

Annual Results Report

2023

Mozambique

Acknowledgements

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Despite being rich in resources and recently becoming a major gas exporter, Mozambique ranks 185 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index. It faces large-scale internal displacement caused by armed conflict in the north, hosts a protracted refugee population, and is severely affected by the climate crisis, experiencing cyclical extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. The impact of this, paired with disease outbreaks such as cholera, further compound the vulnerabilities of the population to economic shocks, fragility, and poverty.

According to the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, 1.6 million people needed urgent humanitarian assistance and protection. By the end of 2023, 709,529 people remained displaced internally due to violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups and the devastating impact of the climate crisis, while 632,408 people (December 2023 IOM, DTM) returned to their areas of origin, many lacking services and living in poor conditions. The double landfall of Tropical Cyclone Freddy in February and March 2023, a year following Tropical Cyclone Gombe, affected over one million people, destroyed infrastructure, and displaced some 184,000 people. Despite an improved security situation in some areas of Cabo Delgado, attacks against civilians continued to drive displacement throughout 2023, including of newly returned internally displaced persons, adding to the complexity of the response.

Mozambique hosts approximately 25,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from eastern and central Africa. The majority of the verified population in the country consists of asylum-seekers, totaling 74.89% of the total population. 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 2023 Global Refugee Forum, the Government of Mozambique pledged to further advance local integration and increase access to education, documentation, health care and essential services for refugees and host communities.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2023, refugees, asylum seekers and people internally displaced in Mozambique will benefit from an enabling protection environment and governmental response which mainstream protection principles both in conflict and climate-induced displacement.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	97.74%

Access to registration for new arrivals in Mozambique is limited to those who pass the INAR pre-screening process, which entails an interview/assessment conducted by INAR officers to determine whether the person seeking international protection is eligible to be registered as an asylum seeker in Mozambique. INAR has reported conducting pre-screening for 78 individuals in 2023, out of whom 32 have been granted access to registration in Mozambique. In addition, around 50 individuals (new arrivals since 2020) residing in Maratane settlement, were still pending initial registration with INAR by the end of the reporting period. Finally, refugees and asylum seekers residing in Maratane settlement have reported delays in the registration of children born in Mozambique on ProGres database.

Lex lata, inter-district or inter-provincial travel movements by refugees and asylum-seekers are permissible only for holders of a 'Guia de Marcha' document. The document is issued by INAR in locations where INAR has offices, namely, in Nampula, Maputo, and Cabo Delgado provinces. Refugees and asylum-seekers residing in other provinces must travel to any of those locations to request for the Guia de Marcha. INAR reported issuance of 936 Guia de Marcha documents in 2023.

Sometimes obtaining the Guia de Marcha takes time and presents a challenge, especially for those residing outside of areas where INAR has a physical presence. These risk detention and other penalizations should they be found travelling outside their district or province of habitual residence, without the document which is valid for 15 days. Comprehensive data on the proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers who exercise movements within the country with or without a Guia de Marcha is unavailable.

There were no reported cases of reported refoulement from Mozambique in 2023.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2023, refugees, asylum seekers and people internally displaced in Mozambique will benefit from a more predictable, coordinated and sustainable response, both in conflict and climate-induced displacement.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	4.50%	2.11%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.80%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.10%	100.00%

The World Bank and the UNDP estimate that multi-dimensional poverty is prevalent in Mozambique's northern and central provinces. The national macro poverty rate is projected to fall slightly from 74.5% to 72.9% between 2023 and 2025. However, poverty data specifically for displaced people in Mozambique is

unavailable, which creates a gap in measuring the contribution of humanitarian interventions in reducing the number of refugees and displaced persons living below the poverty line. UNHCR and humanitarian and development actors continue to support the government to address this gap.

In 2023, nearly 381,300 IDPs resided in 191 sites and temporary centers, many of which were overcrowded and had limited access to safe shelter, water, and sanitation. The effects of armed conflict, the Covid-19 pandemic and recurrent climate shocks have significantly undermined the resilience efforts of forcibly displaced persons in Mozambique. In 2023, 100% of refugees and asylum-seekers surveyed in Maratane settlement lived in a secure settlement with access to basic services including access to health facilities, access to education, and sufficient sanitation and hygiene facilities. In addition, 96% of this population group had access to a latrine and increased sanitation coverage. UNHCR's contributions to improving the conditions of IDPs and refugees in settlements included construction of durable shelters benefitting 4,091 individuals.

Access to health services was available for all refugees and asylum-seekers in Mozambique. UNHCR supported the Ministry of Health to provide preventive, promotive, treatment and palliative services in Nampula. Community health volunteers provided preventive and promotive health services in communities, even door to door services, in Maratane settlement.

UNHCR successfully advocated for the inclusion of refugees and other displaced communities into the contingency plans of INGD and the country framework. More specifically, UNHCR supported the INGD to ensure protection needs and issues linked to displacement were included into plans for climate emergencies.

