



UNICEF Representative during a field visit in Chiure district, Cabo Delgado province, interacting with an IDP that was fetching water from a water point supported by UNICEF

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8

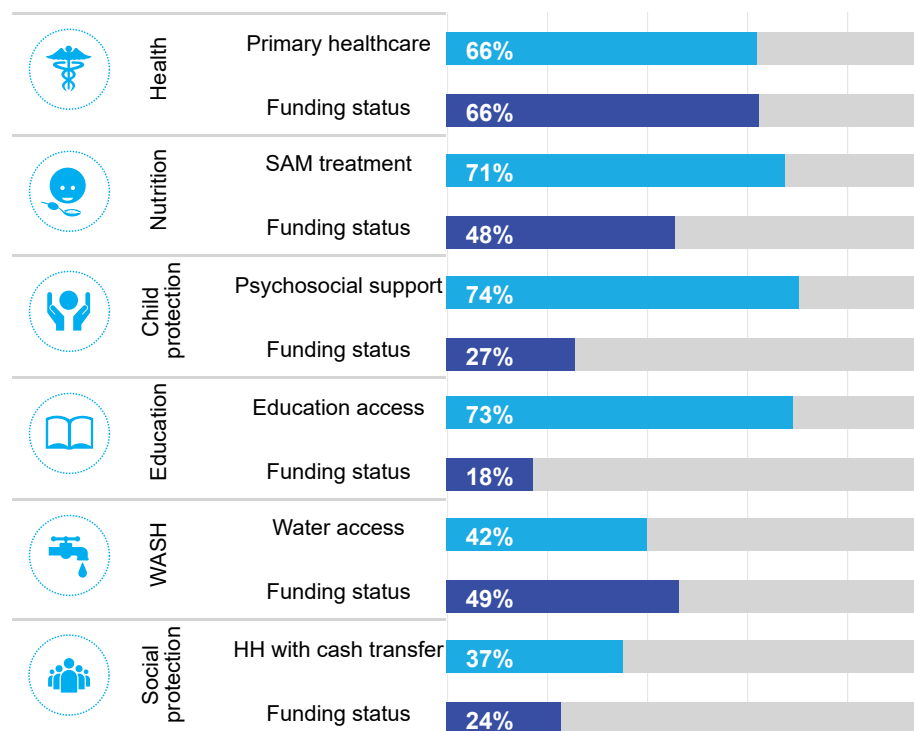
Reporting Period
August 2025

Mozambique

HIGHLIGHTS

- In conflict-affected areas, the situation remains volatile with non-state armed groups (NSAG) causing significant disruptions and displacement of over 6,800 people
- UNICEF supported the deployment of 89 integrated mobile brigades in Nampula, delivering health services to over 12,300 beneficiaries, including nearly 6,700 children
- Over 2,100 children had births registered, and 278 adolescents participated in life skills and child marriage awareness activities.
- UNICEF rehabilitated 96 water points in three provinces, allowing over 28,500 people to access safe water
- UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of 26 classrooms and the installation of 37 TLS
- Lack of funding means that 140,000 children will not have access to health care, 331,000 people will not have access to safe water, and 80,000 children will not have access to learning activities

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



3,400,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance¹



4,800,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance²

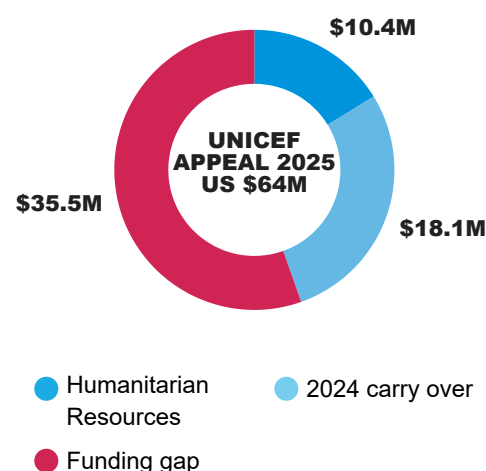


744,000
Children in need in conflict areas³



1,300,000
People in need in conflict areas⁴

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

The UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal 2025 requests US \$64 million to sustain life-saving services for nearly 2.5 million children and families in Mozambique who have been impacted by multiple shocks, including conflict in northern Mozambique, public health outbreaks, drought, and cyclones. As of August 31, 2025, UNICEF had received a total of USD 10.4 million from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the GAVI Vaccine Alliance, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Ireland, Germany, Japan and UNICEF National Committees in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. These funds, along with an allocation from UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds and the carryover of funds from 2024, enabled UNICEF to address the most critical and immediate needs. No additional humanitarian funding has been received since June 2025, resulting in critical gaps remain across UNICEF's programmes. As a result, nearly 140,000 children will not have access to primary health care, 331,000 people will not have access to safe drinking water

