



Eurico Fernando, 25, with his one-and-a-half-year-old son, Amisse, has come to attend the monthly session of the Integrated Nutrition Package (PIN) programme, organised by community health workers.


for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5







Reporting Period
May 2025

Mozambique


HIGHLIGHTS

- Security situation in the north remains volatile, with several incidents reported in Cabo Delgado and Niassa forcing children and families out of their homes.
- Cholera outbreak remains active in Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Sofala and Manica with 3,840 cases reported between October 2024 and May 2025.
- UNICEF, with partners, reached over 2.3 million people with cholera vaccination, 357,500 children with malnutrition screening – of whom, nearly 12,600 children received lifesaving treatment, 116,900 children and families with safe drinking water, 149,500 children and caregivers with psychosocial support, and 173,300 children with access to education.
- UNICEF HAC Appeal 2025 has a funding gap of USD 35.6 million. The cost of inaction is high: 2 million children risk missing critical vaccination, 572,800 children and families will not have access to safe drinking water, 335,500 people will not be able to access psychosocial support and children with sever acute malnutrition will not survive without the treatment they need.


UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

	Health	Primary healthcare	26%
		Funding status	65%
	Nutrition	Malnutrition screening	67%
		Funding status	52%
	Child protection	Psychosocial support	45%
		Funding status	27%
	Education	Education access	58%
		Funding status	18%
	WASH	Water access	20%
		Funding status	49%
	Social protection	HH with cash transfer	0%
		Funding status	16%


SITUATION IN NUMBERS




3,400,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance¹



4,800,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance²

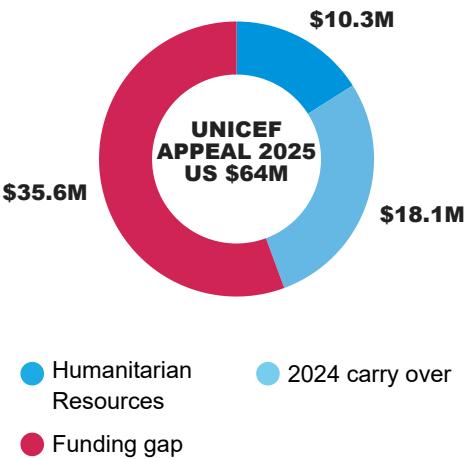


744,000
Children in need in conflict³



1,300,000
People in need in conflict⁴

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

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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

The UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) is appealing for 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, cholera outbreaks, El Niño-related droughts, and storms. As of May 2025, UNICEF had received USD 10.2 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Ireland, Germany, Japan, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and Committees for UNICEF in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. These funds, along with an allocation from UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds, including from the Today and Tomorrow initiative (TTI) and the carryover of funds from 2024, enabled UNICEF to address immediate needs. However, significant gaps remain across all response programs, affecting UNICEF's ability to fully meet the needs of children and their caregivers.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The security situation in northern Mozambique is still fluid and volatile. In May, the Non-State Armed groups (NSAG) continued demonstrating their ability to operate in militarized areas in the north of the country, mainly in Cabo Delgado province. During the reporting period, over 20 soldiers from the Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM) were reported to be killed during deadly attacks carried out in Muidumbe and Macomia districts. Security incidents were also reported in Niassa province, Mecula districts, where three people were killed as well as in the coastal waters of Mocimboa da Praia district⁵.

In May, nearly 7,000 people, of whom 57% are children were on the move in the north (74% in Cabo Delgado province) triggered by attacks/conflict, intention to return, lack of food, and joining with family members, among other reasons. About 38% of the people on the move were forced to do so, and the remaining moved voluntarily⁶.

