situation: <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/mozambique-president-cancels-davos-trip-due-severe-floods-2026-01-19/>

Ensured timely, accurate and Government-aligned messaging across IFRC platforms and international media channels.

Feature on IFRC Weekly News podcast, amplifying situational awareness and the Mozambique Red Cross response to a global audience

Participation at the UN Press Briefing: IFRC HoD directly briefing international media and humanitarian stakeholders on the evolving situation and response.

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

Developed a Key Messages document to guide media, social and partner communications. Will be regularly updated.

Curated a centralised photo and video repository documenting flood impacts and Mozambique Red Cross actions, supporting global, regional and country-level visibility.

Regional Communications Senior Officer for IFRC is based in Maputo and will support with communications.



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

