



A mother and her son sit inside of one of the classrooms used as temporary shelter for hundreds of people who lost their homes due to cyclone Freddy where UNICEF provided water and critical supplies.

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for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Mozambique

HIGHLIGHTS

- A cholera outbreak has affected all provinces of the country, requiring a massive, urgent scale-up to respond and prevent its spread. In February and March 2023, Cyclone Freddy struck Mozambique twice, affecting over 1.2 million people¹, destroying critical infrastructure and disrupting basic services to already underserved populations.
- The situation in Mozambique remains concerning, due to insecurity in Cabo Delgado, with more than 834,300 people displaced,² including 416,572 children³.
- Nutrition assessments revealed that access to healthy diets remains a challenge as well as a double burden of stunting and wasting in Cabo Delgado and over 51,000 children below five years old⁴ in the north requiring lifesaving Severe Acute Malnutrition treatment.
- UNICEF is providing lifesaving, inclusive, and gender-responsive assistance to vulnerable populations including girls, boys, adolescents, caregivers and people with disabilities. UNICEF will prioritize meeting immediate needs, preparedness and early recovery where possible.
- UNICEF is requesting US\$ 169 million to address the needs of nearly 2.5 million people affected by conflict, cholera, and cyclones/floods.

KEY PLANNED TARGETS



345,246

children and women accessing primary healthcare



329,700

women and children accessing gender-based violence mitigation, prevention, response



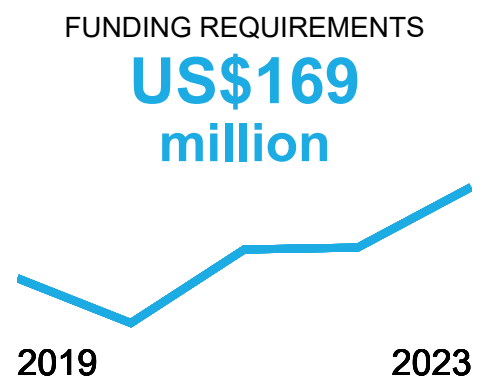
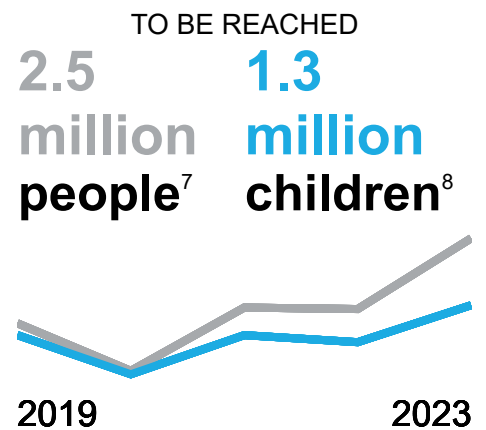
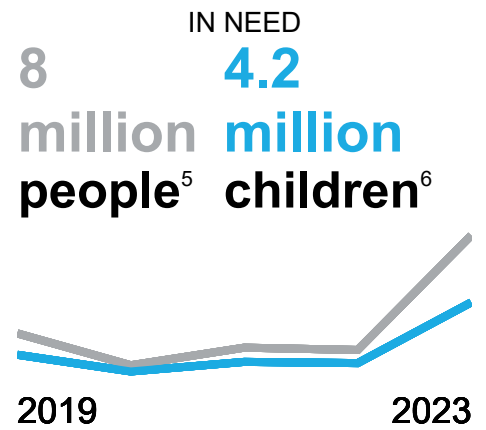
451,830

children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning



2.5 million

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water



Figures are final and aligned as much as possible with inter-agency planning documents.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The situation in Mozambique has changed dramatically since the start of the year with a nationwide cholera outbreak, and both central and southern Mozambique affected by heavy rains and Cyclone Freddy. The situation is compounded by increased food prices and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. An estimated 46.3 percent of children experience multidimensional poverty.⁹ Women and girls face great exposure to risks linked to poverty, exploitation, and harmful practices.