According to the latest assessment of displacement dynamics (April 2025), there are in total 609,243 internal displaced people (IDPs) whom 53 percent are children and 701,462 returnees (46 percent are children) across Mozambique. The IDP caseload is 18 percent lower compared to the previous assessment, while the returnee's caseload is 15 percent higher. About 70% of the displaced population is in Cabo Delgado mainly due to ongoing conflict and 15% in Sofala province linked to climate shocks. In Cabo Delgado province, the reduction of the IDPs was by 20,8% and increase of returnees by 14.8%.⁷

A cholera outbreak remains active in five provinces: Nampula with five districts, Zambezia, Tete, Sofala and Manica provinces with one district each, with 3,840 cumulative cases and 58 deaths reported between 17 October 2024 and 31 May 2025. In 2025 (Jan-May 2025), the total cumulative cases are 3,647, and 33 deaths. In May alone, 438 cases and two deaths were recorded (a reduction by nearly 48 per cent compared to April 2025)⁸.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health and HIV/AIDS

In response to the impact of Cyclone Chido and the ongoing armed conflict in Cabo Delgado, UNICEF and its partners deployed Integrated Mobile Brigades (IMBs) across the districts of Mecúfi, Metuge, Ancuabe, and Chiure. A total of 34 missions were conducted, reaching the most vulnerable communities in these areas. The brigades provided essential healthcare services to 3,903 children under the age of five, including treatment for 69 cases of diarrhea, as well as care for 497 pregnant women and 1,723 men.

In Nampula, as part of efforts to strengthen data quality in emergency contexts, UNICEF trained 80 health professionals in digital data collection. Concurrently, and as part of the cyclone Jude response, UNICEF deployed 254 integrated mobile health brigades across six districts. These efforts enabled the delivery of primary healthcare services to 23,256 children under five. Among them, 17,350 received curative consultations, and 2,079 zero-dose children were identified and vaccinated.

Furthermore, 2,578 pregnant women attended antenatal care consultations, 1,006 received mosquito nets, 1,333 benefited from postnatal care, and 965 newborns received medical assistance.

Additionally, UNICEF provided technical support to the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign in the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia, reaching a total of 2,342,006 people with life-saving vaccine.

Nutrition

UNICEF and partners conducted joint monitoring visits in Sofala's drought-affected districts—Maringue, Chemba, and

Caia—where integrated Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, and WASH interventions are being implemented. Through Integrated Mobile Brigades, 1,059 children were screened for acute malnutrition, and three severe cases were referred for treatment. To help prevent malnutrition, Vitamin A supplement and Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) were provided. In cyclone-affected districts of Nampula province, UNICEF screened 23,568 children under the age of five (U5), successfully treating 322 cases of severe acute malnutrition. Additionally, 18,107 pregnant and breastfeeding women received counselling and support sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF). In Cabo Delgado, through the community health platform, 6,905 caregivers IYCF counselling and support. A total of 28,424 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition, with 55 admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition. To strengthen child immunity and development, 2,963 children aged 6–59 months received vitamin A supplementation, 2,156 children aged 12–59 months were dewormed, and 1,877 children aged 6–23 months received MNP. Among pregnant and breastfeeding women, 842 were screened for acute malnutrition, and 32 are currently receiving treatment.

Education

In May 2025, UNICEF continued its efforts to ensure children's access to quality education despite the challenges posed by Cyclones Chido, Dikeledi and Jude as well as the ongoing armed conflict in northern Mozambique. A total of 37,982 children benefited from these interventions — including 17,682 in Cabo Delgado, 16,100 in Sofala, and 4,200 in Nampula — with 22,702 of them being girls.

UNICEF completed the installation of 172 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), including 161 in Sofala and 11 in Nampula. Additionally, small-scale school repairs were carried out in 38 schools, benefiting 12,400 children - 9,300 in Cabo Delgado and 3,100 in Nampula.

In Cabo Delgado, in collaboration with partners, UNICEF also distributed teaching and learning materials, including learner and recreational kits, to 8,057 children. Furthermore, 325 children successfully completed accelerated education programmes in Chiure district.

