



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Mozambique**

## Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

[Contact us](#)

[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)

**Downloaded date:** 03/05/2023

# Table of Contents

## Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

## Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

## Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Mozambique ranks 185 out of 191 countries on the 2022 Human Development Index. It faces large-scale internal displacement caused by armed conflict in the north, hosts a protracted refugee population, is severely affected by climate change, and, as a result, is regularly exposed to extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. The impact of COVID-19, disease outbreaks such as cholera, and the conflict in the north, further compound the vulnerabilities of the population to economic shocks, fragility, and poverty.

The country is rich in natural resources and has recently become a major gas exporter. Over 1,6 million people are , with in northern Mozambique. Violations against civilians continued such as killings, beatings, extortion, widespread damage to property and core public services, grave violations of children's rights, and conflict-related sexual violence. Mozambique hosts over 30,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from eastern and central Africa. UNHCR's government counterpart, Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados (INAR), under the Ministry of Interior, is the lead authority on refugees in Mozambique.

At the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the 2021 meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, the Government pledged to continue with policies that contribute to refugees' local integration and to work on an out-of-camp policy and requested UNHCR's support throughout the process. Mozambique ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) in 2019 and deposited the instruments of ratification in January 2020. The national Policy and Strategy on the Management of Internally Displaced People was approved in August 2021, and the National Institute for the Management and Reduction of Disaster Risk (INGD) was identified as the lead agency to coordinate the response to displacement. In the north, the Integrated Northern Development Agency (ADIN) coordinates multi-sectoral actions for the equitable development of the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Nampula, and in June 2022, the Plan for Integrated Development in the North (PRE DIN) was adopted by the Council of Ministers as a clear roadmap to this effect.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**By 2022, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs can access safe places, enjoy their rights and find durable solutions in accordance with the National and International Protection Principles whereas persons at risk of statelessness have access to protection mechanisms**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.32%	9.86%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.23%	46.23%

In 2022, UNHCR organized a regional training on statelessness with relevant government officials, UN agencies, and other stakeholders which aimed to raise awareness and interest on statelessness issues and ways to prevent and mitigate risks. The goal was to strengthen knowledge on statelessness for the participants and, in turn, enhance identification, referral and protection of stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness. The workshop also aimed at identifying gaps at national and provincial levels that may hinder the identification and protection of stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness. This training is one of the preliminary actions UNHCR has undertaken in its engagements with the Ministry of Interior, through INAR, to conduct a study on statelessness in the country per the Government of Mozambique's pledge at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019.

Asylum procedures in Mozambique are limited to those who pass the INAR pre-screening process, which entails a registration interview conducted by INAR officers to determine whether the asylum-seeker has grounds to apply for asylum in Mozambique. Out of more than 30,000 refugees and asylum seekers, close to 4,800 are recognized refugees while the remainder are awaiting status determination. The first Eligibility Committee (Comissão Consultiva para os Refugiados – CCR) session was convened in August 2021 and examined 6 RSD cases. While no further status determination cases have been examined, the Government of Mozambique continued providing asylum-seekers with access to rights and services without discrimination.

Refugee and asylum-seeker movements in the country were permitted only for holders of a Guia de Marcha. This document is mainly used when refugees and asylum-seekers intend to move from one district or province to another. The document is issued by INAR in locations where it has an office (Nampula, Maputo, and Cabo Delgado provinces). Refugees and asylum-seekers residing in other provinces need to travel to any of those locations to request for it. It is increasingly important to continue the advocacy and sensitization of authorities jointly with INAR on the right to freedom of movement of refugees and asylum-seekers, especially when they hold a valid identification document. Further discussion on the Guia de Marcha needs to be held as sometimes obtaining it takes time and presents a challenge, especially for those residing outside of places where INAR has a physical presence, who risk detention and other penalizations should they be found travelling outside the district or province of habitual residence, without the document.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**By 2022 Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs will have access to basic services and live in safe and dignified conditions.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	22.65%	22.65%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.16%	30.16%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	IDPs	22.65%	22.65%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.16%	30.16%

Most rural based Mozambicans are subsistence farmers or engaged in artisanal fishing. The Ministry of Economy and Finance estimates that the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Nampula, host 36% of the Mozambican population. According to the World Bank, the highest poverty is prevalent in the northern and central provinces: Niassa (67%), Nampula (65%), Zambezia (62%) and Cabo Delgado (50%). A multidimensional poverty index (MPI), using information from the 2017 Census, confirms that the northern provinces have the highest rates of multi-dimensional poverty. Nearly 290,000 displaced people are in sites, many of which are overcrowded, lack privacy, and have limited access to safe shelter, water, and sanitation, and where camp coordination and camp management services are vital.

The effects of armed conflict, the Covid-19 pandemic and recurrent climate shocks have significantly affected access to basic services and the living conditions of IDPs, refugees, and asylum-seekers.

At the end of 2022, the proportion of IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers living below the national poverty line remained 100%. However, the proportion of IDPs with access to health services increased from 23% to 89%. This improvement is attributed to various factors, such as, increased efforts by stakeholders in the health sector, led by the Ministry of Health, to provide direct access to health services closer to displacement sites.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**By 2022, POC and host communities improve their resilience and self-reliance through inclusive community based approach and livelihood interventions that empower POC communities and facilitate local socio-economic integration and other durable solutions**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.55%	33.55%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.06%	85.64%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.54%	46.53%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	80.30%	80.30%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.81%	97.81%

There are refugees and asylum-seekers serving in the public sector, mainly in the health and education

sectors, especially in Nampula, Niassa, and Zambezia provinces. INAR issues the right to work document that allows refugees to apply for employment opportunities in the country. In addition, a considerable number of refugees and asylum-seekers, especially those residing in urban areas, participate in civic life activities and some of them own small businesses. UNHCR needs to intensify its work with government agencies, especially INAR, to promote refugee employment in the public sector and create a better enabling environment for refugees to work and do business in Mozambique.

In the province of Nampula, UNHCR has partnered with the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) to provide education services to asylum-seekers, refugees, and host communities in the two public schools of the Maratane settlement, the only refugee settlement in Mozambique. Refugees, asylum-seekers, and Mozambican children learn together in public schools in Nampula city and around the province, and in all the other provinces of the country. However, outside Maratane settlement, the number of refugee and asylum-seeker children enrolled in public schools still needs to be ascertained as the Education Management Information System (EMIS) does not collect data on enrolment and completion that is disaggregated by legal and protection status. So far, tracking when and where refugees and asylum-seekers access education outside the Maratane Settlement is untenable as data is only available from 12 secondary schools included in the Instant Network Schools Programme in Nampula province. But, from 2023, data on refugee and asylum-seeker students' enrolment, and specific social categories e.g., disabilities, will be collected from all the schools in Nampula province, through a pilot project in partnership with the authorities before expansion to other provinces in 2024.

Gender-based violence (GBV) safety audit and awareness-raising sessions with communities in Maratane settlement and Corrane displacement site have increased the understanding of gender-based violence and contributed to lower incidence of gender-based violence cases. The constant engagement with leader of community governance structure and the Protection Focal Points contributed to improved understanding of the importance of gender equality.

## Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Mozambique	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54	221
Mozambique	4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8	24
Mozambique	4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	6
Mozambique	4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	0	0
Mozambique	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,086	1,086

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The Mozambique operation has three situations, namely, a protracted situation for refugee and asylum-seeker who have had this temporary legal status for an inordinately long-time, with limited prospects for full realization of durable solutions i.e., voluntary repatriation in conditions of dignity and safety, and local integration through pathways such as naturalization or permanent residency. Secondly, there is a prolonged internal displacement situation and a protection crisis mainly in Cabo Delgado province where an armed conflict is ongoing. Lastly, there are recurrent climate disasters which take away gains for sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance and push forcibly displaced persons and host communities back into dependence.

On the other hand, the UNHCR operation in Mozambique has been underfunded for many years and the growing needs of displaced people require additional resources to be able to deliver adequate services. Close collaboration with relevant counterparts such as INAR (refugees and asylum-seekers) and INGD (natural disaster and displacement management) require extensive resources to support the government initiatives in finding long-term solutions. Similarly, complementary development funding which has been available to the operation starting from 2022 from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and African Development Bank (AfDB) does not sufficiently meet the development-related needs and priorities. This historical underfunding and lack of adequate resources vis-à-vis the needs of displaced people and their host communities have meant that desired impacts were not fully achieved.

