

# Annual Results Report

**2025**

**Mozambique**

## Acknowledgements

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### Contact us

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### Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Mozambique faces overlapping humanitarian challenges driven by conflict, climatic shocks and structural vulnerabilities. Violence in northern districts is a major driver of displacement, with 609,000 internally displaced persons as of May 2025, including 461,000 displaced by conflict and others by climate related events. Sporadic attacks by non-state armed groups continue to destabilize Cabo Delgado and parts of Nampula, leading to further displacement.

Despite this, return movements increased in 2025, although many still face significant protection risks and limited access to services, livelihoods and adequate housing. Host communities experience rising pressure as both conflict and climate affected households require sustained support. Funding gaps across clusters have hindered full implementation of life saving and life sustaining activities.

Mozambique hosts 24,000 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Central and Eastern Africa, with asylum seekers representing about 75% of this population. INAR under the Ministry of Interior is the government's lead counterpart for refugee protection.

Mozambique is among the world's most climate vulnerable countries, and the 2024 to 2025 cyclone season caused widespread devastation. Cyclone Chido affected 454,000 people, destroying homes, schools and health facilities across Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Cyclone Dikeledi followed in January 2025, impacting 283,000 people with severe winds and heavy rainfall in Nampula and Cyclone Jude in March 2025 impacted over 390,000 people, causing extensive displacement and straining national and humanitarian response capacity.

UNHCR's response in 2025 centered on delivering accurate protection and solutions data, addressing urgent and protracted protection needs, strengthening national systems for refugee and IDP protection and advancing inclusion and pathways to durable solutions through partnerships with government, humanitarian and development actors.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

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

By 2026, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, IDP returnees, and stateless persons in Mozambique will benefit from a favourable legal and protection environment and from enhanced equitable access to national protection services, national systems, and national plans, allowing for the full enjoyment of rights in line with international standards.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.30%	1.19%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%

Progress toward achieving a favourable protection environment in 2025 was mixed with important engagement by UNHCR but continued structural barriers limiting access to asylum. Access to registration for new arrivals remained highly restricted due to the Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados (INAR)'s pre-screening system, which requires an interview to determine eligibility for registration as an asylum seeker. The exact number of individuals who could not access registration is unknown because of data gaps, but various sources estimate that about 2,600 people were unregistered.

In 2025, INAR conducted pre-screening for 286 individuals, of whom only 31 were granted access to asylum procedures. The remaining 259 were referred to SENAMI, the National Migration Service, for further processing under the Migration Law. UNHCR and its legal aid partner followed up on these cases to promote protection against refoulement and to advocate for alternatives to detention, while maintaining a constructive protection dialogue with authorities and submitting proposals to strengthen fair and efficient registration and refugee status determination procedures in a context of mixed movements. Reports from different sources indicated three possible refoulement cases in 2025, although official confirmation is lacking and the true number may be higher. UNHCR continued monitoring and engagement with authorities to reduce risks and support compliance with international standards.

While there is no encampment policy in Mozambique, legally, refugees and asylum-seekers require "Guia de Marcha" documents issued by INAR to move within the country of habitual residence. In this manner, freedom of movement for refugees and asylum seekers is restricted. The requirement is particularly challenging for those living in provinces without an INAR office.

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

By 2026, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, IDP returnees, and stateless persons in Mozambique will benefit from a more predictable, coordinated, and sustainable response, which will bolster their prompt access to quality essential services and reduce their vulnerability to protection risks.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>		
IDPs	18.76%	26.30%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Improvements in IDP access to basic facilities and continued full access for refugees and asylum seekers in their designated settlements were attained. The proportion of IDPs living in physically safe and secure locations with access to essential services increased to 26%, reflecting incremental gains in site conditions and service provision by the government and its partners.

According to Displacement Tracking Matrix's Mobility Tracking Assessment published in April 2025, 597,069 out of 609,243 IDPs were living in physically accessible sites during the reporting period. When applying UNHCR's criteria, which require simultaneous access to shelter, drinking water, energy for cooking and lighting, and health services, an estimated 160,245 IDPs were found to have access to all four services. This represents a meaningful improvement from the baseline and shows gradual expansion of service availability despite persistent constraints.

Refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane, the only refugee settlement in Mozambique, maintained full access to basic facilities, largely due to the structured environment of Maratane settlement, where approximately 31% of the refugee population resides. National systems continued to provide access to health services for refugees and asylum seekers, with the indicator remaining at 100%. This reflects sustained inclusion in public health services.

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

**By 2026, refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs in Mozambique will be supported to build and reinforce their self-reliance and decision-making capacities, leading to stronger protection and resilience within their communities.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.81%	35.81%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.08%	49.08%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
IDPs	53.37%	53.37%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.91%	64.91%

Although Mozambique maintains seven reservations to the 1951 Convention relating to employment, property, liberal professions, public education, freedom of movement and naturalization, refugees and

asylum seekers generally enjoy an enabling environment for self-reliance, supported by the Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategy for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Nampula.

