



MOZAMBIQUE

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



1 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE MOZAMBIQUE RED CROSS SOCIETY



11

National Society
branches



133

National Society
local units



165

National Society
staff



6,862

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



22,195

Climate and
environment



586,164

Disasters
and crises



766,262

Health and
wellbeing



484,107

Migration and
displacement



1,300

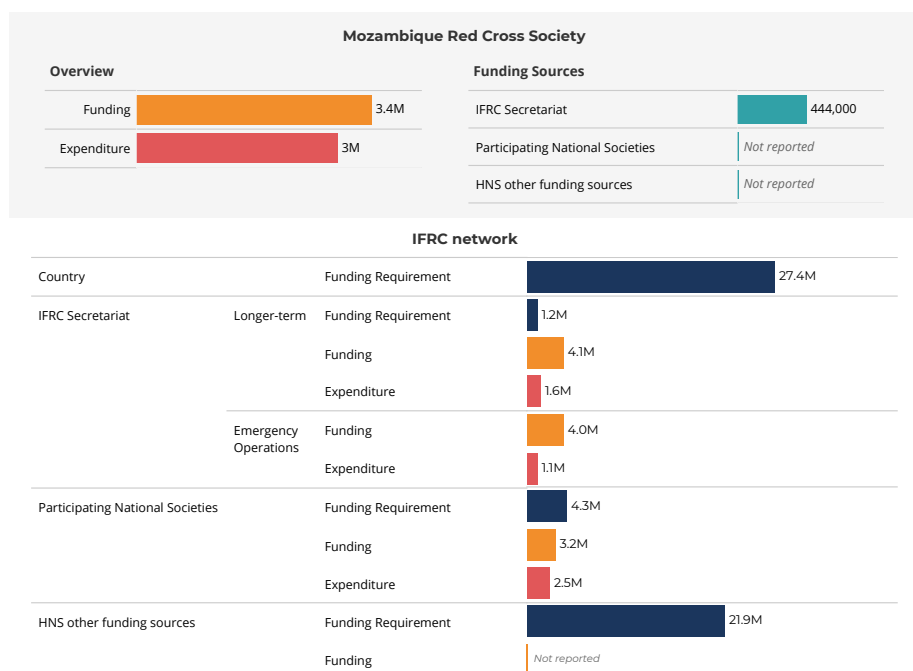
Values, power
and inclusion



526,292

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMZ003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRMZ024 / Mozambique-Drought

EF2 - National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	16,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	16,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%

MDRM026 / Tropical Cyclone Chido

EF2 - National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	6,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	6,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	568,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	7,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	766,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	123,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	27,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	23,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	32%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	484,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	434,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	84,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	9,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	2,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	1,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	526,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					Enabling Functions
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	
Belgian Red Cross	1.4M						
German Red Cross			●				
Monaco Red Cross	10,000						
Spanish Red Cross	135,000						
Swedish Red Cross	1.5M	●	●				

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Despite economic progress with an estimated 7 per cent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2024, Mozambique remains one of the least developed countries globally, with over 60 per cent of its population living in extreme poverty. In 2024, Mozambique faced relentless challenges, marked by extreme weather events, displacement crises and health emergencies. From destructive cyclones and devastating floods to prolonged drought and conflict-driven displacement, millions of people were impacted, stretching humanitarian response efforts across the country.

In December 2024, Tropical Cyclone Chido struck Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces which affected more than 600,000 people, causing widespread devastation to homes and infrastructure. Earlier in the year, Tropical Storm Filipo impacted the areas of Sofala, Inhambana and Maputo province, leading to widespread flooding, inundating homes and forcing thousands of families to evacuate. The storm further exacerbated food insecurity in drought-affected areas, where many families were already struggling to cope with agricultural losses. Previously in January 2024, Maputo City and its surrounding areas were hit by heavy rains which damaged the city's urban infrastructure, with bridges and drainage systems collapsing and displacing thousands from their land.

Mozambique's Central and Southern regions, particularly Tete, Manica, Gaza and Inhambane provinces suffered from droughts induced by El Nino. The prolonged drought ended up driving food prices and putting basic necessities out of reach for many families. According to the Mozambique IPC Report 2024, 1.8 million people were expected to face severe food insecurity between October 2024 and March 2025. Water shortages also worsened health conditions, increasing the risk of malnutrition, dehydration and waterborne diseases. People in Mozambique have also been displaced due to armed conflict in the areas of Chiure district where many displaced families fled to other provinces, overwhelming local resources and increasing humanitarian needs.