Many forcibly displaced people were left without access to critical assistance and protection services such as legal assistance, psychosocial support, civil documentation, prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, and referral of persons with specific needs to specialized services. In addition, a significant number of displaced people do not have access to adequate shelter and critical core relief items such as blankets, mattresses, and hygiene kits, exposing them and their families to increased protection risks, including groups at heightened risk such as elderly persons and people with disabilities, particularly during the rainy season.

Deployment of experienced technical staff by partners and UNHCR has been a big challenge because of language and other issues specific to the Mozambique context.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2022, UNHCR worked with 22 partners, including eight government agencies, seven international non-governmental organizations, and seven national non-governmental organizations. Areas of interventions through these partnerships included protection interventions related to gender-based violence, mental health and psychosocial support, child protection and assistance to persons with specific needs, protection and mixed solutions for refugees and asylum seekers in Mozambique, and support for livelihoods activities. Moreover, two UN-to-UN Transfer Agreements with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and World Food Programme were concluded to support the Protection Cluster and operate a complaints and response mechanism, respectively. Throughout 2022, UNHCR continued to support capacity-development efforts for its partners in line with commitments outlined in the Grand Bargain agreement and UNHCR's Strategic Directions.

In line with the Global Compact for Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals, UNHCR scaled-up its partnerships with development actors to mobilize their support in displacement settings, achieving the inclusion of refugees and internally displaced persons into development actors' programmes in areas of climate financing, energy provision, and access to services as well as throughout the Common Country Analysis (CCA). This engagement also informed the 2022–2026 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

In addition, UNHCR closely supports the ONE UN efforts to assist the government and is an active member of all four Strategic Priority groups of the UNSDCF, namely:

- SP 1 – Human development
- SP 2 – Economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods
- SP 3 – Climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources
- SP 4 – Peacebuilding, human rights, and inclusive governance.

UNHCR also sits on the Programme Management Team (PMT) that serves as a think-tank and advisor to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

In 2022, two active multi-year programmes with the African Development Bank and the German Cooperation (BMZ-GIZ) began, addressing the needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. Active engagement through partnerships related to strengthening protection within INGD's coordination in the context of internal displacement and supporting the implementation of the Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PSiDM). UNHCR also continued its engagement with one of its main counterparts, INAR, which is



responsible for the provision of protection and solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**85% of Refugees, asylum seekers have valid identity documents.**

**80% of refugees and asylum seekers registered on individual basis with biometric data while persons with the risk of statelessness are profiled and submitted to the government.**

**Government continues to grant access to the territory for Asylum seekers entering without being returned.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	55.00%	80.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	55.00%	80.00%	7.31%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A total of 1,034 of children under-five's births were registered by civil authorities. This covered 100% of the targets. In 2022, INAR continued its registration of asylum-seekers in Maratane, Nampula province. The current registration process observes a prior pre-screening phase in addition to the regular Refugee Status Determination process. The pre-screening process was established by INAR in 2020. UNHCR provides technical support to the INAR registration team and ensures registration procedures are followed. UNHCR is advocating for the resumption of the eligibility sessions which have not taken place since the first session.

Jointly with INAR, a biometric verification took place in Maputo in 2022. The exercise facilitated updating of refugees and asylum-seekers' data in proGres by verifying those who were present and capturing their biometric information for more accurate identification. To prevent statelessness, UNHCR, together with Universidade Católica de Moçambique (UCM), organized and co-facilitated a workshop on statelessness with officials from seven governmental entities. The workshop sought to raise awareness about the international and national legal frameworks relevant to statelessness and nationality, examine the risks of statelessness in the Mozambican context, and advance recommendations to reduce statelessness by improving access to civil documentation and enhance the Mozambican legal framework related to statelessness.

Currently, discussions are ongoing with the government, mainly at the monthly coordination meetings, but also during high level missions to Mozambique as a standing talking point of bilateral meetings with INAR, to address the Refugee Status Determination backlog through the resumption of Eligibility Committee (Comissão Consultiva para os Refugiados – CCR) sessions. The Government has informed UNHCR about discussions at ministerial level to identify resources for the exercise, especially for the management

of rejected cases. Meanwhile, UNHCR is conducting mandate Refugee Status Determination to offer asylum-seekers the opportunity to access durable solutions, especially resettlement. Since October 2021, this mechanism has been the only tool available to address the increased protection needs of some asylum-seekers, particularly, those from Rwanda and for backlog cases. 28 mandate Refugee Status Determination assessments were conducted, with 26 acceptances and 2 rejections.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Around 250 new-born children were not registered in proGres. The children were identified during the physical verification exercise. UNHCR is advocating with INAR to ensure the implementation of proper Refugee Status Determination systems and procedures in the country by the resumption of the Eligibility Committee (Comissão Consultiva para os Refugiados – CCR) meetings where UNHCR has an observer role. The first Eligibility Committee session was convened in August 2021 and examined 6 status determination cases. No further cases have been examined since then. UNHCR carried out intensive advocacy with INAR to address the backlog of asylum applications.

Birth registration remained available for all refugees and asylum-seekers born in Mozambique. Urban-based refugees and asylum-seekers receive assistance from the legal partner Comissão Episcopal para Refugiados, Migrantes e Deslocados (CEMIRDE) to request Mozambican nationality/naturalization. In Maratane refugee settlement, refugees used to have a civil registration officer on standby for cases in need of civil registration, facilitated by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) supported project campaign Nasceu, Registou (Born, Registered) to ensure that no children miss registration by creating registration points in health facilities. Advocacy with the civil registration entities is needed for there to be a permanent staff in Maratane settlement to conduct birth registration following birth. Refugees and asylum-seekers need to be sensitized on the importance of registering their children, including the opportunities available for naturalization.

UNHCR continued to discuss the matter during the monthly coordination meeting to agree on a credible workplan and to identify resource gaps where UNHCR can provide support. In parallel, UNHCR intends to strengthen its mandate Refugee Status Determination system, but more staffing is required to do so, and to advocate for the inclusion of asylum-seekers into the discussions on durable solutions as an alternative to the government-led backlog reduction project. In case of rejection of asylum applications, existing appeal procedures are lengthy and claimants many times are exposed to increased protections risks.

## 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Refugees, asylum seekers and IDP protected and granted rights by relevant national laws and administrative procedures in accordance with international and national protection laws and principles**

**Government sensitized with the risk of statelessness, and recognize legislation gaps concerning nationality procedures**

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy a favourable protection environment in Mozambique and the country has exhibited decades-long generosity in hosting populations fleeing war and persecution. Despite Mozambique’s formal reservations to provisions of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees on matters surrounding elementary education, property, work permits, right to association, freedom of movement, and residence and naturalization laws (art. 13, 17, 22, 26, 34), the country maintains a generous asylum policy through the adoption of practical arrangements which grant asylum-seekers and refugees many freedoms. Reservations to the 1951 Convention have had limited impact on the actual treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers, who in practice enjoy most of the relevant rights and have access to protection and services, including primary, secondary, and tertiary education as well as access to

public health care and formal and informal employment opportunities, including in public service (for example, doctors, nurses and teachers).

As far as statelessness is concerned, the Government has ratified both the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, however, mainstreaming of these conventions into national legislation has not taken place yet. Continued advocacy from UNHCR is required to raise this as a priority. In order to prevent statelessness, UNHCR, together with Universidade Católica de Moçambique (UCM), organized and co-facilitated a workshop on statelessness with officials from seven government entities. The workshop sought to raise awareness about the international and national legal frameworks relevant to statelessness and nationality, examine the risks of statelessness in the Mozambican context, and advance recommendations to reduce statelessness by improving access to civil documentation and enhance the Mozambican legal framework related to statelessness.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

With the support of INAR, UNHCR is planning to conduct a statelessness study in the country with the view of understanding the extent to which statelessness is a concern in Mozambique and to draw recommendations for the government for further actions on reduction of statelessness.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

### Referral pathway for GBV survivors strengthened and case management improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	Unknown	Unknown	21.32%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked with the government and non-governmental service providers, displaced and host communities, partners, and coordination mechanisms to respond to and prevent gender-based violence through a comprehensive approach, including provision of case management, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and legal services facilitated by gender-based violence mobile teams in safe spaces. This intervention reached 478 forcibly displaced gender-based violence survivors across 12 sites and neighbourhoods. Five Safety Audits were conducted to identify gender-based violence risks and mitigate them through community-based and sector-level responses.