In 2023, floods and cyclones caused destruction in southern and central Mozambique where Cyclone Freddy struck twice affecting nearly 1.2 million people and causing 179 deaths, damage or destruction to health facilities, schools, water infrastructure, and loss of crops just before the harvest.¹⁰ This will compound already existing nutrition vulnerabilities, with one in every two children stunted. The severe wasting prevalence ranges nationally from 1.2 to 4 percent. Around 3.2 million people will likely face high levels of acute food insecurity due to conflict or harvest loss.¹¹

Mozambique is also experiencing several disease outbreaks. The largest cholera outbreak hit the country and affected all provinces in 2023. Zambezia, Sofala, Tete and Niassa are recording the majority of the cases and deaths to date. Cyclone Freddy aggravated the already poor access to safe water and sanitation condition¹²s in the country, accelerating the spread of cholera across the country. Wild and vaccine-derived poliovirus continues spreading in the country requiring nationwide vaccination campaigns for children under 5 years of age. The prevalence of HIV among adolescents remains extremely high, at around 6.2 per cent among girls and 2.5 percent among boys.¹³

The conflict in Cabo Delgado Province has left 834,304 people internally displaced, 79 per cent of them women and children¹⁴. Armed violence spread to the southern part of the province and into neighbouring Nampula Province in mid-2022, causing new displacements, disrupting humanitarian assistance and causing access constraints. Access to safe water and sanitation remains inadequate in the sites and host communities and provision of this basic service including health, education require flexible partnerships, to ensure reaching populations constantly on the move. In the places of origin of displaced people - mostly inaccessible for several years - services are extremely limited. Support is required for the 420,200 people- 42 percent children-who returned to those areas¹⁵. The conflict in Cabo Delgado Province is a protection crisis. Girls and boys are increasingly exposed to child rights violations, gender-based violence and other protection risks found in situations of armed conflict. Additionally, women remain largely excluded from access to income and decision-making and face limited availability of services.

SECTOR NEEDS



1.9 million children in need of immunization services¹⁶



1.6 million people in need of nutrition assistance¹⁷



1.3 million children in need of protection services¹⁸



1.1 million children in need of education support¹⁹



8 million people in need of safe water and sanitation²⁰

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Amade Tawade, 13 years-old, lives in the neighborhood of Icidua in Quelimane. Cyclone Freddy destroyed his home and he lived temporarily in the primary school of Icidua that temporarily served as a sh

UNICEF is working with government, local and international partners to implement an integrated approach that prioritizes equitable life-saving interventions while supporting social cohesion, resilience, development and peace. In response to Cyclone Freddy, UNICEF is prioritizing assistance to displaced, accommodation centres, and vulnerable families. UNICEF is supporting emergency repairs, temporary facilities and rehabilitation to ensure essential services for children and underserved communities. For cholera, UNICEF is aligned to the national response prioritizing containment and prevention through treatment, awareness, vaccination, critical supplies and access to safe water.

In conflict-affected areas, UNICEF will support displaced persons, host communities, and returnees, including in hard-to-reach areas. Humanitarian activities aligned with UNICEF's integrated life-cycle approach addressing the needs of children and their caregivers. In some areas, implementation of activities will be adapted to the security context to ensure a "do no harm" approach. UNICEF will support basic services through a gender-sensitive and inclusive approach. For people on the move or where needed, UNICEF will provide immediate assistance through survival kits.

UNICEF promotes child survival by preventing and responding to diseases through health education, increasing access to maternal, neonatal health, HIV and nutrition services and building the capacity of health professionals and community workers. UNICEF will scale-up malnutrition prevention and treatment through training and supply delivery to health care centres, expansion of nutrition counselling and support for simplified treatment through community workers. Access to water, latrines and hygiene promotion will enable children and caregivers, including people with disabilities and adolescent girls, to maintain dignity and reduce disease risk.

The return of children and adolescents to formal and non-formal education will be prioritized through safe learning spaces and supplies. For out-of-school adolescents, job training, literacy and numeracy will be offered. Ensuring children access structured support, protective learning environments and psychosocial support are cornerstones of child protection work. Addressing the needs of children affected by armed conflict and child rights violations is a priority. Multipurpose community centres will allow UNICEF to provide integrated services for children, adolescents and caregivers.

Integrated social and behaviour change approaches—utilizing various communication and community engagement platforms—enable key lifesaving, protective practices and accountability mechanisms. The participation of women and girls in preparedness and response interventions will be strengthened while engaging men and boys on gender-based violence risk mitigation and promoting gender equality. UNICEF will also support the expansion of the Government's social protection grants for children under two years.

Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse will be prioritized through community awareness, and training of government counterparts, partners and suppliers. UNICEF will strengthen feedback mechanisms and coordination with the humanitarian network and further strengthen the cluster coordination for WASH, education, nutrition, and child protection.