Public health emergencies worsened throughout the year, particularly with the outbreak of cholera between March and June 2024. Poor sanitation conditions in Maputo, Sofala and Cabo Delgado led to a sharp rise in cases. In displacement camps, limited access to clean water and overcrowded living conditions heightened the risk of disease outbreaks. In 2024, Mozambique held its general elections, and while challenges remained in peaceful transition, the Constitutional court confirmed the election results in December 2024 and efforts toward political stability, economy recovery and electoral reforms remain key areas of focus.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society made progress in climate and environmental resilience by enhancing community awareness on flood risks, improving access to clean water and sanitation and integrating environmental considerations into humanitarian response. Through projects such as Resilience and Enhanced Preparedness and Action and BRENABS, the National Society empowered vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, with livelihood opportunities and climate adaptation skills. It advanced Nature-based Solutions (NbS) by partnering with academic institutions, conducting ecosystem mapping and initiating reforestation and agroforestry efforts. Community-led initiatives, early warning systems and capacity building were central to strengthening disaster preparedness and promoting sustainable environmental practices.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Mozambique Red Cross Society advanced disaster preparedness and response across multiple provinces by strengthening early warning systems, revitalizing local disaster committees and updating emergency plans following urban floods. In partnership with the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, it conducted flood simulations and maintained early warning infrastructure. The National Society also promoted youth engagement through school-based disaster committees and supported climate-smart agriculture to boost food security. Key interventions included emergency shelter, hygiene assistance and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) support for

drought- and disaster-affected families. Regionally, it contributed to the SADC Humanitarian Operations Centre and developed multi-hazard early warning mechanisms. Through national and international collaborations, including the Ready2Act initiative and UN-led training, the National Society enhanced technical capacity, coordination and inclusive disaster risk reduction efforts.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society implemented vital health and emergency interventions to protect communities affected by crises and disease outbreaks. Through projects such as CoReS and PREPA, it improved sanitation in health facilities, distributed hygiene and dignity kits to displaced populations and provided mosquito nets to reduce malaria risks. The National Society enhanced Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) awareness via school training and door-to-door cholera prevention campaigns. It also strengthened first response capacity by training communities in [first aid](#) and aquatic rescue, while supporting local disaster committees with early warning systems. These efforts ensured access to essential health services and promoted inclusive, community-based preparedness.

Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Mozambique Red Cross Society provided vital support to migrants and displaced people through a range of humanitarian interventions. With support from the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)), it delivered emergency shelter, safe water access and hygiene materials in response to armed violence in Nampula. Across its operations, the National Society ensured displaced populations received medical assistance, hygiene kits and livelihood support through [Cash and Voucher Assistance](#). These efforts were guided by a commitment to [community engagement and accountability](#), ensuring that the needs and dignity of displaced individuals remained central to its response.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society advanced equity, inclusion and community empowerment through targeted Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) initiatives. It implemented Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response activities, including awareness campaigns, baseline studies in schools and training for survivors in human rights and leadership. Psychological support was provided through therapy sessions, while partnerships with local universities helped promote gender-inclusive participation and decision-making. These efforts ensured that vulnerable groups—especially women, children, and displaced persons—had access to protection, dignity and essential services.

Enabling local actors

Throughout 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society strengthened youth leadership and engagement through monthly dialogues with youth leaders, capacity building on project writing and participation in the IFRC Limitless initiative in collaboration with the Solferino Academy. It revised its Youth Engagement Strategy and conducted leadership development activities focused on governance and management. Under broader National Society development, peer-to-peer learning and leadership preparation initiatives were implemented to enhance effective governance and organizational agility.

The National Society also launched the SADC-SHOC project, engaging member states and partners virtually and conducted advocacy to highlight emergency response needs through diplomatic engagements with donors such as UNDRR, USAID, and the EU. A joint field visit with the Swedish Embassy under the PREPAR project helped strengthen partnerships and assess progress. Internally, the National Society improved accountability and agility through HR reforms, including salary reviews, ERP and PDP training and recruitment processes. It resolved issues with its finance system and prepared for new fund transfer modalities through WWPP training. A [digital transformation](#) survey identified key gaps, especially at branch level, guiding future improvements.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The recent wave of protests in Mozambique had a significant impact on the implementation of humanitarian programmes, particularly on the drought appeal operations, causing delays in activity timelines and requiring the adoption of alternative approaches to maintain the continuity of interventions. The disruptions affected not only

logistical planning but also the safety and mobility of response teams, leading to necessary adjustments in execution strategies.