In response to cyclone, UNHCR together with the INGD monitored and documented protection risk associated with these climate emergencies. Early warning messages were largely shared with all communities at risk, Local Disaster Risk Committees were trained and supported to be able to properly identify and refer people with protection and specific needs. UNHCR together with the Government coordinated the protection response, mapping and referring to all service available. UNHCR as an agency supported people impacted by Cyclone Freddy to access civil documentation and benefit from protection case management.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2023, refugees, asylum seekers and people internally displaced and host communities in Mozambique will increase self-resilience through advanced community-based support mechanism and improved preparedness activities to respond to displacement needs driven by conflicts, climate change and natural disasters.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	IDPs	93.71%	35.98%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.26%	39.96%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	IDPs	37.58%	57.00%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.17%	32.91%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	53.40%	53.37%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.90%	38.87%

Mozambique has made Reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention which relate to right to decent work, such as Articles 13 “movable and immovable property”, 15 “right of association”, 17 “wage-earning

employment”, 19 “liberal professions”, and 26 “freedom of movement” as well as to Article 22 relating to public education. Nonetheless, refugees and asylum seekers are supported by INAR, in applications for employment to the formal sector through issuance of a letter which serves as a waiver of foreign status, enabling employment processes that are at par as Mozambican applicants.

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. In addition, a considerable number of refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly those in urban areas, participate in civic life activities and some own small businesses.

In 2023, the operation piloted its Refugee Education Strategy (2023-2025) to facilitate a focused approach to strengthening the gains in refugee inclusion in the national education system. This was a participatory process engaging refugees and other stakeholders and the strategy was validated by various education stakeholders.

The Nampula Provincial Education Department approved a data collection tool for refugees attending schools in Nampula. Previously, the Education Management Information System (EMIS) did not collect data on enrolment and completion that was disaggregated by legal and protection status.

288 out of 331 displacement sites and IDP host communities had functional schools. These ranged from schools with conventional classrooms, to tents, temporary learning spaces and outdoor schools/under trees. The major concerns were ill-equipped education facilities and long walking distances to schools. Where there were functional schools, approximately 36% of IDP children were enrolled in primary school and approximately 57% were enrolled in secondary school.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2023, refugees and asylum seekers and people internally displaced in Mozambique will have increase access to needs-based durable solutions (including local integration, voluntary repatriation to their country or area of origin or resettlement for protection cases).

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	600	66
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100	138
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

In 2023, UNHCR supported 66 individuals to voluntarily repatriate in safety and dignity to Burundi (48), DRC (1), Rwanda (16) and Somalia (1).

138 individuals, whose cases were submitted for consideration in previous years, departed on resettlement. Additionally, the operation submitted 324 refugees for resettlement consideration to the USA, France, and Germany. The operation will continue to focus on the resettlement needs identified, with priority given to the most vulnerable.

In 2022 with successful implementation of a complementary pathway initiative, the operation was able to support six refugees to study in Italy at master’s level under the University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE) project. Although a comparable outcome was expected for 2023, with the addition of UNIV’R (a similar programme by France), the operation was excluded from UNICORE because the Government of Mozambique had ceased issuance of travel documents for refugees.

Building on previous efforts to promote the economic and spatial integration of the Maratane settlement, UNHCR began discussions to support the development of a detailed plan for the Naburi area (surrounding Maratane settlement), which will expand the current Maratane Plan and transform the area into an integrated village and constitute a central instrument guiding further actions. An increase in the number of

self-settled refugees and asylum-seekers was reported during the year.

The commitments of the Government of Mozambique, United Nations Country Team, and Food and Agricultural Organization at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum are an opportunity to strengthen local integration, out-of-camp, and the nexus approaches for refugee inclusion.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Despite the volatile security conditions in northern Mozambique where there is armed conflict and an ongoing protection crisis, significant spontaneous IDP returns took place in 2023 amidst highly fluid IDP movements. Moreover, UNHCR, its partners and other stakeholders encountered access impediments to IDPs due to the security obstacles. Protection needs were spread in displacement and return areas and capacity for meaningful impact was limited particularly as the anticipated and emerging needs were underfunded. Due to this lack of funding, some activities were significantly reduced or could not be implemented including support for issuance of civil documentation which remains a huge need, housing, land and property, protection monitoring and other assessments, communication with communities (CwC), and engagement with communities on disaster risk reduction.

Regarding refugees, there was a lack of solutions for some asylum-seekers and refugees with high protection risks due to limited resettlement opportunities.

The operation experienced recurrent climate shocks such as Cyclone Freddy in 2023, which took away gains for sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance, such as investments made in agricultural activities and building of communal infrastructure and homes which were destroyed and pushed forcibly displaced persons and host communities back into cycles of dependence on humanitarian support.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2023, UNHCR collaborated with twenty-one²¹ partners, including seven governmental partners, six international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and seven national NGOs. In addition, one UN-to-2UN Transfer Agreement with WFP was concluded to operate an inter-agency complaints and response mechanism (Linha Verde 1458). 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.

Collaborations with partners were strengthened through quarterly meetings, regular programme monitoring and the introduction of a mandatory monthly reporting by partners mechanism. In 2023, UNHCR chaired the national and sub national Protection Cluster and co-chaired the Housing, Land, and Property AoRs. At the national and the sub-national level, UNHCR led the Community Engagement/Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group and co-chaired the Disability Working group in Cabo Delgado. UNHCR was an active member of the Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters in Cabo Delgado. At national level, UNHCR co-chaired the Solutions Working Group and the UN Communications Group.

