

EMERGENCY APPEAL

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Mozambique, Africa | Drought



Food distribution by the Mozambique Red Cross in Mabalane district, where El Niño weather conditions have crippled the country with a severe drought resulting in failed crops and increased hunger. (Photo credit: IFRC)

Appeal No: MDRMZ024	To be assisted: 61,165 people (12,233 HHs)	Appeal launched: 23/05/2024
Glide No: DR-2024-000073-MOZ	DREF allocated: CHF 900,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation Start date: 23/05/2024	Operation End date: 30/06/2025	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 5 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million¹

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Mozambique Red Cross Society in response to the emergency. It includes the Mozambique Red Cross Society's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 1 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 5 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

TIMELINE



Oct 2023 – Feb 2024: During the rainy season in Mozambique, the central and southern parts of the country experience El Niño-induced below-average rainfall which, along with unusually hot temperatures, leads to deteriorating vegetation conditions, crop wilting, and reduced agricultural production.



Oct 2023 – March 2024: The Government of Mozambique and its partners (WFP, FAO, and Save the Children) implement drought Anticipatory Action (AA) activities.



March 2024: Tropical Storm Filipo hits Mozambique and results in immediate floods, impacting the surviving crops mainly in the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo.



April 2024: At the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting, the Government of Mozambique requests support to respond to the needs of the drought affected provinces. Estimated figures presented at this meeting indicated that 2.7 million people in the affected areas of Mozambique were already in the IPC 3+ category of food insecurity prior to the impact of El Niño, with over 1.2 million especially at risk of falling into severe and emergency food insecurity (IPC 3+).



May 2024: Despite being in the midst of harvest season, IPC 2 and IPC 3 outcomes were present in the central and southern parts of Mozambique due to the below average production, with a prediction that from June 2024, those facing food insecurity at the IPC 2 level could fall further into IPC 3 due to the depletion of food reserves and low household incomes.



May 2024: The IFRC issued an Emergency Appeal (EA) for CHF 5 million to support people affected by the drought for 13 months. Through conversations with government authorities and other Movement partners, the EA has been expanded to target 61,165 affected people at the IPC 3+ level across Manica, Tete, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

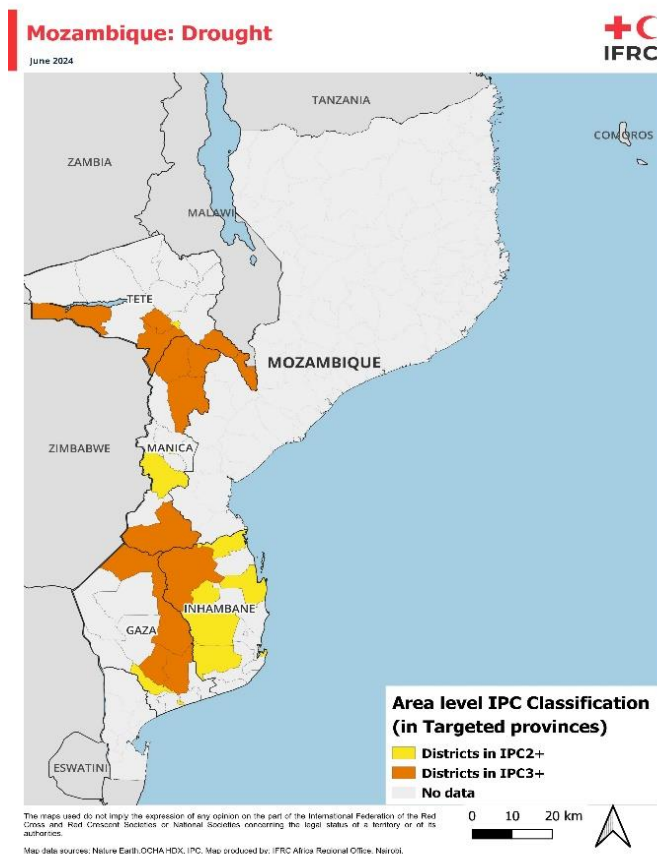


Figure 1. IPC classification in the drought affected areas of Mozambique.

Mozambique continues to experience the severe effects of El Niño, which, coupled with extreme weather events such as Tropical Storm Filipo, floods, and the lasting impact of past shocks such as Tropical Cyclone (TC) Freddy, is driving increasing levels of food insecurity across the country.

The 2023-2024 El Niño season has been one of the strongest on record, bringing below-average rainfall between October 2023 and February 2024 in southern and central Mozambique, and average to above-average rainfall to the northern part of the country. This unusual weather pattern has impacted agriculture and rural livelihoods.² Unlike previous droughts, this El Niño-induced drought has also affected the highest production and pastoral areas in the provinces of Tete, Gaza, Manica, and Inhambane, thereby decreasing agricultural production compared to the previous year and the five year average.³ As of April 2024, 690,000 hectares of crops (15% of the total planted area) in the southern and central parts of the country were reported damaged by El Niño conditions and extreme weather events, leading to below-average harvests for the second consecutive year.

In February 2024, maize prices recorded a hike of 24% over 2023 prices and are likely to remain high due to the prospect of yet another below-average harvest in 2024-2025. The availability of food in general is thus expected to drop throughout drought-affected areas as conditions are unsuitable for a second season in many semi-arid and remote areas, where food insecurity is compounded by the lack of markets, reduced income, and limited coping strategies beyond the consumption of wild foods.

The impact of El Niño has been coupled with the humanitarian needs brought by the extreme weather events in Mozambique. Since the beginning of the 2023-2024 rainy and cyclonic season, over 197,000 people have been affected, with 146 deaths and over 200 injuries reported. Tropical storm Filipo, which hit Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo, and Sofala provinces in March 2024, has caused the most destruction, affecting 153,000 people, killing nine, and injuring 92. It has further damaged close to 23,000 private and public structures, 531 kilometres of road, and over 44,000 hectares of crops.⁴

The El Niño and recent weather events occurred while many are still recovering from the lasting impacts of TC Freddy in 2023, the longest-lived storm in the history of the southern hemisphere. TC Freddy made consecutive landfalls in Mozambique over the course of five weeks from February to March 2023 and cumulatively affected over one million people across the country, including the provinces that were affected by El Niño, such as Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, and Tete. Much of the critical infrastructure such as health centres, housing, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities, as well as over 390,000 hectares of crops were damaged or destroyed.⁵

² FAO April 2024 Mozambique: Mitigating and responding to the impact of El Niño on agriculture and food security: Urgent call for assistance - Mozambique | ReliefWeb

³ FEWA NET 31 May 2024 - [Mozambique Key Message Update May 2024: Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\) persists in southern and central zones due to below-average harvests, 2024 - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

⁴ [Mozambique - Maputo Heavy Rains and Tropical Storm Filipo - Flash Update No. 4 \(04 April 2024\) - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

⁵ [Tropical Cyclone Freddy | Mozambique, Update: 30 March 2023 - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

The lasting impact of TC Freddy has increased the vulnerability of affected people to the impacts of El Niño as many households have not yet fully recovered from its damages and destruction.

Government Actions. The Government of Mozambique (GoM) and its partners (WFP and FOA) have taken action to mitigate the impacts of the drought, including rehabilitating water systems, setting up irrigation systems, distributing drought-tolerant seeds and other agricultural inputs including small animals, holding nutrition training for communities, disseminating drought messages, together with cash and voucher assistance to the most vulnerable households. However, as the situation deteriorates, the GoM has requested support in responding to the urgent humanitarian needs arising from the impact of the drought in the central and southern parts of the country.

Severity of the humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services

- While markets are functioning with a supply of food and essential items, people's purchasing power has weakened due to the reduced supply and production of goods and reduced incomes. Coupled with the depletion of food reserves, many people in the drought-affected areas have increasingly limited access to food. More specifically, IPC analysis estimated that approximately 611,647 people – in Manica (156,841), Gaza (133,975), Tete (262,676), and Inhambane (58,155) – are in the IPC 3+ categories of food insecurity.
- Nearly half of the population in Mozambique (roughly 46%), particularly those in rural areas, lack or have limited access to clean water.⁶ Consequently, many who live in rural areas rely on seasonal natural water sources to satisfy their water needs. With the limited rainfall brought by the dry season, and prolonged drought in the country, many have not been able to use these natural water sources and have experienced further restrictions in accessing water. Additionally, many have been forced to travel greater distances in search of water, putting increased pressure on the available water sources.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

- More than 80% of the population in Mozambique relies on "rain-fed" subsistence agriculture and over 20 million people reside in areas affected by the drought, among which 2.7 million were already struggling with food insecurity (IPC3+) before the impact of El Niño. An estimated 1.25 million people in IPC 3 could potentially be moving into severe or emergency food insecurity (IPC4+) and from June 2024 onward, more areas facing stressed food insecurity (IPC 2) are likely to deteriorate to crisis level (IPC 3) due to the rapid depletion of limited food reserves and household incomes.⁷ This situation will force poor households to increasingly engage in negative coping strategies and drive up the number of households depending on markets and humanitarian aid until early 2025.
- The limited access to clean water increases the risk of waterborne diseases, such as cholera and diarrhoea, particularly in areas with limited sanitation facilities. Mozambique is currently grappling with one of the largest and deadliest cholera outbreaks in the last 25 years. The outbreak has spread across eight provinces and 51 districts, affecting over 16,000 people since October 2023. According to the latest report from the Ministry of Health in June 2024, Tete province has had the second highest number of confirmed cases (2,873) across the country. Manica has experienced 469 cases of cholera while there have been no reported cases in Gaza and Inhambane.
- The combination of food insecurity, limited access to safe water, and high rates of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhoea, contribute to chronic and acute malnutrition among children. Additionally, maternal malnutrition, inadequate Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices, imbalanced nutrition during pregnancy, and the limited or lack of nutritional knowledge and health care practices on the part of