One of the most critical consequences of the protests was the disruption of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) distribution, initially planned through the RedRose system. Due to security concerns, the RedRose team was unable to be physically present in the country, forcing a shift in the planned approach. To avoid prolonged delays, the programme adapted by distributing paper vouchers instead of direct cash transfers, ensuring that beneficiaries could still access essential goods despite the challenges.

Beyond the financial aid distribution, the restricted movement of field teams was another major constraint. In several instances, protests led to road blockages, making travel to implementation sites highly risky. Teams were often forced to delay or reroute planned activities, impacting engagement with communities and slowing down data collection, monitoring, and direct support efforts. In many areas, staff and volunteers had to exercise extreme caution, as exposure to protest hotspots posed significant safety risks.

The cumulative effect of these disruptions caused significant delays in the programme’s implementation schedule. While no major changes were made to the National Society’s long-term plans, the operational timeline suffered considerable setbacks, requiring continuous adjustments to mitigate risks and maintain service delivery.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Mozambique, Africa Drought
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRMZ04
People assisted	55,000 (11,000 households)
Duration	23 May 2024 to 30 June 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 6 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Mozambique Drought Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Mozambique Operational Strategy
Link to latest operation update	Operations Update No.2

Due to the severe impacts of El Niño, which has significantly worsened food security across the country, the Mozambique Red Cross Society is responding to the ongoing drought in Mozambique.

The drought has affected around 15 per cent of the planted crops, particularly in southern and central Mozambique, leading to a sharp increase in food prices, including a 24 per cent rise in maize prices compared to the previous year. With 80 per cent of the population reliant on rain-fed agriculture, millions are now at risk of severe food insecurity.

Short description of the Emergency Operational Strategy

This operation aims to provide critical support to 55,000 people (11,000 households) across the drought-affected provinces of Tete, Manica, and Gaza. The National Society’s assistance will focus on mitigating the impact of the

ongoing drought caused by El Niño, targeting 10 per cent of the most affected population in these regions. The operation may scale up as the situation worsens and needs increase.

As of June 2025, the National Society has prioritized voucher assistance for food, targeting 3200 households in 4 provinces of Gaza, Manica, Inhambane, and Tete. The first distribution was conducted through paper vouchers. However, for more operation efficiency, the National Society completed the 2nd distribution piloting the RedRose one solution platform. The set-up and use of the Red Rose platform serves to enhance accountability, efficiency, and scalability, both within the Emergency Appeal Drought Operation and for broader capacity building of the National Society to implement Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming. The 3rd distribution is underway, and a fourth distribution is being planned.

To ensure scale up of the operation to long-term resilience through implementation of long-term disaster Risk Reduction interventions, the Mozambique Red Cross Society, with the support of IFRC and Swedish Red Cross, trained 10 staff (6 from CVM staff and 4 from IFRC) 8 staff at Headquarter on Enhanced Vulnerability Community Assessments (eVCA) who will support the rollout of eVCA in each of the 4 provinces. These assessments will inform about the interventions which will be undertaken to strengthen coping capacities and continuously reduce the risks of the communities to El Nino-induced drought.

The National Society has also conducted water accessibility assessments to assess which boreholes could be rehabilitated under this operation and is providing nutritional health information to communities. However, it is not currently engaging in malnutrition screening nor providing supplementary feeding for malnourished children due to lack of funds. The National Society has engaged with the Government and communities on which activities would be most beneficial to continue carrying out under the Emergency Appeal, with a focus on longer-term impacts to build to build resiliency to further climate-related shocks and to reach those most in need who have not been previously targeted by Anticipatory Actions and response efforts of other actors.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society carried out a diverse range of activities under climate and environment which included capacity building, development of knowledge, awareness campaigns, assessments, among others. To increase community knowledge about risks related to floods, the National Society disseminated key messages through radio spots via regional radio stations and locally via loudspeakers. Risk awareness activities were prioritized during the rainy season due to the relevancy of the information and its urgency. Under the Resilience and Enhanced Preparedness and Action project, the National Society advanced efforts to help communities to adapt to increasing climate and environmental risks. The project aims to strengthen the resilience of women, men and people of all backgrounds, especially those with disabilities by enhancing livelihood opportunities. Under this effort, the Mozambique Red Cross Society carried out Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) which focused on integrating environmental considerations into humanitarian response. The National Society worked on improving access to clean water and sanitation through drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes and construction of latrines.

