

2021



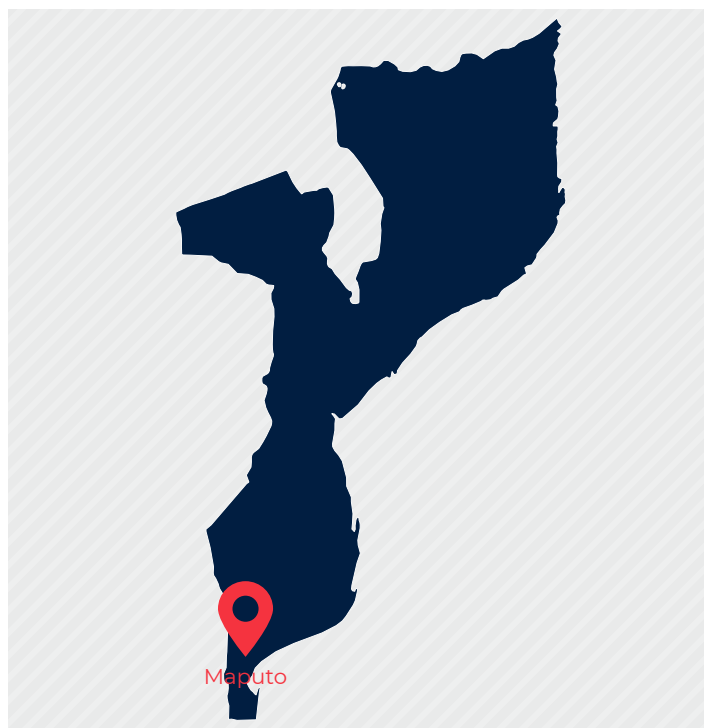
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MOZAMBIQUE

IFRC COUNTRY OFFICE

Appeal number
MAA63001

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
1.01 MILLION



National
Society
Branches

144



National
Society
Staff

220



National
Society
Volunteers

5,500

This document details the IFRC's support in areas agreed upon with the relevant National Society. The IFRC seeks resources to carry out this country/cluster plan listed here as funding requirements.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

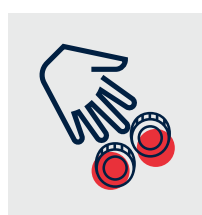
Population

31,255,435

2019 Human Development Index Ranking

180

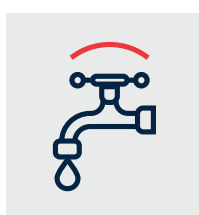
Vulnerability to disasters



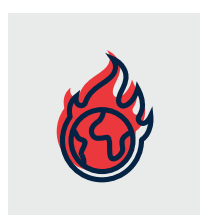
Poverty



Health infrastructure



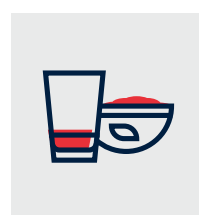
Water insecurity



Climate change



Political instability



Food scarcity

Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. Its residents have life expectancies of just 47.1 for men and 51.8 for women. Despite the end of the civil war in 1992, poverty levels have not improved. It is classified as a low-income, food deficit country with 54 per cent of people living below the national poverty line, and 63 per cent of rural children living in absolute poverty.

Extreme poverty is concentrated in the central and northern regions, particularly among rural areas where many households derive their income from agricultural and forest related activities. Moderate or severe malnutrition has increased to 42.9 per cent for children under 5 years of age.

The country faces serious challenges from conflict in the Province of Cabo Delgado between Islamist militants and Mozambican security forces as well as increasing tensions and attacks between the Renamo Military and the Government in Sofala Province.

Mozambique's vulnerability to climate change is severe. It is rated 7 (extreme) on the Global Disaster Risk Index, with crises having an impact on most people in the country. 70 per cent of people depend on natural resources, such as forests for their livelihoods and 80 per cent of the workforce is employed in agriculture. The sectors most affected by climate change are food security, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, water resources, infrastructure and forestry. All of these are crucial sectors for the development of the economy. The country is exposed to multiple weather-related hazards, suffering from periodic cyclones, droughts, floods, and related epidemics.

Environmental crises heighten the impact on women and girls and increase the risk of gender-based violence due to exploitation of chronic and acute poverty and greater exposure in their communities. The recovery burden is particularly difficult for female-headed households, who are both the income providers and caregivers. Without access to possessions, livelihoods and marginalisation, women and girls are at significant risk of poverty. Only 46 per cent of girls finish primary school, 56 per cent of women are illiterate, rising to 70 per cent in rural communities and there are high levels of teenage pregnancy.



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ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY



Established

1981

The Mozambique Red Cross Society is part of the National Disaster Management and Civil Protection System, coordinated by the National Institute of Disaster Management. The National Society regularly takes part in coordination meetings held by the Mozambican Government's Disaster Management Technical Council and by the Humanitarian Country Team.

The National Society has two main programmatic objectives:

- Reduce the impact on the vulnerable population. The National Society's approach to disaster management is based on understanding that disasters are strongly influenced by the community's degree of vulnerability to threats.
- Improve the health and the living conditions of the most vulnerable people.