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS⁵

The security situation in Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique, remains volatile and unpredictable, with non-state armed groups (NSAG) causing significant disruption and displacement. In August, security incidents, including roadblocks, killings of civilians, and abductions, were reported in 11 of 15 districts. A notable development was the return of NSAGs to Palma district in August, following their major attack in March 2021. On 25 August, the NSAG conducted an attack in Muidumbe district, triggering the displacement of 1,319 people, 28 per cent of whom were children. Overall, in August, 6,851 people, 43.8 per cent of whom were children, were displaced mainly due to conflicts and fear of attacks.

Mozambique also continues to face concurrent public health emergencies. A measles outbreak declared on 29 July recorded 69 additional cases during the reporting period and expanded from one district to four, bringing the cumulative cases to 80 as of 31 August. Mpox continues to expand in the country with an additional 52 cases confirmed this month, including in two additional provinces. The increasing number of children affected, as well as complicated transmission patterns and a lack of financial and technical capacity, hamper the response scale-up. As of August 31, a total of 69 cumulative mpox cases had been reported, nearly 90 per cent of them in Niassa province. Cholera continues during the dry season with 64 additional cases recorded in August, though the number of affected districts reduced from four to two. There have been, as of 31 August, no deaths due to measles, cholera or mpox.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health and HIV/AIDS

UNICEF's health response in Mozambique effectively addressed dual crises in August. In Nampula, integrated mobile brigades (IMBs) mitigated the impact of Cyclones Chido, Dikeledi and Jude, deploying 89 teams across Erati, Ilha de Moçambique, Meconta, Memba, Monapo and Nacala Porto Districts. These teams delivered health services to 12,343 beneficiaries, including 6,687 children and 5,042 women. The official declaration of the end of the cholera outbreak in Moma district, Nampula province was a direct result of coordinated efforts among UNICEF, implementing partners and the local Government.

In conflict-affected Cabo Delgado, IMBs completed 36 missions across 31 communities, managing childhood illnesses for 3,591 children under five and caring for 373 pregnant women. To overcome access constraints, UNICEF facilitated the critical transport of medicines and nutritional supplements for approximately 1,000 vulnerable people, including 200 children.

In support of the Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign in Sofala Province, UNICEF facilitated the delivery of 32,493 vaccine doses.

Nutrition

From January to August 2025, UNICEF and its partners reached 521,819 children and 174,591 caregivers across conflict and cyclone-affected districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, as well as El Niño-affected districts in Sofala and Zambezia. This was achieved through integrated mobile brigades, nutrition interventions package (PIN) and community management of child wasting. Out of 26,578 children with acute malnutrition, UNICEF supported 17,023 children aged 6 to 59 months with treatment for severe acute malnutrition or wasting (SAM). Performance indicators showed a 74.2 per cent cure rate, 0.7 per cent mortality rate, and a 4.3 per cent defaulter rate — meeting two out of three global standards for SAM treatment.

A sharp rise in SAM admissions occurred between March and July, peaking above 6,000 cases. To increase coverage and uptake of SAM services in conflict-affected districts, UNICEF and partners are implementing the HOPE cash transfer programme and supporting the management of small and nutritionally at-risk infants and caregivers (MAMI) through a new mother-infant programme focused on children under six months.

UNICEF also supported key nutrition assessments (post-shock SMART surveys) in 23 districts; results are expected in September.

Education

In Cabo Delgado, UNICEF and local authorities supported newly displaced children at risk of missing the second half of the school year through the distribution of 15 recreational kits—five in Ancuabe and ten in Chiure. Approximately 3,000 children participated in recreational activities, with girls representing 60 per cent of the participants. These recreational sessions, coupled with school registration drives during

school closures, helped prepare children for enrolment in host schools. Even after schools reopened, the activities continued to encourage children's return to class. Local officials played a key role, working with secondary school students trained as youth volunteers to facilitate activities and assist in registering displaced children.

In Nampula Province, during the month of August, 18 classrooms were repaired and 19 temporary learning spaces (TLS) were installed in affected schools. These measures have substantially improved teaching and learning conditions, enabled 3,700 children to return to school and remain in safer and more appropriate environments.