⁶ [RAM3 COAR.rdl \(unicef.org\)](#)

⁷ FEWA NET 31 May 2024 - [Mozambique Key Message Update May 2024: Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\) persists in southern and central zones due to below-average harvests, 2024 - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

mothers significantly contributes to negative nutrition outcomes and malnutrition among children.⁸⁹ Malnutrition in young children leads to physiological adaptations such as restricted growth, loss of fat and muscles, weakened immune systems, intellectual or cognitive impairment, and is associated with childhood mortality if left untreated – globally, malnutrition causes close to one-third of all deaths in children under the age of five.¹⁰ Across Mozambique, approximately 38% of children under the age of five suffer from chronic malnutrition and 4% suffer from acute malnutrition.¹¹ Across the central and southern provinces of Mozambique, over 112,000 children are estimated to be facing acute malnutrition. More specifically, 15,761 children in Tete, 8,915 children in Manica, 1,234 children in Inhambane, and 2,559 children in Gaza are estimated to be facing acute malnutrition.¹²

- Food insecurity and malnutrition not only impact physical health but are also associated with an increased risk of mental health issues. Food insecurity and the stress and uncertainty associated with not having reliable access to food contribute to mental distress, and significantly increase the risk of depression and anxiety.¹³ Malnutrition can result in a range of mental health problems, including cognitive impairment, behavioural issues, and emotional distress. Children experiencing malnutrition may face developmental delays, lower cognitive function, and greater susceptibility to mental health disorders such as depression and anxiety.¹⁴ Studies show that there is a significant association between food insecurity and increased levels of psychological distress among Mozambican adults.¹⁵

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

- Drought can lead to increased vulnerability and other hazards, such as flooding, due to decreased soil moisture. As the topsoil and vegetation, including forests and wilderness, wither, rainfall can lead to flooding and cause severe damage.
- The socioeconomic strain of the drought, in addition to its impact on access to necessary goods, can drive internal displacement and migration, as well as disruptions to education for children and an increase in gender-based violence.¹⁶
- In severe situations, extended droughts and water shortages can result in population displacement and migration as communities look for alternative water sources and livelihood opportunities. This migration can put additional pressure on the infrastructure and services of host communities.
- Vulnerable populations, such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, are disproportionately impacted by the effects of the drought. They often encounter greater challenges in accessing various services and resources, which further exacerbates existing inequalities.

⁸ [The effect of mothers' nutritional education and knowledge on children's nutritional status: a systematic review | International Journal of Child Care and Education Policy | Full Text \(springeropen.com\)](#)

⁹ [Mother's nutrition-related knowledge and child nutrition outcomes: Empirical evidence from Nigeria - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)

¹⁰ [Acute Malnutrition in Children: Pathophysiology, Clinical Effects and Treatment - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)

¹¹ [Global Nutrition Report | Country Nutrition Profiles - Global Nutrition Report](#)

¹² [IPC Mozambique Acute Food Insecurity Malnutrition May 2023 - March 2024 report.pdf \(ipcinfo.org\)](#)

¹³ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378108243>

¹⁴ <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.04.11.22273736v1>

¹⁵ 2015/16 Demographic and Health Survey: (Weiser SD et al., Social Science & Medicine, 2018)

¹⁶ Humanitarian Response Plan 2024

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response



Core areas of operation	
	
	
Number of staff:	165
Number of volunteers:	6,862
Number of provincial branches	11

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) was founded over four decades ago and has been a member of the IFRC since 1989 as an integral part of the combined disaster management instruments in Mozambique. With its headquarters in Maputo, three central warehouses, 11 provincial branches, 111 district branches, 165 staff, and close to 7,000 volunteers, the CVM has a widespread acceptance and reach across the country with volunteers at the national, provincial, and district levels. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the CVM has experience in humanitarian response, forecast-based financing, disaster risk reduction (DRR), epidemic preparedness and response, social activities, and migration and identity, amongst others. The CVM has invested in building its capacity in assessment and response with staff trained in Enhanced Vulnerability Community Assessment (EVCA) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT). The CVM pioneered Anticipatory Action in Mozambique through the development of Early Action Protocols (EAP) and currently has two approved EAPs for cyclone and floods, and a drought EAP under validation that was successfully tested in Massingir, Gaza province, in 2023.

The CVM has active branches in all four provinces targeted by this EA (Manica, Gaza, Tete, and Inhambane) whose capacity has been strengthened through previously existing and ongoing programmes supported by in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs). For instance, the Swedish Red Cross and CVM have an ongoing programme in Manica focusing on DRR, WASH, and Health. The Belgium Red Cross and CVM have an ongoing programme in Inhambane focusing on disaster preparedness and food security. The CVM is also undertaking the preparedness for effective response (PER) process to increase the preparation and capacity of stakeholders from the local to the national level to anticipate, mitigate, respond, and recover from disasters.

The CVM has an active [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) in Nampula, responding to the needs of those displaced by the ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado.

CVM capacity in the provinces under this EA			
Province	CVM Staff	Districts	Volunteers
GAZA	4	MASSANGENA	35
		CHICUALACUALA	39
		CHIGUBO	28
		MASSINGIR	19
INHAMBANE	4	FUNHALOURO	71
		GOVURO	63
		PANDA	96
		MABOTE	47
MANICA	7	GURO	28
		MUSURIZE	68
		MACHAZE	43
		TAMBARA	39
TETE	4	DOA	28

	MARARA	0 ¹⁷
	CHANGARA	48
	MAGOE	31

During emergencies, the CVM activates internal coordination meetings (GODE) to coordinate at the technical and operational levels with provincial, district, and HQ staff. The GODE also includes the engagement of operational teams from partners in the Movement. The CVM, along with the IFRC, participates in cluster meetings including Protection, FSL, and WASH. In addition, the CVM/IFRC leads the Shelter Cluster in Mozambique for disasters. If the drought eventually leads to the significant internal displacement of the affected population, the Shelter Cluster will convene partners to mobilise resources to address any potential shelter needs.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The GoM, through its National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD), National Institution of Meteorology (INAM), and provincial and district authorities, is working closely with local and international organisations to coordinate the national drought response. In anticipation of El Niño, the GoM coordinated with its partners and activated Anticipatory Actions to mitigate the impacts of El Niño-induced drought in nine districts across Gaza, Tete, and Sofala. These actions included rehabilitating sources and water supply systems, setting up irrigation systems, distributing drought-tolerant seeds and other agricultural inputs including small animals, holding nutrition training for communities, disseminating drought messages, and distributing cash and voucher assistance to the most vulnerable households.

As the drought situation deteriorated, there was a need to scale-up into an emergency response and to expand beyond Anticipatory Action to reach and support those affected and in need. The GoM requested support from international partners to respond to the needs of those affected during the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. The cluster system, including the [FSL cluster](#), was activated at the national and provincial levels.

The GoM will also conduct a post-shock assessment in El Niño affected districts in May 2024. The nutritional status of women and children, food consumption scores, and other food insecurity-related indicators will be assessed. The GoM is planning to use the results of the assessments to further inform and define the target of the joint national response.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC supports the CVM with a focus on strategic and operational coordination, National Society Development (NSD), and humanitarian diplomacy, including the reinforcement of its auxiliary role. Operationally, the IFRC's support is focused on the southern and central parts of the country which are most exposed to natural hazards.

The IFRC and its membership aim to provide humanitarian assistance while simultaneously developing longer-term programming with CVM to address the impact of food insecurity and enhance resilience. The focus of this Federation-wide operation is to meet urgent needs in Food Security, Health, and WASH, while integrating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across all sectors.

The IFRC Secretariat, which provides technical and strategic support to the CVM technical working group (TW) for DRR, coordinated by the IFRC DM coordinator, is active and works to align the technical implementation of DRR and DM activities in the country. Monthly meetings between the IFRC and PNSs are in place to coordinate strategic engagement with the CVM. For this Emergency Appeal, the CVM has appointed a lead project coordinator and partnership/resource mobilisation officer; they are supported by counterparts at the IFRC and PNSs.

¹⁷ *new district resulting from the division of Changara district

There are six PNSs based in Mozambique that are supporting CVM projects including the Spanish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Italian Red Cross.