Since the onset of the Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, National Society staff and volunteers have been trained in community engagement and accountability, and protection, gender and inclusion to ensure that minimum actions were mainstreamed in their search and rescue activities, provision of first aid services, distribution of prepositioned non-food items, hygiene promotion activities, safe water distribution, mass sanitation and health care provision.

The National Society has launched a response plan to the COVID-19 pandemic with the collaboration of Movement partners in all provinces. The COVID-19 plan includes training on Risk Communication and Community Engagement, Epidemic Control for Volunteers and psychosocial support for volunteers, purchase of personal protection materials, community hygiene, and psychosocial care for at risk groups.



MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION AND MOVEMENT FOOTPRINT

Membership coordination

Name of Partner National Society	Climate	Crises	Health	Migration	Inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Spanish Red Cross		✓	✓		✓			
German Red Cross		✓	✓					
Belgian Red Cross		✓	✓					

Movement footprint

The IFRC is working in coordination with Mozambique's National Society, the ICRC and partner National Societies in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Manica, Nampula and Zambezia.

The ICRC has been working in Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces, supporting the National Society by providing emergency food assistance, rebuilding livelihoods and restoring family links. The ICRC is also working in Cabo Delgado Province, providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by armed violence since 2017. On 31st May 2020, the sub delegation in Beira was closed and the ICRC now has an operational presence in Cabo Delgado province only.

The ICRC has supported the COVID-19 emergency response and the victims of violence in Cabo Delgado in restoring livelihoods, humanitarian forensics, infection control in detention facilities, support to health facilities, water infrastructure and improved access to education.

The collaboration between the ICRC, the National Society and the IFRC has been instrumental in raising capacity in the northern province, where its frontline assistance has been commended by the Government and partners. In addition to ground operations, the ICRC will continue to collaborate with the National Society to build the capacity of its staff and volunteers on International Humanitarian Law and safe access.

EVOLVING CRISES AND DISASTERS

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

360,000

People to be reached

28,000



Mozambique is the third most-vulnerable country to extreme weather events in Africa and the tenth in the world. Disasters in Mozambique in the last 35 years consist of 13 drought events, 25 floods, 14 tropical cyclones and 23 epidemics. The regional El Niño-induced drought emergency of 2015–2016 was the worst in 35 years.

Mozambique's vulnerability is due to its borders with one of the most active cyclonic zones in the southwest Indian Ocean and the tropical storms and cyclones which occur frequently between October and March. Climate change and extreme poverty in Mozambique are increasing the risks.

In March 2019, cyclone Idai made landfall on the city of Beira, an estimated 3,000 sq. km of land and 715,378 hectares of cultivated land were flooded. As of the end of April that year, 400,000 people had been displaced, of which 160,927 were sheltering in 164 temporary accommodation centers across the four provinces. It is estimated that more than 13.5 million people lived in the four provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete, out of which more than 1.5 million have been affected, more than 1,600 have been injured, more than 600 people have died, and an estimated 750,000 are still in need of urgent assistance, and over a third of these are children.

Although the international community responded promptly, there are still overwhelming needs for families that lost everything at once. Finding the necessary financial and material resources to simultaneously rebuild housing, replace domestic items, and rebuild livelihoods is extremely challenging. Only 49 per cent of the Humanitarian Response Plan was funded. Recovery needs were estimated to be around USD 2.9 billion, which reflects the necessary interventions to repair or rebuild infrastructure and physical assets with improved measures in line with the principles of building back better and disaster risk reduction for future resilience.

The long-term recovery process will take at least five years and includes measures to reduce the risk associated with cyclones and floods through:

- Strengthen early warning systems at community level
- Better management of natural resources such as reforestation
- The introduction of water harvesting techniques
- Farming technologies and practices that are more sustainable (e.g. flood-resistant crop varieties)
- Alternative livelihoods and income-generating activities

TARGET 1

Communities will prepare for timely and effective response and recovery to crises and disasters, including early action.

TARGET 2

The National Society will be prepared to respond to crises and disasters with increased capacity to analyse and address the needs of people affected by crisis.

ACTIVITIES

- The IFRC will support the National Society to provide solutions for timber, food and other resources to communities.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to strengthen and test early warning systems at community level.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to train local community disaster management committees.

GROWING GAPS IN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

310,000

People to be reached

90,000



The health infrastructure of Mozambique is inadequate, insufficient and access is low. Medical equipment is insufficient and poorly maintained, and medical staff are not well trained. The number of doctors is so low that much of the population is left without access to health care.

There are underlying factors to the major health challenges, including unsafe water consumption, poor or inexistent sanitation systems, lack of access to nutritious foods and stagnant water leading to vector-borne diseases is common. Even before the Idai and Kenneth cyclones, only half of Mozambicans had access to water supply and only one in five use sanitation facilities. The number of people with access to water sources in rural areas is estimated to be 17 per cent, and 64 per cent in urban areas. In rural areas, one in five people use surface water as their primary source of drinking water.