To strengthen disaster risk management and climate resilience, the National Society held regular coordination meetings which aimed to align efforts, share information and enhance collaboration in disaster preparedness and response. The National Society also trained its staff and volunteers in conducting Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) to equip them with the necessary skills to assess risks, identify vulnerabilities and support community-based disaster preparedness initiatives. These initiatives were accompanied by interventions such as community awareness and education campaigns where the National Society promoted early action, risk reduction and sustainable environmental practices; establishing early warning system committees to monitor potential hazards and disseminate timely warnings; holding coordination meetings to improve disaster preparedness and conducting feasibility study for evaluating potential small-scale mitigation measures that could be implemented to reduce disaster risks and enhance climate resilience.

The National Society's [Nature-based Solutions](#) project also saw progress in integrating nature-based solutions into community resilience efforts. This initiative aimed to protect, conserve and restore ecosystems while addressing social, economic and environmental challenges in a sustainable manner. Under the project, the National Society conducted activities such as training on data collection tools and integrating local knowledge, field visit to map areas for nature-based solutions interventions, formalizing a partnership with UniZambeze's faculty of environmental engineering and natural resources for ecosystem conservation, sharing of technical expertise, ecosystem mapping and agricultural planning, among others. While seasonal rains impact field accessibility, the National Society will procure seed and equipment to initiate agroforestry and ecosystem reforestation in 2025.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society carried out tree planting activities as a key strategy to mitigate flood risks and enhance environmental sustainability. This initiative focused on restoring degraded landscapes, strengthening natural flood defenses and engaging communities in climate adaptation efforts. As part of this initiative, 1,000 mangrove seedlings were acquired for coastal planting, contributing to coastal protection and long-term resilience against erosion and rising sea levels.

In addition to tree planting, capacity building sessions were conducted to equip community members with the knowledge and skills to maintain and protect trees. Significant progress was made under the BRENABS project in integrating tree planting and agroforestry to enhance climate resilience in vulnerable communities. In the districts of Sussundenga and Mossurize, community-led reforestation initiatives were launched, with 60 families across six communities selected to participate. Community engagement has been central to the project's success, with awareness sessions on climate change and environmental conservation empowering residents to adopt sustainable practices, including responsible waste management and reforestation efforts. Strengthening preparedness has also been a priority.



The Mozambique Red Cross Society responded swiftly to Tropical Cyclone Jude by mobilizing volunteers for early warnings. (Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society)

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society in the promotion of community-led smart solutions, the inclusion of last mile and indigenous early warning system in early action protocols and in tree planting and care, as part of the [IFRC Pan-Africa initiative](#). Other areas of IFRC support include capacity building efforts of staff and volunteers, promotion and advocacy for nature-based solutions, facilitating new strategic partnerships that enable scaling up of tree planting efforts, among others. As part of the resilience programme financed by the Zurich Foundation,

IFRC supported the National Society in delivering community and household disaster preparedness activities with aim to increased awareness of risk and enhance local community's capacities to cope with climate hazards.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in its climate and environment initiatives.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society in strengthening community resilience through environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for heatwave and cyclone-related emergencies in Mozambique.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Mozambique Cyclone
MDR-CODE	MDRMZ021
OPERATION TIMEFRAME	3 days (5 years EAP timeframe)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 549,957
PEOPLE TARGETED	500,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 549,957 in 2024 supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society in the implementation of a cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP). Under this operation, the National Society's activities focused on prioritizing the reinforcement of individual houses and primary schools built with local materials. One of the objectives of the plan was to prevent endemic diseases, especially reducing the incidence of diarrhoea and cholera after storms.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Mozambique Floods EAP
MDR-CODE	MDRMZ022
OPERATION DURATION	3 days (5 years EAP timeframe)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 549,929
PEOPLE TARGETED	10,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 549,929 in 2024 supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society in the implementation of a floods Early Action Protocol (EAP). Under this operation, the National Society's actions were activated on the basis of hydro-meteorological warnings indicating the trigger level of 72 hours within which time the National Society can act in advance before the flood reaches the districts and communities potentially at risk.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society implemented disaster preparedness and response initiatives across multiple provinces. These efforts focused on strengthening community resilience, enhancing [early warning systems](#), providing emergency assistance and integrating climate adaptation measures. The National Society rehabilitated key bridges and conducted community clean-up campaigns in flood-prone areas to mitigate urban flood risks and improve community resilience. Following the March 2024 urban floods, emergency preparedness and response plans were updated and local disaster risk management committees were revitalized.