Among them, the German Red Cross and Belgian Red Cross have been supporting the CVM in developing, disseminating, and activating Early Action Protocols for cyclones, floods, and droughts. Additionally, through their long-term nature-based solutions projects, the Swedish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, and French Red Cross have been supporting the CVM and communities through training in climate-smart agricultural practices, branch and local capacity building for DRR, and the distribution of agricultural inputs, amongst other resilience building activities. As illustrated in the table below:

Name of PNS	Type of support	Activities	Geographical Area
German Red Cross	Early Action Protocols	Developing, disseminating, and activating Early Action Protocols for cyclones, floods, and droughts	Maputo, Gaza, Maputo City
Belgian Red Cross	Early Action Protocols and Long-term Projects	Developing, disseminating, and activating Early Action Protocols for cyclones, floods, and droughts; training in climate-smart agricultural practices; branch and local capacity building for DRR; distribution of agricultural inputs. WASH projects.	Inhambane, Nampula
Swedish Red Cross	Long-term Nature-based Solutions Projects and Early Action Protocols	Resilience building in the communities. WASH, health, DRR integrated projects. Development of EAP Cholera	Nampula, Gaza, Maputo, Manica
French Red Cross	Emergency response and Nature-based Solutions Projects	Strengthening the capacities of communities and local stakeholders to prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond efficiently to natural hazard risks in the context of climate change Building community resilience using a river basin approach in DRR	Zambezia
Spanish Red Cross	Community Health & GBV	community campaigns for families and vendors, distribution of mosquito nets, purifiers. Reducing morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 transmission prevention of gender-based violence by promoting awareness campaigns in the project's neighbourhoods, strengthening the capacities of the Multisectoral Mechanism, and training and supporting women victims of violence to create their own businesses.	Maputo, Gaza

Italian Red Cross	Youth and Volunteers, Health and NSD	Support the implementation of the CVM's National Policy on Youth and Volunteer. Improving access to the COVID-19 vaccine Development of the National Society through joint and co-ordinated actions with IFRC, in the areas of risk management, financial management, planning	Maputo, Maputo City, Manica, Cabo Delgado
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International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), through its mandate, is present in Mozambique, particularly in the northern part of the country which has been affected by ongoing armed conflict. The conflict has driven approximately 900,000 people into acute food insecurity (IPC3+). The ICRC is supporting the CVM in their response to the people affected in Northern Mozambique including WASH, Healthcare, Restoring Family Links (RFL), Protection, and Emergency Assistance. Regular RCRC Movement coordination meetings are taking place as per the existing Movement Coordination Agreement, ensuring a coordinated Movement approach to support the CVM across the country. There is no overlap in the areas where the ICRC is active and the semi-arid and arid areas targeted by this Emergency Appeal.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

At the national level, the coordination of the Food Insecurity and Drought Response takes place on two platforms:

- The HCT, led by OCHA, coordinated a total of 73 humanitarian organisations during 2023 to assist people in need; a quarter of them national NGOs, delivering support.
- The Food Security (FSL) Cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, works with over 26 local and international partners and collaborates with institutional counterparts to respond to the ongoing food insecurity in the country.

The IFRC attends both coordination platforms on behalf of the Movement, but the CVM attends the FSL cluster meetings as well.

In response to the impact of El Niño on agriculture and food security in Mozambique, the FAO launched an Urgent Call for Assistance to support 940,000 El Niño-affected people in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete, and Sofala, and plans to provide institutional support to the government from April 2024 to March 2025.¹⁸ The WFP is active in the country, with a particular focus on three northern and one southern province. However, due to limited funds and continuously increasing needs, the WFP has been forced to reduce humanitarian food assistance in 2024 and adopt new targeting and prioritisation principles.¹⁹

Both the WFP and FAO have supported the GoM in activating Anticipatory Action activities in response to the El Niño phenomenon as part of the October 2023-March 2024 Anticipatory Action and Response Plan.²⁰ As part of this plan, which aimed to mitigate the impact of the dry season in Gaza, Sofala, and Tete provinces, the GoM, WFP, and FOA collaborated to provide assistance to 270,000 people by disseminating early warning messages, providing drought-tolerant seeds to 3,020 households (HHs) in the Guija and Chibuto districts of Gaza province,

¹⁸ [Appeals | FAO Emergency and Resilience | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)

¹⁹ [Humanitarian needs likely to remain high through September 2024 due to El Niño and conflict | FEWS NET](#)

²⁰ FAO Anticipatory Action Response Plan [El Niño: Anticipatory Action and Response Plan, October 2023–March 2024 \(fao.org\)](#)

and conducting cash transfers to 11,800 HHs over three months in nine districts across Gaza (five districts), Tete (two districts), and Sofala (two districts) provinces.²¹

3. Gaps in the response

During the 24 April 2024 OCHA meeting, the following urgent actions were highlighted to be initiated before the start of the lean season (October - February) to assist vulnerable households:

- Government, donor, and humanitarian partners to prepare for increased demand for humanitarian support, focusing on immediate support for agriculture production to support rural livelihoods recovery in the short planting season, resilience building, and food assistance to cover the gap until the next harvest, as well as on nutrition, WASH, and protection.
- Enhanced multi-risk monitoring, livestock feeding, improved water management for agriculture purposes, community watering points, pest control, the boosting of crop and horticulture production in the incoming planting seasons and supporting post-harvest preservation.
- Urgent collective action and increased resources to address any gaps and ensure that no one is left vulnerable to the effects of El Niño.

There is a major concern about the limited available resources available to respond to the drought and to provide further support to those in the areas affected by the drought and already in a crisis level of food insecurity (IPC 3). This is particularly the case since most of the limited available resources are being directed to the northern part of Mozambique due to the escalating conflict and increasing needs in the area.²² While many organisations offer humanitarian assistance in the north, focusing on the conflict in Cabo Delgado, fewer organisations are providing support for the drought emergency in the rest of the country. Moreover, the assistance provided by food security cluster (FSC) partners has mainly focused on immediate food and agricultural needs and has been limited to health, nutrition, and water-related interventions.

The following are the main needs and gaps among the drought-affected communities:

Food: The food security situation in Mozambique is expected to worsen beyond the currently estimated number of people in need. Provinces such as Gaza, Sofala, and Tete have been particularly hard-hit. The primary reason for the increased need for food assistance is the decreased availability of food. Although the main harvest season, typically from April to June, is still ongoing in some regions and expected to conclude in July, final assessments on the drought's impact on food security and availability are not yet complete. However, it is apparent that dry conditions from the previous season have adversely affected the planting for the 2023/2024 season, making a reduced yield this year highly likely. The unfavourable production prospects for the 2024/2025 season will further exacerbate food security challenges in Gaza, Sofala, Tete, and across the country.

Access to food is steadily declining in the country. Many people, unable to replenish their food stocks due to the limited 2023/2024 harvest, are depleting their savings, and local and national food prices are constantly rising due to heightened demand. The depreciation of the local currency, along with expectations of a below-average 2024/2025 harvest, is driving food prices even higher. In key areas such as the provinces of Gaza, Sofala, and Tete, the price of staple foods like maize has surged significantly, exacerbating the food insecurity situation. Reduced crop production in these regions will not only affect local farmers but also have a negative impact on the overall food security and economy of Mozambique.

WASH: Recurring dry spells are limiting access to clean drinking water for both people and animals as boreholes dry up and groundwater levels drop. Currently, there is limited information about the specific impact of the drought on WASH in the affected provinces. However, reports indicate that in some districts, people are forced to share water sources with animals, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

²¹ [Impact of El Niño in Mozambique - 26 April 2024 \[EN/PT\] | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](#)

²² FEWA NET 31 May 2024: [Mozambique Key Message Update May 2024: Crisis \(IPC Phase 3\) persists in southern and central zones due to below-average harvests, 2024 - Mozambique | ReliefWeb](#)

Livelihoods: The drought is expected to have a severe and potentially long-term negative impacts on the livelihoods of farmers, reducing household incomes. Agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood for about 70% of the population, will be particularly hard hit. Farmers and pastoralists in rural areas will face significant income challenges due to continued poor harvests. Pastoralists will also be affected by limited water sources for their animals, livestock deaths, and reduced grazing land. Higher food prices are forcing households to allocate more resources to food expenditures, leaving little capacity for investment in alternative livelihoods or savings. Seasonal migration to access water sources is further disrupting livelihoods.

Protection: The scarcity of water resources forces people to travel farther from their homes in search of water, raising protection concerns for women and children who may be at increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Education: Ongoing drought conditions threaten children's education as school attendance may decline due to decreased household resources for school fees and materials, hunger, and the need for children to engage in alternative livelihood activities to support their families. Seasonal migration to secure water sources often leads to prolonged absences from school, particularly in severely affected districts.

Health: Individuals facing severe food insecurity, malnutrition, and poor access to clean water and sanitation are at higher risk of diarrheal and communicable diseases. Persistent outbreaks of tuberculosis, cholera, and malaria, combined with high malnutrition rates, weaken the population's resilience. High HIV/AIDS prevalence (estimated at 11.5%) further reduces coping capacity. Although there is limited immediate data on the health impacts of the current drought, the situation is likely to exacerbate existing health challenges. Updated malnutrition rates are currently unavailable, but past estimates indicate significant chronic malnutrition among children. Recent outbreaks related to cholera in the different provinces of Mozambique should be taken into consideration.

The support provided through Anticipatory Action for the drought by the FAO, WFP, and Save the Children was also limited in reach due to the insufficient availability of funds and scope of the actions. Furthermore, Mozambique is a large country and current efforts have targeted easier-to-reach districts and communities, leaving those in hard-to-reach areas with extremely limited support. These hard-to-reach communities are most vulnerable to the impacts of El Niño as they also have limited access to other services including health systems, sanitation infrastructure, and larger markets.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Seasonal Outlook. Mozambique is a disaster-prone country which experiences several emergencies such as cyclones and floods throughout the year. Coupled with the ongoing conflict in the northern part of the country, the in-country resources to support the response are extremely limited. Similarly, the CVM is struggling with limited resources to support the drought response which could potentially limit the scope of the operation. The IFRC and CVM are currently working on a prioritisation table to be reflected in the Operation Update which will be used to identify priority activities within the available funding and the most vulnerable communities and households.

Migration. As the drought persists and food insecurity is spreading, the affected population can migrate to other parts of the country, and this could bring challenges to the operation in terms of reaching those in need and originally targeted by the EA and the planned activities. To mitigate this constraint, the situation will be monitored, and the implementation and response will be adjusted accordingly in case of any population movement and shifting needs.