Girls are particularly affected by poor access to water and sanitation which threatens their security, well-being, education, and the lack of toilets contributes to a loss of dignity and increases the threat of sexual violence.

Malaria is endemic in Mozambique. People lose their bed nets during disasters or use them for other purposes, such as fishing. Due to heavy rains, floods and cyclones there are also recurrent Cholera outbreaks.

The Mozambican population suffers from many chronic diseases such as HIV, Tuberculosis and Diabetes. The number of people stopping their treatments due to the COVID-19 pandemic is increasing and the death toll from HIV and tuberculosis will most likely increase in 2021.

Women, children, elderly people, immigrants, people with disabilities and with underlying conditions are even more vulnerable during crises. Impoverished families are forced into negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets or livestock and removing children from school to support the household income, in order to cover the most basic needs. They may also be forced into other emergency strategies, such as early marriages, survival sex, child labour, child trafficking, in order to survive. The national capacity to handle specialised services to victims is weak and has further declined due to the strain to the health facilities and medical staff.



0.06
the number of doctors per
1,000 people



1 in 5
the number of people
relying on surface
water as their primary
water source



76%
people that do not
have proper sanitation
facilities

➔ ACTIVITIES

- The IFRC will support the National Society to provide access to safe water.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to set up and run Community Health Mobilisation posts.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to conduct household visits.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to distribute mosquito nets, chlorine solution and soap.



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VALUES, POWER, AND INCLUSION

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

90,000

People to be reached

8,000

The national capacity to handle specialised services to victims is weak and has further declined due to the strain on health facilities and medical staff coping with consecutive natural hazards and outbreaks of Cholera and Malaria and COVID-19.

In Mozambique, gender accepted norms, education and socio-economic factors contribute to the marginalisation of women who suffer from reduced levels of literacy, high rates of teen pregnancy and maternal mortality, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse or gender-based violence. People with specific needs, children, persons with disabilities, elderly people and child-headed households can be at heightened risk and excluded from the communities. They may also have their rights to access protection curtailed.

Pregnant women are forced to travel long distances to reach the nearest health facilities. During emergencies, it is common for families to withdraw girls from schools to perform domestic tasks and income-generating activities. When out of school, girls are exposed to additional protection risks, such as early marriage and sexual and gender-based violence. 70 per cent of girls have stated teachers use sex as a condition for grade promotion.

Access to sanitary materials for menstrual hygiene is also a challenge as households economic strain make it harder for women to purchase the materials they need. There is a high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse as people become desperate for life-saving resources such as food, shelter and water.

Disasters cause violence, mental health problems including post-traumatic stress disorder, destruction of social networks, breakdown of the law and disruptions to the economy. In addition, they can result in an increase in child abuse or neglect, intimate partner violence and sexual violence and exploitation.



48%
girls married before
reaching 18



1 in 3
women that have
experienced violence

ACTIVITIES

- The IFRC will support the National Society to implement a sexual and gender-based violence programme.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to provide training to volunteers and raise awareness within communities on menstrual hygiene management.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to coordinate Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Child Protection activities.
- The IFRC and National Society will support people at risk of sexual and gender-based violence to prevent, respond, mitigate risks.

ENABLER 1

ENGAGED WITH RENEWED INFLUENCE, INNOVATIVE AND DIGITALLY TRANSFORMED WITH GREATER EMPHASIS ON NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

70,000

TARGET 1

Country-level planning processes are aligned with the National Society's goals.

ACTIVITIES

- The IFRC will support the National Society to be recognised by the Government according to its role and relevance in Mozambican society.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to engage with government actors and other external stakeholders on its development.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to modernise and increase controls and outreach to branches and volunteers.
- The IFRC will support the National Society in its digital transformation by developing standards, tools and guidelines.

ENABLER 2

ACCOUNTABLE WITH AN AGILE MANAGEMENT AND A RENEWED FINANCING MODEL WITH GREATER EMPHASIS ON NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

90,000

TARGET 1

The IFRC will address risk management culture at all levels, with a clear link to accountability and quality assurance.

TARGET 2

The IFRC will ensure quality and timely delivery in line with commitments to donors.

ACTIVITIES

- The IFRC will support the National Society to develop stronger and updated governance policies.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to revisit its business model and establish a resource mobilisation plan.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to implement the Plan of Action and Budget developed in 2021.



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ENABLER 3

TRUSTED BY COMMUNITIES, OWNED AND VALUED BY THE MEMBERSHIP
WITH GREATER EMPHASIS ON NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

100,000

TARGET 1

Guidelines, tools and mechanisms prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks.

TARGET 2

Youth, volunteers and young community-based drivers of change contribute to decision-making, innovation and strengthening the domestic network.

ACTIVITIES

- The IFRC will support National Societies to develop and implement its Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Child Protection policy.
- The IFRC will support National Societies to develop management systems that provide adequate duty of care.
- The IFRC will support National Societies to develop a CEA policy to standardise community engagement requirements in all programmes.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to strengthen engagement with and accountability to communities through integrating mechanisms for communication, participation and feedback and complaints within programmes and operations.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers**. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

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