In Sofala Province, notable progress was achieved in August in restoring educational infrastructure in Machanga district. Eight permanent classrooms and 18 TLS were completed and officially handed over as part of the recovery efforts following Cyclone Freddy (2023). These facilities are now providing safe and conducive learning environments for approximately 2,600 children, including 1,560 girls. The handover process was conducted in close coordination with key stakeholders, including the Education Provincial Directorate (DPE), UNICEF, the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (SDPI), the District Services for Education, Youth and Technology (SDEJT), the contractor, and the education inspectorate—highlighting strong multi-sectoral collaboration.

At the central level, UNICEF supported a consultative and participatory process to revise and update the national school-based Disaster Risk Reduction programme as part of the education contingency plan for 2026.

Child Protection

In Cabo Delgado, recent displacements in Ancuabe, Macomia, Mocímboa da Praia, and Mueda prompted UNICEF to deploy mobile child protection brigades. Children and caregivers received family tracing and reunification services, referrals, and community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Positive parenting sessions helped strengthen parental care for children, including the prevention of harmful practices and prevention of child abuse, including child marriage, within the household. A mobile birth registration drive in Ancuabe reached 2,317 people, including 2,163 children aged 0-13 years. In Mocímboa da Praia, 180 adolescents (80 girls) involved in the adolescent life skills and empowerment programme (known as Girls Are In Action - GAIA) were referred to and are now benefitting from an agricultural initiatives programme, supporting their household food security and income.

In Nacala, Ilha de Moçambique, and Meconta Districts, Nampula Province, UNICEF provided case management, MHPSS, and promoted the reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse. A total of 3,850 people, including 2,695 children, were reached, 10 dignity kits were provided to girls survivors of violence, and 712 people attended sessions on reporting mechanisms.

In response to drought in Manica, over 1,000 children accessed psychosocial support and close to 200 children received case management support, while 98 adolescents joined sessions on child marriage. In Sofala, UNICEF identified and followed up on 41 high-risk protection cases in Maringue district, including child marriage, sexual violence, teen pregnancy, and child labour.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF continues to deliver life-saving WASH support across Mozambique, responding to cholera outbreaks, drought, and conflict-related displacement. In Cabo Delgado, 425 individuals gained access to basic sanitation, while hygiene promotion activities reached 8,105 people. In Chiure district, more than 30,000 displaced individuals received emergency WASH services, including safe water and emergency sanitation. In addition, one borehole and one water system were rehabilitated, benefiting 5,000 people. Through the Joint Response Program, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration and the World Food Programme, 6,254 hygiene kits were distributed as part of a rapid response package of essential items, reaching 31,260 people.

In response to drought in Sofala, 15 boreholes were rehabilitated in Chemba and Caia districts, benefiting 4,500 people. A total of 77 water committee members were trained, and 18,500 people now live in 74 open-defecation-free communities. In Beira city, cholera preparedness interventions reached 17,844 people, while chlorine and hygiene supplies were distributed to 13 health centres.

In Zambezia, 50 boreholes were rehabilitated, benefiting 15,000 people as part of the cholera prevention and response efforts. Hygiene promotion activities reached more than 76,000 people, with targeted cholera prevention and school-based sensitization contributing to reduced risks of diarrhoeal diseases.

In Nampula Province, in response to Cyclone Jude, UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 30 boreholes, alongside refresher training for water committees in Mossuril (10), Mogincual (7), and Meconta (13), benefiting 9,000 people. Hygiene promotion activities in these same districts reached 6,012 people, and 529 hygiene kits were distributed in Mogincual District, benefiting 2,645 people.

Social and Behaviour Change, Adolescents and Gender

In Sofala province, UNICEF continued to support the cholera outbreak response in Muanza and Marromeu districts through Radio Mozambique's adolescent and youth participation platform, ICS mobile units, and community radios. These interventions promoted the adoption of preventive measures and encouraged people to seek health services in case of symptoms. In total, over 17,773 people (including over 9,240 women) above 15 years of age were reached. Through the community radios of Muanza and Marromeu Districts, 23 live interviews were conducted, and 11 human-interest stories on diarrhoea prevention were shared to combat persisting stigma and rumours. In addition, 35 adolescents and young people were trained to produce and disseminate cholera prevention content using multiple communication platforms.

