



unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

A grandmother--fleeing violence in Palma in late March--walked for 10 days and took two buses seeking safety for herself and her two grandchildren at a resettlement site.

Mozambique

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian situation has deteriorated with the intensification of conflict in Cabo Delgado. Nearly 700,000¹ people are displaced, 46 per cent children, and basic services have been severely disrupted. Projections indicate this figure will continue to increase.
- Conflict-related violence has intensified², with reports of killing, maiming, abductions, sexual violence against civilians, including children. The rapidly evolving conflict dynamics call for robust approaches to secure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.
- UNICEF SMART survey analysis indicated 33,000 children in Cabo Delgado are projected to be severely malnourished.
- UNICEF will provide immediate and multi-sector life-saving assistance to internally displaced persons, host families and conflict-affected populations by providing critical supplies; strengthening health, nutrition, education, child protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services; supporting behaviour change and capacity building; and prioritizing accountability to affected populations and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- UNICEF is requesting US\$96.5 million to assist affected children, adolescents, young people and caregivers in Mozambique and alleviate humanitarian needs stemming from ongoing conflict, Cyclone Eloise, COVID-19, food and nutrition insecurity.

KEY PLANNED TARGETS



465,300

children and women accessing health care



567,233

people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water



265,000

people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse



2.5 million

people reached with messages on access to services

IN NEED

1.7 million people³ **901,000 children⁴**



TO BE REACHED

1.3 million people⁵ **785,000 children⁶**



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$ 96.5 million



HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

In Mozambique, 48 per cent of people live below the poverty line⁷; nearly half lack access to safe water; 43 per cent of children under five years are stunted, and the country has a severe shortage of health workers⁸. On top of these existing vulnerabilities, Mozambique is facing humanitarian challenges and COVID-19. Over 70,000 cases are reported and 8 of 11 provinces at high risk⁹. Pandemic-related school closures affected 8.5 million students¹⁰.

Mozambique has cholera, with nearly 4,700 cases reported in 2021¹¹ and over 1,100 suspected measles/rubella¹² cases have been reported. About 1.7 million people are food insecure¹³, and nearly 242,000 children are acutely malnourished¹⁴. In late January, Cyclone Eloise hit Mozambique affecting nearly 442,000 people (83 per cent in Sofala), with 20,000 houses destroyed, 68 health facilities affected¹⁵, and 1,027 classrooms destroyed¹⁶.

The conflict in Cabo Delgado has displaced nearly 700,000 people —46 per cent children. 80 percent of displaced live with families and friends¹⁷. Basic services have been severely disrupted, with 221 schools destroyed. 36 per cent of health facilities are not operational¹⁸. Populations are in need of food, access to health care and safe water. Children need learning materials and protection assistance. UNICEF SMART survey analysis indicated 33,000 children in Cabo Delgado are projected to be severely malnourished. Admissions of children with severe acute malnutrition in Cabo Delgado rose 60 per cent between 2019 and 2021. UNICEF is particularly concerned about the 2,000 unaccompanied and separated children¹⁹. Human rights violations are reported; killings, abductions and abuse of girls, boys, women and men. Gender-based violence cases also continue to rise. Access to services remains limited, particularly for persons with disabilities who lack accessible facilities, services and assistive devices. Appropriate case management, GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services, mental health and psychosocial support are critically needed.

SECTOR NEEDS



Health

413,000 children in need of immunization services²⁰



Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.7 million people need safe water and sanitation services²¹



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

315,000 Children need protection services^{22,23}



Education

541,000 Children need access to safe learning spaces²⁴

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Injured, traumatized and barely conscious: Inez (5) arrives on an UNHAS evacuation flight from Palma and is welcomed by the Red Cross and UNICEF protection specialists Hellen and Salma.

