

MOZAMBIQUE

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4

unicef
for every child

Reporting Period: January-December 2024

Highlights

- Humanitarian needs were exacerbated by multiple shocks and deterioration of existing conflict affecting over 2.1 million people, at least half of whom are children.
- Two tropical storms hit the country affecting about 625,000 people and killing 129.
- UNICEF and partners supported cholera and measles vaccination campaigns reaching 6.5 million people.
- Over 1.1 million children under five were screened for malnutrition and 31,556 treated for severe acute malnutrition with UNICEF support.
- UNICEF supported over 353,000 children by providing teaching and learning materials and safe learning.
- UNICEF provided family tracing support to families separated during displacements resulting in over 2,000 children reunited with their families.
- 56 health facilities and 75 schools received basic WASH services and supplies.
- 468,075 people received access to safe drinking water.

Situation in Numbers

301,363
children displaced by conflict (IOM July 2024)

1,300,000
Children in need (OCHA HNRP Dec 2023)

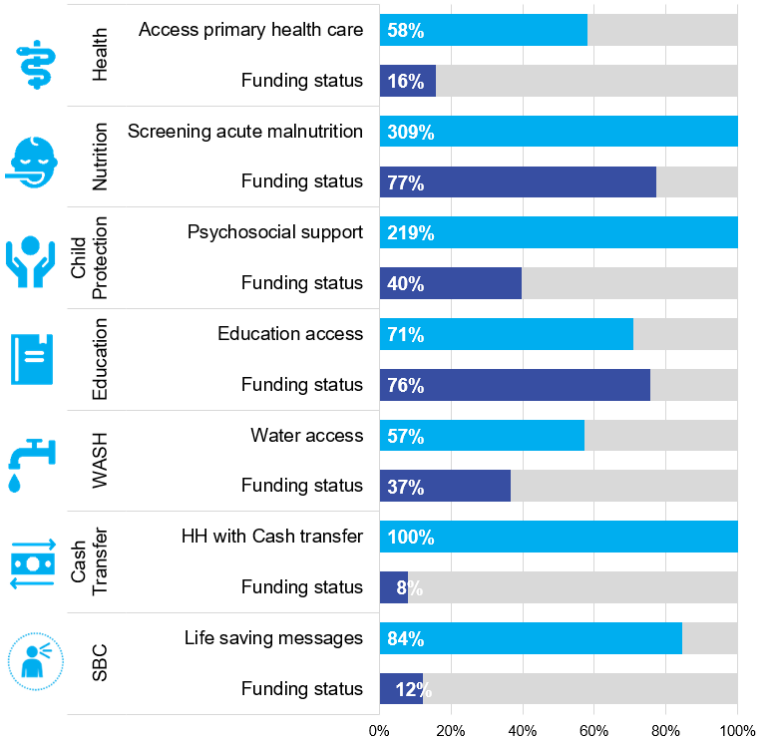
2,300,000
people in need (OCHA HNRP Dec 2023)

577,545
Conflict-related internally displaced people (IOM July 2024)

610,732
People returned to areas of origin (IOM July 2024)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

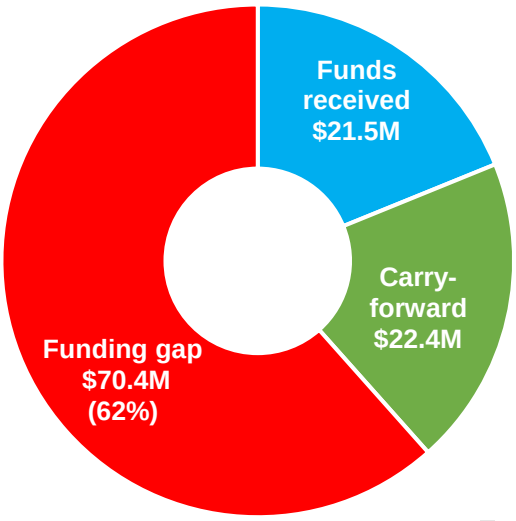
(Includes conflict, cholera, and drought response)



UNICEF Appeal 2024

US$ 114.2 million

Funding Status (in US$)



*Please note: some of the results are attributable to nexus/development activities operating in the same areas as humanitarian programmes. This accounts for the results achieved even when humanitarian funds have not been received.