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



Health²⁴

- **944,926** children vaccinated against measles
- **345,246** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **297,409** children under 5 years receiving mosquito nets



HIV/AIDS

- **84,474** pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy



Nutrition

- **57,449** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment
- **737,365** children 6-59 months screened for wasting
- **193,049** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- **631,848** children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **280,109** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- **329,700** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **2,455,859** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations²⁵
- **2,083** unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified
- **45,784** children who have received individual case management



Education

- **451,830** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **6,765** teachers and other education personnel trained in Education in emergencies related topics



Water, sanitation and hygiene²⁶

- **2,455,859** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **1,731,915** people accessing appropriate sanitation services
- **1,731,915** people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes
- **1,283,664** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection

- **45,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers
- **131,000** households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

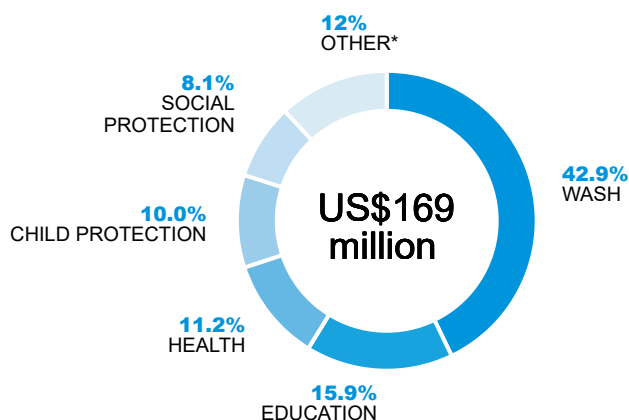
- **6,327,871** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services²⁷
- **17,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2023

UNICEF requires \$169 million in 2023 to meet the essential humanitarian needs of nearly 2.5 million people, including 1.3 million children. Compared with the initial 2023 appeal, there is an increase in requirements by 49 percent due to the massive damage by, and impact of, Cyclone Freddy and the nationwide cholera outbreak. Responding to greater levels of humanitarian need also requires scaling up integrated and cross-sectoral interventions to reach more girls, boys, adolescents, and caregivers.

UNICEF aims to prioritize hard-to-reach areas and vulnerable families, a strategy that requires flexible funding due to the fluid situation, changing needs, and frequent population movements. Approximately 54 per cent of the revised funding required for 2023 is for conflict-related displacement and needs, while 19 per cent will address the cholera outbreak, 26 per cent will address the impact of Cyclone Freddy in central and southern Mozambique, and 1 per cent supports preparedness.

Without sufficient funding, UNICEF will be unable to provide critical life-saving assistance to vulnerable children and communities in Mozambique. Nearly 2.5 million people will face inadequate access to safe water. In conflict-affected provinces, nearly 226,000 children will go without life-saving vitamin A supplementation, and 462,640 children will not be vaccinated against measles.



Appeal sector	Revised 2023 HAC requirement (US\$)
Health	18,894,724
Nutrition	12,035,520
Child protection	16,890,902
Education	26,871,046
WASH	72,422,122
Social protection	13,753,152
Cross-sectoral	8,084,966
Total	168,952,432

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (7.1%), Cross-sectoral (4.8%).

Appeal sector	Original 2023 HAC requirement (US\$)	Revised 2023 HAC requirement (US\$)	Funds available (US\$) ²⁸	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health ²⁹	14,180,698	18,894,724	11,428,528	7,466,196	39.5%
Nutrition ³⁰	11,128,320	12,035,520	253,104	11,782,416	97.9%
Child protection ³¹	16,484,476	16,890,902	3,581,756	13,309,146	78.8%
Education ³²	17,861,205	26,871,046	4,100,568	22,770,478	84.7%
WASH ³³	35,979,552	72,422,122	11,169,836	61,252,286	84.6%
Social protection	11,430,720	13,753,152	-	13,753,152	100.0%
Cross-sectoral ^{34,35}	6,026,400	8,084,966	3,022,270	5,062,696	62.6%
Total	113,091,371	168,952,432	33,556,062	135,396,370	80.1%