When the door of the small UN plane opened, UNICEF protection specialists, Hellen and Salma looked into eyes full of fear and terror. The children inside the cabin had been found alone after violent attacks on the town of Palma in Cabo Delgado. Between burning houses, they had witnessed murder and abuse, and, in the chaos, they had been separated from their loved ones. Inez (5) was moaning in pain, because of her leg injury and she couldn't speak, because of her trauma. UNICEF and partners began immediately tending to her physical and psychological injuries while tracing her surviving family.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

To meet the existing and projected humanitarian needs in Mozambique, UNICEF will provide immediate multi-sector life-saving assistance to affected children, caregivers, and communities.

With the conflict and COVID-19 undermining livelihoods and employment, UNICEF will cash transfers, prioritizing female-headed households and host families, providing access to basic needs and case management, with grievance and PSEA mechanisms. Cash grants ensure dignity, choice and contribute to increasing use and coordination of cash-based programming in line with the Grand Bargain commitments. UNICEF will prioritize inclusive community-based approaches and adapted operations and established partnerships in hard-to-reach areas.

UNICEF will also ensure staff and partners utilize COVID-19 prevention measures. UNICEF will provide inclusive water, sanitation and hygiene services, including menstrual hygiene management. Planning incorporates gender-sensitive approaches and adapted facilities for individuals with disabilities. Remote learning will continue and temporary classrooms will help alleviate crowding. UNICEF will promote engagement with out-of-school adolescents through non-formal education.

Inclusive child-friendly spaces and GBV safe spaces will be established for case management and psychosocial support. Disability inclusion will be supported through capacity building and improving access to services/devices. Child rights violations will be documented through a monitoring and response technical working group.

UNICEF will support access integrated mobile health teams and strengthened referral systems. Access to newborn health, acute malnutrition treatment and infant and young child feeding counselling will continue as will improving HIV care and treatment adherence.

UNICEF leads the WASH, education and nutrition clusters and the child protection area of responsibility and coordinates efforts of humanitarian agencies with the Government. Strategy, analysis and standardization, and capacity-building initiatives and efforts to strengthen service delivery will enhance linkages between humanitarian and development programmes. Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and accountability to affected populations will remain at the core of UNICEF interventions.

Progress against the 2020 programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique/situation-reports>

2021 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **33,000** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment²⁵
- **121,600** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- **540,765** children under 5 years screened for acute malnutrition
- **312,480** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation



Health

- **465,300** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **165,114** children under 5 years who received mosquito nets (two mosquito nets per family)
- **412,954** children under 15 years vaccinated against measles
- **9,800** health care workers received Personal Protection Equipment



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **567,233** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- **166,833** people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines
- **400,000** people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **175,000** children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support²⁶
- **265,000** people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse
- **37,100** children with access to case management services
- **70,000** children with birth registration (re)issued



Education

- **60,721** children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes
- **307,622** children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning
- **248,291** children receiving individual learning and personal hygiene materials



Social protection and cash transfers

- **70,500** households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors²⁷

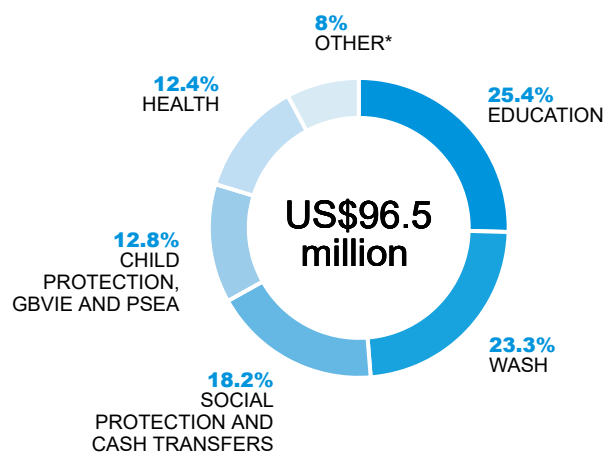


C4D, community engagement and AAP

- **2,511,415** people reached with messages on access to services²⁸
- **42,000** adolescents and young people participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change
- **445,000** people receiving information on prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2021

