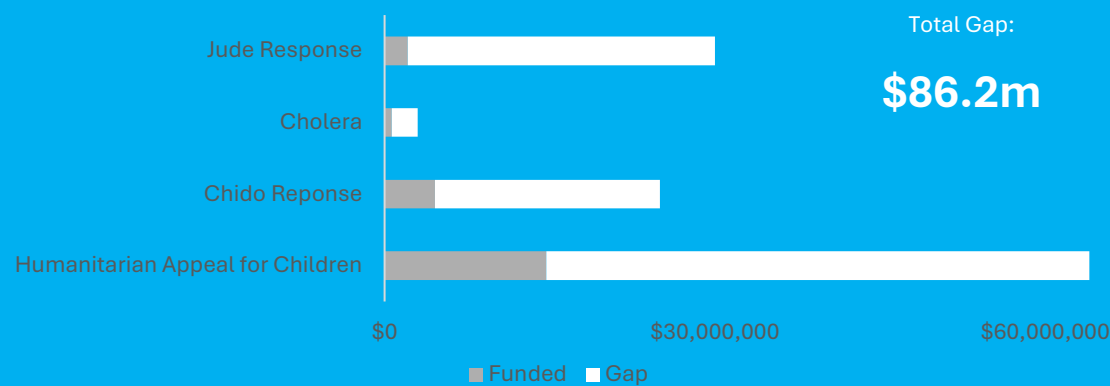




UNICEF Mozambique Emergency Appeal

1 April 2025

UNICEF Emergency Response Funding Requirement



The situation for children in Mozambique continues to deteriorate, exacerbated by multiple simultaneous and overlapping crises: drought, cyclones, conflict in the north, disease outbreaks, displacement, political unrest, and the after-effects of the 2022 fiscal shock. In consequence, **4.8 million people, including 3.4 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2025.**

Climate shocks are taking a relentless toll on the people of Mozambique: Even before the arrival in March 2025 of Cyclone Jude, which impacted an estimated 483,463 people, almost three quarters of a million Mozambicans were suffering from the impacts of Cyclones Chido and Dikeledi, which destroyed or damaged over 150,000 homes, 471 schools¹ and 100 health facilities. El Niño conditions have severely impacted local crop yields, leaving **4.9 million people in a state of food insecurity**². This, combined with inadequate sanitation and hygiene, has left children particularly susceptible to malnutrition and disease and deprived children of safe classrooms to continue their learning. And now, **cholera is once again on the rise.**

Funding for humanitarian action is in steep decline. UNICEF has a proven history of delivering results for children in crisis in Mozambique, through inclusive and gender-sensitive assistance that reaches the hardest-to-reach and most vulnerable children and families. But **without sustained support for responses to crises facing children in Mozambique, the futures of a generation are at risk.**

Vulnerable children will be left without access to services and will become increasingly exposed to health and protection risks, including illness, malnutrition, death, violence and displacement. **Without continued support for humanitarian action in Mozambique, UNICEF will be unable to provide support for children and families in need.**

¹ OCHA Tropical cyclones flash appeals, February 2025
² <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159459/?iso3=MOZ>

The cost of inaction

Children and families in Mozambique are facing multiple, urgent threats to their survival and wellbeing. Without urgent additional support, it is estimated that

- 3.3 million people will not receive health and nutrition assistance
- Over 540,000 children will be without protection services
- 1.1 million children will not receive education support
- 2.2 million children without the water, sanitation, and hygiene they need
- 2.4 million children without social protection
- 4.4 million people without timely, life-saving information
- 569,454 people at risk of acute watery diarrhoea or cholera

To sustain emergency response operations and expand coverage to reach those in greatest need, the next 3 months are crucial. Across sectors, the financial need for UNICEF for this period is below.

	Priorities for the next 3 months	People reached	Funding need (\$)
Child Protection	Mental health and psychosocial support		
	Family tracing and reunification	30,395	1,586,147
	Temporary learning spaces		
Education	Emergency repairs of classrooms		
	Distribution of education supplies	98,480	4,617,522
	Primary health care services including treatment for HIV and immunization		
Health	Distribution of essential health supplies	78,849	2,331,437
	Screening and treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition		
	Promotion of adequate infant feeding		
Nutrition	Procurement of nutrition supplies	56,452	1,279,786
Social Protection	Humanitarian cash transfers to families with children 0-2 years old	10,000	729,000
	Community engagement interventions to promote adoption of preventive and protective behaviours		
Social Behaviour Change	Youth engagement	208,407	479,925
	Emergency rehabilitation of water points		
	Repair of water supply systems and sanitation facilities		
WASH	Provision of critical WASH supplies	123,417	5,136,916
TOTAL			16,160,733

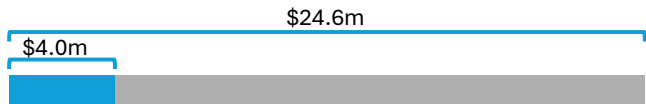
Total need for 2025 and response to date

Health and nutrition need:

- 407,853 children and women need access to primary health care
- 1,961,762 children need to be vaccinated against measles
- 8,192 people need treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea
- 13,180 pregnant and lactating women need antiretroviral therapy to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- 531,619 children aged 6-59 months need to be screened for wasting – an estimated 26,577 need life-saving treatment for severe wasting
- 172,307 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months need infant and young child feeding counselling
- 531,619 children 6-59 months need Vitamin A supplementation

Response since January:

- 186 emergency health kits to cover 120,000 children and families for three months; 51 high-performance tents, restoring health services in cyclone-affected districts
- 190 Integrated Health Mobile Brigades deployed to 171 communities, reaching 17,000 children under-five
- Antenatal services to more the 5,600 women
- Recruited and deployed 25 additional health professionals to cyclone-affected districts
- 19,600 children under five screened for malnutrition; 202 treated for SAM



Child protection need:

335,500 children, adolescents and caregivers need access to community-based mental health and psychosocial support

142,500 women, girls and boys need to access gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions

572,813 people need safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse

1,700 unaccompanied and separated children need alternative care and/or reunification with their families

44,300 children need individual case management



Response since January:

Case management and follow-up support for >3,000 children affected by armed conflict

Tracing services, reuniting 58 per cent of unaccompanied children with families

Mental health and psychosocial support for nearly 17,000 children

50 informal foster families caring for separated children; training in communities to enhance caregiving skills of foster families

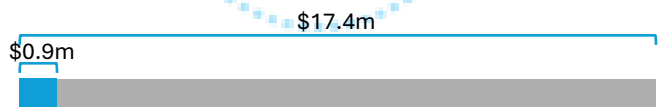
40 frontline humanitarian workers trained on critical issues like case management, mental health and psychosocial support, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and GBV

Education need:

626,120 children need access to education again

7,048 teachers in need of humanitarian assistance

5,090 classrooms in 1552 schools destroyed, as well as 400 admin blocks and 260 teacher's houses



Response since January:

Distributed 28,580 learner kits, supporting 80,000 children

Provided 800 school in a box kits, 380 recreational kits and 25 chalkboards

105 temporary learning spaces, 13 high-performance school tents and 31 classrooms repaired

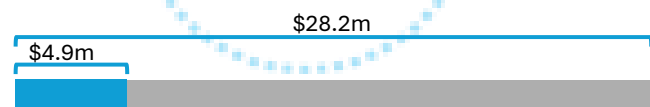
15,000 boys and girls provided with access to education in a conducive environment

WASH need:

572,813 people need access to sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs

190,938 people need to access appropriate sanitation services and hygiene promotion

881,251 people need critical WASH supplies



Response since January:

1,650 WASH kits, providing 8,300 children and families with essential hygiene supplies

Temporary piped water supply systems providing safe drinking water to 1,500 children and their families

19 boreholes refitted with hand pumps, restoring water access for 5,700 people

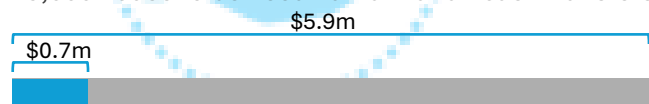
Hygiene promotion campaigns reaching more than 9,000 people

Social Protection need:

411,000 children 0-2 years old need cash transfers and linkages to protection and social services

717,563 households with persons with disability, elderly, chronically ill members and living in economically vulnerable circumstances need social assistance

15,000 households need humanitarian cash transfers



Response since January:

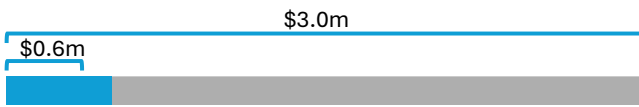
Strengthened social protection systems and support to greater coverage of cash transfers for affected people, building their long-term resilience.

Technical assistance to government on the Programa de Apoio Social Directo Pós Emergência (PASD-PE), designed to provide social assistance in complementarity to lifesaving supplies distributed in emergency situations

Cholera need:

As of April 1, 2,493 cholera cases have been reported. 75 per cent of cases are asymptomatic, meaning cholera is spreading silently. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases are emerging in 20 additional districts across six provinces—alarming indicators of an expanding crisis.

UNICEF urgently needs to provide more **critical medical treatment** and establish cholera treatment centres, strengthen **surveillance and early warning systems** to prevent future outbreaks, deliver **safe water and sanitation solutions** to affected communities, and implement risk communication and **community engagement initiatives** to promote hygiene behaviours, stop transmission and tackle misinformation.



Response since January:

31 Acute Watery Diarrhea Community Drug Kits to treat 6,200 people and 21,000 protective coveralls for health workers

Oral Cholera Vaccination, engaging 358 community mobilizers and 13 religious leaders in interventions to promote community engagement and participation

Door-to-door visits and community dialogues reaching 170,000 people, increasing vaccine acceptance and uptake, addressing misinformation and rumors related to the cholera outbreak

Implemented a communication and community engagement campaign in Nampula and Cabo Delgado, reaching over 329,000 children and their families

Trained 82 healthcare workers, 50 activists, and 160 community health workers on case management, infection prevention and control, cholera response, community engagement, case surveillance and active response

We need action now.

Your support will allow UNICEF to immediately scale up critical response operations for cyclone, drought, cholera and conflict-affected children and families.

Thank you for your continued commitment to the rights and dignity of every child in Mozambique.

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