In partnership with the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance (ZFRA), the Mozambique Red Cross Society worked on strengthening flood preparedness by rehabilitating and maintaining early warning systems. It also conducted a flood simulation exercise to test the response capacity of local disaster risk management committees. Furthermore, to increase youth engagement in disaster preparedness, school-based risk and disaster management committees were

established to take early action and provide basic first response in emergencies. To improve food security and climate adaptation, the National Society trained farmers in climate-smart agriculture, nutrition and usage of pesticide. These actions were accompanied by training on gender equality and inclusion to ensure equitable disaster response planning.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society's interventions under emergency preparedness and early action included interventions such as election preparedness in all provinces, provision of emergency shelter and hygiene assistance to displaced populations, conducting assessments for rescue and first aid training in flood-prone communities and training to strengthen national disaster response capabilities.

One key activity of the National Society in 2024 has been the seminar of the Technical Working Group for early warning and early action system in Mozambique. This aimed to consolidate mechanisms for operationalizing early action for droughts, floods and cyclones. It brought together representatives from government sectors, humanitarian actors and technical experts. The National Society also participated in the anticipatory action roundtable held in Maputo, which helped in strengthening collaboration between stakeholders to ensure timely and effective responses to disaster risks. The National Society also contributed to the technical working group meeting on flood, cyclone and drought held in Ponta de Ouro.

The Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation (AICS) provided support to the National Society under the Ready2Act initiative where an event was held in June to outline the project's objectives, activities and timeline, with an aim to establish a network that interconnects key actors, enhancing collaboration and sector-specific competencies. The National Society also attended the Readiness and Preparedness Pan-African initiative Stocktaking workshop where it exchanged experiences with other National Societies across Africa, particularly those supported by the Italian grant. Furthermore, the Mozambique Red Cross Society was invited by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security to participate in their network of excellence for disaster risk reduction training in Maputo.

The SADC Humanitarian Operations Centre (SHOC) is a key component of the Disaster Risk Management and Sustainability Strategy project, which will improve regional preparedness and response mechanisms and contribute to reducing disaster risks and minimizing losses in lives, livelihoods, infrastructure and environmental assets across member states. The centre will help ensure that vulnerable communities are better protected and equipped to face future disasters.

In 2024, the National Society implemented key interventions to enhance regional capacity in managing disasters through risk assessments, operational improvements, training programmes and technological advancements. The National Society's regional disaster risk assessment informed the development of a multi-hazard early warning support mechanism, standard operating procedures were developed to support long-term functionality of SHOC, and an SADC ERT management system was developed.

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society provided critical in-kind and multipurpose cash assistance to communities affected by disasters and crises across Mozambique. Under the PREPA project, families were provided agricultural seed through a voucher system, conditional food vouchers were distributed to families impacted by droughts and cash assistance was provided to displaced people.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society for its interventions under disasters and crises. This includes allocation of funds for people affected by disasters and crises, supporting systems-building with Government actors on impact-based forecasting and early warning and risk communication, supporting National Society's response to food insecurity and livelihoods protection, among others. IFRC mechanisms such as the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals are drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society through early action protocols for cyclones, floods and droughts and in organizing awareness campaigns.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in providing disaster risk education to people.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society implemented critical interventions to safeguard the health and dignity of communities affected by emergencies and diseases outbreaks. These efforts focused on access to essential health services, hygiene promotion, sanitation improvements and emergency medical support. In Nampula province through the CoReS project supported by the Belgian Government and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the National Society worked to improve sanitation in health units and constructed public latrines in health facilities. The National Society also provided hygiene and protective materials to healthcare workers at health centres.

In response to displacement crises, the National Society provided emergency medical assistance and first aid to internally displaced people, ensuring continuity of healthcare despite displacement-related challenges. Additionally, hygiene and dignity kits were provided which particularly benefitted displaced women and girls. Under the PREPA project, the National Society distributed mosquito nets to vulnerable groups in malaria-endemic areas, with the purpose to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases in disaster-prone communities. Students were also trained in school sanitation practices, improving hygiene awareness and conditions in educational settings. The National Society also conducted emergency preparedness and cholera prevention by organizing door-to-door hygiene awareness campaigns with key messages on cholera prevention, diarrhoea management and safe water treatment methods.

