

OPERATION UPDATE

Mozambique | Drought

Emergency appeal №: MDRMZ2024 Emergency appeal launched: 23/05-2024 Operational Strategy published: 27/07/2024	Glide №: DR-2024-000073-MOZ
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 30/08/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: From 27/05/2024 to 26/08/2024
Operation timeframe: 14 months (23/05/2024 - 30/06/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 61,165 people (12,233 HHs)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 6 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF: 900,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 5,000,000, is 22 % per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the provision of humanitarian assistance and support resilience building efforts for people affected by the drought.



Figure 1 CVM staff during collection of community insight stories.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mozambique is currently experiencing severe effects from the strong 2023-2024 El Niño season which brought below-average rainfall to southern and central Mozambique and above-average rainfall to the northern regions, severely impacting agriculture and rural livelihoods. Additionally, Tropical Storm Filipo in March 2024 impacted 153,000 people, caused significant infrastructural damage, and further devastated agricultural lands, particularly in regions still reeling from the extensive destruction caused by TC Freddy in 2023 ([OCHA](#)). The compounded effects of these events have severely strained access to basic services and hindered recovery efforts ([OCHA](#)).

Provinces such as Tete, Gaza, Manica, and Inhambane, known for high production and pastoral activities, have seen significant reductions in agricultural output with well below-average harvests compared to last year and the five-year average. As of April 2024, approximately 690,000 hectares of crops were damaged ([OCHA](#)). This has led to high competition for limited income opportunities and ultimately resulting in food access deficits for many poor and very poor households ([FEWS NET](#), July 2024). The Mozambique National Institute of Statistics' (INE) June 2024 report indicated a steady annual inflation rate of 3%, with significant price increases in education and food and non-alcoholic beverages ([Mozambique National Institute of Statistics](#)). From May to June 2024, maize grain prices fluctuated across the country, with notable increases in the central and northern zones due to low supply and drought effects. Prices were 40% higher or more compared to last year and 55% higher than the five-year average, eroding purchasing power and leading to food consumption deficits ([Mozambique National Institute of Statistics](#)). High food prices and low agriculture productivity have continued to worsen the food security in the affected provinces. This exacerbates the impact of the drought in the country, with 2.7 million people experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity (ICP3+) due to El Niño induced drought. According to the July 2024 IPC report, this number is expected to reexpand between October 2024 and January 2025. ([FEWS Net, July 2024](#))

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) has a long history, having been founded over 40 years ago and becoming a member of the IFRC in 1989. With its headquarters in Maputo, CVM operates through a network of three central warehouses, 11 provincial branches, 111 district branches, 165 staff, and nearly 7,000 volunteers. This extensive network allows CVM to have a significant reach and influence at national, provincial, and district levels. CVM serves as an auxiliary to the public authorities, bringing its experience in humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction (DRR), epidemic preparedness and response, and social activities to support the government.

CVM's capacity in the provinces targeted by the emergency appeal (Manica, Gaza, Tete, and Inhambane) has been strengthened through the programs and ongoing efforts to enhance preparedness and response capabilities. The NS, supported by in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs) has ongoing projects focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR), WASH, health, disaster preparedness, and livelihoods has invested in capacity building through training staff in Enhanced Vulnerability Community Assessment (EVCA) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT). It has also pioneered Anticipatory Action in Mozambique, developing Early Action Protocols (EAP) for cyclones and floods, with a drought EAP under validation, tested successfully in Massingir, Gaza province, in 2023. CVM has maintained a strong and collaborative relationship with the government particularly in disaster management. CVM is an auxiliary to public authorities and collaborates closely with the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD), the National Institution of Meteorology (INAM), and provincial and district authorities. This partnership enables coordinated efforts in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and response activities. CVM plays an integral role in supporting

the government strategies and initiatives to mitigate and manage disasters across the country through its involvement in national disaster response frameworks and cluster meetings. In response to the deteriorating drought situation, the Government of Mozambique took 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 and further requested for international support, besides the already initiatives under taken. CVM, along with the IFRC, participates in cluster meetings for WASH and FSL and leads the Shelter Cluster for disasters. They engage in internal coordination through Gabinete de Operações de Emergência GODE meetings to ensure efficient technical and operational response across all levels.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

