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 people, 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, including 416,572 children.

- 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 old 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. 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. 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.

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 condition 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.

The conflict in Cabo Delgado Province has left 834,304 people internally displaced, 79 per cent of them women and children. 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 children- 42 percent of whom-who returned to those areas. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in need of immunization services</td>
<td>1.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in need of nutrition assistance</td>
<td>1.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in need of protection services</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in need of education support</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in need of safe water and sanitation</td>
<td>8 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 shelter.
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

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.

Programme targets are updated as per the new crisis occurred in 2023 and aligned where applicable with the HRP and its addendum.

**2023 PROGRAMME TARGETS**

**Health**
- 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 populations
- 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 hygiene**
- 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 services
- 17,000 people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
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.

Who to contact for further information:

Maria-Luisa Fornara
Representative, Mozambique
T +258 21 481 111
mlfornara@unicef.org

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

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

---

### Appeal sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Original 2023 HAC requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2023 HAC requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health²⁹</td>
<td>14,180,698</td>
<td>18,894,724</td>
<td>11,428,528</td>
<td>7,466,196</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition³⁰</td>
<td>11,128,320</td>
<td>12,035,520</td>
<td>253,104</td>
<td>11,782,416</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection³¹</td>
<td>16,484,476</td>
<td>16,890,902</td>
<td>3,581,756</td>
<td>13,309,146</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education³²</td>
<td>17,861,205</td>
<td>26,871,046</td>
<td>4,100,568</td>
<td>22,770,478</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH³³</td>
<td>35,979,552</td>
<td>72,422,122</td>
<td>11,169,836</td>
<td>61,252,286</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>11,430,720</td>
<td>13,753,152</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,753,152</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral³⁴,³⁵</td>
<td>6,026,400</td>
<td>8,084,966</td>
<td>3,022,270</td>
<td>5,062,696</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113,091,371</td>
<td>168,952,432</td>
<td>33,556,062</td>
<td>135,396,370</td>
<td>80.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 support costs.

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, unaccompanied and separated children and children associated with armed forces and armed groups.

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.

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.

The increase in funding requirements for WASH programmes in 2023 takes into account a significant increase in 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.

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 protect affected populations and communities in high-risk areas.

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.

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.

The increase in funding requirements for transportation and cross-sectoral support costs.

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.

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.

In the Mozambique Country Office, cross-sectoral includes requirements for social and behavioural change, accountability to affected populations and adolescent programming.