The Mozambique Red Cross Society provided basic first aid training under the [first aid](#) project, strengthening first response capacity in urban and peri-urban areas. Local committees for disaster response were trained in basic first aid and early warning systems, enhancing community preparedness. Individuals were also trained by the National Society in aquatic rescue and first aid, increasing community capacity to handle flood-related emergencies and provide life-saving assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the National Society for its initiatives under health and wellbeing. This includes areas such as supporting the National Society in its auxiliary role to the Ministry of Health to promote health and prevent the spread of disease, including involvement in vaccination programmes, coordinating large-scale health response projects, developing a health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) strategy and framework, among others.

The **Belgian Red Cross** provided support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society under the first aid project and strengthened first response capacity in urban and peri-urban areas.

The **Spanish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in responding to flood-related disease outbreaks.



Migration and displacement

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for population movement in Mozambique.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Mozambique Population Movement in Nambula
MDR-CODE	MDRMZ023
OPERATION TIMEFRAME	4 months (12 March 2024 to 31 July 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 43,726
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,500
LATEST OPERATIONS UPDATE	Population movement operation update

The DREF allocation of CHF 43,726 in March 2024 supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society in aiding approximately 1,500 people displaced by armed violence in the area of Nampula. For a period of four months, the National Society supported the affected people with interventions such as shelter, housing and settlements, distribution of chlorine bottles, providing access to safe water and implementing community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society provided support to migrants and displaced people across all areas of the National Society's interventions. This includes interventions under health in the form of emergency medical assistance and distribution of hygiene kits to bolster immunity, supporting livelihood opportunities by providing Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)), providing shelter kits and a range of other activities that take into consideration the needs of displaced people. The National Society provided support to displaced people by activating the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) for those affected by armed violence in Nambula.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society in ensuring that minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) are mainstreamed, taking into consideration migration and displacement-related vulnerabilities. Other areas of support include collection and analysis of data on specific community perceptions and concerns regarding the issues and needs of migrants, mapping different stakeholders involved and advocating for interventions to support displaced people.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) programme..



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society made progress in promoting equity, social inclusion and community empowerment. These efforts focused on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), risk reduction and resilience building to ensure that most vulnerable populations including women, children and displaced persons receive adequate support.

The National Society's interventions in this reporting period included implementation of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response initiatives where it raised awareness about gender equality, violence prevention and reproductive health. It also conducted a baseline study on SGBV in one school per neighbourhood involving 120 teachers and 240 students to assess traditions, practices and knowledge related to SGBV. These actions were accompanied by public awareness advertisement, conducting training for survivors in human rights and leadership to strengthen their ability to advocate for their rights and providing psychological support through individual and group therapy sessions.

The National Society partnered with local universities to train youth and community members in promoting gender-inclusive participation and decision-making in activities, prioritized protection, dignity and access to essential services, among others.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society in its interventions under values, power and inclusion. This includes conducting PGI organizational assessments, development of relevant PGI and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation ([PSEA](#)) policies, [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#), integrating Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) commitment into key policy documents, among a range of other activities.

The **Spanish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in implementing gender-based violence prevention and response initiatives.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Belgian Red Cross** provides support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society under the first aid project and strengthens first response capacity in urban and peri-urban areas.

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society through its Platform for Intervention from La Reunion (PIROI) on disaster risk reduction and response.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society under disaster management, risk reduction, forecast-based financing, water, sanitation and hygiene and shelter.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society for its National Society development initiatives.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the National Society in humanitarian aid, development cooperation and institutional strengthening.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society in community resilience project.

Movement coordination

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

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

External coordination

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. Other partnerships of the Mozambique Red Cross Society, 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 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.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mozambique Red Cross Society, in 2024, worked on bolstering youth leadership through monthly discussion with the youth president and provided support to the presidents of the provinces in youth engagement. This also involved a capacity building exercise on protect writing. The National Society's youth participated in the IFRC limitless initiative, which supports youth development and entrepreneurship. Dissemination of the initiative was done in collaboration with IFRC Solferino Academy.