UNHCR began working with two new local women-led organizations to provide legal support and access to justice for gender-based violence survivors as well as economically empower internally displaced women through financial and business literacy, livelihoods opportunities, and building networks. UNHCR has trained over 294 community volunteers, from both the forcibly displaced and host communities, to raise awareness on gender-based violence services,

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), MHPSS and women and girls' legal rights reaching a total of 104,927 people. In Nampula, Zambezia, and Niassa provinces, safe spaces with 35 women each were created for women to discuss issues that are of concern to them and to create a support network for gender-based violence survivors. Gender-based violence discussions were held with a group of women and young people in Maratane settlement, and the discussions also included information on services provided and how they could be accessed in the event of gender-based violence incidents. Around 210 technicians

from different government services were trained in gender-based violence case management and referral mechanisms, an activity that contributed to the strengthening of the overall gender-based violence response in the targeted provinces. UNHCR also plays a critical role in the inter-agency coordination for gender-based violence prevention and response and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

UNHCR continued developing the capacity of local authorities and non-governmental organisations, training 1,243 people in Cabo Delgado province to ensure that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills. This included the roll-out of the inter-agency gender-based violence Case Management Capacity-Building Initiative jointly with the United National Population Fund (UNFPA), and a learning package focusing on enhancing the capacity of UNHCR, partners, government, and community volunteers to conduct gender-based violence community engagement activities and support disclosure through a survivor-centred approach. Furthermore, UNHCR with partners conducted training sessions on gender-based violence and case management in Maratane settlement for the Ministry of Social Affairs' staff and other stakeholders to reinforce their ability to address protection matters, including on referral mechanisms.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Multiple challenges were identified in the scale-up of quality gender-based violence programming. The challenge for UNHCR and partners to attract qualified staff locally, given the need to speak local languages, and female staff. This is increasingly a challenge in remote locations in Mueda and Palma districts which are hard-to-reach from the district capitals but are critical locations for protection activities. Limited coordination capacity of gender-based violence actors has been a challenge as lack of coordination and communications had led to duplication in activities, thus failing to prioritize gaps. Limited capacity of gender-based violence coordination has also impacted government engagement as capacity-building initiatives for government gender-based violence services (e.g., social action, police, legal, etc.) have not always been coordinated, especially between humanitarian and development actors. Limited earmarked funding for return and hard-to-reach areas for gender-based violence and mental health and psychosocial support has meant response in these locations has been restricted and many UNHCR activities are still conducted with funding dedicated to more southern districts where many actors have presence.

It is necessary to increase gender-based violence support for adolescent girls, yet no dedicated funding for these initiatives has been identified thus, services have limited tailored capacity to respond to their needs. UNHCR will work with UNICEF in 2023 to identify solutions for girls' gender-based violence needs in a coordinated way. Moreover, the capacity of partner staff involved in case management in Maratane settlement was lacking and needs to be strengthened. There is also a lack of resources which would enable efficiency in case management and information management.

Lastly, there was a challenge in coordination between relevant stakeholders in Nampula province, in the follow-up of cases and treatment of gender-based violence survivors.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**Risks of violence, exploitation and abuse of children are identified and addressed, and protection mechanisms strengthened through building capacity of district authority responsible for children's rights**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	0.05%	100.00%	0.35%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Community-based protection activities have continued to build the capacities of children and young people to develop and implement community-based projects to solve the issues they identify, supporting response to their own mental health and psychosocial support needs. As enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children have the right to play. Therefore, UNHCR supports Child-Friendly Spaces and recreational activities, in collaboration with partners, and child recreational spaces were created in Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa provinces. The recreational areas are safe spaces which promote children's rights and host recreation activities such as football matches, singing, and plays with children. The recreational areas are also a tool to identify and tackle child mental health issues. In Cabo Delgado province, 332 young people were engaged in human rights, peacebuilding, advocacy, and recreational activities whereas 500 cases of grave violations against children were reported to the Child Rights Monitoring/Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Working Group.

Overall, at least 108,259 of the total number of children have directly or indirectly benefitted from these activities and services and have participated in different community-based child protection programs.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

There were constraints on staff capacity to carry out Best Interests Determination (BID) procedures in Nampula province. The lack of a BID panel in 2022 meant that BIDs could not be carried out in Nampula province. Child friend activities such as mental health and psychosocial therapy and spaces are needed in Maratane.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

### Refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs assisted for legal and judicial protection risks

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in partnership with the Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM), supported 18,497 people to successfully attain civil documentation. These included 8,297 people from displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado province. Around 7,400 identity documents and 7884 birth certificates were issued in Nampula province (Nampula, Meconta and Rapale districts) and 2,800 identity documents and 5,593 birth certificates were issued in Zambezia province (Nicoadala and Namacurra districts). For the case of Nampula and Zambezia provinces, the civil documentation project targeted people displaced by conflict and climate disasters. UNHCR and partners conducted systematic protection monitoring in 2022, covering 11 districts in Cabo Delgado province and interviewing a total of 27,208 displaced and returnee households (representing a total of around 136,040 individuals), producing four external protection monitoring reports circulated among humanitarian actors to inform the humanitarian and protection response. UNHCR's protection monitoring data serves as the evidence-base for advocacy with authorities and to inform protection interventions and decision-making. In Nampula province, protection monitoring was carried out in Rapale, Meconta and Nampula districts. A total of 652 households were interviewed, including displaced persons in displacement sites and displaced persons in urban and rural areas.

In Cabo Delgado province, UNHCR's efforts led to the release and re-documentation of detained asylum-seekers in 2022. UNHCR achieved this through 26 detention monitoring visits which served to identify newly-detained asylum-seekers and follow up on the cases of previously identified detained asylum-seekers; regular advocacy meetings with provincial immigration and refugee authorities; liaising with the UNHCR office in Maputo for advocacy at the national level with immigration and refugee authorities; and engagement of a legal implementing partner for complex detention cases involving the Public Prosecutor's office.

In Nampula province, immigration conducted raids resulting in detention of refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR advocacy was paramount for the quick release of the detained persons following INAR's confirmation of their registration in proGres V4. The detentions resulted from system errors in the identity documents that created suspicions about falsification of documents. UNHCR advocated for measures to improve security features in refugees and asylum-seekers' identity documents and these improvements are underway while continued efforts are ongoing for sensitization of all the concerned authorities on the current glitches.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

For civil documentation, the primary challenge in Cabo Delgado province was the inability to support access to birth certificates, as there are a limited number of government notaries in the province, and none were allocated for dedicated support to UNHCR's civil documentation program during the reporting period.

For protection monitoring activities in Cabo Delgado province, the planned target was reached, however challenges included lack of access to certain districts due to continued insecurity and inability to formulate accurate sample sizes of specific sites and neighbourhoods given the fluidity of the population.

Joint monitoring, by UNHCR and partners, including government, in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa demonstrated the continued need to increase provision of civil documentation services in places where UNHCR operates through its partners and start doing so in new areas such as Niassa province. Internally displaced persons indicated the lack of civil documentation as one of the major challenges they face.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Leadership, involvement in decision-making and representation of POCs in communities is improved and strengthened through an AGD approach. The community is able to identify and refer their needs to those who are competent to assist.**

**Communication to communities strengthened and complaint and feedback mechanisms established and enhanced.**

**Community members access to information on referral pathways and available services is strengthened.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	Unknown	Unknown	56.40%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.45%	85.00%	74.45%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	27.05%	50.00%	17.46%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	IDPs	40.60%	50.00%	41.46%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.36%	50.00%	40.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked with its partners, local authorities, protection focal points, displaced and host communities, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and different coordination clusters to address the needs of families forced to flee and those hosting them. Among the main components of the community-based protection (CBP) strategy, community-based approaches and mechanisms were developed and implemented to improve the protection environment of forcibly displaced persons. More specifically, UNHCR worked to strengthen community-based protection through community engagement, establishing community-based structures, feedback, and response mechanisms, and creating a network of trained volunteers to mitigate, identify and report specific protection issues in the displaced communities.