For the mpox response, UNICEF supported the government at both national and provincial levels in outbreak-affected areas. This included integrating key prevention messages and promoting health-seeking behaviours into existing community engagement interventions and communication channels supported by UNICEF. Additionally, UNICEF trained 60 journalists from various media outlets (TV, radio,

newspapers, and digital media), 80 religious leaders from all 11 provinces, and 60 adolescents from the Adolescent and Youth Participation Platform to produce radio programs on mpox content addressing rumours, falsehoods and potential stigma. Furthermore, 16 social mobilization sessions were conducted with multimedia mobile units in Lago, Marrupa, and Lichinga Districts of Niassa Province, the epicentre of the mpox outbreak in Mozambique, reaching over 105,800 people (~60,000 women). In addition, 45 community dialogue sessions were held in affected areas, reaching approximately 7,500 people.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In August, UNICEF trained 116 members of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) and child-friendly space (CFS) animators engaged in the drought response in Manica Province on PSEA. In Nampula Province, as part of the cholera outbreak response, community awareness raising on PSEA and available reporting channels continued through face-to-face sessions and radio broadcasts. In Cabo Delgado, PSEA was further embedded in the training of frontline workers in UNICEF's nutrition programming, supporting children affected by conflict.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, Nutrition Clusters, and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CPAoR).

In August 2025, UNICEF, as lead of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR), coordinated a rapid response mission in Chiure District delivering key child protection messages and emergency services, including the establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces, case management, and Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) following new displacements affecting over 50,000 people. Engagement with other clusters highlighted critical gaps affecting youth and UASC. At the provincial level, the CP AoR strengthened government capacity through Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE) training. At the district level, a protocol to prevent UASC during relocations was developed, disseminated, and operationalized through training for frontline workers and engagement with local authorities.

The Education Cluster supported displaced school-aged children in Cabo Delgado, including those recently displaced in Ancuabe and Chiure, by providing teaching and learning materials and teacher training. District-level coordination proved key in harmonizing approaches to acute education needs, helping to prevent children from missing out on the remaining months of the academic year. Education partners also monitored the use of schools as shelters and advocated for their safe reopening. In cyclone-affected areas of Nampula and Cabo Delgado, partners established temporary learning spaces, distributed education materials, and trained teachers. Cluster members are also contributing to the design of a plan to transition out of the cluster system and to a sustainable coordination system, inclusive of emergency response, and are working at both provincial and national levels through dedicated task teams.

The Nutrition Cluster, with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health, and Save the Children as co-leads, is developing a plan to transition to a sustainable coordination system and reviewing the Nutrition Emergency Response Guide. Recently published IPC and SMART survey reports supported by the cluster and UNICEF provide critical data to inform ongoing response efforts and guide the development of the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP).

The WASH Cluster successfully coordinated and concluded the response to displacement in Chiure District, Cabo Delgado, including the deactivation of temporary latrines. The WASH Cluster, in collaboration with DNAAS and UNICEF, convened a four-day WASH in Emergencies workshop with government representatives and partners from eight districts to review responses to cyclones, conflict, and cholera. A dedicated after-action review emphasized the importance of stronger community engagement to achieve sustainable outcomes. Additionally, UNICEF, on behalf of the Cluster, delivered a portable warehouse unit to the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) in Pemba to enhance preparedness and expand storage capacity for response supplies.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- [Expanding the Child Grant Programme: Strengthening Families, Protecting Children](#)
- [Advancing Care Reform for Children in Mozambique](#)
- [In Nampula province, two major birth registration campaigns brought essential services to thousands](#)
- [UNICEF helps recently displaced in Cabo Delgado](#)
- [Emergency assistance reached 31,000 in Chiure](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Mozambique Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique>
- Mozambique Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 28 OCTOBER 2025