*The funding status in the graph represents the sector funding and not specific activity

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The 2024 UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal outlined the need for US $114 million to sustain life-saving services for nearly 2.3 million children and families in Mozambique affected by multiple shocks, including those affected by conflict in northern Mozambique, the cholera outbreaks, El Niño-related drought, and residual needs from Cyclone Freddy. As of December 2024, UNICEF has received US $21.5 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), Canada, Japan, Norway, and UNICEF National Committees in China, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland and the United Kingdom. These funds, in addition to an allocation from UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds and carry-over of funds from 2023, allowed UNICEF to meet immediate needs. However, significant gaps remained for all response programmes which affected UNICEF's ability to meet the needs of children and their careers.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2024, Mozambique was affected by multiple events further exacerbating the existing humanitarian needs across the country. The conflict in Cabo Delgado province continued to cause displacement and between January and December 2024, over 257,000 people, of whom over 152,000 are children, were on the move. Over 90 per cent of the movements were forced due to fear of/and attacks[1]. According to IOM's July assessment of the displacement dynamics in northern Mozambique, there were 577,545 people displaced due to conflict in Cabo Delgado, of whom 52 per cent were children. This represents a one per cent decrease in IDPs since January 2024. The report also identifies 610,732 returnees who had moved back to their areas of origin; of whom 47 per cent are children[2].

Regarding security incidents in 2024, it is worth mentioning that the largest single displacement that we've seen since the start of the conflict in 2017—occurred in Chiure District in February 2024 due to attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAG) where over 98,000 people were on the move. Additionally, the attack by the NSAG in the district capital of Macomia in May resulted in humanitarian assets including cars, humanitarian supplies, laptops and motorbikes were stolen; the first-time humanitarians have been targeted. They also kidnapped humanitarian workers and held off security forces from entering the town for a sustained period.

Climate shocks contributed to the already dire humanitarian situation in the country. In 2024, the country was hit by two tropical storms, Tropical Storm Filipo on 12 March through Inhambane and Cyclone Chido on 15 December through Cabo Delgado. It is the first time in history that a cyclone hit the country in December. Both storms affected a total of nearly 625,000 people and killed 129. The combined weather events damaged/destroyed 188 health facilities and 602 schools leaving nearly 250,000 students with unsafe learning environments[3]. In addition, in the areas severely impacted by the El Niño-induced drought, Tropical Storm Filipo and conflict, about 1.5 million people faced crisis or higher levels of food insecurity. The conditions are expected to deteriorate until the next harvest in March/April 2025 increasing the number of people facing food insecurity to 1.9 million[4]. This situation has prompted the launch of an inter-agency appeal aimed at addressing the urgent needs of about one million drought-affected children.

Tthe Ministry of Health reported measles outbreaks in five provinces. Nearly 50 per cent of the 743 cases were reported in Cabo Delgado, with the remaining cases in Nampula (133), Niassa (113), Sofala (82) and Zambezia (49). Among reported cases, 42 per cent of children had not received any vaccines. Moreover, since October 2024, the country reported a total cumulative of 302 cholera cases and 29 deaths, a case fatality rate of 9.6 per cent—well above emergency thresholds in Mogovolas district, Nampula province[5]. Given political tensions and misinformation about cholera, the outbreak had not been brought under control by the end of 2024.