INAR continued to facilitate access to formal employment by issuing waiver letters to allow refugees to compete equally with nationals. As a result, refugees and asylum seekers work in the public sector, particularly in health and education roles across Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia, and many also participate in civic initiatives and run small businesses in urban areas. Despite these positive developments, the proportion of people who have the right to decent work is reported as zero percent due to the formal reservations still in place.

Regarding impact in the education sector, based on Ministry of Education data, 1,147 out of 3,203 refugee children were enrolled in primary school and 1,206 out of 2,457 were enrolled in secondary school, keeping primary and secondary enrolment rates unchanged at 36% and 49% respectively. Implementation of the Refugee Education Strategy continued to promote inclusion in the national education system. The 2024 approval and use of a UNHCR supported data collection tool by the Nampula Provincial Education Department helped address enrollment data gaps and improved monitoring of refugee learners during 2025.

No safety audits were conducted in 2025 and the baselines on safety perceptions are the most recent survey data available. Community engagement activities, including targeted protection monitoring and support to local leadership structures, contributed to maintaining these levels, although more sustained investment is needed to strengthen resilience and decision-making capacities across all displaced communities.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**By 2026, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, IDP returnees, and stateless persons in Mozambique will have increased access to durable solutions.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12	97
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71	0
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	20
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16,956	14,335

Progress toward securing solutions in 2025 showed important advances in voluntary repatriation and complementary pathways, while challenges persisted in resettlement and access to residency documentation. The operation's solutions strategy prioritized local integration, including efforts to advance naturalization for eligible refugees, alongside resettlement and voluntary repatriation programming. These approaches aimed to expand options for durable solutions while supporting individuals to build self-reliance and long-term stability whether in Mozambique or in their countries of origin.

In comparison to 2024 (12) and 2023 (66), a total of 97 refugees returned to their countries of origin with UNHCR assistance. Furthermore, at least 1,623 former Mozambican refugees returned from Zambia and Zimbabwe with UNHCR's support.

No individuals departed on resettlement during the year. Complementary pathways offered an additional avenue toward protection, with 20 refugees departing through education or labour mobility channels. This

result is significant as no departures through complementary pathways have been recorded since 2022, when 6 refugees were admitted through education corridors.

Access to legal residency continued to be central to long term protection. According to proGres data, 14,335 refugees and asylum seekers held residency status in 2025 which represents 60% of the refugee and asylum-seeker population of Mozambique.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Recurring violence in the north and frequent climate related shocks continue to drive repeated cycles of forced displacement across multiple provinces in Mozambique, undermining resilience efforts by affected populations, the government and its partners.

Achieving the intended impacts in Mozambique in 2025 was challenged by several structural, operational and political factors that affected progress across all impact areas. A persistent barrier has been the limited availability of accurate and disaggregated data on refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.

While poverty and vulnerability data exist for the general population, equivalent information for displaced and stateless communities is still not captured through national systems. This gap affects the ability to measure changes in well-being, assess protection risks and monitor inequalities in access to services. Data from partners and community reports often lacks coverage or consistency, and the absence of systematic inclusion of persons of concern in national surveys continues to limit evidence-based planning.

Restrictions linked to national legislation and administrative practices also shape the operating environment. For example, access to asylum procedures is controlled through pre-screening processes that exclude many individuals from registration, and the Guia de Marcha requirement continues to limit mobility in practice. These constraints affect protection outcomes and create challenges in meeting targets linked to legal protection, freedom of movement and access to livelihoods. Limited progress in documentation, particularly in residency confirmation, further impacts long term solutions.

Operational constraints also influenced impact achievement. The humanitarian response faced funding shortfalls across critical sectors, which contributed to delays in improving site conditions, expanding services in IDP hosting districts and reinforcing national systems. Insecurity in northern provinces disrupted activities and restricted partner presence, which reduced the scope of interventions designed to improve safety, resilience and access to essential services.

Looking ahead, prospects for overcoming these barriers will depend on sustained advocacy to integrate refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs into national data systems, stronger collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, and expanded engagement with other government institutions to align administrative practices with protection standards.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR expanded and strengthened its partnership portfolio, working with 25 partners, including 20 national actors, of which 11 were government entities, as well as UN-to-UN operational partnership with WFP for the management of an inter-agency complaints and feedback mechanism.

Engagement with partners continued to focus on strengthening national capacities, advancing localization and enhancing accountability, in line with the Grand Bargain commitments and UNHCR's Strategic Directions. These partnerships directly advance GRF/GCR pledges on localization, whole-of-society engagement and accountability to affected people by expanding government-led delivery, strengthening national capacities and operationalizing a joint complaints and feedback mechanism with WFP.

Government partners continued to play a central role in advancing protection and solutions in 2025, fully aligned with UNHCR's localisation approach and the commitment to strengthen national leadership in displacement response. Collaboration with government partners was essential for expanding access to services, strengthening protection systems and embedding interventions within national structures. Their leadership supported more sustainable responses and reinforced institutional ownership across sectors, creating stronger foundations for durable solutions for refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced communities.