The National Society also provided support for the revision of the Youth Engagement Strategy and conducted leadership development initiatives on governance and management.

Other efforts from the National Society under National Society development include leadership development and preparation and peer-to-peer learning initiatives on effective governance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Mozambique Red Cross Society under National Society development initiatives and coordinates these initiatives through various working groups. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society launched the SADC-SHOC project which was attended by SADC member states virtually, including the partners. The National Society also conducted advocacy for the emergency response activities to highlight the plight of affected populations using various platforms and also held diplomatic engagements with donors such as UNDRR, USAID, and the European Union representatives through formal and informal engagements.

Under the PREPAR project, a joint field visit was conducted in March with representatives from the Swedish Embassy to observe firsthand the progress of the project in Manica. This visit worked to strengthen the partnership and also provided insights into the ongoing effort and areas for future improvement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Mozambique Red Cross Society through the initiation of a meeting with the Head of Primary Health Care to position the National Society for community-based programming and inclusion in the national level funding initiatives such as pandemic fund submissions. It also provides both financial and technical support to the National Society for its initiatives under humanitarian diplomacy and bringing more visibility to the National Society's interventions.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mozambique Red Cross Society's initiatives to strengthen accountability and agility spanned areas such as human resources, finance management and digital transformation. Under human resources support, the National Society conducted salary reviews, conducted recruitment process for vacant positions, training on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) for managers and staff and Performance Development Programme (PDP) training for all staff where guidance was offered on how to use the system.

Under finance management, the National Society resolved the long outstanding issue of Navision accounting system which is no longer functioning. It carried out Working with Project Partners (WWPP) training to prepare the National Society to migrate to the new funds transfer modality. Lastly, in the area of digital transformation, the National Society completed a survey which highlighted gaps especially at the branch level.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility. The IFRC supported the National Society in areas such as resolving the financial system, identification of core costs to allow understanding of minimum function and related costs and strengthening risk management framework

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Timely prepositioning of essential supplies is crucial for an effective emergency response. Delays in procurement impact overall readiness and hinder the ability to respond promptly to disasters, creating bottlenecks in assistance delivery. To mitigate this, future procurement planning must begin well in advance of the cyclone and flood seasons. Establishing clear timelines, monitoring progress, and developing contingency plans will help prevent disruptions and improve readiness for rapid response.
- Delays in volunteer training limit the effectiveness of response teams when disasters strike. Without consistent training schedules, community preparedness and the ability to mobilize volunteers efficiently are compromised. To address this, training sessions should be incorporated into annual work plans with defined deadlines and accountability mechanisms. Regular follow-ups and progress tracking will ensure that training programmes especially in first aid, WASH, and disaster preparedness are completed before peak disaster seasons.
- Slow decision-making can hinder the timely activation of EAPs, reducing their intended impact. Without a well-coordinated process, early action measures may not be implemented swiftly enough to mitigate disaster risks. To improve this, the decision-making framework for EAP activation should be reviewed and streamlined. Establishing clear roles, responsibilities, and predefined triggers for action will help expedite response times. Regular simulations and drills should also be conducted to test and refine activation procedures.
- Engagement with government agencies, meteorological services, and humanitarian partners is essential for disaster preparedness and response. Limited coordination can slow down execution and reduce the efficiency of early warning systems. Strengthening relationships with key stakeholders through regular coordination meetings and joint planning exercises will improve the integration of early warning systems and emergency response efforts. Creating formal agreements and communication protocols will help streamline collaboration in future responses.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Flood Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction/Management Project

Bernardo Alberto Case and Alberto José are members of the 2000 and Macurungo communities in Búzi, Sofala province, who benefited from the ZFRA Project (Flood Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction/Management Project), implemented by the Mozambique Red Cross Society. The project began in 2022 with the goal of ensuring and enhancing flood and disaster resilience.

During the project's implementation, the communities benefited from various interventions, such as the construction of water boreholes, the construction and cleaning of drainage ditches, and the improvement of houses and latrines.

Additionally, the ZFRA Project supported other activities, including the establishment, revitalization, training, and technical support of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (CLGRD), along with community awareness campaigns on Anticipatory Actions, among others.

Bernardo Alberto Case's testimonial:

"With the new water pumps and better coordination, we feel that the lives of the people here are improving. Things have become better through the intervention of this project."



ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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

- [MZ_Mozambique AR Financials](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRBD034](#) and [MDRBD033](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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