Following the presidential elections held on 9 October 2024 and the announcement of the results, Mozambique faced a severe crisis. The main opposition leader alleged fraud and irregularities during the election process. As a result, widespread civil unrest, demonstrations, an increase in violence, destruction of private and public facilities, the disruption of essential services and movement of goods have been reported. This had a negative impact on humanitarian response operations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF reached approximately 6.5 million children and women in 2024. Notable achievements included oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaigns that reached 2.3 million children, measles vaccination campaigns that reached 4.2 million children, and 1,395 integrated mobile brigades (IMBs) visits to underserved rural areas. These brigades provided essential health services—including consultations, treatments, and HIV care—to 106,459 children and 38,393 women in hard-to-reach areas.

[1] IOM/DTM Emergency Tracking Tool - https://dtm.iom.int/node/25106

[2] IOM Mobility Assessment report - https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-northern-mozambique-round-21-july-2024?close=true

[3] INGD snapshot for cyclone Chido 23 December 2024

[4] Mozambique IPC analysis August 2024/ March 2025 (Post harvest IPC assessment) - https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159459/?iso3=MOZ

[5] Ministry of Health bulletin 2024

In areas affected by climate shocks , UNICEF provided emergency health assistance to 61,400 people, including 10,315 children under five years of age. Additionally, the rehabilitation and equipping of nine health facilities in Sofala and Nampula provinces provided access to healthcare for over one million people.



In response to cholera outbreaks across eight provinces, UNICEF partnered with eight humanitarian organizations—Nos Saúde, Kukumbi, Food for the Hungry Association (FHA), Collegio Universitario Aspiranti Medici Missionari (also known as Doctors with Africa CUAMM) Solidar Suisse, Agência de Desenvolvimento Económico Local (ADEL), Helpo, Caritas, Mentor, and Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (Volunteers for International Service-AVSI). Key initiatives included the establishment of cholera treatment centres (CTCs), the distribution of 148 interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs), 300 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) kits, 45 cholera beds, 7,500 bed nets, and 14,777 pieces of personal protective equipment (PPE). These efforts enabled the treatment of over 41,708 cholera cases. Oral rehydration points for the treatment of mild cases of cholera reached 18,840 people, significantly reducing dehydration-related deaths. To strengthen cholera response capacity, 472 health technicians were trained in case management and infection prevention and control (IPC). This training improved the identification of cholera cases and case management outcomes.

To enhance preparedness and resilience, UNICEF conducted a public health emergency risk analysis. This study will support Mozambique in developing risk-informed programs and prioritizing actions for preparedness, prevention, and response to future public health emergencies.

Nutrition

UNICEF's response to increased malnutrition and El Niño-induced food insecurity in Mozambique, included a two-pronged approach of prevention and treatment of malnutrition, across multiple districts . Over 1.1 million, above the target of 900,000 children under five were screened for malnutrition (52% female), with 31,556 receiving treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) using UNICEF´s donated ready-to-use therapeutic food, therapeutic milk, and medicines. UNICEF funded IMB visits across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, and Sofala provinces, reaching 92,545 children with essential health and nutrition services, identifying, and treating 415 SAM cases, while promoting infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices to 268,506 pregnant and breastfeeding women. Community based preventative programs, through the integrated nutrition package and community management of acute malnutrition reached an additional 63,573 children under two years with IYCF counselling, and 7,262 children with multiple micronutrient powder.



These efforts were achieved through solid partnerships with AVSI, Mentor Initiative, CUAMM, Helpo, Caritas and the Ministry of Health, and by training and equipping 50 health professionals and 150 community health workers on holistic malnutrition management. Collaborations with Save the Children trained 85 community health workers in the management of malnourished infants and their mothers (MAMI), while a prototype mother-child measurement tape is being piloted to improve home-based malnutrition detection . UNICEF partnered with WFP and Action Against Hunger Canada to support the Food and Nutrition Technical Secretariat (SETSAN) in the implementation and reporting of SMART surveys in both conflict- and drought-affected districts, with 35-45 per cent of households experiencing moderate hunger and chronic malnutrition. A stable pipeline of nutrition commodities was sustained thanks to the generous funding from CERF, ECHO, USAID/BHA, and the governments of Japan, Ireland, and Canada .