UNICEF's funding requirement has increased from US\$52.8 million to US\$96.5 million to meet the humanitarian needs of nearly 1,261,000 people affected by COVID-19, Cyclone Eloise, cholera, food and nutrition insecurity, and the deterioration of the conflict and increase on population displacement in Cabo Delgado - which is now affecting neighboring Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, and Zambezia provinces. 58% of the funding requirements is for the response to displacement and conflict, 27% is for COVID-19 response, 11% is for the response to Cyclone Eloise, and the rest for addressing acute malnutrition and the cholera outbreak. Without adequate and timely funding, UNICEF and its partners will be unable to provide critical support to vulnerable children, adolescents, and caregivers.



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (5.2%), C4D, community engagement and AAP (2.7%).

Appeal sector	Revised 2021 HAC Requirement (US\$)
Nutrition	5,000,000
Health	12,000,000
WASH	22,468,754 ³⁰
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	12,371,655 ³¹
Education	24,544,106 ³²
Social protection and cash transfers	17,533,325 ³³
C4D, community engagement and AAP	2,566,080 ³⁴
Total	96,483,920

Appeal sector	Original 2021 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Revised 2021 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds Available (US\$) ²⁹	Funding Gap (US\$)	2021 funding Gap %
Nutrition	4,980,528	5,000,000	574,556	4,425,444	88.5%
Health	10,845,022	12,000,000	2,784,132	9,215,868	76.8%
WASH	11,024,813	22,468,754 ³⁰	7,400,661	15,068,093	67.1%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	6,285,963	12,371,655 ³¹	3,121,161	9,250,494	74.8%
Education	9,716,881	24,544,106 ³²	2,618,132	21,925,974	89.3%
Social protection and cash transfers	7,786,886	17,533,325 ³³	8,648,748	8,884,577	50.7%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	2,157,840	2,566,080 ³⁴	1,580,481	985,599	38.4%
Total	52,797,933	96,483,920	26,727,871	69,756,049	72.3%

Who to contact for further information:

Maria-Luisa Fornara
Representative, Mozambique
T +258 21 481 100
mlfornara@unicef.org

Manuel Fontaine
Director, Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS)
T +1 212 326 7163
mfontaine@unicef.org

June Kunugi
Director, Public Partnership Division (PPD)
T +1 212 326 7118
jkunugi@unicef.org