UNHCR chaired the national and sub national Protection Cluster and co-chaired the Housing, Land and Property Areas of Responsibility, while also leading the Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group and co-chairing the Disability Working Group in Cabo Delgado, the Solutions Working Group and the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group. Partnerships with development actors expanded in line with the Global Compact for Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals, supporting the integration of refugees and IDPs into development programming, including on climate financing, access to services and energy initiatives. UNHCR contributed to the ONE UN approach and participated in all Strategic Priority Groups of the UNSDCF.

A key area of collaboration in 2025 was the UN joint programme "Enabling durable solutions to internal displacement in Mozambique through a joint approach (Leaving No One Behind – IDSF)." The multi-year fund, implemented by IOM, UNHCR, UN Habitat and UNFPA in partnership with INGD, with a budget of USD 1.5 million from the IDSF pooled fund, supported multisectoral interventions across a wide geographic area. Activities spanned districts in Cabo Delgado, eight districts in Nampula, three in Niassa and three in Zambezia. Through this joint effort, agencies coordinated protection analysis, community engagement, settlement level assessments and planning processes that helped strengthen the foundations for durable solutions in displacement affected districts.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

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

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.91%	100.00%	90.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
IDPs	30.00%	100.00%	30.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.14%	100.00%	52.64%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
IDPs	70.00%	100.00%	67.65%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.38%	95.00%	68.73%

##### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	401
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>	
IDPs	40,692
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,491

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and national authorities made important advances in strengthening progress towards SDG target 16.9 to provide legal identity for all by enhancing access to territory, registration and documentation for refugees, asylum seekers and other forcibly displaced people, although progress varied across areas. Registration coverage for refugees and asylum seekers was estimated at 90%, based on 24,083 individuals registered and an estimated total population of 26,758. This population figure included all individuals recorded in proGres by December 2025, together with 2,675 unregistered people identified through INAR weekly averages, joint UNHCR–INAR missions in Niassa, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia, and counselling activities in Maputo.

Birth registration for refugee and asylum-seeker children under five rose to 53% in 2025. This result was derived from verified data from the proGres database. The method used ensures that every child with formal legal identity documentation is captured, highlighting improvements in access to civil registration and identity management services.

Documentation coverage for adults and older children also improved, with approximately 69% of all refugees and asylum seekers holding legally recognized identity documents or credentials. The calculation covered all age groups, including younger children whose birth registration is captured separately. During the reporting period, 5,491 refugees and asylum seekers received direct support for civil registration and identity documentation, contributing to improved access to services and reduced risk of protection incidents linked to the absence of legal identity. Operational realities, including high demand for documentation services, delays in processing and challenges linked to displacement dynamics, affected coverage levels. Nonetheless, targeted efforts such as task-based documentation missions, reinforcement of staffing capacity and systematic registration activities helped sustain progress even in areas with limited accessibility.

In addition to identity documents, INAR issued 2,328 support letters that enabled refugees and asylum seekers to carry out essential administrative procedures including school enrolment, nationality applications, travel, employment processes and civil registration of children.

UNHCR and partners also supported access to civil documentation for IDPs, assisting 40,692 individuals to secure identity or legal status documents during the year.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**Asylum-seekers have access to increasingly fair, efficient, and adaptable Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	998	270.00	998.00

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to engage with government officials and other key stakeholders of the asylum system to enhance the fairness, integrity, and efficiency of all asylum procedures, including but not limited to status determination.

Based on a Protection dialogue conducted with the Government Refugee Agency INAR, UNHCR met with

the Minister of Interior and submitted a proposal to reinforce access to registration, refugee status determination, and naturalization. This was positively received and led to more in depth exchanges on the development of procedures in line with international standards, in a context marked by the emergence of mixed movements.

UNHCR facilitated a training session on international Protection for new Registration/Protection staff members of the government refugee agency. UNHCR also facilitated the participation of an official of Immigration services in a San Remo course on mixed movements.

During the first semester, UNHCR presented the link between human trafficking and international protection to members of the national working group on human trafficking, child protection and illegal migration led by the prosecutor's office. This multisectoral group brings together government officials from various ministries and civil society and is an important actor of the asylum system. During the second semester, UNHCR participated in the design of a training curriculum for members of this working group, including through the inclusion of a session on key concepts of internal protection and mixed movements.

Furthermore, UNHCR engaged the Administrative Tribunal on issues related to access to asylum, taking advantage of the participation of the president of the Admin Tribunal in Maputo to the IARMJ conference in Nairobi.