In line with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNHCR scaled-up its partnerships with development actors to mobilize their support in displacement settings, achieving the inclusion of refugees and IDPs into development actors' programmes in areas of climate financing, energy provision, and access to services as well as throughout the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and 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 and 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 UNSDCF.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness have increased access to the territory, registration and documentation in accordance with international and national protection law and principles

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
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	IDPs	62.70%	63.00%	28.07%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.80%	90.00%	24.27%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	77.10%	77.00%	77.10%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.60%	100.00%	91.70%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The physical verification of refugees and asylum-seekers exercise, conducted in conjunction with INAR, concluded in August 2023 and preliminary results indicated a population figure of 24,846. UNHCR and INAR agreed that registration of persons who may have missed the verification exercise for valid reasons would continue for a limited period. By 31 December 2023, 24,992 individuals on the database were verified. Out of the total refugee and asylum-seeker population, 25% are women, 54% are men, and 21% are children. This reflects a decrease of 19% in the overall refugee and asylum-seeker population in comparison to 2022 – the population figure which informed the baselines and 2023 targets.

In 2023, 3,963 refugee IDs were issued to replace expired ones and a joint INAR-UNHCR action plan on the issuance of ID cards with new security features was adopted and production of refugee IDs is expected to continue in February 2024. The provision and renewal of these documents is important to ensure continued access to services.

In the IDP context, UNHCR and its partners applied a “one-stop-shop” modality to their civil documentation caravan, issuing birth certificates, national IDs, and providing comprehensive legal aid. 14,953 individuals (over 50% women) were provided with birth certificates and IDs in eight districts of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces. Frequent sensitization on the importance of birth registration and civil documentation was conducted, including through community radio. Similarly, there was a decrease of over 31% in the total IDP population figure due to increased spontaneous returns. Consequently, the civil documentation needs in return areas increased.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Legislation and preparedness measures are improved to support displacement response

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not yet aligned ≤69 points	Not yet aligned ≤69 points	Not yet aligned ≤69 points

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Foundational work has been undertaken in collaboration with the government and other actors to strengthen the legal systems and promote the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers. The operation initiated the Rights Mapping and Analysis Platform (RiMAP) pilot. The RiMAP provides an online platform and a methodology for collecting and analyzing domestic legal data around specific rights categories. The analysis for Mozambique will form a basis for engagement and collaboration with the Government of Mozambique on improving national legislation for refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons.

UNHCR collaborated with the Commission on Land in the land revision process. The draft revision now includes provisions for the rights of refugees to use land. Furthermore, UNHCR coordinated with UNDP to lobby the government to include refugees in the Nampula District Plan, where the Maratane refugee settlement is situated. Discussions for UNHCR and UNFPA to collaborate on the incorporation of refugees and asylum-seekers in the next national census were also initiated. Concerning statelessness, a comprehensive study on the extent of statelessness/risk of statelessness was commissioned by the government in line with its 2019 GRF pledge and in partnership with INAR and other relevant government institutions. The terms of reference have been drafted and the study is a priority in 2024.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Referral pathways for GBV survivors are strengthened and case management improved

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	84.00%	84.00%	9.16%
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.00%	93.00%	93.07%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	91.93%	92.00%	14.99%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	Unknown	71.00%	55.78%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners implemented various gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response programmes in Cabo Delgado province to support IDPs affected by the conflict. Out of 286,931 IDPs surveyed in Mueda, Palma, Chiure, Metuge, Pemba and Montepuez districts, 26,277 reported that they knew where to access available GBV services, while 43,000 indicated that they do not accept violence against women.

Together with partners, focus group discussions were conducted with communities to understand the level of satisfaction with GBV services where communities reported their satisfaction with the prevention, response, and mitigation programmes. This analysis revealed that 56% of GBV survivors were satisfied with

case management services provided. This underscores the need to continue capacitation of GBV service providers and the need for enhanced GBV service referral pathways in areas of displacement by addressing infrastructure and targeted intervention gaps.

In 2023, the mapping of GBV services and referral pathways in Cabo Delgado province was updated which confirmed that where there was no GBV service provider in a particular location, a referral system was established.

GBV surveys were not conducted in 2023 in refugee communities, however this is a 2024 priority. As such, GBV data in the refugee context was unavailable at the time of reporting.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Risk of violence, exploitation and abuse of children are identified and addressed

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	70.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	7.10%	7.00%	3.85%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.80%	17.00%	60.03%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The reporting of child protection cases has seen a positive uptick and there was a notable increase in collaboration among child protection actors. In 2023, UNHCR supported child-friendly spaces and recreational activities, in collaboration with partners in a number of locations. In Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia, 20 child-friendly spaces were established benefitting 9,874 IDP children (4,531 girls and 5,343 boys). These spaces were instrumental in providing support to children through various recreational activities. 1,210 IDP children and 1,880 refugee children participated in community-based child protection programmes facilitated by UNHCR and partners.

Training sessions on child protection for IDP and refugee response partners were conducted and these included sessions to enhance the Best Interests Determination system and increase knowledge on Best Interest Assessments. Ten Best Interest Procedures for refugee and asylum-seeker children at heightened risk were conducted in 2023. UNHCR implemented five capacity building initiatives in Nampula province and Maputo city for child protection actors.