In Cabo Delgado province, UNHCR's protection response continued to provide protection assistance and services to displaced and host communities alongside local authorities and humanitarian organizations while simultaneously strengthening and empowering communities' structures as part of the solution for their challenges. In 2022, UNHCR trained 153 Protection Focal Points in Cabo Delgado province, and they have been working with displaced and host communities, disseminating messages on protection, early marriage, and gender-based violence (GBV), and referring vulnerable cases of 8,888 people forcibly displaced. Also, to increase community awareness, UNHCR distributed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on gender-based violence and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to its partners. With tremendous support from Protection Focal Points from displaced and host communities, UNHCR conducted regular protection monitoring exercises to assess the main needs of displaced families and those hosting them to plan and tailor its interventions.

People with disabilities represented one of the most vulnerable groups among displaced communities due to mobility challenges they face during flight. People with disabilities have received holistic support services through strengthened referral systems among all UNHCR units and other inter-agency stakeholders including the government. To reinforce disability inclusion across clusters, UNHCR continued to co-chair the Disability Working Group and prioritized the empowerment of local organizations to include the voices of people with disabilities and older people. It is estimated that in Cabo Delgado province, 15 percent of the displaced people live with some form of disability. Throughout 2022, persons with disabilities and older people received targeted support and services through UNHCR programmes and the enhancement of partnerships with local organizations.

UNHCR and its partner Humanity and Inclusion (HI), together with government health professionals, identified 679 people living with disabilities in Chiure, Mueda and Pemba districts of Cabo Delgado province and provided 122 assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches. UNHCR, supported by its partner the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)'s psychologists and Protection Focal Points, provided psychosocial support through home visits to 191 people including women, men, girls, boys, older people and people with disabilities. In Nampula province, through mobile brigades, UNHCR and its partner ActionAid conducted awareness raising sessions and provided mental health and psychosocial support to displaced people in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa. The mobile brigades supported displaced people to access decentralized mental health and psychosocial support services in their communities, that otherwise would be challenging to receive.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Six main challenges to achieving the outcome were noted. Firstly, despite the capacity-building of women activists and protection focal points, it was noted that there is a need for an increased sufficient level of capacity as women activists are themselves affected by the situation of forced displacement. It was further observed that there is a lack of capacity on the notion of confidentiality in information sharing. Thirdly, the working materials, especially for the child-friendly spaces, are not tailored for the different sensitization activities. The fourth main challenge to achieving the outcome was that the distances between the localities do not encourage the activists to carry out their missions because they must walk long distances to move from one locality to another. Fifthly, the activists, who are often first respondents, do not have first aid kits to aid gender-based violence survivors in emergencies. Lastly, the Community Feedback Mechanisms are not



yet sufficiently functional due to the lack of staff to support implementation of the system.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**All refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs' basic NFIs and Shelter needs met.**

**All persons with specific needs identified and assisted**

**Operations have the required logistical support and necessary resource to implement and achieve the intended results.**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UNHCR operation in Mozambique supported refugees and internally displaced persons with core relief items (CRIs) such as blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, water buckets, jerrycans, plastic tarpaulin, and solar lights/lamps. As part of shelter interventions, core relief items/non-food items are provided to newly displaced households and to vulnerable families. The return kits contain 2 sleeping mats, 2 blankets, 1 jerrycan, 1 bucket, and 1 plastic sheet. In Cabo Delgado province, assessment and identification of beneficiaries were done by the partners Solidarites International (in Mueda district) and the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) (in Montepuez district), based on vulnerability criteria. Core relief items/ non-food item kit distribution sites and needs were identified in consultation with UNHCR Protection/Camp Coordination Camp Management teams in response to requests by the clusters, internally displaced persons, and local authorities.

The kits are designed according to Shelter/Non-food Item Cluster specifications and are provided from the UNHCR stockpile. In case of lack of items, partners have been complementing the kits through the cluster stockpile. The kits were provided contingent on the size of the households, and households with six members or more received two kits. In Cabo Delgado province, 8,280 core relief items kits were distributed to internally displaced persons in Balama, Metuge, Montepuez and Mueda districts, benefiting 35,849 internally displaced persons. Post-distribution monitoring was regularly conducted.

In Nampula province, a total of 3,814 core relief items kits were distributed to refugees and asylum-seekers in Maratane settlement (1,585) and to internally displaced persons (2,252) in Nampula (997), Niassa (185) and Zambezia (1,070) provinces, including those affected by conflict and by extreme weather events, such as cyclone Gombe. These activities reached a total of 10,351 individuals. In parallel, to respond to extreme weather events, UNHCR's partner Caritas Nampula carried on activities in the province providing support to a total of 1,860 households with return kits right after the landfall of cyclone Gombe, reaching 9,488 individuals. For Niassa and Zambezia provinces, and for the refugees and asylum-seekers in Maratane settlement, the work was implemented by UNHCR through the direct implementation modality. Altogether, the number of individuals reached in Nampula province is 27,671, out of which 19,839 were internally displaced persons and others affected by cyclone Gombe and 7,832 refugees and asylum-seekers.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main constraints and challenges under these results are related to lack of core relief items in stock available for distribution of items to vulnerable households in need in a timely manner and per the project timelines and work plans. The competing emergencies affected UNHCR's capacity to properly replenish the core relief items stock and provide timely distributions. As such, the distribution of core relief items in the prioritized districts started in May 2022. Furthermore, storage facilities in Cabo Delgado and Nampula province are limited. The settlement sites are far from the main cities (Nampula and Pemba) leading to high costs of transportation and delayed distribution of core relief items to beneficiaries.

In addition, there were limited resources due to reduced funding to ensure all internally displaced people in need of basic assistance received the required core relief items in the right amounts. New arrivals were prioritised with the available core relief items. Many internally displaced persons who arrived in the settlement sites in Cabo Delgado province in 2020 and 2021 have never received core relief item kits. Generally, bigger families and a few smaller vulnerable families were considered for distribution in 2022. There is need to distribute core relief items to under-served internally displaced people to avoid disparities. This category is approximately 8,800 households across all sites where UNHCR is actively present with shelter interventions. In Nampula province, some internally displaced people in urban areas have not received core relief items since 2021. End-of-2022 INGD figures (contained in the Nampula Government Contingency Plan) show that the districts in Nampula province with major displaced populations are Meconta (4,639), Erati (4,360), Nampula (3,972), Nacala-Porto (1,727) and Memba (1,538), which corresponds to 89.5 percent of displaced people in the province – a total of 80,397 individuals. Meconta district is where Corrane IDP site is located. On the other hand, Rapale has a total of 415 households corresponding to 2,119 individuals.

There are displaced households, especially those who received core relief items kits when they first arrived in Cabo Delgado province settlement sites, whose items have undergone full wear and tear. During the post distribution monitoring, it became clear that these items no longer serve the intended purpose after a long period of use. For instance, jerrycans are visibly worn out and leaking – making it difficult to collect and transport water. This observation affects approximately 12,500 households.

Conflict and climate-induced displacement within Nampula province due to tropical storm Anna and cyclone Gombe raised the number of people in need of core relief items. Prioritization to respond to natural disasters in certain remote areas limited response capacity in urban areas.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**Site planning and site development are met for 10% of the IDP population.**

**Site management, coordination, and community engagement strengthened**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) and Solidarites International (SI) constructed 761 transitional shelters (500 in Mueda district at Lianda site and 261 in Montepuez district at Chimoio and Ntele sites) designed with a lifespan of 2 to 4 years with minor maintenance which can later be upgraded into durable shelters benefiting more than 3,805 individuals/displaced people. Vulnerable cases referred by UNHCR protection partners, working with gender-based violence cases, elderly people and people with disabilities, were also considered for shelter allocation.

UNHCR with the support of its partner Caritas built 250 resilient shelters in Corrane IDP camp. UNHCR partner Comité Ecumérico para o Desenvolvimento Social (CEDES) also constructed 110 resilient shelters in Corrane IDP camp and 10 for the extremely vulnerable households in Zambezia province. CEDES also distributed 100 shelter kits in the eight neighbourhoods of Corrane IDP camp and 280 shelter kits in Namacurra district. For the refugee response, UNHCR partner Caritas distributed 500 shelter kits in the Maratane refugee settlement and host communities.