UNHCR also leveraged the high-level celebration of the 75th Anniversary of UNHCR held in Mozambique in December 2025, bringing together key stakeholders of the asylum system, to reiterate the need to reinforce access to registration, refugee status determination, and naturalization, with the support of influential public figures and decision makers.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Government authorities are supported to ensure the national legal and policy framework is aligned with international conventions and enhances inclusion into national systems.**

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Not yet aligned	Broadly aligned	Not yet aligned
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

#### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR supported the Government of Mozambique in efforts to strengthen the national protection framework and align legislation and policies with international standards. Although the national legal framework is not yet aligned with the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, progress continued on norm-setting, institutional strengthening and technical engagement with authorities. Mozambique's legal framework remained broadly aligned with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and UNHCR's technical support contributed to ongoing work to safeguard nationality rights and prevent new cases of statelessness.

UNHCR engaged directly in legislative and judicial processes throughout the year. This included technical advocacy during parliamentary commission hearings on land governance reforms, where UNHCR promoted the inclusion of safeguards protecting the land rights of refugees and asylum seekers. Strengthening legal access to land and tenure security is critical for local integration and for ensuring long term stability for registered asylum seekers and refugees. UNHCR also provided legal and policy advice across multiple institutions involved in refugee protection, internal displacement and statelessness, and contributed to policy dialogues to ensure harmonization with international protection principles.

Support to government authorities at national and subnational levels enabled constructive engagement on protection priorities, including the development of policies, administrative processes and legal frameworks related to asylum, displacement and nationality. Through continuous collaboration, capacity development and targeted advocacy, the operation helped create clearer policy pathways for inclusion of displaced populations into national systems.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**GBV survivors and women at risk have safe and adequate access to quality services to respond to their needs.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
IDPs	94.14%	100.00%	94.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.07%	100.00%	93.07%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
IDPs	94.14%	100.00%	94.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	60.00%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
IDPs	94.14%	100.00%	94.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.29%	100.00%	89.29%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
IDPs	137,413
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,439

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners continued to strengthen access to quality gender-based violence services for survivors and women at risk in displacement-affected areas of Mozambique. While no new outcome survey data was available for the year, the most recent results show that knowledge of available GBV services remains high among both IDPs and refugees, and that satisfaction rates with case management services are strong. The proportion of people who do not accept violence against women is high among IDPs and continues to be an important area for improvement among refugees and asylum seekers.

At the programmatic level, a wide range of activities contributed to expanding GBV service provision and prevention. 137,413 IDPs and 2,439 refugees and asylum seekers benefited from specialized GBV programmes, which included individual case management, psychosocial support, legal aid, referrals and targeted awareness sessions. UNHCR and partners delivered community sensitization initiatives, including extensive engagement during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence. These actions reached both displaced and host communities and reinforced key messages on GBV prevention and the importance of reporting. Community engagement officers and trained community activists played a central role in delivering prevention messaging, including on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, helping expand knowledge across large segments of the IDP population.

Capacity strengthening remained a critical pillar of the GBV response. A total of 506 government officials, partner staff and UNHCR personnel in Cabo Delgado participated in structured trainings that increased their skills in GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response. These efforts contributed to better identification of protection risks, improved quality of case management and stronger, more coordinated referral pathways. GBV response activities were also integrated into emergency operations, ensuring that survivors continued to access safe, survivor-centred support during new displacement waves.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**Risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse of children and adolescents is identified and addressed.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	82.93%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.99%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.25%	75.00%	64.71%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,394

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Identification and response to child protection risks among refugee and asylum-seeker children in Mozambique was conducted by UNHCR and partners. Children at heightened risk continued to benefit from Best Interests Procedures, with 82.93% supported during the reporting period. This represents 68 out of 82 children whose cases were formally assessed and followed up through structured decision-making processes that guided referrals, care arrangements and longer-term protection planning.

Participation in community-based child protection programmes reached all targeted children, which reflected effective outreach and engagement through activities implemented in Maratane settlement. Although participation figures represent only the targeted caseload of 1,880 children and not the full child population in 2025, the result demonstrates strong coverage of children requiring structured support.

Progress was also evident in care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children. 66 out of 102 children were placed in family-based or alternative care, resulting in coverage of 64.71%. Placement figures were derived from partner case management systems and proGres records, with verification procedures in place.

At the output level, 1,394 children and caregivers received child protection services, including case management, psychosocial support, parenting interventions, referrals and child rights awareness activities. These services contributed to strengthening protective environments and improving children's safety, well-being and access to support networks. Regular monitoring, child friendly approaches and collaboration with caregivers enhanced the quality and timeliness of response.

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

**Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and IDP returnees have access to effective legal remedies and appeal processes.**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
IDPs	28,001
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	186

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR expanded efforts to strengthen access to justice for refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and returnees, with a particular focus on ensuring that individuals facing arrest or detention linked to immigration status could access timely and effective legal remedies contributing to SDG targets 16.6 and 16.10.1. During the reporting period, 76 refugees and asylum seekers were arrested or detained in connection with immigration control or documentation issues. Through rapid intervention by UNHCR and its legal aid partner CEMIRDE, most individuals were released within a few days following legal representation, counselling or formal submissions to relevant authorities. These interventions helped prevent risks of refoulement, supported due process and ensured that forcibly displaced persons could safely resume their cases or regularize their status.

