



MOZAMBIQUE

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 102.2M**

13 May 2025

In support of the Mozambique Red Cross Society



11

National Society
branches



111

National Society
local units



185

National Society
staff



6,908

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



61,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



424,000

Climate and
environment



424,000

Disasters
and crises



1.2M

Health and
wellbeing



6,000

Migration and
displacement



36,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Drought

Longer-term needs

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

Capacity development

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

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Very high

Human Development Index rank

183

World Bank Population figure

33.6M

World Bank Population below poverty line

46.1%

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Mozambique & Angola, Maputo

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 36.6M CHF

Total 31.5M CHF

Total 34.1M CHF

Through the Host National Society

26.8M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

3.8M CHF

Through the IFRC

6M CHF

Through the Host National Society

29.4M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

500,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

1.6M CHF

Through the Host National Society

32.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

1.7M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

4.6M CHF

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

9.3M CHF

Climate & environment

302,000 CHF

Climate & environment

6.1M CHF

Disasters & crises

666,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

9.2M CHF

Health & wellbeing

182,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.2M CHF

Migration & displacement

12,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

376,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

24,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

619,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

242,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

10.2M CHF

Climate & environment

6.7M CHF

Disasters & crises

10.1M CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.3M CHF

Migration & displacement

413,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

681,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

333,000 CHF

Climate & environment

732,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

200,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

13,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

27,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

266,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

11.3M CHF

Climate & environment

7.3M CHF

Disasters & crises

11.1M CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.4M CHF

Migration & displacement

455,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

749,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

366,000 CHF

Climate & environment

805,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

220,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

15,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

29,000 CHF















Values, power & inclusion

293,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Austrian Red Cross	618,000						
Belgian Red Cross	1.3M						
German Red Cross	521,000						
Italian Red Cross	258,000						
Spanish Red Cross	73,000						
Swedish Red Cross	1M						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 3.8M**

Participating National Societies

Austrian Red Cross

Belgian Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Spanish Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRMZ024 Mozambique Drought

Long-term needs:

MAAMZ003

Hazards



Droughts



Cyclones



Floods



Food insecurity



Conflict

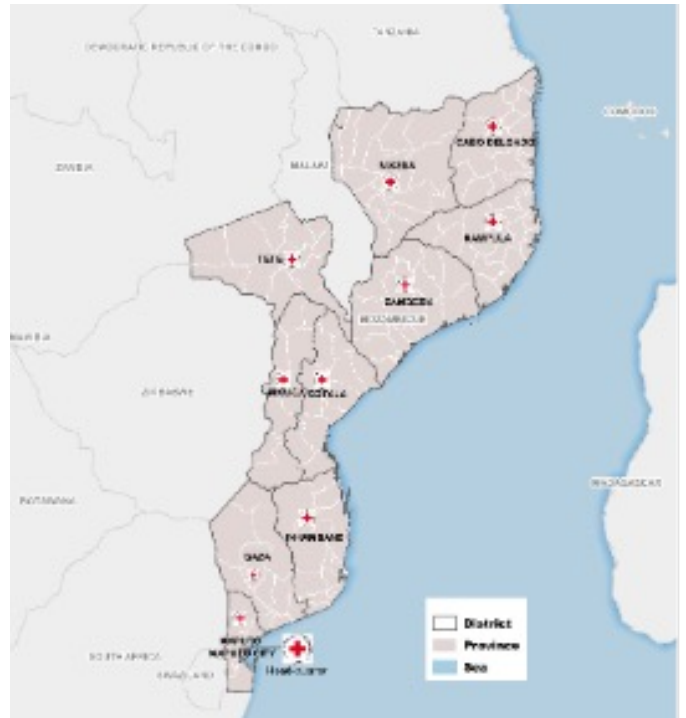
NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

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

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

In 2023, the Mozambique Red Cross Society reached 354,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 244,000 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes over time.