Education


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The multiple shocks in 2024 continued to negatively impact children's access to education, risking their engagement in harmful practices such as child labour, early marriage and recruitment into armed groups. To ensure continuity of education for children amidst these multifaceted emergencies, UNICEF, in collaboration with Ministry of Education (MINEDH) and partners, supported 353,362 children by providing teaching and learning materials, installing temporary learning spaces, and rehabilitating damaged infrastructure. Out of the total children reached, nearly 81,000 in- and out-of-school children have benefited from catch-up classes, remedial education, life skills training, accelerated education, and vocational programmes. To strengthen the capacity of 3,059 teachers and educational authorities, UNICEF provided training to help them support children in crisis contexts, implement accelerated literacy and numeracy education methodologies, and improve emergency preparedness and recovery strategies, thereby strengthening resilience at the community level.

Child Protection

UNICEF significantly expanded child protection services in Mozambique in 2024. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services increased by 41 per cent, and case management by 28 per cent, providing crucial support for vulnerable children affected by family separation, gender-based violence (GBV), and association with armed forces and groups . Innovative, integrated service delivery through mobile approaches and multipurpose centres linking education, health, nutrition, and WASH services facilitated reaching 363,463 children with basic MHPSS. This has also enabled more access and ability to provide family tracing support to children separated by displacements throughout the year resulting in the reunification of over 2,000 children with their families.


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Targeted interventions, including adaptations for children with disabilities and the GAIA toolkit for girls' empowerment coupled with the Child Grant programme, strengthened resilience and empowered over 1,000 conflict-affected girls. These holistic approaches tackled issues of child marriage and teen pregnancy, building capacity and providing access to essential resources and income.

Training over 1,200 members of the Mozambican security forces(and other civil society stakeholders on preventing child rights violations contributed to the release and reintegration of 649 children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG). Activities, such as capoeira in targeted communities where CAAFAG are reintegrated, meaningfully supported their inclusion and access to other services such as education and vocational training.

The delivery of comprehensive child protection services requires increased investment. The ongoing conflict, frequent climate shocks, and volatile political climate create a challenging context. Key resource gaps include sufficient funding for qualified psychosocial support staff, expansion of arts and sports for healing, vocational training, and improvements in access to justice and birth registration services for children.

WASH

In 2024, UNICEF provided critical WASH prevention and response services to address the risks and shocks nationwide. Humanitarian WASH indicators did not meet all the HAC targets and were reduced from2023, mainly due to a less active cyclone season in early 2024, as well as enhanced prevention capacity to slow and stop the cholera outbreaks. In total, 468,075 people were reached with appropriate drinking water services (55 per cent per cent of the target), of which 18per cent with durable solutions, and 56,200 people were reached with appropriate sanitation services (15per cent of the target). Hygiene promotion activities reached a total of 712,845 people (218per cent of the target). WASH-related supply distributions reached 326,361 people16per cent of the target). Twenty-nine health care facilities and 12 schools received WASH basic services, and 27 health care facilities and 63 schools received WASH supplies.

Social Protection and Cash-Based Programming

In 2024, UNICEF supported the Government of Mozambique (GoM) to significantly advance in the implementation of the Child Grant ("cash and care") expansion plan. Over 23,000 children under 25 months were reached in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces and over 3,500 at-risk caregivers had access to case management services. To strengthen transparency and efficiency in the delivery of the Child Grant, UNICEF supported the move to digital payments which played a crucial role in enhancing the accessibility and safety of assistance, especially in the conflict-affected areas. This initiative not only mitigated the risks posed by the unstable environment but also fostered a timely, inclusive and resilient system to deliver assistance to the most vulnerable. In the last quarter of the year, the bulk of operational activities and payments were severely disrupted due to post-election civil unrest. While the instability in Nampula has had a more significant impact on programme activities, , Cyclone Chido also affected infrastructure and staff availability in Cabo Delgado province.



Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In 2024, UNICEF significantly enhanced its efforts to prevent and respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) as part of its humanitarian response in Mozambique, reaching about 1.5 million people, mostly in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, with critical information on access to safe reporting channels through community engagement, mobile media units, radio broadcasts, and community theatre. Nearly 4,000 individuals, including implementing partner staff, government workers, frontline responders, and community actors received specialized PSEA training to mitigate risks and respond effectively to SEA allegations. Tailored sector-specific PSEA training was provided to cholera response partners and emergency teams. UNICEF also conducted a consultation with adolescents to understand their preferences for SEA reporting channels, a key step toward improving accessibility to reporting mechanisms for one of the most at-risk groups for SEA. Toll-free hotlines, *Linha Verde 1458* and *Linha Fala Criança*, were strengthened with survivor-centred training for operators, and PSEA was further integrated into the WASH and Nutrition Clusters, enhancing accountability and safeguarding across emergency programming. During the Cyclone Chido response, awareness-raising efforts were intensified in the most affected districts of Cabo Delgado ensuring affected communities were informed of their rights and able to access available reporting channels.



Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), Adolescents and Gender

SBC was a key strategy to respond to cholera and polio outbreaks, as well as climate-related emergencies. Through community radios, multimedia mobile units, community and religious leaders' platforms, and health committees, UINCEF engaged affected communities, including adolescents and youth, with key life-saving information and promoted the adoption of preventive, protective and health-seeking behaviours.

SBC supported two rounds of the polio vaccination campaign, reaching 2.1 million children in the four targeted provinces, resulting in 93.7per cent of people reached with information about the vaccine and a 99.6per cent acceptance rate reported by caregivers as per the polio independent monitoring reports.

The SMS BIZ platform reached 84,920 users, gathering 37,293 opinions on Mpox rumours, 14,960 on the cholera emergency, and 17,561 from the Cyclone Chido impact poll. This platform also allowed UNICEF to provide life-saving emergency information before the storm via the floods tutor to 15,106 users. During the early recovery phase, an additional 212,000 people in the most affected districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces were reached with lifesaving behaviour messages. Adolescents and youth platforms in Nampula and Cabo Delgado engaged internally displaced people (IDPs) in peer-to-peer radio programming on child rights.

UNICEF continued strengthening capacities of partners and raising awareness on Gender-based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation and conducted gender-responsive multisector rapid assessments, reaching 169 staff and partners, including young people in Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Zambézia provinces, to address GBV in emergency response. In addition, humanitarian partners and community leaders were trained to assess children with disabilities, refer them to services, and provide assistive devices.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, and Nutrition Clusters, and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR). Coordination work focused on monitoring response activities and the development of the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan as well as the preparedness and capacity building activities.

The WASH Cluster reached over 453,000 conflict-affected people with life-saving services and responded to multiple emergencies, including the residual needs from Cyclone Freddy (2023) with 34,000 people reached, Tropical Storm Filipo with 21,000 people reached, drought response with 8,500 people reached, and Cyclone Chido with 77,000 people reached. The cluster also supported the cholera response, reaching 578,000 people with critical supplies via the case-area targeted interventions (CATI) approach. A focus on accountability to affected populations, conducting Protection and WASH mainstreaming activities, producing technical guidelines, PSEA/GBV training, and engaging in feedback mechanisms were also completed.

Nutrition Cluster partners provided crucial support in the northern and central provinces. The focus was on preventing acute malnutrition, screening, managing malnutrition cases, and promoting IYCF practices, engaging men, families and communities. Two SMART surveys were done to improve Mozambique's nutrition data. The conflict nutrition response reached 466,999 children under 5 (CU5) years and 112,205 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLW), while the drought response reached 294,507 CU5 and 163,814 PLW. With the Global Nutrition Cluster, an Emergency Preparedness in Nutrition workshop was held in November.