Legal assistance expanded substantially at the output level. Over 28,000 IDPs received legal aid services

delivered by partners including Universidade Católica de Moçambique (UCM), Instituto de Patrocínio e Assistência Jurídica (IPAJ) and DIMONGO.

For refugees and asylum seekers, 186 individuals received legal support, including those detained or at risk of deportation. CEMIRDE's work in Maputo and Nampula provinces also included the submission of letters to INAR to facilitate access to documentation, registration appointments and other administrative processes that are essential for ensuring legal security. UNHCR and CEMIRDE coordinated closely with IPAJ to promote the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in government legal aid schemes in line with sustainable national programming.

These combined efforts improved access to legal information, strengthened referral pathways and contributed to the protection of fundamental rights for people facing legal or administrative vulnerabilities.

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

**Community engagement is strengthened to foster the inclusion and resilience of vulnerable refugees, IDPs and IDP returnees to enhance access to complaint and feedback mechanisms.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
IDPs	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
IDPs	1.02%	100.00%	1.43%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.20%	91.00%	79.20%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
IDPs	37.60%	70.00%	37.60%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.67%	70.00%	66.67%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>	
IDPs	10,409
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
IDPs	21,825
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,169
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
IDPs	446,204
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,504

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners continued to strengthen community engagement, accountability and inclusion for refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and returnees, with particular attention to ensuring that women and vulnerable groups had avenues to participate in decision making and safely express concerns. Participation across programme phases was sustained at a moderate level for IDPs and extensive for refugees and asylum seekers, reflecting continued investment in community structures and engagement mechanisms.

Although outcome indicator values for 2025 are based on the most recent survey data from 2024, progress at the output level demonstrates expanded reach of protection and feedback services. UNHCR and partners consulted over 10,000 IDPs through participatory assessments, which informed programming and enabled operational adjustments based on community priorities. 22,000 IDPs and 1,000 refugees and asylum seekers used UNHCR supported feedback and response mechanisms, including help desks, community outreach teams and through Linha Verde 1458, allowing individuals to raise complaints, request information and seek referrals. Women continued to hold leadership roles within community structures, with representation levels aligning with previous years and contributing to inclusive decision making.

Protection service coverage remained high. 446,204 IDPs and 15,504 refugees and asylum seekers benefited from diverse protection interventions in 2025. In line with the corporate guidance, these figures include people who received structured community-based protection activities, awareness sessions, protection monitoring, case management, legal counselling, GBV and child protection interventions, and other individual or household protection services delivered by UNHCR and its partners. These services contributed significantly to strengthening community resilience and expanding access to information, complaint pathways and protection support.

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

**Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and IDP returnees have improved access to services and assistance to meet their basic needs.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
IDPs	20.00%	90.00%	7.29%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.05%	80.00%	34.26%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
IDPs	2.91%	100.00%	2.50%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	50.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
IDPs	1,790
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	179
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
IDPs	24,762
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,142

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners expanded efforts to improve access to essential services and assistance for refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and returnees. The proportion of IDPs receiving cash or non-food item assistance delivered by various actors, including UNHCR, rose in comparison to the previous year. For refugees and asylum seekers, 34.26% of the total population received such assistance.

The outcome on clean cooking fuel showed substantial differences between groups. For refugees and asylum seekers, 50% relied primarily on clean cooking solutions, a result derived from settlement-level surveys conducted in Maratane. For IDPs, reliance on clean fuels was low at 2.5%. This reflects findings from the 2024 IOM Energy Needs Assessment, published in 2025, which recorded overwhelming dependence on three-stone fires and firewood, alongside data from the 2024 DTM multisectoral assessment showing that only a small proportion of IDPs accessed improved stoves or alternative fuel sources.

At the output level, UNHCR and its partners delivered basic needs support across multiple regions. Cash assistance reached 19,682 IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Sofala and Manica provinces and 1,801 refugees and asylum seekers. This included approximately 17,750 drought-affected people and 1,622 Mozambican returnees supported through CERF and U.S. PRM-funded projects. About USD 820,000 was delivered in cash by UNHCR in 2025 through various delivery mechanisms, with verification processes carried out jointly with government and NGO partners as well as local leaders.

Distribution of non-food items reached 24,762 IDPs and 8,142 refugees and asylum seekers, including through seasonal distributions, emergency responses to climatic shocks and targeted support for vulnerable households. These activities contributed significantly to stabilizing household well-being, strengthening coping capacity and addressing urgent material needs during displacement.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and IDP returnees have improved access to sustainable sites, shelters, energy and environment management.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
IDPs	25.00%	100.00%	25.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.61%	80.00%	80.00%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
IDPs	35.00%	100.00%	86.44%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.80%	100.00%	66.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR survey data estimates that access to habitable and affordable housing was 80% for refugees and asylum seekers, based on 19,166 individuals out of a total population of 23,958.

For IDPs, the proportion with access to habitable and affordable housing remained estimated at 25%.