In 2023, there were no new reports of unaccompanied and separated refugee children therefore, the need for alternative care arrangements did not arise.

However, in the context of IDPs, reported cases of unaccompanied and separated children are high, noting that approximately 49% of the total IDP population in Mozambique are children under 18 years old including 15% of children with disabilities and more than 2,090 unaccompanied and separated children reported (Source: IOM), who encounter various critical child protection concerns. There is a dearth of accurate data on the proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in alternative care arrangements. However, 373 IDP households were headed by minors (Source: IOM). UNHCR and its partners provided child protection services through a community-based protection approach and collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to assist on special procedures involving separated children and unaccompanied minors.

The UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) visited Mozambique in 2023 and welcomed the constructive engagement of the Government and its willingness to

strengthen the protection of conflict-affected children and to strengthen the prevention of grave violations against children.

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

Community engagement is strengthened to foster inclusion and resilience and enhance access to complaint and feedback mechanisms

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	17.00%	17.00%	0.53%
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.90%	70.00%	89.09%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	39.84%	40.00%	20.33%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	40.00%	8.33%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, 83% of refugees actively participated in different stages of the operations management cycle, the process by which programming is organized, including which activities to undertake. UNHCR coordinated two participatory assessments with the government, and community leaders.

The Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) policy approach was deployed to facilitate refugee men, women, boys, and girls of diverse backgrounds to participate meaningfully in identifying protection risks and designing their future. Community-based organizations were instrumental in implementing protection activities at the local level. For example, in disability inclusion, collaboration with FAMOD (Forum of Mozambican Associations of People with Disabilities), was an asset to UNHCR's intervention, serving as intermediaries between communities and external stakeholders, ensuring that protection responses were culturally appropriate and contextually relevant.

In 2023, UNHCR adopted the regional approach to conducting participatory assessments. The focus was on individual interviews using the developed questionnaire. The consultations conducted with the displaced population generated several protection risks that have been prioritized in 2024 planning for example decongestion of classrooms, whereby additional desks for the new classrooms were prioritized.

The operation maintained the two layers (levels/types) of community leadership structures in the refugee and IDP communities. The leaders thereof benefited from several trainings conducted in the settlements on GBV, child protection, and leadership skills. Gender disparity continued to be observed, in the leadership structures. UNHCR, in collaboration with the partners, made efforts to strengthen awareness and women empowerment activities to ensure gender equality.

The feedback and response mechanisms, and communication with community platforms remained functional, ensuring community participation and accountability to the affected population (AAP). The community-based feedback mechanisms (protection desk, help desks, suggestion boxes, and hotlines) were functional. In the IDP population, only 1% had access to feedback and response mechanisms because complaints and feedback mechanisms in the settlements had not been prioritized due to limited

funds. Communication with communities was strengthened, and displaced persons received feedback through leaders' meetings, while emergency cases were received through a hotline and helpline.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Vulnerable refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs have access to life saving assistance (including basic needs, health, wash) provided in a predictable and coordinated way

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	17.49%	21.00%	12.60%
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.01%	28.00%	31.04%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	IDPs	2.20%	2.50%	3.25%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.60%	27.00%	39.56%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In order to ensure equitable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR conducted a geophysical study which will support the diagnosis of the appropriate and adequate sources for long term water supply schemes both for drinking and domestic usage purposes. In addition, to sensitize refugees and asylum seekers, community sensitization and hygiene promotion sessions were conducted. Furthermore, UNHCR built 32 new ventilated improved pit latrines to mitigate open defecation in the settlement and to promote a healthier environment.

Despite many years of underinvestment in clean and modern cooking fuels and technologies, there has been an improved uptake of cleaner cooking technologies amongst the refugee community. Coupled with access to employment opportunities in Nampula city and the availability of cleaner alternatives in the market, urban refugee households have adopted the use of liquified petroleum gas and electricity for cooking. Additionally, some households have acquired manufactured cook stoves that are energy efficient and fuel saving such as Burn and Envirofit stoves.

UNHCR supported refugees and IDPs with core relief items such as blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, water buckets, jerrycans, plastic tarpaulin, and solar lights/ lamps, soap, and sanitary napkins. As part of UNHCR's shelter intervention, CRIs/NFIs were provided to newly displaced households and to vulnerable families. In Cabo Delgado, the assessment and identification of beneficiaries was carried out by the partners Solidarites International (Mueda) and AVSI (Montepuez), based on vulnerability criteria. CRIs/NFIs kits distribution sites and needs were identified in consultation with UNHCR, in response to requests by the clusters, IDPs and local authorities thereby reaching a total of 39,510 targeted individuals in displacement sites in Montepuez, Mueda, and Mocimboa da Praia districts. The kits were provided contingent on the size of the households and households with six (6) members or more, receiving 2 standard kits of CRIs/NFIs.

As part of the response to Cyclone Freddy, 1,197 households in the Zambezia province (Nicoadala, Namacurra and Mocuba) and 510 households displaced from Malawi into Niassa province (Mecanhelas) were assisted with complete CRI kits, benefiting a total of 8,535 individuals. In Nampula province, 7,759 refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane Refugee Settlement were assisted with soap and sanitary napkins (for girls and women of reproductive age).