Humanitarian access. The situation is commonly aggravated by seasonal floods and heavy rains (November–April), which further complicate travel and logistics. During this period, roads become impassable and affected communities risk increasing isolation, hindering the delivery of essential services and supplies.

Logistics & warehousing. Due to the large size of the country, the transportation of goods and logistical support to respond to heightened demands during emergency periods can become limited and strenuous. While the CVM has four regional warehouses, distances to communities, particularly those in hard-to-reach areas, are long and access is limited. To mitigate delays related to warehousing & logistics, the CVM will increase logistical staff support, and well as prioritise response activities that require less logistics and warehousing (e.g. voucher distribution instead of food distribution).

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

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

The Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 6 million for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in response to the drought. This includes the Operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat. The IFRC and CVM are currently working on developing a domestic resource mobilisation plan and a communications plan to raise awareness of the emergency.

As mentioned in previous sections, six PNSs are present in Mozambique and are supporting the work of the CVM. These in-country PNSs are currently involved in the development of the Operational Strategy and are utilising this plan to finalise the type of support and level of contribution to the Emergency Appeal. The current proposed support by the PNSs is both technical as well as financial and will involve either bilateral or multilateral contributions. Special attention will be given to the districts in areas where the CVM already has ongoing long-term projects with PNS support, to ensure alignment and leverage capacity already developed in the area.

As part of the Federation-wide coordination mechanisms, regular monthly partner coordination meetings are in place. These meetings are used to map out ongoing operations in the country by the IFRC and the membership and will be used to identify potential linkages with the Emergency Appeal operation and to coordinate the mobilisation of available in-country resources and capacities across partners to support the CVM. This in-country membership coordination will continue throughout the timeframe of the operation and beyond.

An additional operational level coordination system has been set up by the CVM, specific to the development of the Emergency Appeal and implementation of the activities. This weekly meeting is attended by the CVM HQ drought focal point, operations managers from the IFRC and CVM, Provincial Secretaries from the targeted provinces, and technical support staff from the CVM, PNSs, and IFRC. As the implementation of the operation begins, this meeting will be separated into operational and technical levels, to best fit the needs that may arise during the operation and ensure adequate its monitoring. It is also important to highlight that this Operational Strategy and scope of the Emergency Appeal have been developed in close coordination with the partners and include where partners and the IFRC are present and able to provide the most efficient support to the CVM (beyond just financial support).

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

The Operational Strategy developed for the Mozambique Drought Emergency Appeal aims to support the CVM in responding to the humanitarian needs of 61,165 people affected by the drought under the IPC 3+ phase of food insecurity across the provinces of Gaza, Tete, Manica, and Inhambane. More specifically, the operation will

contribute to meeting the urgent basic needs, including food and livelihoods, health, nutrition, and WASH while taking cross-cutting sectors into consideration including Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and risk reduction, climate adaptation, resilience, and recovery.

The Emergency Appeal aims to enable the CVM to carry out a drought response focusing on immediate needs as well as activities with longer-term impacts 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. Alongside information provided by the GoM, the CVM will undertake multi-sectoral needs assessments to further develop the Emergency Appeal response plan.

The Operational Strategy for this Emergency Appeal has been designed to align closely with the national strategies and priorities of the Government of Mozambique (GoM), CVM and IFRC strategic priorities as per the Unified Planning process. CVM will continue to coordinate with the GoM and will leveraging on the findings from the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity assessments, to align and ensure the identified needs and intervention are complementary and supportive of the broader national response and RCRC strategic priorities. The IFRC will work CVM and PNSs to align activities with the country Unified Plan and all NS long term initiatives in coordination with CVM and PNSs aimed at alignment and avoid duplication of efforts and maximizing the impact of the intervention.

Proposed Strategy

The operation has an integrated assistance approach, combining immediate humanitarian and resilience-building initiatives to support communities through the impact of the drought while adapting to evolving climate and environmental conditions.

The approach begins with providing essential support to households experiencing acute food insecurity, through **voucher assistance for food** to enhance the food security status of vulnerable populations. Voucher assistance for food was selected as the preferred modality based on the capacity of the CVM to implement voucher assistance. To specify the value, frequency, and duration of voucher transfers, the Minimum Food Basket Value of the GoM (MZN 2,500) was set as the base for this operation. However, since market prices have increased, the value of voucher assistance in this operation has also increased to MZN 4,500 and is expected to (on average per month) accommodate continuing rising food prices ensuring the same purchasing parity. The voucher distribution will be run from August 2024 to December 2024 (five months) to cover the lean season. Agreements with vendors will be made based on appropriate market assessments in order to ensure product availability. A contingency plan for immediate food assistance will also be developed for areas that may not have products available or in case of supply issues from vendors. This modality is integrated with other sectors such as health/nutrition and WASH to enhance the overall effectiveness of the intervention.

Two approaches will be taken in terms of **water security** and to guarantee the safety of water for consumption and use; this will be further defined based on the needs assessment that will be conducted by the CVM. In areas with compromised water quality, the response will include the in-kind provision of water treatment products and storage solutions, ensuring that water remains potable and safe across different settings.

Beyond immediate relief to address food and water gaps, the operation will focus on strategic support to preserve economic activities, build resilience, and promote health and well-being.

A key priority is ensuring that communities have long-term and sustainable access to clean and safe water through the **rehabilitation of boreholes** across the selected districts. To ensure the sustainability of access to clean water through boreholes, in collaboration with the GoM, the Community Water Management Committees will also be reactivated/formed and trained under this operation across the districts where boreholes are being rehabilitated and constructed. Beyond direct interventions, actions such as **hygiene promotion campaigns** and **community engagement** will be implemented to enhance WASH practices and awareness. These activities are

fundamental to preventing waterborne diseases and supporting overall community well-being. This will be done through an integrated nutrition and WASH promotion and disease prevention campaign that will utilise various approaches including radio messaging, dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, community sessions, and the creation of Mother's Clubs. The health promotion aspect of the campaign will particularly focus on diarrheal diseases and pneumonia in children. Diarrheal diseases and malnutrition are part of what is defined as a vicious loop: Malnutrition is the primary cause of immunodeficiency worldwide and this may lead to increased susceptibility to infections, particularly diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. On the other hand, diarrhoea impairs the absorption of nutrients (one of the four key dimensions of food security) and increases morbidity and mortality risks, especially as a result of severe dehydration. Additionally, given the impact of food insecurity and malnutrition on mental health, psychoeducational messages will also be added to the health promotion aspect of the campaign.

Mother's Clubs (MC) are effective in focusing on health, WASH, and nutrition education, particularly on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices to raise awareness and understanding among caregivers. Inadequate IYCF has been significantly associated with childhood infections and long-term impairment and growth. MCs are an association of volunteer women who are mothers with young children, pregnant, or lactating who come together to learn and share best nutritional practices for their young children. Studies have shown that mothers' improved knowledge of nutrition and health practices could reduce the undernourishment of young children and prevent stunting in developing countries.^{23,24} In response, MCs will be set up across all districts targeted in the response. These spaces also serve to enhance community-based promotional and preventive health information on the main childhood diseases and epidemics, underlining the connection between malnutrition and infectious diseases, and enhancing health and hygiene practices.

Under **health**, trained volunteers will support monitoring nutrition statuses, especially in children at risk of acute malnutrition. Regular community-based screenings will be conducted to identify malnourished children, who are then referred to therapeutic feeding programmes. Trained volunteers will be deployed among target communities to carry out surveillance screening (done via MUAC tape and bilateral pitting oedema checks), awareness, and referral. The areas in which this activity will take place will depend on the availability of a treatment centre, as defined through the needs assessment and in coordination with the Ministry of Health. The community-based malnutrition screening will complement the MC not only by enhancing awareness raising about malnutrition in children and practices that can prevent its development, but also by providing an opportunity for children with malnutrition to be identified and referred for treatment, thereby reducing the impact of the drought on children's immediate and long-term health.

The response prioritises the integration of **Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)** standards across all sectors, ensuring the safe and equitable provision of services. By considering needs based on gender, age, disability, and other diversity factors, the approach aims to improve equitable access to basic services for all community members. Data collection and reporting will be disaggregated by sex, age, and disability to effectively inform and tailor interventions. The response will also have a strong **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** lens to reduce any risks associated with the interventions planned under this operation, particularly voucher assistance. Actions will be informed through consultations with affected groups before, during, and after the operation, particularly through eVCA, to identify and address barriers to accessing services and to evaluate the overall impact of the operation. This approach emphasises collaboration with communities through meaningful participation, open communication, and the establishment of a responsive feedback mechanism. The feedback mechanism will enable CVM to receive community input regarding various interventions carried out under the Emergency Appeal and to process complaints and sensitive information. Community feedback will be collected through quick surveys, complaint boxes, as well as during PDMs after distributions. This feedback will be analysed, and CVM will decide on how to address them based on the type of feedback received. Additionally, the National Society is in touch with Linha Verde (the feedback mechanisms by the UN and the government) which

²³ [The effect of mothers' nutritional education and knowledge on children's nutritional status: a systematic review | International Journal of Child Care and Education Policy | Full Text \(springeropen.com\)](#)

²⁴ [Mother's nutrition-related knowledge and child nutrition outcomes: Empirical evidence from Nigeria - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)

provides monthly reports on community feedback from the operations which can be utilised to adjust the operational plans.

The response will integrate community engagement to ensure effective interaction between staff, volunteers, and communities based on a thorough understanding of community needs, preferences, and cultural contexts, sharing timely and accurate information while facilitating community action to improve livelihoods, WASH, and health and well-being through transparent communications. By integrating CEA across all sectors, the response prioritises locally led solutions that address community-specific needs and support sustainable resilience. The eVCA is also a key activity in reducing risks and improving resilience to climate-related hazards.