Map of the Mozambique Red Cross Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities



National Society volunteers leading rapid response efforts post tropical cyclone Jude strikes Nampula, Mozambique, in March 2025 (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Mozambique is located in Southeastern Africa, bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west, and South Africa and Eswatini to the southwest. Its coastline stretches 2,500 kilometers along the Indian Ocean, facing east towards Madagascar. The [country](#) is rich in resources, including fertile land, water, energy, mineral deposits, and recently discovered offshore natural gas. It also has three deep-sea ports and a large potential labour force. Mozambique's strategic location is significant because four out of the six countries it borders are landlocked and depend on Mozambique as a key route to global markets. Its close ties with South Africa, the region's economic powerhouse, further emphasize the importance of Mozambique's development for the stability and growth of southern Africa.

In 2024, the [population](#) is estimated at 34.63 million, with about two-thirds living in rural areas. The country's population grows annually by 2.93 per cent, driven by a high fertility rate of 4.89 births per woman. Mozambique's population is projected to reach 122.8 million by the end of the century.

Mozambique held its general and legislative elections in October 2024 and the new government will take office in January 2025. The country faces serious challenges, especially in the northern provinces. Armed violence by insurgent groups continues in [Cabo Delgado](#), particularly in resource-rich areas, displacing over 709,000 people into Nampula and Niassa provinces. Recent attacks in Chiure district displaced more than 33,000 individuals, including pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Many displaced people have sought refuge in Erati district, Nampula, where they rely on humanitarian aid. Ongoing violence and climate shocks are expected to leave four million people facing severe food insecurity by 2025.

Poverty and inequality remain significant challenges in Mozambique, with over 63 per cent of the population living in extreme [poverty](#) as of 2021. Despite economic growth, it has not reached the most vulnerable communities or triggered widespread development. Rural communities, especially subsistence farmers, continue to struggle. Poverty limits access to clean water, healthcare, education, and basic goods, with 70 per cent of the population facing multidimensional poverty. Mozambique's [Human Development Index](#) has fallen to 185th out of 191 countries, and gender inequality remains a major issue. Women, who predominantly work in the informal economy, face economic and social challenges, such as lower formal employment rates and high exposure to violence. The country's Gini index of 54 reflects high inequality, one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. Efforts to address poverty through the government's Five-Year Program have not significantly reduced gender and regional disparities.

In 2024, Mozambique experienced severe [natural hazards](#). Heavy rains early in the year affected Maputo City, impacting 93,240 people with floods that damaged homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Tropical storm [Filipo](#) hit the provinces of Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo, affecting 57,178 people, according to OCHA Mozambique. In addition to cyclones and floods, an El Niño-induced drought worsened, especially in the central and southern regions. Projections suggest that 1.8 million people could face food insecurity between October 2024 and March 2025, as highlighted in the [Mozambique IPC Report of 2024](#)

Mozambique's [human capital index](#) of 0.4 signals low levels of human capital, which hinders rapid, inclusive, and sustainable growth. The country faces significant challenges, including high adolescent birth rates, age dependency ratios, human inequality, stunting, and a large proportion of youth not in education, employment, or training. The disempowerment of girls and women further hampers growth due to unfavourable fertility rates, high child and maternal mortality, low female skill levels, and limited productivity among women in the labour market.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Operation	Mozambique Drought
Appeal number	MDRMZ024
People affected	3.3 million
People to be assisted	61,165
Duration	14 months (23 May 2024 to 30 June 2025)
Funding requirement	Funding requirement through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Emergency Appeal	Mozambique Drought
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to Operational Update	Operational Update

Mozambique is facing severe impacts from the 2023-2024 El Niño season, which has caused below-average rainfall in the southern and central regions and above-average rainfall in the north, significantly disrupting agriculture and rural livelihoods. In March 2024, Tropical Storm Filipo further affected 153,000 people, causing extensive infrastructural damage and destroying agricultural land, particularly in areas still recovering from Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023. These compounded events have strained access to basic services and hindered recovery efforts. Provinces like Tete, Gaza, Manica, and Inhambane, known for high agricultural and pastoral output, have experienced drastic reductions in crop yields, with 690,000 hectares of crops damaged as of April 2024. This has led to increased competition for scarce income opportunities and food insecurity, particularly for poor households. The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF 6 million to support Mozambique Red Cross Society to aid 61,165 people through emergency response.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation combines emergency relief, recovery and resilience-building to support affected communities. During the initial phase, the Mozambique Red Cross Society provides shelter, food, water, sanitation, emergency health services and mental health and psychosocial support to families, emphasizing community and gender inclusion. In the recovery

phase, it focuses on transitional shelters, water rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction and livelihood support. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Multi-purpose cash assistance

Cash assistance for households in increasing purchasing power and meeting basic needs.