The current drought in Mozambique has created critical needs across multiple sectors. Food security is among one of the main challenges with arid and semi-arid provinces experiencing significant food shortages due to poor harvests and rising food prices. This has led to a decline in food availability and access, forcing households to deplete savings and hence worsening food insecurity. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) needs are also critical, as recurring dry spells have resulted in limited access to clean drinking water, with some communities sharing water sources with animals, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. The drought has severely impacted livelihoods, particularly for farmers and pastoralists, reducing incomes and agricultural productivity while increasing the cost of living. There are significant protection gender and inclusion concerns, especially for women and children who travel farther to find water, raising the risk of gender-based violence. The drought also threatens education, as children may miss school due to economic pressures and migration for water sources. Additionally, the health sector faces challenges, with increased risks of malnutrition and disease outbreaks such as tuberculosis, cholera, and malaria exacerbated by the overall decline in living conditions and high HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Operational risk assessment

Currently, there have been no significant changes in the operational context that would affect the anticipated risks. The operational environment remains stable, and IFRC and CVM team continues to monitor the situation closely to prepared and adapt the operation strategy, there has been no new risks under the current period that would impact the drought emergency appeal operations. However, the country`s elections are scheduled to take place around October/November which is likely to affect the operation, IFRC and CVM will continue to monitor the security situation and operational business continued and contingency plans will be put in place prior to the elections. The operation will also ensure that key activities such as the voucher distribution are carefully planned to reduce the risks associated with the elections.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


Update on the strategy

Under the current funding, the operational strategy is scaled down to target two districts per province, with a focus on provision of voucher, water, and health services to addressing immediate needs of population affected by drought.

Enhanced Vulnerability Community Assessments will be rolled out in 1 community per district, rather than 3 per district at this stage, in areas where communities are close in proximity. Enhanced vulnerability assessments are being rolled out to further inform which districts would benefit from specific Health, WASH, and Risk Reduction interventions. With more funding, the operation will be scaled up to cover the additional districts, as well as include longer-term resiliency building activities for populations across all intervention areas. The districts that will be included in the first phase of the operation are being prioritized through a combination of requested support from Government entities, population needs, and CVM's reach.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 PILLAR I – Food security and Livelihoods		Female: 20,852	Male: 19,248
Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households that successfully received vouchers for food</i>	0	8,020
	<i># of times that voucher assistance was provided</i>	0	5
	<i>% of households receiving vouchers were satisfied with the amount</i>	0	85%
	<i># of PDM conducted</i>	0	5

Secondary information related to the Cash Transfer Program was collected to gain a deeper understanding of the country's experience with the voucher modality, the Basic Basket standards for the country, provinces, and districts, local economic conditions, critical commodities, and food needs. This information was instrumental in preparing the market assessment.

A mapping of stakeholders in the provinces and districts was conducted to identify key partners necessary for the market assessment, including other organizations involved in the drought emergency response, to understand who is doing what, where, and when. Templates, documentation, and requirements for the next steps of the CVA process were prepared.

The National Society team training for the Market and Community Assessment and beneficiary selection has been completed. The Needs Assessment is currently in process in the selected communities, and beneficiary selection will begin in a few days.



PILLAR II - Health & Nutrition

Female > 18:
18,576

Female < 18:
5,904

Male > 18:
17,616

Male < 18: **5,904**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of Mother's Clubs established across the targeted districts

0

48

of volunteers trained in health, nutrition, and hygiene practices

0

480

of children referred for malnutrition TBD

0

TBA

of nutritional & health campaigns conducted across the targeted provinces

0

4

% of people reached through nutrition and health campaigns

0

80%

No significant progress has been made under this objective as community-level interventions and health care have not yet commenced.



PILLAR III - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:
30,162

Female < 18:
9,585

Male > 18:
28,602

Male < 18:
9,585

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of boreholes constructed or rehabilitated across the targeted districts

0

42

of Community Water Management Committees trained

0

42

of households reached with effective water treatment materials or with water storage containers


0


8,020

No significant progress has been made under this objective as community-level interventions have not yet commenced

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
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards, PSEA, and SGBV</i>	0	480
	<i># Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials distributed TBD Referral pathways developed for PSEA, SGBV, and MHPSS</i>	0	YES
<p>The Emergency Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) and the market assessment process have been designed to identify critical needs in protection, gender, and inclusion by integrating targeted questions into the assessment to identify and prioritize needs comprehensively. The EVCA is planned to take place the last week of August 2024. The emergency appeal will ensure that all aspects of PGI are considered to develop a more inclusive interventions to support the most vulnerable population in the targeted communities.</p>			