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Site planning, site development and shelter intervention is strengthened to meet the needs of persons of concern in conflict and natural disasters situation

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	4.80%	5.00%	3.30%
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.30%	12.00%	14.12%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	51.00%	Unknown	1.12%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.80%	90.00%	50.94%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR distributed emergency shelter kits and built transitional and durable shelters for the IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers and host communities. Furthermore, UNHCR focused on capacity building with the provision of on-the-job capacity building training on modern construction and disaster risk reduction (DRR) techniques which subsequently helped the affected population by the construction of climate resilient shelters and infrastructure.

UNHCR built climate resilient shelters in the areas with heightened vulnerability to climate-shocks and were severely affected by Cyclone Gombe in 2022.

UNHCR engaged a certain percentage of skilled and unskilled labour from the targeted communities through its partners and private contractors. This exercise helped the IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers and host communities to earn income for their families in a dignified manner.

UNHCR's shelter response in Cabo Delgado province aimed to address needs induced by new displacements requiring transitional shelters and for protracted displacements which required more durable shelter solutions in terms of shelter upgrades.

A total of 1,411 households including IDPs and host community members benefited from the shelter project in Cabo Delgado province. The identification of beneficiaries was done using vulnerability criteria set by the Shelter/NFI Cluster. Additionally, vulnerable individuals including GBV survivors, elderly people, and people with disabilities, were also considered for shelter allocation.

In Nampula province, UNHCR and partners reached 5,335 (IDPs and host communities), and 3,531 (refugees, asylum seekers and host communities) who benefited from the distribution of shelter kits, training, and construction of durable shelters.

Regarding the proportion of people with access to quality lighting, more than half of the country's population has access to the national electricity grid. Through collaboration with the World Bank, African Development Bank, and UNHCR 2,700 refugee and 800 IDP households have been connected to the national grid at no cost. It is important to note that households are required to conduct their own internal wiring before they can qualify to be connected to the national grid by the national electricity utility company, Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM).

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

People of concern have access to health assistance including mental health, nutrition and

SRH services without discrimination

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	95.00%	90.38%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	95.00%	98.31%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked in direct collaboration with the Ministry of Health of Mozambique to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers had access to Primary Health Care services at all levels, on an equal footing as nationals. UNHCR provided technical and financial support to the Nampula District Health Service to ensure quality health service provision to refugees and asylum seekers at Maratane Settlement.

There was an increase in the number of outpatient consultations, from 66,000 in 2022 to 73,000 in 2023. The increase noted was due to the improvement in service provision at Maratane. After the expansion of the maternity ward and equipment of the laboratory, the catchment area for Maratane Health Centre increased from a radius of 10 km to 40 km. Patients travelled as far away as Anchilo to the Maratane Refugee settlement seeking adequate health service provision. In addition, the strengthening of community health activities increased the uptake of health services as the community health volunteers promoted health enhancing behaviors and facilitated medical referrals from the community to the health center.

UNHCR supported 300 individuals with chronic illness associated with moderate and severe acute malnutrition through a complementary food distribution program targetting individuals aged five years and above. In addition, 200 children benefitted from the school feeding program that was implemented at the early childhood development center at Maratane Settlement.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services were provided both at the community and clinical level. 60 individuals were trained to provide basic psychosocial support services in communities. The members of community social support groups were active in identifying people in need of mental health services, making community referrals, and preventing substance abuse. A total of 4,208 refugees received MHPSS at Maratane Health Centre.

Community health volunteers conducted community health sensitization sessions in public places and through home visits. A total of 300 sessions were conducted and more than 50,000 (22,000 men and 28,000 women) participants were reached. The main topics covered were HIV/AIDS, hygiene and environmental sanitation, malaria, cholera and diarrhea, children vaccination and family planning. Community awareness sessions proved to be effective in promoting healthy behaviors. No cholera case was recorded and Maratane despite the cholera epidemic and Nampula city being the epicenter. In addition, the uptake of health services and programs increased.

98% of births were attended by skilled health workers. Most women and girls in Nampula District travel to Maratane settlement to seek sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services due to the quality and improved health service delivery. Thus, the number of SRH consultations increased from 5,000 in 2022 to 8,000 in 2023.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Refugees and asylum seeker children and youth have access to education opportunities without discrimination

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.75%	1.00%	0.60%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.68%	42.00%	42.40%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Mozambique developed a multi-year Refugee Education Strategy Development (2023-2025) to facilitate a focused approach to strengthen the gains in refugee inclusion in the national education system. This was a participatory process engaging refugees and other stakeholders and the strategy was validated by various education stakeholders.

UNHCR worked together with the Ministry of Education to ensure that refugees and asylum seeker children and young people have access to education opportunities without discrimination and to guarantee a good quality education for all. This was done in Maratane settlement through different activities that took place such as sports activities. Children with special education needs and orphaned children were supported with school materials and uniforms.

The Maratane Primary School which was impacted by cyclone Gombé in 2022 was refurbished and five classrooms were constructed by UNHCR.

Furthermore, the Instant Network Schools (INS) project made a strong contribution to the national education sector by providing resources and support to refugee-hosting schools and host communities in Nampula. The programme reached not only refugee and asylum seeker students but also the host community, teachers, and the families. The strong support of the Ministry of Education will help support the long-term sustainability of the programme. With the expansion of the INS project planned in Meconta district to reach an additional four schools and the continuation of the project for the next two years (2024 and 2025) the aim is to reach more students to provide quality education and access to more educational resources.