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	Total	3.3 million	2 million	1.1 million	0%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	582,646	407,853	267,733	▲ 17%	-	-	-
Individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	8,192	8,192	4,398	0%	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS								
Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	13,873	13,180	148	0%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	26,578	26,578	18,996	▲ 7%	26,578	22,740	▲ 9%
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	531,619	531,619	573,401	▲ 10%	155,190	688,153	▲ 149%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	184,697	172,307	203,282	▲ 17%	57,864	233,691	▲ 143%
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	531,619	531,619	609,224	▲ 16%	155,190	493,973	▲ 28%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	531,530	335,500	249,946	▲ 9%	337,506	290,623	0%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	142,500	37,543	▲ 1%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	3.3 million	572,813	675,060	▲ 3%	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	85,045	44,300	40,617	▲ 4%	54,001	48,410	▲ 22%
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	570,739	297,000	216,741	▲ 1%	208,032	342,807	▲ 19%
Teachers and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	Total	5,052	3,470	142	0%	3,014	719	▲ 1%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	1.6 million	572,813	241,640	▲ 5%	1.1 million	503,705	▲ 5%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	1 million	190,938	57,645	▲ 2%	725,700	162,880	▲ 1%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	1.8 million	190,938	537,010	▲ 7%	1.3 million	777,220	▲ 3%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	1.2 million	881,251	143,226	▲ 4%	890,448	393,547	▲ 7%
Social protection								
Households reached with unconditional cash transfers	Total	40,665	13,000	4,850	0%	-	-	-
Households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	109,482	35,000	4,850 ⁶	0%	-	-	-
Social and behavior change								
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	8.4 million	4.4 million	2.4 million	▲ 5%	-	-	-
People engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours	Total	8.4 million	43,941	19,471	▲ 5%	-	-	-

Northern Mozambique

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	Total	1.8 million	1 million	1.1 million	0%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	278,084	194,658	175,699	▲ 7%	-	-	-
Individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	3,355	3,355	3,593	0%	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS								
Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	6,605	6,275	93	0%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	12,641	12,641	7,907	▲ 5%	12,641	11,090	▲ 6%
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	318,971	318,971	219,182	▲ 6%	93,114	304,257	▲ 76%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	110,818	110,818	138,222	▲ 14%	34,718	131,299	▲ 56%
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	318,971	318,971	233,591	▲ 11%	93,114	193,295	▲ 15%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	531,530	335,500	232,113	▲ 8%	337,506	274,507	▲ 9%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	142,500	37,137	0%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	1.8 million	572,813	674,343	▲ 3%	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	85,045	44,300	35,993	▲ 3%	54,001	43,340	▲ 3%
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	278,300	140,000	194,741	▲ 2%	208,032	291,022	▲ 12%
Teachers and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	Total	5,052	1,700	142	0%	3,014	719	▲ 1%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	1 million	175,053	156,225	▲ 9%	781,303	408,405	▲ 6%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	508,614	58,351	42,670	0%	384,873	139,790	▲ 3%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	1.3 million	58,351	340,682	▲ 24%	946,348	573,737	▲ 4%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	1 million	269,312	115,853	▲ 13%	743,656	358,999	▲ 8%
Social protection								
Households reached with unconditional cash transfers	Total	40,665	13,000	-	0%	-	-	-
Households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	109,482	35,000	-	0%	-	-	-
Social and behavior change								
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	8.4 million	4.4 million	1.9 million	▲ 3%	-	-	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours	Total	8.4 million	43,941	17,708	▲ 5%	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period August 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector ⁷	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health and HIV/AIDS	9,051,490	2,006,792	3,930,099	3,114,599	34%
Nutrition	8,413,460	1,469,174	2,547,123	4,397,163	52%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA ⁸	10,356,053	972,388	1,836,070	7,547,595	73%
Education	8,188,738	654,579	839,924	6,694,235	82%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	17,939,767	3,419,423	5,366,142	9,154,202	51%
Social protection	4,404,284	353,493	688,605	3,362,186	76%
Cross-Sectoral ⁹	4,334,209	757,278	830,996	2,745,935	63%
Emergency operations	1,286,475	753,046	2,086,416	-	0%
Total	63,974,476	10,386,173 ¹⁰	18,125,375	35,462,928	55%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.
Humanitarian resources– humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.
Resources available from 2024 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Who to contact for further information:

ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF Mozambique: Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal 2025 [https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/15011/file/2025-HAC-Mozambique\(3\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/15011/file/2025-HAC-Mozambique(3).pdf)
2. UNICEF Mozambique: Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal 2025 [https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/15011/file/2025-HAC-Mozambique\(3\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/15011/file/2025-HAC-Mozambique(3).pdf)
3. Mozambique Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2025-december-2024>
4. Mozambique Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2025-december-2024>
5. Consolidated analysis of January-June 2025 data from IOM Mozambique Emergency Tracking tool - <https://dtm.iom.int/node/25106>
6. Results achieved through other resources (not humanitarian funds).
7. 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.
8. Child Protection Includes GBV and PSEA
9. Cross-Sectoral includes Adolescents, Disability, SBC, RCCE and AAP
10. Out of this total, USD 323,300 has yet to be received