Rising population movements and the scale of housing damage linked to climatic shocks limited the extent to which shelter improvements could keep pace with needs. Housing, land and property challenges in Mozambique include risks such as forced evictions, land grabbing, unlawful occupation and disputes within or between communities, all of which are often linked to weak land tenure security. For displaced families and those returning home, secure access to land is critical not only for shelter but also for restarting agricultural livelihoods, making it a key economic requirement. UNHCR works with the Government to strengthen access to land and improve tenure security by supporting community land delimitation and titling processes, promoting awareness of housing, land and property rights and facilitating community dialogues. These initiatives help prevent social tensions and reduce the likelihood of housing, land and property rights violations affecting displaced people, returnees and host communities.

Energy access for lighting showed more substantial progress. Approximately 66% of refugees and asylum seekers had reliable access to lighting, supported by settlement-level improvements and distribution of solar lamps. For IDPs, the proportion with stable access to lighting increased significantly from 35% to 86.44%, corresponding to 526,631 individuals out of 609,243. This increase is attributed to improved reporting and updated data from the DTM April 2025 Mobility Tracking Assessment, which documented significant use of small solar devices across displacement sites

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to public health assistance (including mental health, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH], and reproductive health services) without discrimination.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.29%	92.00%	60.22%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.23%	100.00%	98.23%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67,996
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,643

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners continued to support access to public health services for refugees and asylum seekers, including primary health care, maternal and neonatal care, mental health and psychosocial support, nutrition, WASH and sexual and reproductive health.

Health assistance remained integrated within national systems, with services delivered primarily through public facilities in Nampula Province and complemented by targeted support from UNHCR partners.

Coverage of skilled birth attendance was estimated at above 95%, indicating strong integration of refugee women into public maternal health services and sustained collaboration with provincial health authorities.

Routine immunization, however, faced setbacks. Measles vaccination coverage for children aged nine months to five years reached 60.22%, representing 386 vaccinated children. This reflects gaps in outreach and participation during vaccination campaigns and the mobility of families within and outside Maratane settlement.

Health service utilization at the output level was significant. UNHCR-supported health services provided 67,996 individual consultations, including five cases supported through UNHCR's legal partner CEMIRDE, who intervened through referrals in health-related protection issues. Mental health and psychosocial support services reached 2,643 individuals. These services strengthened coping mechanisms, improved early identification of mental health needs and supported case management for persons with heightened vulnerabilities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions implemented through government actors INAR and SDPI Mocimboa da Praia contributed to improving hygiene practices and reducing the risk of communicable diseases. 9,215 refugees and host community members benefitted from UNHCR-supported WASH infrastructure in Maratane settlement. In Mocimboa da Praia, a borehole constructed in partnership with SDPI benefitted at least 605 IDPs.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

Access to quality and inclusive education services is promoted through the national system.

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.74%	100.00%	0.71%
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.63%	100.00%	44.73%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
IDPs	1,035
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,532

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Enrolment in the national education system increased slightly to 44.73%, representing 2,532 school-aged refugees and asylum seekers enrolled out of a total of 5,660. This reflects continued progress in integrating refugee learners into public schools and sustained collaboration with the Ministry of Education on monitoring and inclusion.

Higher education enrolment was reported as 0.71%, with 53 young refugees enrolled in tertiary programmes including programmes funded by UNHCR, however there is limited data availability on higher education enrolment across the country.

UNHCR's partnership with Instant Network Schools (INS) plays a key role in expanding digital learning opportunities for forcibly displaced students in Mozambique. Through INS, UNHCR works with partners to equip classrooms with connectivity, tablets, projectors and teacher training so that learners can access quality digital content and strengthen essential skills. The programme supports the integration of technology into the national education system and helps reduce gaps in learning outcomes for children and youth in displacement settings. By improving digital literacy, enhancing teacher capacity and ensuring inclusive access to technology, the INS partnership contributes to better educational opportunities, increased student engagement and stronger pathways for refugee and IDP learners to progress through the national curriculum and beyond.

At the output level, education programmes reached 2,532 refugee learners and 1,035 IDPs, supporting access to formal and non-formal education, provision of learning materials and community-based initiatives that encouraged school attendance. Programming also included engagement with families and school administrators to strengthen enrolment, retention and participation of vulnerable learners. These efforts contributed to gradual improvements in access and supported continued progress toward alignment with national education systems.

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

**Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and IDP returnees have increased access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
IDPs	36.00%	100.00%	88.86%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.00%	100.00%	34.75%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
IDPs	13.21%	100.00%	97.30%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.60%	100.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
IDPs	2,270
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	376

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to financial services increased substantially among IDPs, with 88.86% holding a bank or mobile-money account. This expansion was driven by cash-based interventions that required surveyed beneficiaries to open accounts with financial service providers to receive transportation subsidies, internship support, business grants and agricultural allowances. Among refugees and asylum seekers, survey results found that 34.75% held a financial account, reflecting both newly supported account openings and the proportion of beneficiaries who already possessed mobile-money accounts prior to assistance.