In 2023, the responsiveness of schools in Nampula district in welcoming and receiving IDP students increased, and they have been supported with school materials and exempted from paying fees.

The Nampula Provincial Education Department approved a data collection tool for data on refugees attending schools in Nampula. This was identified as a gap in previous years. Data collection recently started and Nampula district is the pilot for data collection. Maratane Primary School had 2,706 students in 2023 and among them 1,505 were refugees and asylum seekers. In Maratane Secondary School 801 refugees and asylum seekers students were enrolled and in total 899 refugees and asylum seekers students were reported to be enrolled in the 12 secondary schools with INS project in Nampula city and Maratane Secondary School.

Regarding access to tertiary education, in 2023, ten additional slots for the DAFI scholarship programme were allocated, and the DAFI Programme supported access to tertiary education for 49 refugee and asylum seeker students, composed of 34 continuing students and 15 new students. Seven of these students will graduate in 2024.

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

People of concern have increased access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	35.90%	36.00%	35.90%
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.40%	67.00%	65.37%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	13.10%	13.00%	13.10%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.70%	12.00%	11.35%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	23.40%	23.00%	23.40%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.60%	21.00%	19.98%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Nampula province, UNHCR and its partners implemented livelihood activities including market-based agricultural development and income generation and TVET and entrepreneurship programs to support the livelihoods of refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs and host communities. Some of the activities included: The capacity building training of smart agriculture through the farmer field school reaching 241 farmers. The training of 313 beneficiaries on basic business skills, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy. The set up of nine cooperatives (one soap-making group, one embroidery group, one Maratane artisanal group, one greenhouse group, one poultry farming group and four farmers associations) at Maratane settlement.

The training of 366 refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs and neighboring host communities in TVET. 91 refugees in Maratane settlement were also supported with Portuguese language classes. UNHCR and FSD Mozambique held a financial inclusion workshop in November with the Embassy of Switzerland, KfW, representatives of the financial technology (FinTech) sector, financial service providers, and insurance companies. In Cabo Delgado, UNHCR and its partners implemented various TVET and entrepreneurship programs to support the livelihoods of IDPs and host communities affected by the conflict. Some of the activities included: The training of 200 youths in food processing, electrical installation, refrigeration and cooling, masonry/bricklaying, plumbing, painting for construction, and 40 in innovative green technologies, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, and business management. The provision of paid internships for 149 vocational trainees for three months to help them gain skills and experience in their chosen fields. Of the 149 young people who had access to paid internships, only 24 are employed. 240 young forcibly displaced people and host community members were trained in modules on drawing up a business plan, life skills, entrepreneurship, savings and revolving credit and financial literacy through partnership with AVSI.

The distribution of cash grants using the CBI modality to 130 entrepreneurs in the general trade sector and offering them business skills, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship training to enable them to run profitable businesses.

The collaboration with ProAzul facilitated the inclusion of IDPs supported by UNHCR in ProAzul's project in the fishing sector. UNHCR and Pro Azul jointly developed the targeting criteria to identify IDPs. 160 IDPs and host community members (60% women) were trained in sustainable fishing practices, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and life skills, and equipping 80 of them with fishing assets such as fishing nets, boat engines, and motorbikes in Metuge and Mecufi districts.

UNHCR used a market-based livelihoods development approach to achieve these results, which aimed to foster sustainability and ownership by various local actors. IFPELAC/INEP and ProAzul made notable

contributions and provided TVET training facilities, internships, fishing assets and trainings on sustainable fishing practices.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Authorities are supported to carry out dignified and safe relocations of IDPs and integration/naturalization of the Refugees, resettlement and Voluntary Repatriation will be enhanced.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.80%	16.00%	15.80%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.30%	25.00%	31.04%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR collaborated with the Commission on Land Revision and the outcomes were that the draft revision of land law includes provisions for refugee rights to use land.

UNHCR began discussions with the Government of Mozambique to support the development of a detailed plan for the Naburi area (surrounding Maratane settlement) in 2023. Building on previous efforts to promote the economic and spatial integration of the Maratane settlement, UNHCR will support the development of a detailed plan for the Naburi area, which will expand the current Maratane Plan and transform the area into an integrated village and constitute a central instrument guiding further actions. Moreover, UNHCR collaborated with the UNDP to include refugees in the Nampula District Development Plan.

At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), the UNCT pledged commitment towards inclusion of the needs of refugees and asylum seekers in the UN plans and programmes, advocacy and supporting the Government of Mozambique to facilitate access and enjoyment of national basic services, and the inclusion of refugees in national datasets, plans and budgets. Furthermore, the government pledged new commitments in the areas of local integration, climate action and an out-of-camp approach, including access to basic services, self-reliance, and solutions for refugee settlement based on a territorial integration approach.