Health and nutrition

Volunteers were trained in health, nutrition, and hygiene practices. Mother's Clubs were established across the targeted districts. Nutrition and health campaigns were also conducted across the targeted provinces.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Boreholes were constructed across targeted districts. Training was provided to community water management committees and households were reached with effective water treatment materials or water storage containers.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Staff and volunteers were trained on PGI, protection from sexual abuse, disability inclusion, child safeguarding and sexual and gender-based violence.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Mozambique faces significant climate and environmental challenges that threaten its socio-economic development and the well-being of its population. The country is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, and droughts, which have become more frequent and intense due to climate change.

In 2024, severe floods and Tropical Storm Filipo affected thousands of people, while El Niño-induced droughts in the central and southern regions worsened food insecurity, leaving an estimated 1.8 million people at risk of hunger. These disasters cause both immediate destruction and long-term economic setbacks, particularly in rural and coastal communities.

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3)

addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

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

The National Society specifically aims to reduce the impacts of climate change on communities by promoting sustainable conservation practices in vulnerable areas and strengthening community resilience to extreme weather events. The strategic target is to contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in 84 districts by 2030. Additionally, it aims to address 10 per cent of the needs of populations affected by extreme climatic events—such as cyclones, droughts, and floods—by implementing environmental education programs in priority-selected schools and districts.

Planned activities in 2025

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

- Train National Society staff and communities on disaster risk management

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Mozambique Red Cross Society by providing technical expertise, mobilizing financial resources and building strategic partnerships to enhance its capacity to address climate change and environmental challenges.

The IFRC will assist the National Society through training programmes on climate adaptation, enhancing early warning systems and promoting environmental management practices. Additionally, it will also support the Mozambique

Red Cross Society in expanding its volunteer networks and empowering local communities.

The **Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)** will support the National Society in effectively implementing various projects, including advancing climate-smart agricultural techniques and enhancing productivity while strengthening resilience to climate shocks.

The **Swedish Red Cross**, in partnership with WWF, will continue supporting the National Society in the effective implementation of its project focused on introducing nature-based solutions that promote environmental conservation and climate adaptation.



Disasters and crises

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

Mozambique is among the ten most disaster-prone countries, facing significant risks from floods, droughts, storms, and epidemics. The INFORM risk profile rates Mozambique at 6.9 out of 10, highlighting high exposure to hazards (7.2) and limited disaster coping capacity (6.7). The country also struggles with food supply adequacy, weakening its resilience to food crises.

Since the start of the 2024 rainy and cyclonic season, disasters have affected 131,915 people. Mozambique's low-lying coastal areas and major river systems make it highly vulnerable to flooding, which worsens during the November–March rainy season. Heavy rainfall and cyclones damage agriculture, infrastructure, and communities, increasing hardship for many. Tropical storms and cyclones, particularly from November to April, bring strong winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges, causing widespread destruction, especially in coastal regions.

In 2024, Mozambique was severely affected by tropical storms and cyclones, particularly Tropical Storm Filipo, which impacted over 153,000 people in Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo. Flooded areas faced heightened health risks, including cholera outbreaks due to poor sanitation. The agricultural sector, vital for livelihoods, suffered heavy losses, with destroyed crops and inundated farmland worsening food insecurity. Livestock losses further deepened economic hardships for rural families. The 2024 storm season highlighted Mozambique's vulnerability to climate-related disasters, emphasizing the need for improved disaster preparedness, resilient infrastructure, and early warning systems. The provinces of Nampula, Sofala and Zambezia remain particularly at risk of storm surges.