Conducting a comprehensive community insights assessment is crucial for developing activities that are both relevant and effective. By directly engaging with local communities, the IFRC and the CVM can gather valuable information on the specific needs, priorities, and challenges faced by different groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This information will also be used to develop specific communications products to support resource mobilisation and humanitarian diplomacy efforts.

Other activities in this response that promote the **transition from response to recovery and resilience building** include safeguarding livelihoods through the setting up and operationalisation of farmer's groups. Farmer's groups of 25 farmers will be provided with seeds and tools through voucher distributions, climate-smart agricultural trainings (given by the government), and communal irrigation systems to operationalise their farmer's group. This training is an important step in increasing the proportion of farmers applying agro-ecology principles such as crop diversity, in-field water management techniques, and integrated pest management. The trained farmers can support other farmer households with backyard gardening activities to produce homegrown food such as vegetables and fruits. The outreach impact of this activity is essential as it helps families with low incomes to save money on fruits and vegetables and improves access to high-quality, nutritious, and fresh produce.

Additionally, this operation plans to act on the Movement's commitment to supporting tree planting across all four provinces. Integration of trees and shrubs into crop and animal farming (i.e. agroforestry) can contribute to reducing deforestation and land degradation, combating climate change, promoting biodiversity and supporting a multitude of ecosystem services such as water regulation and soil fertility. If done well, tree planting can enable producers to make the best use of their land, boost field crop yields, and increase resilience to climate change. The response strategy requires a strong organisational structure and NSD, including volunteer development, to ensure the timely implementation and effectiveness of the response. The operation will continue to invest in the organisational strengthening of the National Society, including support covering financial, logistics, and volunteer management and development at both the provincial and district levels. The operation will also link the appropriate preparedness for effective response activities to the response and building capacity of the CVM while National Society strengthening will be reflected as elements of capacity enhancements within all sectoral interventions.

In total, 480 volunteers will be engaged (30 per district), to carry out the key activities mentioned above. The volunteers will be trained in WASH/EpiC/Malnutrition Screening/RCCE/CEA and PGI. CVM will hire staff to ensure implementation of the response, including a DM National coordinator, project manager, district technical officers, and a CVA focal point. Additional support to logistics and finance/admin will be provided to each province, as necessary. The new positions will be complemented by IFRC technical support and surge support to ensure the quick onboarding of new staff and capacity strengthening throughout surge deployments. Both the CVM and IFRC will engage in monitoring and evaluation of the operation on a periodic basis.

The design of the operation, selection of activities, their timeframe and logistical burden, as well as the identification of required staff support for the effective implementation of this operation have been inspired and based on the lessons learned from previous operations in Mozambique to minimise the delays and challenges faced by CVM and the affected communities.

Exit Strategy. Once the implementation period ends, the Drought Emergency Appeal will transition into Unified Planning and the interventions will be followed by longer-term activities. It is important to highlight that the food voucher assistance provided during this operation is meant to only cover the lean season while households have limited access to food and will end with the beginning of the harvest season. After this period, given the current forecast that humanitarian aid is only required until 2025, households are expected to regain their access to food through markets or their own agricultural production. The Climate-Smart Agriculture training for farmers as well as the irrigation system and seed voucher assistance are meant to enhance the capacity and resiliency of farmers for the coming planting and harvest season. Once the boreholes are rehabilitated or constructed as part this operation, their maintenance will be handed over to the community water management committees, which will receive technical training during the operation to maintain the boreholes over time with financial contributions from community members. The skills and information transmitted and disseminated to communities through the campaigns, MCs, Farmer Clubs, and other means of information distribution are meant to be long-lasting and to enhance and improve agricultural, health, and hygiene practices across the targeted communities.

Anticipated climate risks and adjustments in the operation:

- Increasing and deteriorating food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) due to El Niño and the exacerbation of drought conditions, failed harvests due to flooding, and rising food prices. Therefore, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is expected to increase.
- Extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods could affect the same drought-affected communities and exacerbate their needs, requiring the operation to adjust. Moreover, the recent forecast also indicates that La Niña could develop from July to September 2024, bringing above-average rainfall to Mozambique, increasing the risk of severe flooding and cyclones, which can damage crops and infrastructure, and exacerbate health issues through the spread of water-borne diseases. These conditions necessitate robust preparation and response strategies to mitigate the adverse impacts on agriculture, water resources, and public health.²⁵ Even if these weather events impact other parts of the country, CVM's internal resources and capacity will be stretched to respond to other emergencies.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted.

This Emergency Appeal operation aims to directly reach 61,165 people in IPC 3+ (IPC 4 and IPC 3) across the selected districts, which comprise 10% of the overall people in the IPC 3+ category of food insecurity in the four provinces of Gaza, Manica, Tete, and Inhambane. This direct target will be reached through a combination of multiple activities, where some households will be reached through more than one form of assistance. These activities include vouchers for food, Mother's Clubs (1,200 individuals), malnutrition screening and referral, rehabilitation/construction of boreholes (8,400 HHs – 42,000 people), water treatment supplies and water storage solutions, and agricultural training and agricultural inputs (1,200 individuals). Moreover, through activities such as health and nutrition campaigns and tree planting, the operation could have an indirect reach of over 179,000 people which comprises 50% of people in IPC 3+ across the targeted districts. Currently, the IFRC and CVM are working together to develop a prioritisation table to be reflected in the Operation Update and to be used to identify priority activities within the available funding and for the most vulnerable communities and households. This prioritisation table will be based on several factors, including but not limited to GoM expressed priorities for activities and locations, the feasible timeframe of each activity, and contributions from in-country PNSs.

The four provinces were selected as they are in the arid and semi-arid areas of Mozambique, where dry conditions were already present before El Niño, leading to exacerbated drought and food insecurity in these

²⁵ <https://www.who.int/news/item/06-07-2023-women-and-girls-bear-brunt-of-water-and-sanitation-crisis---new-unicef-who-report>

areas compared to other areas in the country. El Niño brought below-average rainfall to central and southern Mozambique, with average rainfall to the north of the country. Additionally, Inhambane and Gaza were heavily affected by flooding during Tropical Storm Filipo, which further reduced the availability of the crops and harvesting opportunities that existed in the area.

The selection of districts within the selected provinces is based on discussions and close coordination between the CVM, GoM authorities, and other actors active in responding to the drought. The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) and Ministry of Agriculture, along with forecasts from the National Institute of Meteorology, provided the CVM with information on the districts that should be prioritised for a response based on forecasted population impacts and population vulnerability. Out of this priority list, the CVM noted where they already have existing capacity and which areas were not covered by other stakeholders due to, primarily, access issues such as long distances and hard-to-reach areas where other actors may not be present.

Consequently, the selected areas are those affected by the drought, correspond to the priority list shared by the GoM for the drought response, have populations in IPC 3+, and where the CVM can best respond to the humanitarian needs while avoiding any duplication of support by coordinating with other stockholders.

The targeting of households under each sector and activity will be further guided and informed by the needs, level of food insecurity and vulnerability, and the results of the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) that will be conducted across all 16 districts.

Given the extent of the needs and available resources, the following vulnerability criteria will be used to prioritise the selection and targeting of people in the IPC 4 and IPC 3 categories of food insecurity:

- Households with pregnant and lactating women, with limited incomes.
- Female-headed households with young children and limited or no sources of income.
- Households headed by bedridden people and/or those with a disability.
- Households headed by the elderly.
- Households internally displaced due to the drought.
- Households with specific social protection needs.

In addition to the aforementioned criteria, for activities under each sector, specific criteria related to that sector (health, WASH, etc.) will be applied. These selection and vulnerability criteria for prioritisation will be further refined and confirmed through the CEA approach and application of PGI standards.

Table 1: IPC 3+ Population Across the Assessed Districts of Four Emergency Appeal Targeted Drought Affected Provinces

Area	# of people total*	# of people in IPC 3	# of people in IPC 4	# of people in IPC3+	% of people in IPC3+	Direct support (app. 10% of IPC3+ population)	App. 50% of IPC 3+ population
Gaza	709,775	131,742	2,233	133,975	18.9%	13,398	66,988
Manica	855,038	153,630	3,211	156,841	18.3%	15,684	78,421
Tete	847,846	247,431	15,245	262,676	31.0%	26,268	131,338
Inhambane	409,076	58,155	0	58,155	14%	5,816	29,078
Total	2,412,659	1,123,761	41,378	611,647	22.9%	61,165	305,824

*Latest official data available from 2017

Table 2: IPC 3+ Population Across the 12 Emergency Appeal Targeted Districts

Area	# of people total	# of people in IPC 3	# of people in IPC 4	# of people in IPC3+ (Sum of IPC 3 and IPC 4 as there is no IPC 5)	% of people in IPC3+	10% of IPC 3+	50% of the population
Gaza	58,830	22,831	2,233	25,064	42.6%	2,506	12,532
Chigubo	22,080	5,650	1,130	6,780	30.7%		
Massangena	21,562	4,414	1,103	5,517	25.6%		
Chicalacuala	27,084	5,417	0	5,417	20.0%		
Massingir	36,750	7,350	0	7,350	20.0%		
Manica	480,866	115,709	3,211	118,920	24.7%	11,892	59,460
Guro	97,141	29,151	0	29,151	30.0%		
Machaze	126,488	29,757	0	29,757	23.5%		
Tambara	53,499	16,053	3,211	19,264	36.0%		
Mossurize	203,738	40,748	0	40,748	20.0%		
Tete	255,135	176,849	15,245	192,094	75.3%	19,209	96,047
Dôa	87,077	40,252	5,032	45,284	52.0%		
Mutarara	168,058	71,488	10,213	81,701	48.6%		
Changara	123,056	35,559	0	35,559	28.9%		
Marara	73,044	29,550	0	29,550	40.5%		
Inhambane	376,093	64,958	0	64,958	17.3%	6,496	32,479
Funhalouro	44,140	4,612	0	4,612	10.4%		
Massinga	236,939	47,387	0	47,387	20.0%		
Mabote	51,046	10,663	0	10,663	20.9%		
Panda	43,968	2,296	0	2,296	5.2%		
Total	1,170,924	380,346	20,689	401,035	34.0%	40,104	200,518