Child Protection

In response to cyclones in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, UNICEF and its partners reached 7,868 people with case management services through Child-Friendly Spaces and mobile brigades in Nampula. Additionally, 10,686 children and their caregivers received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. Birth registration support was extended to 6,283 individuals aged 0 to 18+ in the districts of Ilha de Moçambique (2,007), Mossuril (2,202), and Monapo (2,074). Beneficiaries included recipients of the Child Subsidy Programme, girls who had survived premature unions, and members of the general population affected by the cyclones. In Nampula, 4,776 children and caregivers were sensitized with messages on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) mitigation.

In Cabo Delgado, the Child Protection programme prioritized the strengthening of the community-based judiciary system in Ancuabe. A total of 64 members from eight community courts were trained on identifying and managing child protection concerns in alignment with their mandates. This included the referral of cases—such as sexual abuse, child marriage, and grave violations against children—to the formal justice system, including the police, attorney general's office, and courts.

Through its Child Rights Monitoring mechanism, UNICEF received reports of grave violations, including sexual violence, abduction, and the recruitment and use of children by non-state armed groups. Overall in Cabo Delgado, UNICEF provided community-based MHPSS to 28,241 individuals, including 24,611 children. Of these, 4,641 vulnerable children (2,318 girls) received individualized support through a comprehensive case management approach. Additionally, 30 separated children (20 girls) were successfully reunified with their families.

In Zambézia, 4,500 new birth registrations were completed during the reporting period in the districts of Pebane and Maganja da Costa. In Sofala, through the Provincial Directorate of Children and Social Welfare, UNICEF continued its child protection response in drought-affected Maringue district. Six social welfare officers and six Child-Friendly Space facilitators received refresher training on child protection in emergencies and MHPSS. As a result, 805 children were identified for case management and other support services. Furthermore, 1,966 children were reached with MHPSS activities in Child-Friendly Spaces, and 567 caregivers benefited from psychosocial support through home visits.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

During the reporting period, UNICEF sustained its humanitarian WASH response across five provinces, addressing the needs of communities affected by conflict, cyclones, drought, and cholera outbreaks. In Cabo Delgado, 2,140 people gained access to improved sanitation through the construction of 27 communal latrines in internally displaced people (IDP) sites and host communities. An additional 25,590 people were reached with WASH supplies and hygiene promotion. Menstrual hygiene kits were distributed to 5,118 adolescent girls and women.

In Nampula, 9,185 people, including 1,685 IDPs, accessed safe water through system upgrades and chlorination in the districts of Eráti, Mossuril and Nacala Porto. Sanitation facilities were provided to 2,025 IDPs, and 8,350 people received hygiene kits and awareness messages in Entete and Muanona 2 (Ilha de Moçambique and Mossuril districts). In response to cholera outbreak in Nampula, 3,335 people were reached with hygiene education and 1,750 with safe water via seven chlorination points. In Zambezia, 7,398 people benefited from 34 chlorination points that were established in Mocuba (18) and in Maganja da Costa (16) districts. Hygiene promotion reached over 10,700 individuals, including 3,700 school children in cholera-affected communities. Essential WASH supplies were distributed to 2,030 families, and 1,736 messages on PSEA and feedback mechanisms were disseminated.

In Sofala, 8,470 people received hygiene kits, and 2,700 gained access to safe drinking water through rehabilitation of water points. Cholera prevention activities reached 9,500 people through intensive hygiene education and latrine construction campaigns.

Social and Behaviour Change, Adolescents and Gender

UNICEF supported the cholera outbreak response through a reactive Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign conducted from 14–17 May in two affected districts of Zambézia and four in Nampula province. Through its multimedia platform, UNICEF engaged community radio stations (Institute for Social Communication – ICS, and Rádio Moçambique), theatre groups, and key community actors (health committees, religious and community leaders) to disseminate key messages promoting vaccine acceptance. These efforts reached approximately 1,342,006 people, contributing to an impressive 99% vaccination coverage in both provinces.

In Tete Province, UNICEF supported a joint Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and WASH campaign in Changara District, mobilizing various community platforms (religious leaders, water and health committees, community theatre groups, and local leaders). The campaign helped disseminate critical cholera prevention and mitigation messages and contributed to a decline in reported cholera cases.