UNHCR supported over 83,000 IDPs with camp management services across 12 displacement sites in Cabo Delgado province. To enhance community participation and self-management of displacement sites, UNHCR through its partners AVSI, SI and the District Service Department of Planning and Infrastructure

(SDPI) established Site Management Committees (SMC) in 9 IDP sites. The SMC consist of 287 members, with 41 percent women representation to enhance community participation, decision-making and self-management of the sites. Committee members were trained on camp management and protection principles. Mobile and static Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms are established in 9 sites, with 1,074 requests and complaints registered and followed in 2022.

In ensuring a safe and dignified environment for the displaced communities, UNHCR through its partners supported small-scale infrastructure development in targeted sites, based on Gender-based Violence Safety Audit recommendations and CCCM findings. UNHCR procured and installed 120 solar lights to provide lighting in communal areas in the sites. In addition, 20 communal facilities were constructed and maintained.

Some one-kilometre access road section was opened in the Ntele IDP site to facilitate access within the site. UNHCR through its partners facilitated the decommissioning of worn-out communal tents in Mueda and relocated a total of 1,445 individuals to preferred sites in the area with shelter solution. UNHCR also supported the Montepuez Rural Hospital with the construction of a waiting area to serve the host community and displaced population to strengthen peaceful co-existence.

UNHCR and its partners provided camp management trainings to 86 personnel, partner staff, government officials and community representatives. UNHCR also provided institutional support to SDPI with ICT equipment and supplies. SDPI is becoming the main government partner in CCCM in the districts of Montepuez and Mueda.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Long timelines for procurement and tendering for identification of suppliers for delivery of shelter construction materials was a challenge, particularly considering the need for suppliers to comply with UNHCR's accountability measures and procurement policies. Some positions for national staff remained vacant for extended durations. This had an impact on the rate and quality of construction activities due to the lack of adequate staff across all the sites to ensure quality assurance and closely monitor the artisans and carpenters. Poor soil consistency in Mueda district, Lianda site, required cement for stabilization, leading to prolonged construction timelines and costly shelters. Furthermore, the internally displaced people in the site utilized the water provided for shelter construction for their household needs instead.

The operational unmet needs and gaps which must be addressed for Cabo Delgado province related to shelter are construction of 2,500 transitional shelters (2,000 type 1(18sqm) and 500 type 2(30sqm)) required for displaced people residing in makeshift and transitional shelters and highly damaged and demolished transitional shelters in Montepuez and Mueda districts. The lifespan of transitional shelters is 2 years and above depending on frequent maintenance. Most of the sites with shelters constructed in 2020 need maintenance, upgrade, and/or replacement. Per Pemba Sub-Office's 2023 Shelter Strategy of moving from provision of emergency shelters to more durable shelter solutions, transitional shelters in Nicuapa, Montepuez districts need immediate upgrade and/or reconstruction for approximately 3,600 shelters for both displaced people and host community aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence. There is still need for construction of 1,000 emergency shelters as a contingency plan for new arrivals across all sites in Cabo Delgado to eliminate construction of makeshift shelter by displaced people, while also anticipating the government's plan to transform all eight sites into villages.

In Nampula province, UNHCR with the support of INGD introduced a durable shelter intervention but due to budgetary constraints it could not be expanded. The design can be enriched further which will make it more durable and resistant in case of cyclones and windstorms. In addition, the lifespan of such shelters is higher than the transitional type which could ensure protection of refugees and internally displaced people and decrease the associated maintenance cost.

Under CCCM, the main challenges were a vast and remote area of the response with poor infrastructure including impassable roads during the rainy season resulting in delays in reaching sites. This was in addition to security restrictions in some of the sites in Mueda district of Cabo Delgado province. There was also fluid population movement with significant departures recorded in some of the sites towards the last quarter of 2022, while at the same time new displacements were registered in the sites, requiring programme flexibility in addressing the emergency needs for the new arrivals while simultaneously addressing prolonged displacement contexts. Further to this, long internal procurement processes resulted in delays in the delivery of equipment to UNHCR partner the District Service Department of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI), under the direct CCCM implementation programme.

Partners faced procurement challenges including being unable to find items locally such as the solar lights and as a result, had to source them from distant cities distant. Partners also had challenges in recruiting technical staff in the areas of response in Mueda and Montepuez districts, in addition to a high staff turnover resulting in delays in programme roll-out and implementation.

Moreover, displacement sites require infrastructure development including opening of access roads, and drainage development to mitigate flood risks and facilitate access during the rainy season. Displacement sites lack sufficient lighting systems in and around the sites posing protection risks during the night. Community structures require continued support both in formation of and capacity development in enhancing site governance, and peaceful coexistence due to the fluid nature of population movement resulting in frequent governance structure changes.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**National health institutions provide services to all POCs without discriminations.**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR supports the Ministry of Health at Maratane Health Centre to provide equitable essential health services to refugees, asylum-seekers and the host community to have access to preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services. The Centre registered a total of 66,000 external consultations due to improvement of infrastructure and equipment. At provincial level, the Centre is in the top 3 best clinics and has resulted in some individuals travelling long distances to the centre seeking quality health services. The number of referrals to Nampula Central Hospital has reduced due to the availability of the medical doctor and maternity and laboratory services greatly improved after the completion of refurbishment.

UNHCR, in partnership with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, supported a complementary food distribution (CFD) programme which aims to address Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Chronic Acute Malnutrition (CAM) associated with underlying chronic health conditions and among women of reproductive age. Quarterly nutritional assessments were done and as a result a total of 175 beneficiaries received complementary food each quarter and about 48 individuals improved their nutritional status.

A mental health and psychosocial support-centred approach was adopted in implementation of activities and provision of humanitarian assistance. A total of 20 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) were capacitated to provide Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) kits and basic counselling services including mental health and psychosocial support, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) amongst others. CHVs also identified cases that need clinical management and referred them to either a psychologist or psychiatrist. The Centre provided 594 mental health consultations with a total of 594 consultations (374 were males and 220 were females), psychosocial support to chronically ill and approximately 85 individuals. Home visits were done and continuous follow up to critical patients was conducted. Referral of serious mental health cases from the Centre to the Psychiatric Centre was undertaken.

The Centre provides sexual and reproductive health services to young women and youth. A total of 825 young women and 4,475 adolescents had access to sexual and reproductive health services. Over 1,700 adolescents and young people had access to HIV counselling and testing and more than 95 percent of those tested positive initiated treatment. Around 2,350 women of reproductive age had access to HIV testing and counselling services. Populations have access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and about 364 individuals received PEP. HIV incidence rate was 1,07 percent with the prevalence rate of 4 percent. Other services included contraceptive methods, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, treatment, and referrals of gender-based violence survivors. 4,155 prenatal consultations with a birth rate of 44.7 per 1000 people. A total of 5,008 home visits were undertaken and 42,035 people (18,632 men and 23,403 women) were reached with health messages.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Maratane Health Centre still depends on District Health Services to capture information regarding utilization of health services at Maratane. This has posed a great challenge to access health information in real time and data disaggregated by nationality. This made it difficult to measure the actual access to health services for the refugees. Disaggregated data is essential for programming and decision making, especially in emergency humanitarian settings and to determine the needs for refugees. There is a need to strengthen the health information system and decentralize the health management system software utilised by the government (DHIS2) to Maratane Health Centre. There is also a need to integrate the refugees' health information system to national health information system to capture health data for refugees living in urban areas.

There were transport constraints as Maratane Health Centre depends on one vehicle for ambulatory and community outreach services. Shortages of medical supplies and infrastructure degradation influenced quality health service delivery. Some refugees had limitations in accessing specialized health services at Nampula Central Hospital. There was no consistent supplementary feeding program for children under five suffering from acute malnutrition.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

**All refugees and asylum seeker children between age of 6 to 17 enrolled in national education system**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.71%	50.00%	8.43%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	55.34%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 32 students were enrolled in the DAFI scholarship programme, where 5 students completed their undergraduate degrees. Sixteen new students joined the DAFI programme in 2022, selected from 44 applicants across the country. DAFI students will join the USAID Career Development Center at the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM). The USAID Higher Education Career Development Initiative is a collaborative partnership between Michigan State University, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Instituto Superior Politecnico de Manica, and Universidade Pungue. This project will increase access to quality vocational services through the development of sustainable Career Development Centers at the Mozambican higher education institutions. In 2022, 42 students enrolled in higher education, not including urban refugees outside of Nampula.