*Latest official data available from 2017

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

In Mozambique, during emergencies, women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities are the most affected and are exposed to potential protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), sexual exploitation, and abuse.²⁶ These groups often have limited access to essential services and are excluded from decision-making processes, necessitating inclusive approaches in emergency responses.²⁷ Children with disabilities encounter significant barriers to accessing education and healthcare during crises.²⁸ Acknowledging that women, girls, men, and boys with diverse ages, disabilities, and backgrounds have different needs, risks, and coping strategies, the CVM will mainstream PGI throughout its drought response to ensure the dignity, access, participation, and safety of communities and will provide specific attention to these vulnerable groups throughout the response. To promote and integrate PGI within the operation, response teams will be comprised of both male and female staff and volunteers trained in PGI minimum standards, and the operation will ensure the promotion and participation of both men and women of different age groups and diverse backgrounds through orientation and consultation. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) emphasises integrating PGI principles and community engagement to effectively address these vulnerabilities.²⁹

Through CEA mechanisms and consultations with community members of different ages and groups, the selection and vulnerability criteria will be refined and confirmed. Moreover, there will be extensive and accessible sharing of these criteria across targeted communities and a strong RCCE component to minimise risks with voucher distributions.

²⁶ [Mozambique Crisis Response Plan 2022 | Global Crisis Response Platform \(iom.int\)](#)

²⁷ [Mozambique Crisis Response Plan 2022 | Global Crisis Response Platform \(iom.int\)](#)

²⁸ [Children with disabilities in emergencies | UNICEF](#)


²⁹ [Mozambique crisis response plan 2023 | IOM](#)

PLANNED OPERATIONS

This Emergency Appeal is also part of a sub-regional scale-up planned by the IFRC in response to the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. This sub-regional scale-up is closely aligned with the current IFRC Africa Region Hunger Crisis Appeal and contributes to the IFRC’s pan-African Zero Hunger initiative. As part of this scale-up, the IFRC is coordinating with National Societies in the affected countries and also supporting any cross-border collaboration required during the response.


The strategy for this Emergency Appeal adopts the approach defined for the Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal. Further details of the activities planned under each sector are presented below.

RESPONSE PILLAR 1: FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

 <p>Food Security and Livelihoods</p>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 2,447,000
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	Total target: 40,104
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Improve the food security of 40,104 people (8,020 HHs) from the most vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas facing acute food insecurity at crisis or worse levels (IPC 3+).</p>		
<p>Priority Actions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing vouchers for food to 8,020 households (40,104 people). Vouchers will be provided to 8,020 households experiencing crisis or emergency food insecurity (IPC 3+) to ensure that their basic food needs are met. The vouchers will be provided during the lean season for five months to ensure that households have access to essential food until the next harvest season. The selected households comprise 10% of households in the IPC 3+ category of food insecurity across the 16 targeted districts. The number of households may be slightly revised due to incoming data and information. • Voucher assistance will be informed by voucher feasibility studies and market assessments. The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is defined by the GoM to be MZN 2,500. However, given that market prices have been increasing, the voucher assistance in this operation will have a value of MZN 4,500. • There will also be a process in place to identify, select, and procure vendors for food vouchers. • Trained volunteers will conduct post-distribution monitoring surveys to assess the views and satisfaction of communities with the voucher assistance and adapt the intervention accordingly. • Data management tools, such as Kobo, will also be used to collect data and register people receiving voucher assistance to reduce the risk of fraud in the selection of recipients due to data manipulation and gaps in the verification process. • Integrated RCCE and community feedback mechanisms will be set up (under CEA) specifically related to vouchers. Prior to the implementation of the activity, community gatherings will be conducted to explain and specify the selection criteria for 		

households receiving voucher assistance and those who were not included in the list of recipients. Additionally, the households will be informed about the time and process of the voucher distribution.

RESPONSE PILLAR 2: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

 Health & Nutrition	Female > 18: 18,576	Female < 18: 5,904	CHF 122,000
	Male > 18: 17,616	Male < 18: 5,904	Total target: 48,000
Objective:	The immediate risks to the health of the drought-affected populations are reduced.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing 48 Mother’s Clubs across all 16 selected districts (three per district). A Mother’s Club (MC) is an association of volunteer women who are mothers with young children, pregnant, or lactating who come together to learn and share best nutritional practices for their young children. The clubs will have community kitchen sessions and will be comprised of approximately 25 women per club. • Conducting Acute Malnutrition Screening & Referrals across all selected districts. Approximately 30 volunteers per selected district will conduct community-based malnutrition screening for children aged 6-59 months and handle referral pathway advisory. • Conducting Nutritional & Health Campaigns at the provincial and community levels: <i>health, hygiene, & nutrition promotion</i>. In communities with food insecurity, the integration of health, nutrition, and hygiene and sanitation awareness and promotion can maximise the impact. Therefore, one integrated campaign will be conducted in each targeted province under this operation through radio messaging, IEC material distribution, volunteer mobilisation, and community sessions (e.g. Mother’s Clubs). These campaigns will last throughout the duration of the operation. • Prior to the implementation of the activities, community gatherings will take place to inform the targeted communities on the reasoning behind the activities, to integrate their opinions in the formulation of the activities, the timing of their implementation, how the activities will be implemented, and to ensure that they are aware of the community feedback mechanisms. 		


RESPONSE PILLAR 3: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE


	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Female > 18: 30,162	Female < 18: 9,585	CHF 638,000
		Male > 18: 28,602	Male < 18: 9,585	Total target: 77,934
Objective:		<p>Communities affected by the drought have increased access to safe and clean water to reduce health risks and improve food security and dignity.</p>		
Priority Actions:		<p>Three main activities will be implemented to increase access to safe and clean water which is critical in sustaining health and food security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating and constructing 42 boreholes across 14 districts (three boreholes per district). This activity will only be implemented in 14 districts (rather than the full 16) as boreholes are being constructed/rehabilitated in the two other districts under a long-term programme operated by the Swedish Red Cross. Each borehole is expected to provide safe and clean water to 200 households (1,000 people). Consequently, through 42 boreholes across the 14 districts, this operation aims to provide water to 8,400 households (42,000 people). In a collaboration with the GoM, the existing Community Water Management Committees in communities where boreholes were rehabilitated/constructed will be trained to ensure the sustainability of the boreholes after the project ends. In cases where these committees do not exist in communities, they will be formed before the training takes place, in cooperation with the GoM. These committees will also be responsible for collecting community contributions which will be used to maintain the boreholes over time. Additionally, these committees will be linked with existing government institutions for institutional support to enhance sustainability. Providing water-treatment supplies and storage containers to 7,186 households in IPC 3+ categories of food insecurity (35,934 people). Volunteers will distribute supplies and containers as well as train target households in the use of these water treatment items through household sessions. Prior to the implementation of the activities, community gatherings will take place to brief households on the reason behind the activities, the benefits of boreholes and water-treatment supplies, the role of Community Water Management Committees, explain the selection criteria for households receiving water treatment supplies, provide information on the timing of the distribution and rehabilitation/construction of boreholes, and when the boreholes will be functional. During this community gathering, volunteers will also address any rumours around the activities, particularly around water-treatment supplies and will ensure 		

that communities are aware of community feedback mechanisms.

CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS


(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, RESILIENCE, AND RECOVERY)

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495	CHF 15,000
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494	Total target: 61,165
Objective:		Programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
Priority Actions:		<p>Vulnerability criteria will be applied to select the most vulnerable households. The operation ensures the safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating minimum PGI standards across the implementation of activities. Ensuring that the Code of Conduct is in place and staff and volunteers are sensitised. Integrated PGI and CEA training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in PGI, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the inclusion of people with disabilities, and safeguarding against SGBV and other abuses. Developing referral pathways for PSEA and SGBV; MHPSS support to be used by volunteers once approached with such needs. Distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials related to child safeguarding, PSEA, and prevention and response to SGBV. The materials will be translated into local languages before distribution. 		


	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495	CHF 34,000
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494	Total target: 61,165
Objective:		The response is guided by the diverse needs, priorities, and preferences of the affected population through a community-centred approach and meaningful participation.		
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) to ensure that communities can provide input on various 		

interventions that will be implemented under the Emergency Appeal and to enable the CVM to respond to feedback and adjust the interventions accordingly. CFMs would also allow the CVM to process complaints and sensitive information related to the protection and security of the affected communities. A CEA Officer – Surge will also be requested to support the CVM in establishing, maintaining, and utilising CFMs.