As part of the Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP) response to Cyclone Jude, UNICEF reached 3,900 people through three live “Festival das Cores” programs in Ribaué, Mossuril, and Monapo, focusing on cholera prevention, WASH, and child protection. Moreover,

a total of 45 adolescents and youth—including media producers, artists, child parliamentarians, and SMS Biz counsellors—received capacity-building support and actively promoted community engagement and life-saving messaging. In addition, 105 adolescents and youth participated in a two-day Pre-LCOY event, officially launched by the Governor of Nampula. As a result of these combined efforts, over 4.6 million people were reached with life-saving messages through Rádio Moçambique broadcasts.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In Nampula, UNICEF continued to support the Cyclone Jude and Chido response by integrating PSEA messages into community engagement activities. These were delivered through various channels, including face-to-face community sessions, radio broadcasts, and megaphone announcements, and were particularly emphasized in child protection interventions such as child safe spaces. Across the province, approximately 180,000 people were reached with key messages on PSEA during this reporting period.

As part of the cholera outbreak response, SEA risk mitigation measures remained a priority. Information on humanitarian standards of conduct and available reporting channels was widely disseminated, and all frontline workers — including those involved in the cholera vaccination campaign — received PSEA briefings. In Cabo Delgado, PSEA continued to be systematically integrated into all support provided to conflict-affected populations.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, Nutrition Clusters, and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR). In response to an armed attack in Niassa, the CP AoR supported 1,676 displaced individuals from Mbamba and Macalange. From 12–14 May, a Training of Trainers on the GAIA toolkit was held in Pemba, certifying 57 participants in youth empowerment and GBV prevention. Thirty-five mostly local NGOs received the toolkit, with 17 volunteering as district focal points to ensure broad rollout.

The WASH Cluster, alongside Protection and GBV partners, organized Menstrual Hygiene Day events in Pemba, engaging communities in promoting menstrual health. Support was also provided to local organizations in Macomia and Quissanga to implement WASH projects. The Accountability and Quality Assurance (AQA) survey resumed with new partners and is now integrated into the post-Cyclone Chido evaluation. WASH partners reached over 69,000 people with safe water and 31,000 with hygiene and dignity kits across five provinces namely Niassa, Sofala, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Gaza, alongside sanitation and hygiene promotion efforts.

The Education Cluster held capacity-building events on Accelerated Education (AE) in Pemba and Maputo, sharing results from the Cabo Delgado AE pilot with the Ministry of Education. A mission from the Global Education Cluster supported the dialogue and planning on Transition, seeking to address the restructuring needs under the current humanitarian reset. Meanwhile, education partners assisted over 40,000 children and teachers in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Sofala through temporary learning spaces, teaching materials, teacher training, and non-formal education initiatives.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- [Press release: UNICEF e OMS providenciam 2,3 milhões de doses de vacinas contra a cólera para](#)
- [Story: After the Storm: A Mother's Fight to Save Her Malnourished Baby](#)
- [Story: Bringing health care to a conflict affected island in Cabo Delgado](#)
- [Social Media: Drought support by UNICEF and mobile health brigades to improve nutrition in Sofala](#)
- [Social Media: Launch of the Report on Child Poverty in Mozambique](#)