A total of 8,401 out of 15,181 primary and secondary school-age children are enrolled in national education system (49 percent) (Maratane settlement and Nampula urban areas only). Among the Maratane refugee settlement population school going-age children (6 to 17 years old) are around 2,984, and 2,363 (1,132 girls) attend school. Provision of education services to refugees and asylum-seekers is integrated into the government system through partnership with the Nampula district Department of Education (DoE). In this regard, 1,643 asylum-seeker and refugee children (823 girls) and 1,242 from the host-community (600 girls) were enrolled in Maratane Primary School in 2022. Thus, it is estimated that 236 asylum-seeker and refugee children (12.5 percent) are outside the formal school system. A total of 720 asylum-seekers and refugees (309 girls), as well as 475 nationals (269 girls), were enrolled in the Secondary School. In addition, the Primary School has 51 teachers, and the Secondary School has 40 teachers. In the province of

Nampula, UNHCR has partnered with the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) to provide education services to asylum-seekers, refugees, and host communities in the two public schools of the Maratane Refugee Settlement, the only refugee settlement in Mozambique. Ministry of Education and Human Development provides school materials through government funding and UNHCR's supplementary assistance. UNHCR provides uniforms to all primary school students and supports teacher training activities as well as cultural and sport activities. UNHCR is also responsible for the schools' infrastructure and maintenance and five new classrooms were constructed in the Secondary School in 2022.

As per the MINEDH/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding, UNHCR has been implementing the Instant Network Schools (INS) programme with the support of the Vodafone Foundation in Mozambique since 2021 aiming to support refugees and host communities' access to education through technology. The project has now been established in the 15 Instant Network Schools classrooms supported by UNHCR and located in 12 secondary schools hosting refugees in Nampula Province, in the three districts of Rapale, Nampula City and Maratane. In total, 61,307 students (29,437 girls and 31,870 boys) from all project schools benefited from this and 818 were refugee students and 1105 were internally displaced students. In order to empower schools in the use of the equipment and build engagement, the following activities were conducted: 474 teachers trained; pilot launch of the Akelius project, aimed at helping students improve their language skills with a focus on Portuguese and English with participation of 108 students; leadership lesson given by a guest public figure, with participation of 150 students from 3 selected schools; preparation for grades 10 and 12 exams with participation of 1,532 students.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Government does not offer higher education scholarships to non-citizens and UNHCR does not provide support for enrolment and/or attendance at universities due to limited funding. The DAFI programme offers fewer slots per year than the number of applications from qualified refugee scholars received.

Several obstacles to access to education for refugees, such as the lack of pre-primary education centres, teachers' absenteeism and irregular attendance, the insufficient number of classrooms to accommodate the entire student community, and the lack of programs and specialized materials to work with children with special education needs have been identified not only in Maratane Refugee Settlement Primary and Secondary Schools but in general in urban schools in Nampula and the rest of the country. The cost of school supplies, the lack of motivation and focus among children due to hunger, and the limited water availability remain significant barriers and obstacles to inclusive and quality education in Maratane and Nampula schools, as identified by respondents during consultations and in order of priority. For INS, the main obstacles were: Low level of commitment by schools in providing statistical data for the project annual monitoring; and Low attendance to training sessions by teachers (due to the dynamics of the schools, where some teachers teach in several schools).

No data is available specifically for Maratane Schools. In Maratane, many households are not able to meet their essential needs using their own resources and up to 78 percent of households in the settlement and 83 percent in the host community lack the necessary economic resources to even cover minimum food needs. Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission (JAM) Maratane refugee settlement, Mozambique, 2022, focus group discussions were conducted with children, teachers, principals, and parents in the Primary and Secondary Schools of the Refugee Settlement of Maratane, as well as in two urban schools of Nampula district. The Refugee Committee and the District Services for Education, Youth and Technology also took part in the consultations.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Persons of concern access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022 UNHCR within the scope of its humanitarian competencies, through the WASH sector, activities were planned to ensure access to water sanitation and hygiene for all asylum-seekers and the host community in Maratane, as an essential basis for ensuring a good quality of life for these communities,

thereby encouraging the integration of asylum-seekers in the host country. Activities related to rehabilitation of the solar pumping system of the camp, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the existing manual pumps in the camp and surrounding areas, construction of family latrines, promotion of good hygiene practices and sanitation by the activists, and monitoring and training activities.

UNHCR aimed to improve the living conditions of asylum-seekers and the host community, reaching 100 percent coverage in the area of water, and increasing the rate of coverage in sanitation to 90 percent, as well as the dissemination of good hygiene and sanitation practices. The solar system was rehabilitated, which allowed UNHCR to restore the water supply system to all 16 water points in Maratane. Although this has been done, UNHCR still has serious challenges regarding water availability and water quality in the current aquifer, therefore preparations are underway to conduct a more comprehensive and detailed geophysical study in the area

The maintenance and rehabilitation were done, involving INAR technicians, with the support of the Refugee Committee and the host Community. This is in turn to increase accountability to affected populations (AAP) and the committee now plays a role in the sensitization of community members on the use of the pumps. Promotion of good hygiene practices and sanitation by the activists was done daily by the 20 activists, who during the year 2022 benefited from a refresher training conducted by UNHCR's Health and WASH Officers, in coordination with the technical team of the Maratane Health Center. These trainings aim to help in the surveillance at the settlement level in relation to disease and public health.

During the year 2022, 5,008 door-to-door visits were carried out, and 4,432 people were covered during the outreach. In parallel, 149 cleaning campaigns were carried out in the rural areas, and 131 cleaning campaigns were carried out at water points and in markets. Distribution of soap to the general population, women and girls continued for the year 2022. Core relief items that support effective response to WASH such as buckets and mosquito nets were distributed. Implementation of the UNHCR WASH activities ensured the supply of water to 100 percent of the asylum-seekers and the host community. Access to basic sanitation for asylum-seekers and the host community has been established.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

During the implementation of the activities, some challenges were experienced, including procurement requirements and challenges encountered by suppliers in meeting UNHCR's procurement standards, lack of funds, limited engagement of communities in the activities (community participation), and lack of technical capacity of some partners.

In 2022, Maratane was affected by tropical storm Anna and cyclone Gombe. Latrines and shelter structures were damaged. Maratane settlement has a shortage of 400 latrines. Anticipatory response such as hygiene awareness continue to be at the centre of community engagement that helps to mitigate the spread of disease. Part of the effect of cyclone Gombe included flooding of some areas in the settlement, in 2022 a partnership was signed with University of Lurio for assessment and support to UNHCR in realignment of the settlement map to fit the approved Government plan. This included providing recommendations for addressing realignment for areas that are prone to flooding.

Sanitation still requires more attention, as it was not possible to make an investment during the year that would have resulted in an increase in the coverage of the sanitation rate due to insufficient funds to prioritise this intervention. The levels of sanitation remain at 72 percent.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

**PoCs and their host communities' livelihoods enhanced through economic inclusion as a strategy to prevent and mitigate protection risks, strengthen their resilience, and promote social cohesion and empowerment.**

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in cooperation with the Alberto Cassimo Institute for Vocational Training and Labour Studies (IFPELAC), supported the enrolment of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people and vulnerable host community members in technical and vocational training (TVET). The programme included students with specific vulnerabilities, including survivors of gender-based violence. In total, 656 people benefitted from these trainings, in coordination with the governmental partner IFPELAC, and the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI). Over 150 students were also supported with cash assistance for transportation and internship, to ensure attendance of classes.

These individuals had access to mobile banking system for the cash transactions. About 146 best business plans received cash grants. Start-up kits were also distributed to 163 refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and host community members to start their own business either in small groups or individually. Post-Distribution monitoring is conducted to further assess and inform.

UNHCR's partner IFPELAC also facilitated the inclusion of refugees and displaced people in a government-led vocational training programme. In Cabo Delgado, 25 individuals were integrated into the internship programme with the private sector or civil society, receiving monthly cash assistance. About 201 people were selected based on vulnerability criteria which was applied at the household level and trained on business development, entrepreneurship, and basic financial literacy. Out of these 201, 146 people (75 women and 71 men) produced business proposals which were competitive and were then supported with business grants through the creation of mobile money accounts from UNHCR's INS partner, Vodacom.