ENDNOTES

1. International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix, <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/iom-dtm-baseline-assessment-report-round-11-march-2021>
2. In Cabo Delgado
3. International Organization for Migration (IOM); National Institute for Disaster Management displacement data on cyclone ELOISE impact, February 2021, March 2021; Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security, January 2021. The PIN was estimated based on # of people affected by cyclone ELOISE (houses totally destroyed –104,000); # people displaced due to conflict in Cabo Delgado – 697,538 and # people in food insecurity excluding Cabo Delgado – 931,099.
4. Ibid. Children represent 53 per cent of the population as per 2017 census projections.
5. This figure was calculated using the highest programme targets for Health response in Cabo Delgado (children and women accessing health facilities supported by UNICEF –465,300 + 9,800 health care workers with PPE), WASH (people with critical WASH supplies and services - 304,467 – excluding Cabo Delgado, Zambezia and Tete) and SP targets (people with cash transfer in Zambezia and Tete - 225,000) for COVID-19 in urban areas excluding Cabo Delgado, nutrition (children under 5 with vitamin A reached through mobile brigades – 250,765 excluding CD) in provinces rural areas except CD and number of teachers trained on PSS – 5,787). The number of young adolescent girls (10-14 years) estimated to be 75,667; Adolescent girls (10-19) - 150,000 according to MISP calculator. People to be reached includes 655,782 women/girls and 126,112 people with disabilities.
6. This figure was calculated using the highest coverage programme targets for children under 5 years to be screened for acute malnutrition (540,765); plus children above 5 with access to Education (244,622). The total figure includes 376,986 boys, 408,401 girls and 78,500 children with disabilities. Note that this appeal is informed by a response plan with detailed targeting per province and sector which was used to calculate the number of people to be reached to avoid double counting and maximize coverage. The UNICEF target represents 87 per cent of the total number of children in need and it is expected that the remaining needs will be covered by the Government and other humanitarian agencies/organizations operating in the country. Children to be reached includes 150,000 girls and 39,500 children with disabilities.
7. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 'Mozambique Multidimensional Poverty Analysis: Status and trends', January 2019
8. 'Mozambique Multidimensional Poverty Analysis: Status and trends'
9. Mozambique Ministry of Health, 'Boletim Diário COVID-19', No, 419, 10 May 2021.
10. UNICEF Mozambique- <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/media/2531/file/The%20Impacts%20of%20COVID-19%20on%20Children%20in%20Mozambique%20.pdf>
11. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-cabo-delgado-nampula-niassa-humanitarian-snapshot-april-2021>
12. Mozambique Ministry of Health, June 2020
13. Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification food and nutrition security assessment, January 2021. <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152980/?iso3=MOZ>
14. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-cabo-delgado-nampula-niassa-humanitarian-snapshot-april-2021>
15. INGD snapshot on Tropical cyclone ELOISE as of 4th February 2021
16. Education cluster/DPE Sofala information, Sofala strategic education plan, 10-3-21
17. IOM, DTM Baseline Assessment Report, Round 11, March 2021
18. <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/mozambique/card/qXCEhI8yNX/>
19. IOM, DTM Baseline Assessment Report, Round 11, March 2021
20. Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification food and nutrition security assessment, July 2020.
21. This is a UNICEF estimate based on data on displacement from IOM DTM report, COVID-19 projected needs by Ministry of Health and impact of cyclone ELOISE reported by disaster management authority.
22. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear in the appeal: GBViE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); C4D (communication for development); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
23. This is a UNICEF estimate based on the number of children displaced by the conflict in northern region.
24. This is a UNICEF estimate based on the number of children who are displaced, in host families and children affected by cyclone ELOISE.
25. In Mozambique, the sole provider of treatment services for acute malnutrition is the Mozambican Ministry of Health through the Integrated Program for Management of Acute Malnutrition. Humanitarian nutrition efforts related to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment and other nutrition services are delivered by supporting and increasing the capacity of the Integrated Program for Management of Acute Malnutrition to reach at least 50 per cent of the estimated population of children with SAM in intervention areas. The current coverage rate is 30-35 per cent of the estimated caseload.
26. This targets children displaced due to armed conflict and children affected by COVID-19.
27. This represents approximately 352,500 people.
28. This covers people to be reached with key messages on health, nutrition, safe and appropriate sanitation, hygiene practices, HIV prevention and treatment, prevention of violence against children and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. The population targeted is higher than the total number of people/children to be reached because the target includes mass media outreach.
29. This refers to funds received as of May 2021
30. As UNICEF is now aiming to cover two-thirds of the overall cluster response in the North, both the target numbers and budget increased to tally with this change in strategy
31. This includes US\$10,158,700 for child protection interventions; US\$100,000 for gender-based violence interventions; and US\$148,000 for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse interventions. Child protection interventions are costly as they require continuous follow up, especially for psychosocial support and case management activities. Cost drivers include human resources, supplies and agreements with partners for implementation
32. Main reason for budget increase is the inclusion of vocational training for about 60000 youth costing 9 million more. Moreover, the cost of materials, transportation, etc. are extremely high in Mozambique due to the global demand for the same materials in emergencies, and heightened demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. Cost drivers considered in the education funding requirements include human resources, supplies and trainings
33. The Social Protection and Cash transfer budget increased significantly given that in this revision it includes the target population for COVID-19 response.
34. The increase in budget is smaller than the increase in targets due to the change in methodology for the indicator. Originally the methodology only considered IPC but now it includes mid and mass-media