- **Integrated CEA training** where volunteers involved in the implementation and leaders of the targeted communities are trained on CEA minimum standards and complaints and feedback mechanisms, which is crucial to ensure the integration of the CEA dimension in all activities and a true understanding of this communication mechanism by the targeted population. Including leaders of the targeted communities in this training will also ensure that the information is cascaded to the communities regarding available mechanisms to receive their feedback and complaints.
- **Engagement and involvement of all stakeholders**, especially the affected communities, through close consultations throughout the response, and conducting risk communication and community engagement activities such as meeting with community leaders, conducting community focus groups, installing suggestion boxes across the targeted communities, and establishing CFMs. Consultation meetings with community leaders will take place prior to the beginning of the operation to brief them on the CVM's role, the goal of the operation, and ensuring that through community leaders, members of the community can voice their opinions regarding the activities and how they will be implemented, thereby encouraging active engagement in decision-making regarding the operation. Additionally, follow-up meetings will be held with community leaders and members through focus groups to monitor the implementation and satisfaction of the targeted communities with the activities. At the end of the operation, PDM and focus-group discussions will be held to evaluate overall satisfaction.
- **Community Insight Assessment:** The regional coordination team will utilise the stories and insights collected from assessments to inform a tailored response plan and integrate them into a resource mobilisation and communications strategy to raise awareness and secure funding. The insights will be used to communicate the urgency and specificity of the needs to donors and stakeholders, aiding resource mobilisation and ensuring the operation is community-centred, strategically aligned, and effectively addressing both immediate and long-term challenges.

 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495	CHF 210,000
	Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494	Total target: 61,165
Objective:	Communities in drought-affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices and have enhanced resiliency to the impacts of the drought.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA). The eVCA will be conducted across 16 districts. This assessment will inform how to effectively reduce drought risks and improve community resiliency, while also highlighting the needs of affected communities across multiple sectors. Additionally, it will guide the targeting of different activities in this operation. Creation of farmer's groups. A group of 25 farmers will be established in each district (a total of 1,200 farmers). Farmers will receive climate-smart agricultural (CSA) training, irrigation systems for the club, and seed and tool vouchers to operationalise the club. Prior to establishing the farmers' clubs and implementing the activities, consultation meetings will be held with representatives of farmers in each community to ensure that the activities are designed by incorporating the feedback and suggestions of communities. Tree planting. Under this operation and in coordination with municipalities, trees will be planted across the four targeted provinces. The type and quantity of trees will be decided in consultation with both municipalities and communities. 		

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening		CHF 1,027,000
		Total target: NA
Objective:	Ensure that the National Society has the capacity and resources required to deliver and sustain humanitarian assistance to communities affected by the drought.	
Priority Actions:	In recent years, CVM's capacity has been strengthened by Emergency Appeals, and other long-term programs, which have significantly enhanced its operational capacity to address critical challenges, including the food insecurity crisis in 2016 and the impacts of tropical storms and cyclones in 2019, 2021, and 2022. In addition, CVM activated Early Action Protocols for cyclones and floods in 2020 and 2022, with technical support from the IFRC through Forecast-based Action by the DREF. These initiatives have substantially improved CVM's preparedness and response	

strategies which has increased its overall operational capacity as a National Society.

The following priority actions are planned to further this area:

- Strengthening the human resource capacity of the CVM at the HQ, provincial, and district levels. Potential profiles could include Project Manager, Logistics Assistance, Finance Officer, and Field Officer.
- Contributions to the regular monitoring of field activities under the drought operation by the technical staff to achieve regular exchanges with the field.
- Strengthen the resource mobilisation capacity of the National Society.
- Strengthen planning, monitoring, and evaluation reporting (PMER) and information management capacity of the National Society and Emergency Needs Assessment.
- Capacity building and training of branch volunteers on WASH, PGI, CEA, malnutrition screening, and data collection/assessments.
- Coordination with authorities.
- Preparedness plans and budgets.
- Response and recovery planning.



Coordination and Partnerships

Total target: NA

Objective:

Ensure that the response is coordinated with members under the Federation-wide approach; with the ICRC and external partners, including respective regional governments, and other humanitarian stakeholders (UN and INGOs).

Priority Actions:


Membership Coordination

- The IFRC Maputo Country Delegation will support coordination with the membership (CVM and partners) to ensure a joint and coordinated Federation-wide response through ongoing monthly meetings at the strategic level and restarting the DM group for weekly updates on the operational and technical levels.
- The IFRC Secretariat will also support coordination through the implementation of Federation-wide tools, including the Federation-wide Picture, Indicator Tracking Table, and reporting to support the positioning of the IFRC and members in the response.

Engagement with external partners

- The IFRC Secretariat will promote external engagement and visibility and continue participating in HCT meetings.
- The CVM and IFRC continue engaging in FSL cluster meetings.

	A communications strategy for resource mobilisation will be developed between Movement partners, with support from the regional office.
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	IFRC Secretariat Services	CHF 507,000
		Total target: 5

Objective:	The IFRC Secretariat ensures high quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies.
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Priority Actions:	<p><i>IFRC Secretariat Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IFRC will facilitate an effective Federation-wide response with support from the Maputo Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office. - The Cluster Delegation in Maputo will provide specific support in the operations, logistics, finance, PMER, communications, security, and NSD. - Through the IFRC surge system and staff on loan system, regional and global alerts will be issued for the following positions to further support the CVM in this operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Operations Manager o WASH/Health officer o Finance officer o CEA officer o CVA officer - Through the IFRC Africa Regional Office, based in Nairobi, the IFRC will also support coordination and alignment with the sub-regional scale-up in response to the deteriorating food security situation in Southern Africa. As part of this, the IFRC has also deployed a surge team to provide support in gathering key information from the ground and community insights to better reinforce the positioning of the responses and resource mobilisation efforts. <p><i>Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC security plans will be developed and will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. • Area specific Security Risk Assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. • The Country Cluster's Security Focal Point will be invited to visit Mozambique and conduct security assessments in operational areas that have not already been assessed under other operations and projects and to provide support with mitigation measures. • All IFRC must, and National Society staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.
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Risk Management

- The IFRC will provide risk management advice to help the National Society establish the necessary processes and controls.

Logistics

- The IFRC country delegation has a well-established procurement system to ensure the required local procurement of goods and services under proper risk management and mitigation, in close coordination with the Regional Logistics unit in Africa, within the IFRC Secretariat's Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management structure.
- Utilise the framework agreement (FWA) for food parcels procurement.
- Based on need, urgency, and available opportunities, PNSs support and sourcing process may take place under the signed agreement between the IFRC and PNSs.
- Facilitate global supply chain and logistics services, including the procurement of in-kind items (for distribution) and engaging financial service providers (for cash assistance activities).
- Facilitate joint monitoring, quality assurance, and evaluations.
- Support improved financial management and conduct financial audits.

Finance

- The Finance unit supports validation of the plan, budget, and account bookings.
- Coordination on procurement, expense validation, and payment processes.
- Ensure the review of project proposals and financial compliance which supports the audit process.
- Ensure timely submission of pledge analysis and financial reports in accordance with donor/partner requirements.

Communications

- Communication activities will be conducted to draw attention to and highlight the humanitarian situation and activities related to the CVM and IFRC response to the drought, through the development of key messages, press releases, high-quality and compelling photos, video materials, and social media activities that can be used by the media and Federation/Movement partners.
- Use of the IFRC's global and regional platforms to promote the Emergency Appeal.
- As part of the regional scale-up planned by the IFRC, materials will be produced with stories and community insights gathered to showcase the real impact of this drought at the community level. These materials aim to highlight stories on the ground and to document the needs and the RCRC response as experienced by the community. This will be

gathered in coordination with CEA activities as described above and the planned assessments (using EVCA approach).

Coordination, Implementation, Monitoring, and Reporting

- The Surge Operations Manager will support the CVM and partners in the implementation and coordination of activities and reporting with the support of sectoral experts, including the CVA and PMER.
- The IFRC Country Delegation Office will support the operations team in design, implementation, and regular reporting, including the Operational Strategy, Indicator Tracking Tools, Operation Updates, Situational Reports, Reports for Donors, and Final Reporting.
- The operation will also support staffing at the National Society level to ensure that core staffing is not stretched or overwhelmed and ongoing programmes are not compromised.

Resource Mobilisation Plan

- The IFRC and CVM are working together to finalise a Resource Mobilisation Plan for the Drought Operation. This plan includes initiatives such as Corporate Social Responsibility Partnerships (engaging local and international companies and embassies to support specific aspects of the operation, offering recognition and branding opportunities to companies, encouraging companies to set up employee donation programmes, and requesting in-kind donations from companies and suppliers), Digital Campaigns on Social Media, Crowdfunding, engaging Goodwill Ambassadors, producing educational short films, organising an Appeal Launch Event, and Youth Volunteering Mobilisation (engaging young people in awareness and fundraising campaigns, promoting educational and awareness workshops in schools and universities, and organising fundraising campaigns in private schools).

Risk Management

The IFRC's Country Cluster Delegation maintains living risk register documents, including safeguarding risks, in accordance with the IFRC's Risk Management Framework. The Delegation reviews operations and security risk register documents and escalates risks beyond the risk appetite to the regional and global levels.

This operation will align itself with the IFRC Risk Management Framework where risks will be identified, analysed, monitored, and managed to minimise their associated impacts. Lessons learned from previous operations have been utilised to plan and implement the previously successful mitigation measures to reduce potential risks.

The operations team will be meeting every month to monitor the identified risks and discuss mitigation measures. The integrity line will be used to collect all sensitive complaints, which will then be channelled to independent teams by the CVM for resolution.