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: 1–30 JUNE 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	107,831	▲ 8%	-	-	-
Individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	8,192	8,192	3,741	▲ 5%	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS								
Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	13,873	13,180	74	0%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	26,578	26,578	12,638	▲ 10%	26,578	16,211	▲ 12%
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	531,619	531,619	357,549	▲ 13%	155,190	326,995	▲ 55%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	184,697	172,307	109,874	▲ 18%	57,864	104,512	▲ 40%
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	531,619	531,619	358,032	▲ 13%	155,190	360,601	▲ 54%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	531,530	335,500	149,503	▲ 14%	337,506	173,661	▲ 15%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	142,500	25,384	▲ 5%	-	-	-
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	400,757	▲ 32%	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	85,045	44,300	22,029	▲ 15%	54,001	25,658	▲ 13%
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	570,739	297,000	173,317	▲ 13%	208,032	246,128	▲ 20%
Teachers and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	Total	5,052	3,470	42	0%	3,014	50	0%
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	116,940	<div>▲ 5%</div>	1.1 million	318,720	<div>▲ 6%</div>
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	1 million	190,938	53,995	<div>▲ 2%</div>	725,700	91,445	<div>▲ 3%</div>
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	1.8 million	190,938	396,000	<div>▲ 38%</div>	1.3 million	603,435	<div>▲ 16%</div>
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	1.2 million	881,251	68,843	<div>▲ 3%</div>	890,448	242,612	<div>▲ 4%</div>
Social protection								
Households reached with unconditional cash transfers	Total	40,665	13,000	-	<div>0%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
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 ⁹	<div>0%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Social and behavior change								
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	8.4 million	4.4 million	1.5 million	<div>▲ 5%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
People engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours	Total	8.4 million	43,941	13,661	<div>▲ 1%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>

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	<div>0%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	278,084	194,658	100,730	<div>▲ 17%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	3,355	3,355	3,386	<div>▲ 10%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
HIV/AIDS								
Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	6,605	6,275	64	<div>0%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	12,641	12,641	5,357	<div>▲ 9%</div>	12,641	7,220	<div>▲ 15%</div>
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	318,971	318,971	141,288	<div>▲ 9%</div>	93,114	150,210	<div>▲ 47%</div>

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	77,259	<div>▲ 22%</div>	34,718	59,825	<div>▲ 110%</div>
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	318,971	318,971	141,920	<div>▲ 9%</div>	93,114	136,905	<div>▲ 53%</div>
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	531,530	335,500	144,435	<div>▲ 13%</div>	337,506	168,566	<div>▲ 14%</div>
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	142,500	25,384	<div>▲ 5%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
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	400,040	<div>▲ 32%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Children who have received individual case management	Total	85,045	44,300	20,681	<div>▲ 13%</div>	54,001	24,243	<div>▲ 11%</div>
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	278,300	140,000	157,217	<div>▲ 16%</div>	208,032	217,402	<div>▲ 12%</div>
Teachers and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	Total	5,052	1,700	42	<div>0%</div>	3,014	50	<div>0%</div>
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	1 million	175,053	93,705	<div>▲ 15%</div>	781,303	288,330	<div>▲ 9%</div>
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	508,614	58,351	38,870	<div>▲ 7%</div>	384,873	69,165	<div>▲ 5%</div>
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	1.3 million	58,351	321,555	<div>▲ 125%</div>	946,348	521,835	<div>▲ 21%</div>
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	1 million	269,312	53,513	<div>▲ 3%</div>	743,656	220,127	<div>▲ 4%</div>
Social protection								
Households reached with unconditional cash transfers	Total	40,665	13,000	13,000	<div>▲ 100%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	109,482	35,000	35,000	<div>▲ 100%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Social and behavior change								
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	8.4 million	4.4 million	1.3 million	<div>▲ 3%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>

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	12,979	▲ 1%	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period May 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health and HIV/AIDS	9,051,490	1,976,413	3,930,099	3,144,978	35%
Nutrition	8,413,460	1,856,432	2,547,123	4,009,905	48%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	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	-	688,605	3,715,679	84%
Cross-Sectoral	4,334,209	757,278	830,996	2,745,935	63%
Emergency operations	1,286,475	613,529	2,086,416	-	0%
Total	63,974,476	10,250,042	18,125,375	35,599,059	56%

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. <https://www.cabolidado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-update-5-18-may-2025> and <https://www.cabolidado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-update-19-may-1-june-2025>
6. IOM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) – May 2025 - <https://dtm.iom.int/node/25106>
7. IOM, Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 22 <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-round-22-april-2025?close=true>
8. Ministry of Health, Cholera Bulletin # 225 (1st June)
9. Results achieved through other resources (not humanitarian funds).