Drought is another persistent threat, especially in the southern and central regions, where irregular rainfall patterns worsen existing vulnerabilities. Water shortages and crop failures threaten food security and economic stability. The country now faces severe food insecurity following the cyclone season, affecting 63 districts—39 per cent of the country's total.

Between April and September 2024, approximately 2.79 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including 510,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 2.28 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). An additional 3.58 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The situation is expected to worsen from October 2024 to March 2025, with 3.3 million people requiring urgent assistance, including 773,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

This crisis is driven by depleted food reserves, ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado and parts of Nampula and Niassa, and the anticipated impact of La Niña in the southern and central regions. In districts classified as IPC Phase 3 or 4 (crisis or emergency), food insecurity is primarily caused by climatic shocks such as droughts and cyclones, along with armed conflict and violence. In Cabo Delgado, continued conflict keeps food insecurity at crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels, though humanitarian food assistance has helped stabilize conditions at stressed (IPC Phase 2) level in some areas.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is dedicated to reducing, responding to and mitigating the impact of humanitarian crises and disasters while strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities. It prioritizes addressing key risks such as food

scarcity, health challenges, climate-related displacement, and livelihoods across urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

To achieve this, the National Society focuses on strengthening institutional and community capacity for disaster preparedness and response. It develops [early warning system](#), conducts disaster risk reduction education and adopts proactive approaches like early action models, scientific forecasting, cash and voucher assistance, and innovative financing mechanisms. By leveraging technology and innovation, it aims to anticipate risks and take early actions, such as forecast-based financing, to better support affected communities. The National Society is also implementing the Mozambique is also part of the [IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#) to address basic needs, protect livelihoods and prevent asset depletion.

The National Society has been implementing the PREPA project, a resilience-building initiative focused on three districts in Manica province. The project primarily targets disaster risk reduction while also addressing health and [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) needs. It places a strong emphasis on crosscutting thematic areas, including [protection, gender, and inclusion](#), [community engagement and accountability](#), [green response](#), volunteering and accountability.

The National Society also works to improve coordination across its networks and implement a multi-hazard early warning system, ensuring effective and timely humanitarian responses. Its goal is to strengthen its response capacity and assist at least 10 per cent of the affected population annually while building long-term community resilience.

Planned activities in 2025

- Promote reforestation of devastated areas
- Raise awareness on constructing resilient houses and shelters



Health and wellbeing

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to climate change, lying within the Intertropical Convergence Zone, where shifting humidity and precipitation patterns impact water availability, food production, and disease distribution. Climate-sensitive diseases like malaria, cholera, and measles disproportionately affect rural populations, women, and children. Public services, including health, water, and sanitation, remain overstretched, particularly in rural and coastal areas, which also face extreme weather events such as cyclones, droughts, and floods. In 2022, Mozambique ranked ninth out of 191 countries in the [INFORM Risk Index](#), classifying it as very high risk.

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to provide technical and financial support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in strengthening its capacity to respond to humanitarian crises, with a focus on food insecurity, resilience and disaster preparedness. The IFRC will also provide support to the National Society through its mechanism such as [Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#), [early action protocols](#) and [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) operations. Additionally, it will also assist in expanding [early warning systems](#), promoting [anticipatory action](#) and increasing community resilience.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society in the effective implementation of the PREPA project. It will also support the National Society in conducting local assessments and post-distribution monitoring.

The country faces significant health challenges, with malaria being a leading cause of death, responsible for 22,000 fatalities annually. Although Mozambique is making progress in HIV and tuberculosis control—approaching the 95-95-95 HIV targets with 88 per cent of people on treatment and 81% aware of their status—tuberculosis mortality has slightly increased since 2020. In 2024, Mozambique integrated [malaria vaccines](#) into its routine immunization program, aiming to immunize 300,000 children in the first phase. Despite these efforts, malaria remains widespread, especially in central and northern regions.