Throughout 2024, the focus of the Education Cluster has been to ensure access, continuity, and quality of safe and inclusive learning opportunities prioritizing vulnerable children and youth, particularly those displaced. Countrywide, the cluster supported capacity building on preparedness and anticipatory actions. In the provinces affected by conflict, drought and cyclone Chido, Education Cluster members worked to restore education services by establishing learning spaces, providing essential teaching and learning materials, designing alternative learning pathways, and formalizing an accelerated education programme. Additionally, members also provided school feeding programs to support attendance and retention, psychosocial support for learners and teachers, and training teachers following INEE Teachers in Crisis Contexts contextualized training pack. Overall, the humanitarian response reached 228.637 children, teachers and education officials in nine provinces.

The CPAoR made significant strides in enhancing services across Cabo Delgado, successfully coordinating efforts in 15 out of the 17 districts affected by conflict. In 2024, the cluster strengthened its impact by facilitating three pivotal task forces (TF): the Case Management TF, CAAFAG TF, and the Community-Based Child Protection Committee TF. These initiatives fostered the development of harmonized tools and strategies in crucial areas of child protection. Prioritizing advocacy for children at the district level, the CPAoR empowered government focal points to take the lead on child protection issues, ensuring that children's needs were prominently addressed in local decision-making. The CPAoR ensured the timely distribution of essential resources such as recreational kits, tents, and tarpaulins, providing immediate MHPSS services to affected children.

UNICEF continued to co-chair the Humanitarian Gender Working Group, preparing dedicated tools for Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) in emergency response, and incorporating gender in the Multisector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) used by clusters and humanitarian actors. Overall 114 gender focal points and cluster members (88 women) were trained on gender-responsive humanitarian action and related tools. Two RGA were realized in Nampula (conflict-related displacement) and Cabo Delgado (Chido emergency).

Human Interest Stories and External Media

- Story: UNICEF supports victims of cyclone Chido in the most affected districts in Cabo Delgado
- Story: Hope in the Aftermath: Life-Saving Care Continues in Cyclone-Ravaged Mecufi, Mozambique
- Story: The quiet strength of a hero: Elisa's journey to protect her children
- Video: Cyclone Chido: UNICEF is delivering lifesaving supplies to those in need and working to ensure access to critical services

UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique

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Annex A: Summary of Programme Results: **Northern Mozambique** 2024

Sector/Indicator	Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/sector Response		
		2024 target	Total results	+/- since last report (Oct-Dec)	2024 target	Total results	+/- since last report (Oct-Dec)
Health							
UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles	559,365	419,524	3,719,341	2,026,947			
Number of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	338,045	253,540	191,149	23,195			
Number of individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	56,964	56,964	17,696	1,546			
HIV							
Number of pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART	3,570	2,859	897	52			
Nutrition[6]							
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	74,025	21,647	16,465	2,682	9,400	12,298	2,447
Number of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	900,307	210,258	530,924	87,749	306,888	466,999	99,927
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	368,547	92,973	144,841	34,723	184,133	112,205	12,601
Number of children 6-59 months receive routine vitamin A supplementation	863,447	210,258	524,162	85,372	306,888	414,455	83,040
Child Protection							
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	612,957	186,362	329,474	0	317,336	359,082	97,305
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions*	706,000	141,900	83,305	10,898	120,000	110,514	17,555
Number of people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	612,957	134,904	781,897	213,983			
# children who have received individual case management	98,073	29,818	34,604	8,647	50,770	35,828	8,490
Education							
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal* education, including early learning	421,652	186,000	206,131	2,866	258,734	171,797	7,832
# teachers (m/f) and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	5,492	1,716	2,237	59	3,190	4,400	0
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	1,343,233	333,508	247,222	39,555	987,886	627,702	159,618
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	1,344,808	133,403	52,440	24,599	987,886	165,125	76,150
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	1,412,706	133,403	468,462	333,392	987,886	1,418,758	157,218
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	1,413,706	833,769	243,820	101,055	987,886	494,084	128,941
Social Protection							
Number households reached with unconditional cash transfers	86,000	23,000	23,068	8,158			
Number households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	120,824	86,000	93,587	6,609			
SBC/ accountability mechanisms							
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	2,800,000	2,225,869	3,001,405	31,428			
Number people engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours (1% est. of PIN engaged interpersonally)	28,000	18,000	8,136	90			