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 23,700	Female < 18: 7,495
		Male > 18: 22,476	Male < 18: 7,494
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of communities assessed through eVCA</i>	0	16
	<i># of farmer groups established across the targeted districts</i>	0	48
	<i># of farmers trained in Climate-Smart Agriculture</i>	0	1200

	<i># of farmers who received assistance for agricultural seeds and tools</i>	0	1200
	<i># of irrigation systems set up across the targeted districts</i>	0	48
	<i># of trees planted across the targeted districts</i>	0	TBD

An EVCA refresher training of Trainer of Trainers (ToT) of CVM staff was conducted at HQ level, on July 17 to 18, and a total of 10 participants attended the training, (6 from CVM staff and 4 from IFRC) including the support from the Swedish RC who have facilitated one of the modules. During the eVCA session, participants were oriented on the entire eVCA process, starting from the initial introduction to the detailed steps and stages involved. The session also covered the eVCA toolbox, equipping participants with a comprehensive understanding of the tools available for conducting the assessment. The training significantly enhanced the participants' knowledge of applying the "Road to Resilience" framework within Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate action programs. Additionally, the importance of measuring community resilience using the Resilience Star was emphasized, ensuring that participants are well-prepared to evaluate and strengthen community resilience effectively. This training will be cascaded to district and community level to train staff and volunteers that will be involved in the EVCA process. The process design of the Emergency Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) has included specific questions aimed at capturing the needs related to risk reduction and climate adaptation. This integration will ensure that these critical areas in risk reduction and climate adaptation are adequately addressed in planning and interventions of the emergency appeal operations to build resilience and support communities in adapting to climate-related challenges. The EVCA implementation will begin end of August.



Figure 2. EVCA refreshment sessions, at Maputo CVM Headquarter, July 17 and 18

Indicator revision note:

The target of # of communities assessed through eVCA has been updated from 48 to 16. This decision was made by the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) to focus on identifying one community per district as a representative sample for the assessment. This approach was adopted to better manage the available time and resources, which were identified as potential constraints in meeting the original implementation deadlines.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff recruited at HQ and Branch level to support the implementation of the operation</i>	0	TBA

CVM and IFRC worked on the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, which provides a structured framework for assessing and improving operational activities. To strengthen human resource capacity, a Training of Trainers (ToT) for Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) has been conducted, equipping CVM staff with essential assessment skills. Additionally, the IFRC and CVM have maintained active engagement with local authorities and other stakeholders ensuring effective coordination and support for ongoing and planned activities. Activities conducted so far are aimed at the ensuring that CVM has the capacity and resources required to deliver and sustain humanitarian assistance to communities affected by the drought. No staff has been recruited at HQ and Branch level as of date, as reallocation of staff to key positions is being prioritized.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of response coordination sessions conducted among Movement Partners</i>	3	TBA

IFRC, CVM, and PNSs have been coordinating with operational strategy development and capacity building activities related to this operation. For example, IFRC worked with Swedish Red Cross to conduct a ToT refresher training for CVM. IFRC and PNSs hold regular (bi-monthly) discussions to support development of proposals and align support from PNSs to the Emergency Appeal. IFRC and CVM also participated in Regional Partner Calls. CVM and IFRC attended the Southern Regional Drought Workshop in Harare, Zimbabwe. CVM's Communications and Resource Mobilization focal points participated in a Resource Mobilization and

Communications workshop in Johannesburg, hosted by the IFRC. This workshop aimed to enhance the capacity of national societies in Southern Africa, fostering collaboration and improving strategies in resource mobilization and communications, with a focus on the near future as many emergency appeals, specifically on drought, are being launched in the region. IFRC Regional Surge team travelled to Mozambique in July to support with the development of operational tools and data collection, and as well support on the budget revision for the assessment.

Indicator revision note:

of IFRC monitoring visits to the operation areas TBC has been moved to the Secretariat Services because it pertains more to monitoring activities rather than coordination and partnership. Secretariat Services is responsible for overseeing and assessing operational activities, including monitoring visits.



Secretariat Services

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target	
		<i># of surge personnel involved in supporting the operation</i>	2	5
		<i># of engagement sessions supported by IFRC showcasing the operation for funding support</i>	0	TBA
	<i># of IFRC monitoring visits to the operation areas TBC</i>	1	TBA	

Two surge personnel have been deployed: Deputy Operations Manager to support the design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of projects in line with IFRC emergency appeal objectives, defining operational strategies, and embedding recovery approaches to build community resilience and the CVA Officer to ensure that CVA-relevant information is captured during assessment, providing technical support and overseeing CVA implementation to ensure adherence to procedures and progress monitoring.