Neglected tropical diseases like lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma continue to affect many communities, though Mozambique has achieved Guinea worm-free certification. Non-communicable diseases account for 36 per cent of deaths. Cholera remains a major public health concern, with 16,544 cases and 38 deaths reported as of August 4, 2024. The most affected provinces—Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado, and Zambézia—account for most cases. Mozambique continues to monitor and manage cholera outbreaks, focusing on reducing transmission and improving healthcare support in affected areas.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is committed to ensuring more people have safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation, and hygiene and social services. It will continue expanding integrated community-based health programmes, including primary care and first aid to support vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The National Society will also invest in emergency preparedness, particularly for epidemics and pandemics, while providing psychosocial support to communities affected by climate change, conflict, and disasters. By 2030, the Mozambique Red Cross Society plans to reach at least 10 per cent of the affected population annually across 90 priority districts, ensuring essential health and well-being needs are met.

Planned activities in 2025

- Train staff and volunteers on community-based health care and first aid, epidemic prevention and control and risk communication and community engagement
- Actively participate in technical and coordination meetings with government health authorities
- Develop and implement standardized training M&E tools
- Train and equip provincial delegations to provide first aid in emergencies

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in expanding and improving community-level health and water, sanitation, and hygiene services in both emergency and non-emergency settings. This includes investing in epidemic and pandemic preparedness by strengthening local networks and training volunteers as first responders to detect and manage disease outbreaks. It will also enhance the National Society's role as an auxiliary to the Ministry of Health by promoting disease prevention and public health initiatives.

The **Belgian Red Cross – Flanders** will continue to provide technical and financial support to the National Society for emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions and infrastructure development.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will provide technical support to the National Society by training its staff and volunteers, improving data collection and feedback mechanisms, constructing facilities to enhance waste recycling in local markets, and supporting capacity building for market committees and vendors.



Migration and displacement

As of 2023-2024, Mozambique faces a major displacement crisis, with over 709,529 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 264 locations, primarily due to conflict and natural hazards. In Cabo Delgado, ongoing violence has displaced 76 per cent of the total IDP population, with over 539,000 people forced to flee since 2020—many multiple times.

In central and southern Mozambique, climate-related disasters such as cyclones, floods, and droughts have

displaced 139,333 people across 107 locations, with Sofala (64 per cent) and Manica (20 per cent) experiencing the highest displacement. Many have been displaced since Cyclone Idai in 2019, and recent droughts have worsened their situation.

IDPs across the country struggle to access basic services, including food, shelter, water, and sanitation. Despite ongoing humanitarian efforts, urgent support is still needed,

particularly in providing livelihoods and long-term assistance to these vulnerable communities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society aims to protect the rights of migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) while promoting their integration into inclusive societies based on humanitarian values. It will also prioritize restoring family links and providing essential humanitarian assistance, ensuring migrants and IDPs have access to basic services and protection.

Efforts will strengthen coordination within the National Society and with external partners, enhancing its ability to respond along migration routes. Key outcomes include family reunification, psychosocial support and referral services for migrants and displaced populations.

By 2030, the Mozambique Red Cross Society aims to support at least 10 per cent of migrants and IDPs annually, ensuring their rights, inclusion and well-being.



Values, power and inclusion

Mozambique faces severe gender inequality, ranking 127 out of 162 in the 2021 Gender Inequality Index. Women struggle to access income, participate in decision-making, and receive essential services. According to UN Women, 21.7 per cent of women aged 18-49 have experienced intimate partner violence, with 15 per cent reporting incidents in the past year. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, one in three women faced violence at some point in their lives.

Education disparities remain significant, with girls more likely to drop out. Women receive an average of 1.4 years of education, compared to 3.4 years for men. This educational gap affects children's well-being, as women primarily manage household health and education. Although 77 per cent of women participate in the labour force, most work in informal sectors like agriculture and earn low wages. Only 6 per cent hold wage-based jobs, compared to 24% of men. Private sector employment favours men, despite most jobs being in services rather than traditionally male-dominated fields like mining or construction.

Child marriage remains a critical issue, affecting 52.9 per cent of women aged 20-24 who were married before 18. In 2019, after years of advocacy, Mozambique passed a law banning child marriage. This milestone was crucial, as the country has one of the highest child marriage rates globally.