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ENDNOTES

1. National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD)-April 4 2023
2. IOM Mobility tracking assessment April 2023 - <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-report-18-april-2023?close=true>
3. IOM Mobility tracking assessment April 2023 - <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-report-18-april-2023?close=true>
4. IPC analysis 2023
5. The total people in need figure in the revised UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal is in line with the interagency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the addendum to the HRP, published in March 2023. The HRP for Mozambique 2023 was elaborated for the three regions impacted by armed conflict, violence, and insecurity: Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. The addendum to the HRP, published in March 2023, presents the critical needs of 976,000 people impacted by Freddy, floods, and 8 million persons affected by cholera in Southern and Central Mozambique. In its humanitarian appeal, UNICEF takes into consideration all the people in need of humanitarian assistance across the country affected by the different crises: conflict, cyclones/floods, and cholera outbreak. A significant portion of the total 8 million people in need includes humanitarian needs related to cholera prevention across the country, through change behavior awareness and risk communication activities.
6. All figures are aligned with HRP 2023. The number of children in need is calculated as 53 per cent (percentage of children 0-17 years) of the total people in need, based on the 2017 census data.
7. Estimated based on the highest targets of UNICEF response which is the WASH target for access to safe water - 2,455,859 people with access to sufficient quantity of safe water. This includes 1,277,047 women/girls (52 per cent) and 368,379 people with disabilities (15 per cent). UNICEF did not estimate the total people to be reached based on its social behavioral change target of 6.3 million people, since a significant portion of the total 6.3 million people will be reached through mass media communication across the country.
8. Estimated based on the overall number of people to be reached applying the 53 per cent (percentage of children 0-17 years) of the total people to be reached, based on the 2017 census data. This includes 676,835 girls (52 per cent) and 130,161 children with disabilities (10 per cent).
9. Mozambique Child Poverty Report 2020 - <https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/9311/file/UNICEF-Mozambique-Child-Poverty-Report-2020.pdf>
10. National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD)-April 4 2023
11. IPC Acute food insecurity analysis November 2022- https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Mozambique_AcuteFoodInsecurity_Nov2022Mar2023_Summary_English.pdf
12. WASH deprivations include no or limited access to safe water, no access to basic sanitation facilities in resettlement areas, limited access to hygiene enabling facilities and limited access to basic WASH services in health facilities Proposed services to be provided include: - Water Supply Infrastructure – Rehabilitation of water sources and systems in affected districts – Water trucking in cholera treatment center (CTCs)/ health facilities and or resettlement centres - Water Quality Monitoring & Analysis - Provision of temporary/ semi-permanent latrines in CTCs, resettlement centres and host communities - Provision of critical WASH Supplies for vulnerable households - Provision of WASH IPC materials in CTCs/ health facilities
13. UNAIDS Mozambique 2020 - <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/mozambique>
14. IOM Mobility tracking assessment April 2023 - <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-report-18-april-2023?close=true>
15. IOM Mobility tracking assessment April 2023 - <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-report-18-april-2023?close=true>
16. UNICEF health sector needs are based on the indicator for measles vaccination, taking into account the proportion of the affected population estimated to be aged 6 months to 15 years.
17. The UNICEF estimation of people in need of nutrition services is higher than the figure presented in the interagency plan. The interagency plan estimate of people in need is aligned with the JIAF severity threshold (<https://www.jiaf.info/>), while UNICEF takes into consideration a wider spectrum of persons in need, such as caregivers, as well as a bigger range of needs, such as vitamin A supplementation, as per the standards defined in the Core Commitments for Children.
18. UNICEF child protection sector estimates are based on the population of internally displaced people per district and a ratio of 2:1 internally displaced people to host community people as well as children affected by cyclone Freddy and in need of assistance. Estimates take into account a severity scale based on, among other factors, numbers of out-of-school children and unaccompanied and separated children, and coverage of social workers. In addition,
19. UNICEF education sector estimates are based on the proportion of school-age children (aged 3-17 years) among conflict-affected people (internally displaced people, the host population and returnees), along with children affected by cyclone Freddy as per the HRP and addendum 2023.
20. UNICEF WASH sector needs are based on HRP figures from the inter-agency plan, estimated based on people affected by cyclone Freddy and Cholera
21. This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
22. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
23. UNICEF is committed to supporting the leadership and coordination of humanitarian response through its leadership or co-leadership of cluster coordination for the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. All cluster coordinators costs are included into sectoral programme budgets.