Indicator revision note:

of operations coordination, implementation, and reporting sessions conducted has been replaced by the indicator **# of engagement sessions supported by IFRC showcasing the operation for funding support** because the former overlapped significantly with the coordination and partnerships functions. The new indicator focuses specifically on showcasing the operation to secure funding, which provides a clearer and more targeted measure of engagement efforts.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers trained on implementing the CEA Minimum Standards, CVA, Health, and WASH</i>	0	480
	<i># of meetings conducted to communicate with communities what is happening in the operation including the selection criteria</i>	0	16
	<i>A functioning feedback mechanism is in place for the operation/programme/whole organisation</i>	0	YES
	<i>% of complaints and feedback received and responded to</i>	0	80%

Under the emergency appeal the prioritized activities include establishing a feedback mechanism, integrated CEA training, Engagement and involvement of all stakeholders and collection of Community Insight Stories. In July, the IFRC and CVM communications team carried out a crucial mission to Manica province, focusing on the districts of Guro and Mossurize. This mission was part of our ongoing commitment to community engagement and accountability, aiming to ensure that the voices of those most affected by the drought are heard and their stories are documented for broader awareness.

The team successfully gathered a total of eight compelling community stories, four from each district, specifically from the community of Chaiva in Mossurize and different locations within the Guro district. These stories provide invaluable insights into the daily challenges faced by these communities, particularly the severe impact of the drought on their livelihoods and food security.

Content from this mission is already being shared across IFRC and CVM social media platforms, amplifying the voices of those at the forefront of this crisis and highlighting the urgent need for continued support and intervention. This engagement not only enhances transparency and accountability but also ensures that the needs and priorities of the communities remain at the heart of our efforts.

Indicator revision note:

of community leaders that participated in CEA training indicator has been removed as CEA training is specifically intended for volunteers who will be directly implementing activities in the targeted areas. The focus of this training is to equip volunteers with the skills needed for on-the-ground implementation, making the indicator less relevant for tracking broader performance metrics.

of opportunities for communities to engage and participate in planning the interventions (consultation meetings and focus groups) TBD has been removed because it duplicates the following indicator (*# of meetings conducted to communicate with communities what is happening in the operation including the selection criteria*), which is specifically designed to capture consultation meetings. The intent is to streamline and avoid redundancy by consolidating these related metrics into a single, focused indicator for consultation activities.

D. FUNDING

As of the latest update, the EA has received confirmed and potential contributions from a few partners:

ECHO: A cash pledge amounting to **€200,000** has been registered, marking a significant contribution to the ongoing response efforts.

Japanese Red Cross Society: A cash pledge of **CHF 30,000** (estimate) has been registered, providing essential support for immediate relief operations.

Canadian Red Cross Society: An estimated cash pledge of **CHF 135,000** has been confirmed, further strengthening the financial base of the Emergency Appeal.

Monaco Red Cross Society: a cash pledge of **€10,000** was registered to direct immediate support to impacted communities.

DREF: The DREF has released a substantial loan amounting to **CHF 750,000** to support the Mozambique response. This loan is critical for enabling swift and effective relief actions on the ground.

In addition to these confirmed pledges, **in-country partners** are actively exploring ways to support the National Society's response. Notably, two PNS's in Mozambique are considering contributions to the Emergency Appeal through their ongoing programs, although their support is yet to be confirmed. The American Red Cross has also shown strong interest in contributing towards the appeal.

To further bolster funding efforts and raise awareness of the Emergency Appeal, the CVM Resource Mobilization focal point and IFRC Partnerships Officer have worked on a draft resource mobilization plan with inputs from CVM's Comms and Youth focal points. A **launch event** for the EA will soon be held in Maputo (September tentatively). This event will gather various stakeholders and humanitarian actors, aiming to enhance visibility and secure additional commitments towards the appeal.

Contact information

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

In the Mozambique National Society (CVM):

- **Secretary General** 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

In the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa DM coordinator:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Manager, Preparedness and Response Africa - Disaster and Climate Crises; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 422276

- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Naemi Heita, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for Mozambique and Angola; email: naemi.heita@ifrc.org, phone: +27 82 9264448
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer Operations Coordination, email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org, phone: +41 (0) 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilization 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 Mobilization 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 documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

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