Income generation indicators showed strong progress. Nearly all refugees and asylum seekers supported through livelihood programmes reported an improvement in income compared to the previous year, while 97.30% of IDP beneficiaries experienced similar gains. These improvements were achieved through a combination of vocational training, entrepreneurship support, financial literacy coaching, cash grants for new businesses, climate-resilient agriculture training and the distribution of production kits.

Livelihood partners across Nampula and Pemba, including Livaningo, IFPELAC, AVSI, SEPPA and ADPP, delivered tailored training and grants aligned with local opportunities and market demand. In total, 2,270 IDPs and 376 refugees and asylum seekers benefited from UNHCR-supported livelihoods interventions during the year, with several projects exceeding their initial targets following government requests to extend support to additional communities.

These investments helped households diversify their income sources, strengthen economic resilience and establish more sustainable, climate-resilient livelihood activities. Local job fairs, mentorship initiatives and start-up support further promoted pathways to employment and self-employed work.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and IDP returnees have the necessary information and resources to voluntarily return to their country of origin.**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,175

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR strengthened its support to refugees and asylum seekers seeking to make informed decisions about voluntary return. 7,175 individuals received counselling and information on repatriation, enabling them to understand procedures, conditions in countries of origin and available support mechanisms. Counselling was delivered through protection desks, individual sessions and group information activities across Maputo, Nampula and Pemba. UNHCR's assistance for return also expanded significantly.

During the year, 1,720 people received direct support to return. These were 97 refugees who voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin, 1 Mozambican former refugee returning from Zambia, and 1,622 Mozambican former refugees returning from Zimbabwe with UNHCR facilitation. This scale-up reflects enhanced coordination with government authorities, strengthened logistical arrangements and improved outreach to individuals expressing an interest in return. These efforts ensured that returns were carried out

safely, respecting the principle of voluntariness and providing the necessary reintegration information and referrals.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Most vulnerable refugees are able to access durable solutions through resettlement to third countries.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	246	331	0
<b>15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	20	20

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR intensified engagement with communities and partners to address the sharp decline in resettlement opportunities, helping to manage expectations and reduce the risks of misinformation, fraud and exploitation linked to global policy shifts among key resettlement countries. Throughout the year, UNHCR delivered regular briefings and provided in-person counselling on resettlement in Maputo and Nampula, as well as during documentation missions in Niassa, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia. In Maratane settlement, where hopes for resettlement are particularly high, UNHCR held dedicated community meetings to provide accurate information, clarify processes and reinforce the principles guiding resettlement as a protection-driven, not demand-driven, solution.

Complementary pathways provided an additional route to safety and long-term solutions. 20 refugees departed through education and labour mobility channels, marking a significant improvement after several years with minimal opportunities. This achievement is notable, as complementary pathways had not facilitated departures since 2022.

The issuance of machine-readable travel documents by the country continued to play a critical enabling role for these processes, ensuring that individuals selected for onward movement could complete required travel formalities. Together, these efforts strengthened protection prospects for individuals requiring urgent solutions and reinforced the integration of Mozambique into global resettlement and complementary pathway mechanisms.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**Authorities are supported to implement local integration strategies.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land</b>			
IDPs	12.61%	70.00%	13.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.80%	50.00%	16.00%
<b>16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.00%	50.00%	2.09%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2025)
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Partially
<b>16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		49

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked with national institutions to strengthen pathways for local integration through secure tenure, access to nationality procedures and improved inclusion in social protection systems. Access to secure tenure rights for refugees and asylum seekers is estimated as 16%, based on updated population figures for Maratane settlement. For IDPs, the proportion with secure tenure is 13%, reflecting the continued use of the 2022 survey baseline in the absence of new representative data.

Inclusion in national social protection systems remained limited, with only 2% of refugees and asylum seekers covered, as national social assistance schemes administered by INAS do not extend to this population. Despite this systemic limitation, UNHCR and its partners maintained collaboration with provincial social action services in Maratane to support vulnerable households.

Contributing to SDG target 1.3. to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, UNHCR advanced key policy processes by providing legal and technical support on the ongoing revision of the National Land Law, a national statelessness study, and a review of the IDP legal and policy framework, building on earlier contributions to PEGDI (2021) and its 2024 Action Plan, launched in April 2025. Throughout the year, UNHCR facilitated meaningful consultations with forcibly displaced people and host communities and promoted their inclusion in provincial development plans and sector policies and systems (health, education, GBV, civil documentation, justice, livelihoods, and land tenure). UNHCR also worked with national institutions (e.g., SPJT, SPIC, IPAJ, IFPELAC, DPGCAS/SDSMAS, SDPI, MoH, MoE, INE, INEP, INAS, INGD, EDM) to lay the groundwork for future reforms that expand coverage, comprehensiveness, and adequacy of benefits for IDPs and their host communities.