The rollout of the mitigation measures will be the responsibility of the Secretary General in liaison with the country Delegation Head. The table below provides a detailed risk register and their mitigation measures:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Extreme climate events or other disasters may impose additional humanitarian needs	High	Medium	The CVM has two approved EAPs in Mozambique for cyclones and floods that aim to reduce the impact of these events. Crisis modifiers are in place for ongoing long-term projects that can be tapped into.
National elections	Medium	Medium	Regular monitoring of the security situation. Operational business continuity and contingency plans are to be in place prior to the elections. Key activity implementation must be carefully planned to reduce this risk. The security plans will be updated and apply to all IFRC staff.
Insecurity, tension, and conflict	Low	High	<p>Regular monitoring of the security situation, with security and risk management measures put in place to ensure that staff and volunteers are not subjected to increased risk because of insecurity and local conflicts.</p> <p>Furthermore, mitigation strategies will be employed to reduce the risk of resource-based and activity-based conflicts and insecurity in targeted communities.</p> <p>Lastly, discussions will be held with the ICRC regarding contingency planning in the event that the conflict in the northern part of the country (Cabo Delgado) escalates and spreads to the targeted areas.</p>
Unhappiness and dissatisfaction among the targeted communities	Low	Medium	The IFRC, through its RCCE staff, Surge CEA Officer, Surge CVA Officer, and CVM counterparts, will ensure the implementation of a strong community engagement and accountability approach throughout the operation. This approach will enable the operations team to adjust the response according to the feedback received and address any rising concerns or questions among communities.
Unavailability or limited availability of items in the market	Low	Medium	A comprehensive assessment of markets and available suppliers will be conducted prior to the implementation of voucher assistance to ensure the availability of items and that markets can handle the demand brought by vouchers. A contingency plan will be developed.
Inflation in the market prices of required items, following the dissemination of information that the CVM is providing voucher assistance for procurement	Medium	Medium	<p>Consistent monitoring of the market and consistent communication with the targeted population regarding the market prices of the required items. The budget includes flexibility for an increase in the voucher amount over the coming months.</p> <p>Communicating with stakeholders and suppliers on the importance of providing fair pricing and informing them of the option for the targeted population to purchase from a different market in the event of intentional inflation.</p>

			Assisting communities to procure goods from other markets if suppliers do not respect fair pricing principles.
Fraud and corruption/aid diversion	Low	Medium	<p>The IFRC has strict finance procedures and an accountability framework in place. The IFRC's Office of Internal Audit and Investigations oversees the effectiveness of the organisation's risk management and internal control systems. In addition, the IFRC regularly undergoes external reviews and any suspicion of fraud and corruption can be reported through the integrity line. IFRC staff are required to complete respective online trainings.</p> <p>Moreover, the IFRC Country Delegation will support procurement and monitoring, and through its surge personnel, will further reduce this risk.</p>
Procurement delays and compliance issues	High	Medium	<p>The IFRC Delegation office in Maputo will be supporting the CVM with the procurement of any required equipment and goods to ensure a timely response and compliance with the IFRC's strict financial management and procurement rules. The operation will select activities that minimise procurement and logistical requirements.</p> <p>An assessment of the CVM's warehouse and storage capacity has been highly recommended.</p>
Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of working advances, subsequent cash flow delays.	High	Medium	<p>Coordination at all levels; means of communication identified at the operational and strategic levels allowing for regular monitoring and follow-up.</p> <p>The CVM will also enhance its capacity in reporting and finances by hiring finance and PMER officers at the HQ level and administration officers at the branch level in the targeted provinces.</p>
Limited human resources	High	Medium	<p>The CVM will be recruiting key positions to support the implementation of the operation.</p> <p>The IFRC will be requesting surge positions to support the National Society at the onset of the drought operation and create a long-term workforce plan.</p> <p>The CVM will implement quick recruitment processes.</p>

Quality and accountability

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

Throughout the Federation, narrative reports will be submitted three times a month in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. These reports will detail progress against the Operational Strategy and relevant indicators and will be published on the IFRC GO and IFRC Appeals Database. A final evaluation and audit will be conducted at the conclusion of the Emergency Appeal.

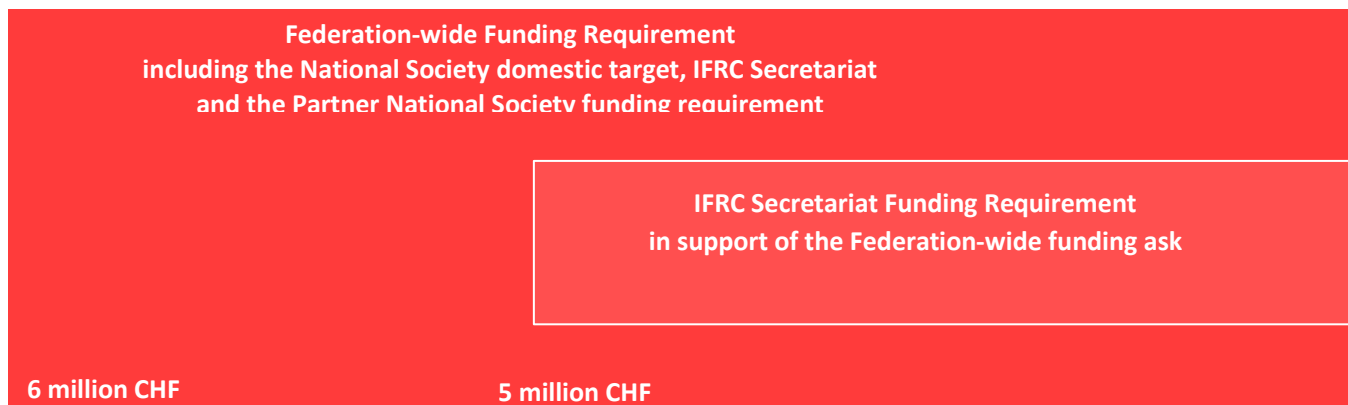
The CVM will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch level. Using contextualised tools and taking safety and security measures into consideration, the CVM/IFRC joint monitoring teams will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support to achieve the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

As part of the Federation-wide reporting, the CVM, IFRC, and partners involved in the response will monitor the following indicators:

Sector/Area	Indicators	Targets
Food Security and Livelihoods	# of households that successfully received vouchers for food	8,020
	# of times that voucher assistance was provided	5
	% of households receiving vouchers were satisfied with the amount received	80%
	# of PDM conducted	5
Health and Nutrition	# of Mother's Clubs established across the targeted districts	48
	# of volunteers trained to carry out malnutrition screening	480
	# of children referred for malnutrition	TBD
	# of nutritional & health campaigns conducted across the targeted provinces	4
	# of people reached through nutrition and health campaigns	80%
WASH	# of boreholes constructed or rehabilitated across the targeted districts	42
	# of Community Water Management Committees trained	42
	# of households that have access to sufficient safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality	8,400
	# of households reached with effective water treatment materials or with water storage containers	8,020
PGI	# of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards, PSEA, and SGBV	480
	# Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials distributed	TBD
	Referral pathways developed for PSEA, SGBV, and MHPSS	YES
CEA	# of volunteers trained on implementing the CEA Minimum Standards, CVA, Health, and WASH	480
	# of community leaders that participated in CEA training	16
	# of opportunities for communities to engage and participate in planning the interventions (consultation meetings and focus groups)	TBD
	# of meetings conducted to communicate with communities what is happening in the operation including the selection criteria	16
	A functioning feedback mechanism is in place for the operation/programme/whole organisation	YES
	% of complaints and feedback received and responded to	80%
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	# of communities assessed through eVCA	48
	# of farmer groups established across the targeted districts	48
	# of farmers trained in Climate-Smart Agriculture	1,200
	# of farmers who received voucher assistance for agricultural seeds and tools	1,200
	# of irrigation systems set up across the targeted districts	48
	# of trees planted across the targeted districts	TBD
Enabling Approaches	Indicators	Targets
NSD	# of staff recruited at HQ and Branch level to support the implementation of the operation	TBC
	# of response coordination sessions conducted among Movement Partners	TBC
Coordination and Partnerships	# of IFRC monitoring visits to the operation areas	TBC
	# of surge personnel involved in supporting the operation	5
IFRC Secretariat Services	# of operations coordination, implementation, and reporting sessions conducted	TBC


FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*



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

Breakdown of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement

	OPERATIONAL STRATEGY	
	MDRMZ024 - Mozambique	
	Drought	
<u>FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</u>		
Planned Operations		3,466,000
Livelihoods		2,447,000
Health		122,000
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene		638,000
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion		15,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery		210,000
Community Engagement and Accountability		34,000
Enabling Approaches		1,534,000
Secretariat Services		507,000
National Society Strengthening		1,027,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS		5,000,000

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At the Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM):

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent): Cristina Uamusse, Secretary General; email: cristina.uamusse@redcross.org.mz, phone: +258 82 3012251
- **Operational coordination:** Ilidio Nhatuve, Director of Programmes; email: ilidio.nhatuve@redcross.org.mz phone: +258 84 161 7000

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Manager, Preparedness and Response Africa - Disaster and Climate Crises; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Country Delegation (or Country Cluster Delegation):** Naemi Heita, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for Mozambique and Angola; email: naemi.heita@ifrc.org, phone: +27 82 926 4448
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer Operations Coordination, email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org, phone: +41 (0) 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Global Logistics Services** - Allan Kilaka Masavah, Manager, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org +254 113 834921

For Performance and Accountability Support (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Okeyo, Head of PMER & QA; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254732 404022

Reference



Click here for:

- [MDRMZ024 - Mozambique drought](#)