The project financed by the African Development Bank was implemented by UNHCR's partner Livaningo for 140 people Maratane settlement with an equal participation of men and women benefited from several project capacity building activities, including farmers' field school (for 87 farmers), who took part in business management and entrepreneurship training focusing on business planning. 85 people participated in financial literacy training that focused on financial planning, emergency reserves and loans. Beneficiaries with existing businesses had an opportunity to showcase and sell their products in Maratane (culinary fair) and Nampula city (business fair).

The baseline assessments conducted included desk review, field observation, key informant interviews (from community leaders, existing economic groups and local government institutions) and beneficiaries assessment conducted. A Consultant was recruited, amongst others, to undertake an in-depth assessment of the existing and future land allocation processes established by INAR to support Government in further developing the strategy and procedures related to land for agriculture purposes.

The move towards local integration and the reduction in food rations distributed by World Food Programme prompts discussions and sensitization on sustainable transitioning from in-kind to cash assistance.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main gap includes funding, which limited the number of activities and the number of people reached. Livelihoods projects require a lot of funding to implement because it is a method to creating long term sustainable solutions for communities impacted by conflict. Given that UNHCR is supporting beneficiaries to start businesses, it is important to register them in order to avoid legal issues. The livelihoods unit is also supporting innovative climate-resilience initiatives, therefore investment in these types of projects needs to be long term.

Ensuring the continuity of projects was challenging due to the high number of people returning to their areas of origin and, to a lesser extent, to instances of lack of engagement of target populations due to cultural and personal issues.

Some challenges to implementing livelihoods activities include work with partners which require a high level of follow-up to ensure success and not being able to choose programmatic locations in accordance with the changes in the context. For example, some partners are limited to working in Pemba and not able to set



implementation targets in areas such as Mueda and Palma. Partners had high staff turnover leading to delays in implementation, difficulties in communication and coordination and this impacted project outcomes. Continuous insecurity mean it is difficult to strategize sustainable livelihoods projects, and difficult to envisage where a programme would have the best outcomes.

Deeper analysis into the social protection policy is required to identify avenues for advocacy for integrating refugees into the overall social protection system.

While individual type of assistance in the government foster care system is available for children, it is important that a formal framework of social support is available not only for children but also for all vulnerable people among the refugee and asylum-seeker population who might be in need to sponsorship and support from the Government. The discussion and proposal of the new land policy in 2022 opens an opportunity for advocacy and clarification of the entitlements that refugees can have in securing land ownership.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**UNHCR support authorities carrying out dignified and safe relocations of IDPs and integration/naturalization of the Refugees while Protection monitoring, resettlement and Voluntary Repatriation will be enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	139
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	180.00

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the United States Citizen Immigration Services (USCIS) assessed resettlement applications and provided feedback to over 100 individuals applying for resettlement to the United States of America. Furthermore, some submissions were based on health concerns which were not resolved in the country of asylum. The operation received technical assistance from resettlement deployees who supported the operation with fast-track profiling of cases, interviews, and deferrals. The UNHCR operation in Mozambique uses resettlement as a protection tool and a responsibility-sharing tool to improve the asylum space and clear the ground for local integration. UNHCR assists families with acute protection needs to find a durable solution in a third country through resettlement. Case identification and selection follows strict rules and procedures to protect the integrity of the process. Resettlement cases are generally identified during protection needs assessment conducted through protection counselling and then discussed within a panel to determine the appropriate response to the protection risk identified, which can vary either a one-time financial assistance, protection monitoring, psychosocial counselling, livelihoods support or resettlement referral.

The UNHCR operation in Mozambique intends to upscale its resettlement identification and referral activities in order to fit into the quota system from which it is currently excluded due to low specialised staffing capacity. In 2022, a total of 340 individuals were identified – 132 individuals were submitted for consideration and 12 individuals were accepted for resettlement, including six individuals under the complementary pathway of the University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE), the scholarship programme for Italian universities.

UNHCR, the Government of Mozambique and countries of origin have initiated the facilitation of voluntary repatriation to Burundi, Rwanda, and certain areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Likewise, a small number of families have requested support to repatriate to Ivory Coast (as part of the Cessation Clause that was declared on 30 June 2022) and to Somalia. In addition to UNHCR-facilitated returns, spontaneous

returns have been recorded. In total 221 individuals have returned with UNHCR assistance against the initial planning figure of 200 individuals. Meanwhile, 81 individuals returned spontaneously using their own means, without UNHCR assistance.

The return process includes an assessment of willingness to return and the candidate's awareness on the conditions in the country of origin. In the process of availing information on the situation in the country of origin, a Go and See Visit was conducted in Burundi in March 2022 with the participation of UNHCR, INAR and representatives of the refugee community. During the visit, the reception conditions were explained as well as a visit to the reception centre and a visit to return areas where returnees explained their reintegration into the community. An information campaign was also initiated in October 2022 in Maputo about the promotion of return to Burundi based on a message jointly developed with the community representatives. Additional resources will be needed to speed up the return process and reduce the waiting time, especially for return from the settlement as well as strengthening the Information Desk established in 2021 in the settlement.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenges related to lack of resources to run an efficient resettlement programme, especially the lack of staffing to conduct critical protection, Refugee Status Determination (RSD), child protection, registration, and resettlement functions. Currently two deployees have been allocated (one in Maputo, and one in Nampula) for six months until June 2023. Meanwhile, resettlement activities are largely dependent on mandate refugee status determination as majority of the population are asylum-seekers; and the UNHCR operation in Mozambique does not have a Refugee Status Determination (RSD) position. Other critical capacity gaps include the Registration Officer, the Child Protection Officer. Also, due to lack of Resettlement Officer, Resettlement Referral Forms (RRF) required to submit cases to resettlement countries take too long to be finalized.

While the planning figure for voluntary repatriation has been exceeded, the voluntary repatriation programme encountered many challenges that slowed its processes. To ascertain the voluntary nature of the return, individual assessments are conducted with the candidates and their family composition verification is carried to determine the number of returnees and the total amount of cash assistance to be provided to them. In the case of countries with no embassies in Mozambique, coordination with the embassies in Pretoria was also necessary to request the issuance of travel documents. All these activities are labour intensive and UNHCR does not have the required funding. In 2023, the planning figure has been set at 500 individuals. USD 15,000 has been prioritized while USD 250,000 is required to assist the families who decide to repatriate and to deploy additional staff to support this.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR in its three offices (Nampula, Pemba, Maputo) conducted a Participatory Assessment exercise that brought together all categories of forcibly displaced people (children, girls, boys, women, men and people with specific needs) to engage them in a dialogue on their needs and identify protection risks affecting them with due regard to different profiles. The three offices through this consultative method compiled a report of the real needs of the affected population with an analysis on the protection risks they face and recommendations to address them. In Nampula, more than 700 people were consulted of which 55 percent were women, 35 percent men, 5 percent girls and 5 percent boys. The population consulted represented all categories including people with specific needs (the chronically sick in the community, the older people and members of the LGBTIQ+ community).

During the consultations the main topics focused on climate change and local integration. Regarding climate change, among the solutions proposed by the community was a program of planting especially acacia trees at the Maratane and Corrane camps to reduce the impact of cyclones and the establishment of a team of climate ambassadors within the community in charge of warnings and occurrence of cyclones, sensitization of prevention and response measures on cyclone impacts. Another important topic discussed was local integration for refugees and asylum-seekers in Mozambique.

UNHCR is the Chair of the Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Population (CE-AAP) Working Group at central and regional levels (Maputo and Pemba). UNHCR and partners worked together to enhance dialogue with affected communities through regular staff presence in Maratane settlement, suggestions boxes, the protection helpline, regular consultations with the refugee leaders committee (Maratane and Maputo) and the Refugee Association (Nampula), and participatory assessments as well as UNHCR staff presence during food and Non-food Item distributions (Maratane), post-distribution monitoring, feedback, and a satisfaction survey. UNHCR has also renewed its engagement with Linha Verde da Resposta a Emergencia, a multi-sectoral and inter-agency community feedback mechanism led by World Food Programme, for the next 3 years. Community engagement is at the centre of planning and decision-making to build protection strategies in partnership with the forcibly displaced people. In a rights-based and community-based approach, communities not only have the right to participate in making decisions that affect their lives, but they also have a right to information and to transparency from humanitarian actors.

A Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms Impact Assessment Survey was conducted between November and December 2022 by the Community Engagement-Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group in five provinces, with UNHCR's funding. The report shared a number of recommendations which will inform the strategy of the working group and its members to address the gaps identified by the survey, especially regarding the need to strengthen feedback to the population. UNHCR has placed special emphasis on accountability to affected populations in the partnership agreements. Specific indicators have been agreed upon to monitor the participation of the affected population throughout the project implementation cycle. As part of a women's empowerment initiative, the UNHCR office in Nampula is implementing a project with 20 women (internally displaced people, refugees, asylum-seekers and host community), including gender-based violence survivors to provide them with training in soap making. The training will be followed by the provision of a startup kit to start soap making businesses which will allow them to enhance their economic resilience.

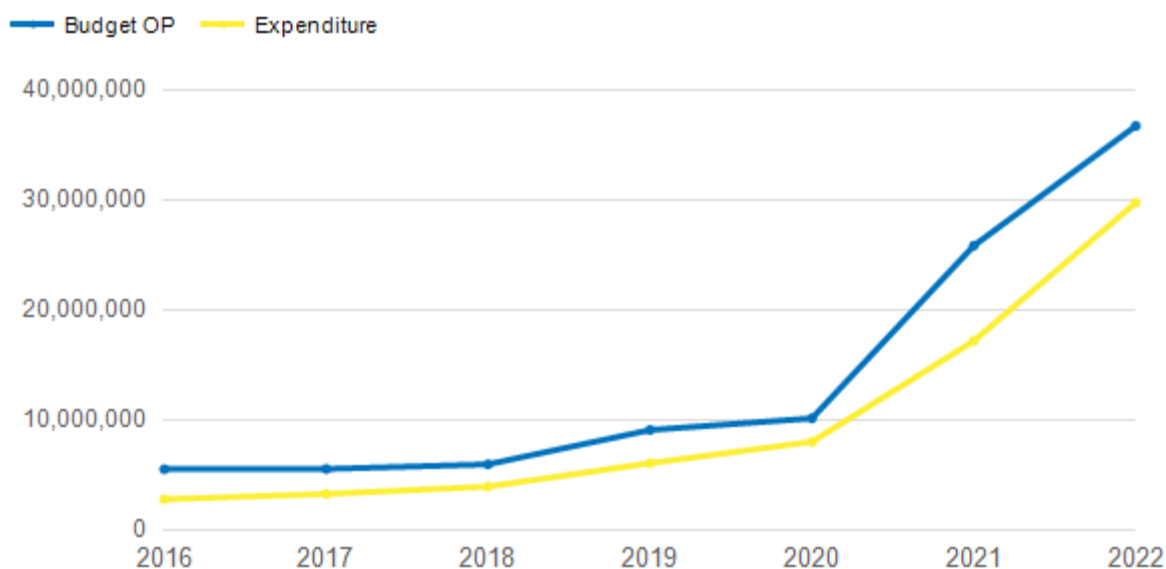
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

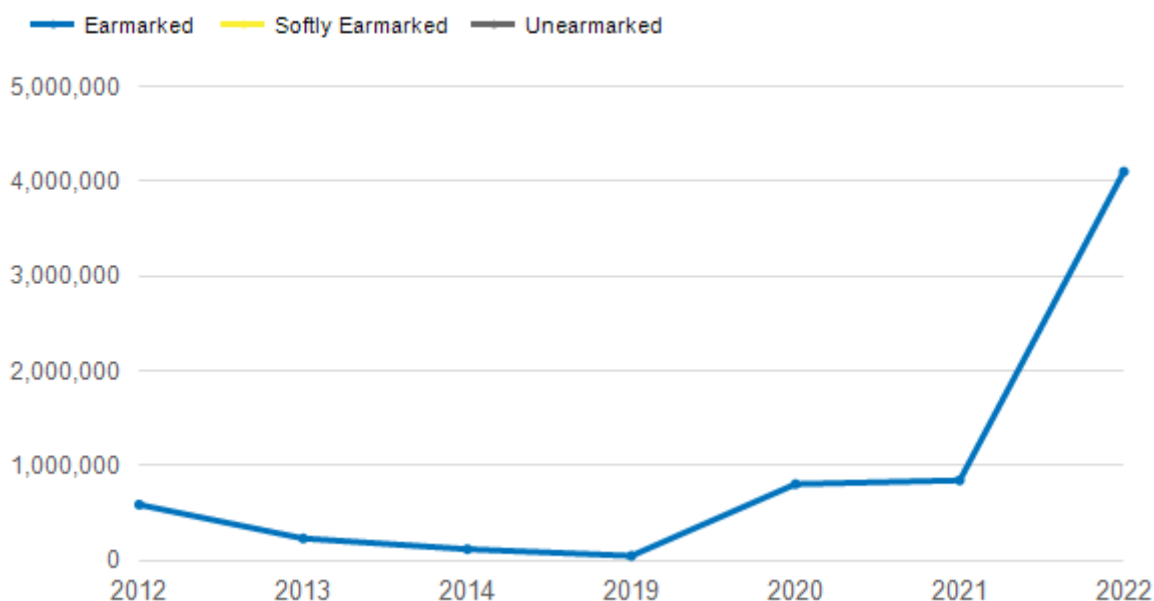
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	13,266,151	8,868,388	66.85%	8,859,894	99.90%
IA2: Respond	16,119,237	15,221,505	94.43%	15,474,305	101.66%
IA3: Empower	7,288,579	5,368,703	73.66%	5,368,703	100.00%
IA4: Solve		889	0.00%	889	100.00%
All Impact Areas		252,999	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,673,966</b>	<b>29,712,484</b>	<b>81.02%</b>	<b>29,703,790</b>	<b>99.97%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	1,504,478	810,199	53.85%	810,199	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,379,329	1,698,230	71.37%	1,698,230	100.00%
OA4: GBV	4,952,554	2,164,712	43.71%	2,164,712	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,137,204	1,884,652	88.18%	1,884,652	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,145,541	971,717	84.83%	971,717	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,139,959	2,967,412	71.68%	2,967,412	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	10,844,813	11,218,272	103.44%	11,471,272	102.26%
OA9: Housing	2,250,272	2,535,463	112.67%	2,535,463	100.00%
OA10: Health	1,758,639	697,648	39.67%	697,449	99.97%
OA11: Education	1,005,332	581,623	57.85%	581,623	100.00%
OA12: WASH	260,181	146,061	56.14%	146,061	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	3,148,620	2,431,467	77.22%	2,422,972	99.65%
OA14: Return		2,061	0.00%	2,061	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	471,474	873,166	185.20%	873,166	100.00%
EA20: External	675,569	476,803	70.58%	476,803	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		252,999	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,673,966</b>	<b>29,712,484</b>	<b>81.02%</b>	<b>29,703,790</b>	<b>99.97%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

The overall budget requirements for the UNHCR operation in Mozambique (USD 36.7 million) were 81 percent funded (USD 29.7 million) by the end of 2022. The 19 percent funding shortfall resulted in UNHCR only implementing its prioritized activities. The resources overview for 2022 under the budget was as follows:

In a context of increasingly complex and expanding humanitarian needs due to both conflict and cyclical extreme weather events, this has prevented UNHCR from reaching an even larger number of people throughout Mozambique with multiple services and activities. This translates into vulnerable displaced people left without access to critical assistance and protection services such as legal assistance, psychosocial support, prevention and response to gender-based violence, shelters not built, core relief items not being available.

Generally, the major gaps are related to: access to documentation (civil documentation and legal assistance and the expansion of programme to new areas of displacement), adequate preparedness for natural hazards and the limited ability to carry out preparedness activities effectively, support to people with specific needs, gender-based violence prevention and response, limited resources for CCCM will impact community support activities, critical core relief items such as blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits unavailable, limited shelter response, limited access to mental health and psychosocial support, longer-term processes to support resilience and self-reliance activities hampered and the growing needs of returnees and newly displaced negatively impacted. In addition, there are significant challenges in absorbing development funds within the 2023 total funds available to the operation.



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)