In Mozambique, the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) serves as the operational body for the non-contributory basic social security programmes in Mozambique. INAS operates under the purview of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS). In 2023, UNHCR assessed the potential for a Memorandum of Understanding with INAS/MGCAS to support the inclusion of displaced persons and ensure a protection centered approach to social security for IDPs. UNHCR is engaged in developing a Social Protection Roadmap as part of a regional social protection analysis.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) mainstreaming form an integral part of UNHCR's programming. Available AGD disaggregated data are factored into programming to provide specialized and inclusive support for people living with disabilities and medical conditions, the elderly, children, women, and those with other context specific diversities as well as to promote inclusion into national systems. UNHCR systematically gathers data on beneficiaries through participatory assessments, protection monitoring and profiling, at points of distribution, through post-distribution monitoring, from key informants, partners, inter-agency platforms and reports and from the government and complaint feedback mechanism platforms. Compliance on the AGD Policy supported the operation to meet its commitments to women, girls, boys, and men as well as commitments on accountability to affected people.

UNHCR chairs the inter-agency Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (CE/AAP) Working Group at national and sub-national levels (Maputo and Cabo Delgado). Through this platform and internal CE/AAP policies, advancements were made to improve participation and inclusion of forcibly displaced people across all sectors during planning and response phases.

Through various stakeholder consultations, it has been deduced that most women are reluctant to take up leadership positions owing to prevailing cultural and social influences. UNHCR continues to advocate for gender parity in the leadership of community governance structures where the participation of women remains a challenge in both IDP and refugee contexts.

Section 3: Resources

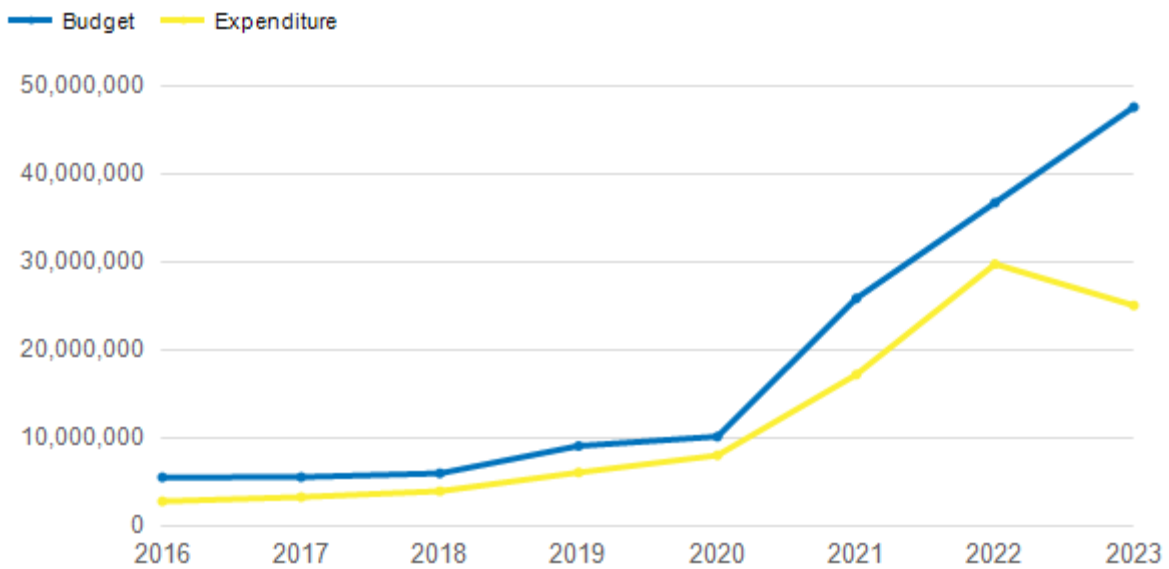
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

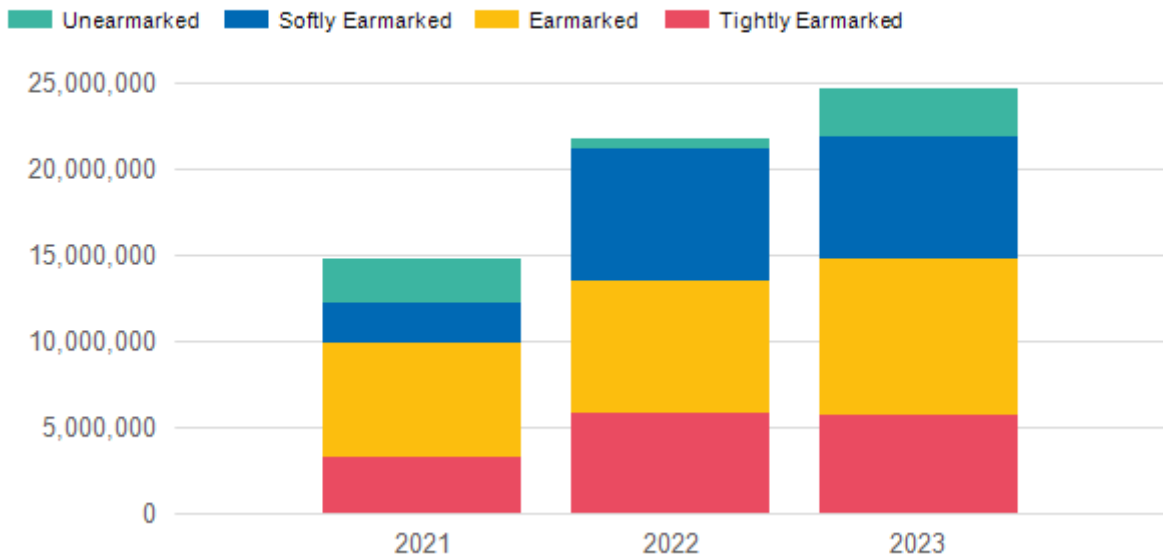
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	12,779,671	8,638,952	67.60%	8,638,952	100.00%
IA2: Assist	17,258,156	8,908,350	51.62%	8,908,350	100.00%
IA3: Empower	11,357,263	6,784,440	59.74%	6,784,440	100.00%
IA4: Solve	6,138,333	684,142	11.15%	684,142	100.00%
All Impact Areas		401,893			
Total	47,533,423	25,417,776	53.47%	25,015,883	98.42%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	6,109,899	4,288,576	70.19%	4,288,576	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,788,245	1,704,032	95.29%	1,704,032	100.00%
OA4: GBV	4,306,557	2,857,907	66.36%	2,857,907	100.00%
OA5: Children	894,409	516,474	57.74%	516,474	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,284,405	1,661,137	38.77%	1,661,137	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	5,570,252	2,920,951	52.44%	2,920,951	100.00%
OA9: Housing	10,761,094	5,327,810	49.51%	5,327,810	100.00%
OA10: Health	926,810	659,588	71.17%	659,588	100.00%
OA11: Education	726,807	732,962	100.85%	732,962	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	4,557,805	2,686,309	58.94%	2,686,309	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	6,138,333	684,142	11.15%	684,142	100.00%
EA20: External	1,468,806	975,994	66.45%	975,994	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		401,893			
Total	47,533,423	25,417,776	53.47%	25,015,883	98.42%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