The 2017 census reported that 2.6 per cent of Mozambique's population lives with disabilities. However, the actual number

Planned activities in 2025

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in integrating minimum protection, gender, and inclusion standards into all operations. It will assist in collecting and analyzing data on community perceptions and concerns related to migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities.

is likely higher due to challenges in data collection, methodology limitations, inadequate staff training, and ongoing conflict. The 2022 IOM Disability and Inclusion Survey, conducted in Montepuez district, found that people with disabilities rely heavily on caregivers for essential tasks but are not prioritized in food, non-food, and WASH distributions. Education facilities also lack the necessary support for their participation, further limiting their opportunities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society aims to promote protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across all its operations, empower vulnerable groups in crisis-affected areas and strengthen coordination with key stakeholders, including the Public Prosecutor's Office, Police, health services, social action and family support services. By 2030, the National Society plans to fully integrate PGI into its activities, creating safe spaces and strengthening community empowerment.

The National Society has also been raising awareness on sexual and gender-based violence in two urban neighbourhoods in Maputo Province, reaching hundreds of families and providing human rights and leadership training for survivors. Additionally, it introduced eco-points in local markets to encourage recycling, promoting environmental health and community cohesion.

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen staff and youth capacity in developing and implementing humanitarian education programmes
 - Develop, fundraise and implement education programmes for marginalized groups
 - Collaborate with education authorities and relevant stakeholders
 - Provide mandatory PGI briefings on emergencies
 - Strengthen feedback mechanisms, particularly for sensitive feedback
 - Conduct basic training on PGI minimum standards
 - Roll out localized guidance on PGI advocacy
 - Develop a community engagement and accountability policy or strategy
 - Train National Society staff using the revised CEA guide and training packages
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in strengthening its capacity to implement quality humanitarian education programmes and feedback mechanics for sensitive issues. It will also support the National Society in developing protection, gender and inclusion and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse policies aimed at protecting the most vulnerable.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society in raising awareness of sexual and gender-based violence in Maputo Province. It will continue to support the National Society in collecting data and providing feedback to stakeholders, running human rights and vocational training for victims of gender-based violence as well as economic empowerment initiatives.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society for integrating protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability into its projects.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

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



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society fosters positive relationships with government authorities, international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders to enhance humanitarian coordination and collaboration, by maintaining regular dialogue with government officials and relevant ministries, participate in national and international coordination platforms and collaborate with peer organizations and agencies to share knowledge and best practices.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society seeks to strengthen its auxiliary role, and its positioning in the humanitarian and development arena. It will continue to work closely with various government line ministries and local government, and coordinate with other humanitarian actors. This includes to continue co-leading the shelter cluster, alongside the IFRC, in times of emergencies. It will also increase its partnerships inside and beyond the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support attendance and participation of the Mozambique Red Cross Society in government led coordination platforms at all levels. International representation of the National Society will be strengthened by

engaging international development institutions, embassies as well as private sector. The IFRC attends external coordination meetings, such as the Humanitarian Country Team and cash working group together with the National Society and supports the Mozambique Red Cross Society in co-leading the interagency shelter cluster.



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is finalizing its multi annual strategic plan that will accompany its development for the next years. Based on the assessment conducted with Movement Partners, priorities will be given to youth and volunteering, branch development and legal frameworks, while systems strengthening will target primarily human resources development, financial sustainability and risk management (see also under accountability and agility).

In terms of youth and volunteering, the aim is to increase the number of volunteers and youth as well as retention rate and establishing volunteer management systems and a formal training curriculum. Branch development efforts will see all provinces conducting IFRC Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) and ICRC Safer Access Framework (SAF) training and developing better plans and services. Legal framework efforts will first focus on the approval of the last prepared statute (2018) and subsequently starting immediately with a revision to update it to the latest standards. This will be

the first step towards a discussion on the legal status of the National Society in the country.

Finally in terms of financial sustainability and human resources, there will be a revision of the current procedures and structure in place. The National Society has already started using the IFRC Capacity Building Fund and plans to apply to the IFRC-ICRC co-led National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) for a grant.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society's strategy on youth and volunteers, and on strengthening branch management.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is providing focused support on financial sustainability.