24. The health targets include people affected by conflict, floods, and cholera. The numbers have increased compared to the initial HAC, due to the unexpected impact of cyclone Freddy including the exponential increase of cholera cases and deaths, which led WHO to categorize the cholera outbreak as a multi-region Grade 3 P. However, it is important to note that almost the same provinces were already considered in the initial HAC. As such, and to avoid double counting, the risks have been streamlined when calculating the revised programme target.
25. This target reflects UNICEF's commitment to provide safe sexual abuse and exploitation reporting channels and information on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to all beneficiaries of our Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.
26. The WASH targets include people affected by conflict, floods, and cholera. The numbers have increased compared to the initial HAC, due to the unexpected impact of cyclone Freddy including the exponential increase of cholera cases and deaths, which led WHO to categorize the cholera outbreak as a multi-region Grade 3 P. However, it is important to note that almost the same provinces were already considered in the initial HAC. As such, and to avoid double counting, the risks have been streamlined when calculating the revised programme target.
27. While this intervention includes face-to-face sensitization, a significant portion of the activities will be mass media campaigns and risk communication activities as part to UNICEF cholera prevention efforts to protect affected populations and communities in high-risk areas.
28. Funds available, refers to funds received in 2023 (US\$15,108,127) and carry over from 2022 (US\$17,490,447).
29. The measles target for 2023 (944,926) is increased by 20 per cent compared with the initial appeal (when the target was 790,383). This target increase has implications for vaccine acquisition and distribution, as well as other costs related to implementing supplementary immunization activities. The target for children benefiting from long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (297,409) increased by 41 per cent compared with the initial appeal (when the target was 210,716). The need for mosquito nets increased; the unit cost of mosquito nets increased; and the logistics costs including transport to the end user increased. All these increases have budgetary implications.
30. The effects of rising food, fertilizer and fuel prices resulting from multiple global factors, including the war in Ukraine, have driven up global humanitarian needs and increased the cost of nutrition interventions.
31. The funding requirement for gender, gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse is US\$2.6 million of the total programme cost (19 percent). Costs in this line item are focused on activity costs for mental health and psychosocial support, gender-based violence, case management, unaccompanied and separated children and children associated with armed forces and armed groups.
32. The increase in the funding ask compared to initial appeal is linked to the Cyclone Freddy impact on the sector which the damage on the classrooms were very high affecting 495,000 children. There was also an increased cost of supplies, including for learners and the new temporary learning spaces (more durable). There is also a small budget added for cluster coordination and for gender-based violence-related activities.
33. The increase in funding requirements for WASH programmes in 2023 takes into account a significant increase on needs (Cholera, cyclone Freddy), operational costs in Mozambique, including increases in transportation and cross-sectoral support costs.
34. In the Mozambique Country Office, cross-sectoral includes requirements for social and behavioural change, accountability to affected populations and adolescent programming.
35. The funding requirement for social and behavioural change is US\$6.4 million of the total for this line item, or 4 per cent of total 2023 funding requirements.
36. The effects of rising food, fertilizer and fuel prices resulting from multiple global factors, including the war in Ukraine, have driven up global humanitarian needs and increased the cost of nutrition interventions.
37. The funding requirement for gender, gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse is US\$1.4 million of the total in this line item. Child protection costs are reduced compared with the 2022 appeal because no construction costs are required. Costs in this line item are focused on activity costs for mental health and psychosocial support, gender-based violence, case management, unaccompanied and separated children and children associated with armed forces and armed groups.
38. The increase in the funding ask is linked to the higher target for accelerated and alternative education (including vocational training) within the indicator on access to formal and non-formal education, plus inclusion of accelerated school readiness. This was included in the budget for teacher training and education officials on education in emergencies-related topics. There was also an increased cost of supplies, including for learners and the new temporary learning spaces (more durable). There is also a small budget added for cluster coordination and for gender-based violence-related activities.
39. The increase in funding requirements for WASH programmes in 2023 takes into account a significant increase in operational costs in Mozambique, including increases in transportation and cross-sectoral support costs.
40. The reduction in social protection funding requirements compared with the 2022 appeal is due to the non-inclusion of the more costly post-emergency cash transfers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, while the target for households benefitting from additional social assistance increased to 131,000 households, UNICEF will directly fund only 50,000 households, while the remaining households will benefit from UNICEF technical assistance.
41. The funding requirement for social and behavioural change is US\$4.8 million of the total for this line item, or 4.3 per cent of total 2023 funding requirements.
42. In the Mozambique Country Office, cross-sectoral includes requirements for social and behavioural change, accountability to affected populations and adolescent programming.