By the end of 2023, only 51% of UNHCR Mozambique’s budgeted needs were funded through funding from nine donors. The 49% funding gap resulted in UNHCR deprioritizing some critical activities. Given the escalating and multifaceted humanitarian demands triggered by both conflict and climate disasters, this funding deficit has hindered UNHCR from extending its reach with a variety of services and initiatives to a broader beneficiary base across Mozambique. For instance, UNHCR’s response to Tropical Cyclone Freddy (Freddy 2) in March 2023 was limited in the absence of additional resources.

The main gaps resulting from inadequate funding included restricted access to crucial aid and protection services, such as legal assistance, psycho-social support, civil documentation services, gender-based violence prevention and response, child protection, and the referral of people with specific needs to

specialized services. Additionally, both the Maratane refugee settlement and host community lacked a supplementary feeding program for children aged 0-59 months. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health consistently experienced shortages of nutritional supplements for treating acute malnutrition. Insufficient intervention in shelter and the provision of essential core relief items left forcibly displaced individuals and their families vulnerable to heightened protection risks and physical harm. This vulnerability was particularly pronounced during the rainy season, exposing groups at risk such as older people and individuals living with disabilities to increased danger.

The introduction of new systems such as Cloud ERP, PROMS, and updated COMPASS as well as alignment due to funding challenges at HQs posed additional challenges with regards to utilization of resources.

In the last quarter of 2023, the operation mobilized additional resources for both refugee and IDP responses, amounting to 1,700,000 through funds from CERF and the IDSF which will be utilized against prioritized activities in 2024.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The operation underwent a Country Strategy Evaluation (CSE) for the period 2020-2022. The CSE findings highlight the need for a well-defined path for local integration for refugees and highlights the importance of applying strategic approaches geared towards collaborating with development actors in Mozambique. Currently, UNHCR is working in close collaboration with INAR – the national refugee support agency, to develop a local integration and out of camp strategy as part of the process developing an implementation, monitoring and evaluation plan for the Government of Mozambique’s 2023 GRF pledge. Inclusion in legislative and policy frameworks and national system is an integral part of the envisaged strategy. The focus on inclusion shifts the response to protracted refugee crisis from a pure humanitarian approach towards an integrated multidimensional approach through humanitarian development nexus with protection consideration at its heart. UNHCR plans to leverage the UNCT 2023 GRF commitment, and other initiatives such as the Call to Action (C2A), and through bilateral engagement with donors and development actors to develop synergies and support the realisation of the government plans.

In January 2024, a Strategic Moment of Reflection was convened with 90 participants (55 UNHCR staff representing all three offices in the operation, 24 government and non-governmental partners, nine refugee community representatives and two UN partner staff). The Strategic Moment of Reflection highlighted that the introduction of qualitative data collection methods proved successful in strengthening and complementing quantitative data collection efforts in the outcome area access to territory, registration, and documentation. Nonetheless, there are key areas in which the operation must increase monitoring and evaluation efforts, such as GBV and socio-economic inclusion, by implementing regular assessments, including surveys and focus group discussions to gain insights into the impact of interventions.

The upsurge in spontaneous IDP returns, despite conditions of safety not being met and dire needs in return areas, has magnified the criticality of lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions in the displacement locations. Continuous insecurity and new displacement due to NSAG attacks were witnessed throughout 2023.

UNHCR will continue to leverage development actors’ technical, financial and policy capacity to improve protection outcomes and advance solutions. They will also remain an important partner in advancing nexus approach in response to displacement both for displaced population and local communities. UNHCR will look into new and innovative ways to raise funds, especially during this time of global economic cuts.



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