National Society volunteers distributing hygiene kits to families in Praia Grande and local healthcare facilities in Sofala province to combat cholera, in July 2023 (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society, through humanitarian diplomacy will navigate complex political, social, and humanitarian environments while promoting the principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society to position itself in the country using its auxiliary status, and in its promotional and advocacy efforts, aimed at Government agencies, private sector, and the general public.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society acknowledges the need to reinforce its accountability and sees as priorities the enhancement of the HR procedures, risk management, and financial management.

The National Society will disseminate broadly the risk management framework and policy created with IFRC support and will set in place system to monitor the risks. It will strengthen its financial procedures. In terms of HR, the staff will be trained and coached, and the HR department will be reinforced, as well as the staff of the National Society which will have the possibility to get further training and increase their knowledge.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mozambique Red Cross Society in coordinating support in the revision of its policies and procedures. This includes standard operating procedures for finance, logistics, procurement and human resources. The IFRC will give specific focus to the creation of new policies in the areas of PSEA and PGI, and to the revision of the Code of Conduct.

The **Italian Red Cross** specifically supports work of the National Society on risk management. It plans to support the development of terms of reference for an internal audit and risk management committee and the revision of the integrity and transparency policies and procedures.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will support the National Society to revise its standard operating procedures to align with the new financial system. It is also an active member of the finance working group.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

In recent years, the National Society has been supported by a number of IFRC [Emergency Appeals](#) and [DREF](#) operations, mostly in response to floods and cyclones. In 2024, the National Society accessed an emergency appeal related to cyclone Chido which left several thousands of families without a home. The IFRC has also activated its [Early Action Protocols](#) (EAPs) in Mozambique for cyclone and floods with the drought EAP currently in progress.

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

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

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

The **German Red Cross** has been a key partner of the Mozambique Red Cross Society for over 20 years, focusing on disaster management, risk reduction, forecast-based financing,

water, sanitation, hygiene, and shelter. Its collaboration spans multiple provinces, with recent projects addressing disaster preparedness and relief in Southern Africa.

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

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

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

Movement coordination

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

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

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Mozambique Red Cross Society works closely with its government in both humanitarian and development programmes. The National Society participates in disaster management and health coordination platforms at all levels, national and provincial. In 2023, coordination meetings led by National Institute for Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (INGD) and National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) focused on floods and cyclone response. Joint evacuations, assessments, and household items distributions were done with the government, capitalizing on the strength of the volunteer network. The Ministry leads the coordination meetings of the cholera response and the Mozambique Red Cross participates at all levels.

In terms of health, the Mozambique Red Cross Society works closely with the Ministry of Health and has worked in 2023 with the implementation of the long-term projects such as the COVID Vaccination (COVAX) and during cholera response. Coordination takes place at both national and provincial levels, and discussions address planned activities and geographical coverage among other.

There are regular Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings in Mozambique led the UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordination with the support of OCHA. Meetings are held twice a month and the National Society participates in these meetings with the rest of the international actors. The IFRC has been supporting the National Society with the Shelter

Cluster Coordination during emergencies. For Cyclone Idai for instance, the IFRC and Mozambique Red Cross led the national level coordination as well as the hubs in Sofala and Manica Provinces, while the IOM was providing coordination in Cabo Delgado. The global shelter cluster is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the Shelter Cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the global shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery.

Other partnerships of the Mozambique Red Cross, with IFRC support, include the World Food Program (WFP) on the development of a drought Early Action Protocol. The IFRC has been finalizing a tripartite agreement with South African Development Cooperation SADC and the European Union, where IFRC will be supporting the operationalization of the SADC humanitarian emergency operations centre in Nacala.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is also part and participates in coordination meetings of the Charter for the Consórcio Humanitário de Moçambique (CHEMO), which brings together international and national NGOs in Mozambique to actively contribute to disaster risk reduction efforts in the country.



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

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Mozambique Red Cross Society
www.redcross.org.mz

Naemi Heita

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Mozambique & Angola,
based in Maputo
T +258 87681 0013
naemi.heita@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

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

Sumitha Martin

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