[6] The overachieve of Nutrition indicators is due to measles vaccination campaign.
For SPSP we've calculated the Max reached by District to avoid double counting.

Annex B: Summary of Programme Results: Mozambique (nationwide)

Sector/Indicator	Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/sector Response		
		2024 target	Total results	Change since last report (Oct-Dec)	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report (Oct-Dec)
Health							
UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles	1,111,511	833,649	4,086,997	2,394,603			
Number of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	673,434	505,094	293,403	23,195			
Number of individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	163,633	163,633	41,708	5,138			
HIV							
Number of pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART	7,678	6,147	1,527	52			
Nutrition							
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	74,025	45,145	18,709	4,926	9,400	27,148	5,336
Number of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	900,307	371,716	1,177,299	198,022	306,888	1,009,721	256,937
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	368,547	162,153	159,477	49,359	184,133	314,372	56,614
Number of children 6-59 months receive routine vitamin A supplementation	863,447	371,716	1,173,085	195,645	306,888	1,112,014	303,960
Child Protection							
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	612,957	232,952	336,448	0	317,336	366,056	97,305
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions*	726,498	236,473	83,305	10,898	120,000	110,514	17,555
Number of people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	3,634,752	2,043,022	2,256,960	213,938			
Number of children who have received individual case management	98,073	37,272	34,607	8,650	50,770	35,828	8,490
Education							
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning**	597,915	330,000	233,953	16,656	472,256	269,663	36,813
Number of teachers (m/f) and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	25,077	4,100	3,059	59	23,300	4,710	0
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	1,825,146	817,209	468,075	122,176	1,517,970	1,253,722	682,353
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	1,826,721	326,884	56,200	22,669	1,517,970	205,260	109,810
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	1,894,619	326,884	712,845	300,159	1,517,970	1,789,695	333,295
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	1,894,619	2,043,022	326,361	11,152	1,517,970	588,174	151,681
Social Protection							
Number households reached with unconditional cash transfers	174,000	23,000	23,068	0			
Number of households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	250,000	86,000	93,587	6,609			
SBC/ accountability mechanisms							
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	8,000,000	6,327,871	5,344,589	37,024			
# people engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours	80,000	46,000	135,457	90			

Annex C: Funding Status

Sector	2024 Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Resources received in 2024	Carry-over Resources (2023)	($)	(%)
Health & HIV/AIDs	18,850,731	1,404,432	1,440,082	16,006,217	85%
Nutrition	8,496,940	4,393,067	1,807,063	2,296,810	27%
Child Protection*	14,205,573	3,014,523	2,355,782	8,835,268	62%
Education	17,947,428	1,525,392	11,926,026	4,496,010	25%
WASH	36,155,544	7,927,778	4,609,022	23,618,744	65%
Social Protection	8,163,965	599,351	0	7,564,614	93%
Cross-Sectoral**	9,361,575	828,613	226,210	8,306,752	89%
Prog. Effectiveness	1,093,500	1,854,636	0	0	0
Total	**114,275,256**	**21,574,792**	**22,364,185**	**70,363,279**	**62%**

*Includes GBV and PSEA
**Cross-Sectoral includes Adolescents, Disability, SBC, RCCE and AAP

Please note: some of the results are attributable to nexus/development activities operating in the same areas as humanitarian programmes. This accounts for the results achieved even when humanitarian funds have not been received.