Progress was recorded in supporting individuals to access nationality and naturalization. A total of 49 refugees received assistance to apply for nationality, permanent residency or naturalization through UNHCR's legal aid partner CEMIRDE. Applications included both naturalization requests for adults and nationality procedures for children born in Mozambique.

UNHCR also provided information and counselling on local solutions to individuals reached during joint missions with INAR in Manica, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia, as well as through regular services in Maputo and Nampula. High-level advocacy efforts continued, including direct engagement with the Minister of Interior and the submission of a White Paper outlining obstacles faced by long-term refugees seeking naturalization.

### Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
<b>12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.17%	100.00%	76.15%
<b>12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	84.00%	83.01%

### Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services</b>	
IDPs	605
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,215

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR ensured alignment with the AGD policy and integration of the AGD approach through (i) AGD mainstreaming across programs, including representation of AGD groups in programs and AGD data disaggregation, (ii) AGD coordination, advocacy, and capacity building, and (iii) direct support to particular AGD groups (women and girls, survivors of GBV, people with disabilities, and older people).

(i) UNHCR mainstreams the AGD approach across programs and during data collection and disaggregation. Systematic data gathering from participatory assessments, protection monitoring, profiling, distribution points, post-distribution monitoring, key informants, partners, inter-agency platforms, government reports, and complaint feedback mechanisms saw representation of AGD groups among respondents and disaggregation of indicators accordingly to understand their differentiated needs. For example, in the December 2025 Protection Monitoring Report, 52% of respondents were women and 20% of respondents were older people, and indicators were disaggregated as such. Similarly, in the Jan-Jun 2025 Community Consultations on Durable Solutions, 61% of respondents were women and 14% were older people, and indicators were disaggregated as such. This disaggregated data served to inform specialized programming and advocacy for these groups.

(ii) UNHCR led coordination, advocacy, and capacity-building efforts for the inclusion and protection of AGD groups. UNHCR led the Protection Cluster, chaired the Disability Working Group and Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (CE-AAP) Working Group, coordinated the HLP

AoR, and actively participated in the GBV AoR and PSEA Network, where it coordinated and advocated for the inclusion and protection of AGD groups, especially women, girls, people with disabilities, and older people. It also provided AGD trainings to partners, community members, and government authorities (INGD, INAR, SDPI, Social Action, IPAJ, police, health services, and others).

(iii) UNHCR provided direct assistance to AGD groups, specifically targeting women and girl survivors of GBV or those at risk of GBV (139,852 people), children (1,394), people with disabilities, many of whom are older people (3,010). Other programs, while not directly targeting these AGD groups, benefitted many women, children, older people, people with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses and others with specific needs, including civil documentation (40,692 people assisted), legal aid (28,187 people assisted), livelihoods (5,293 people assisted), and others.

## Section 3: Resources

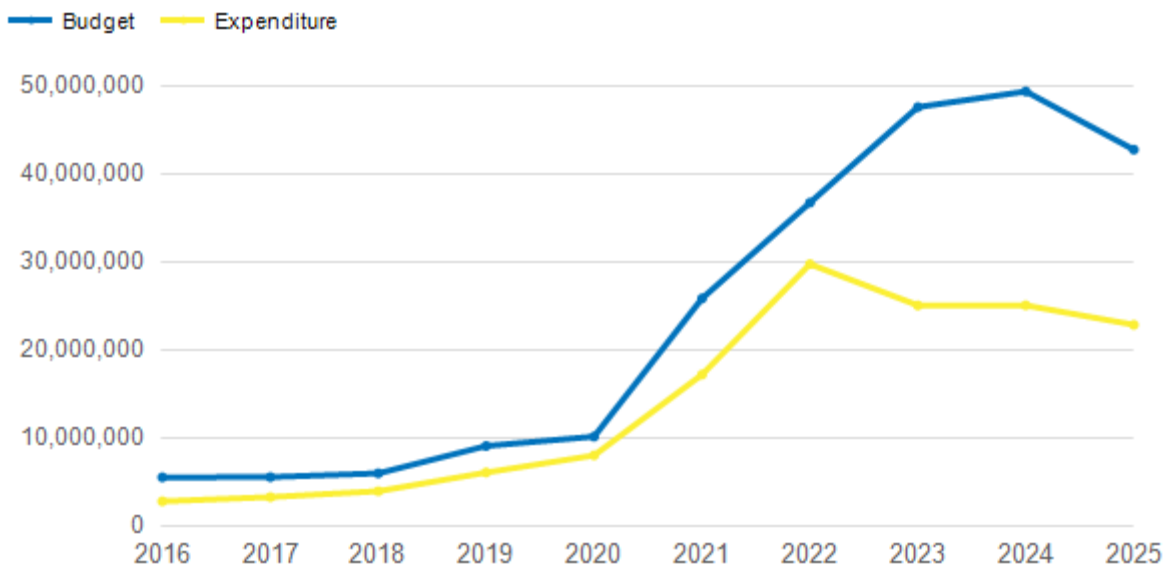
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

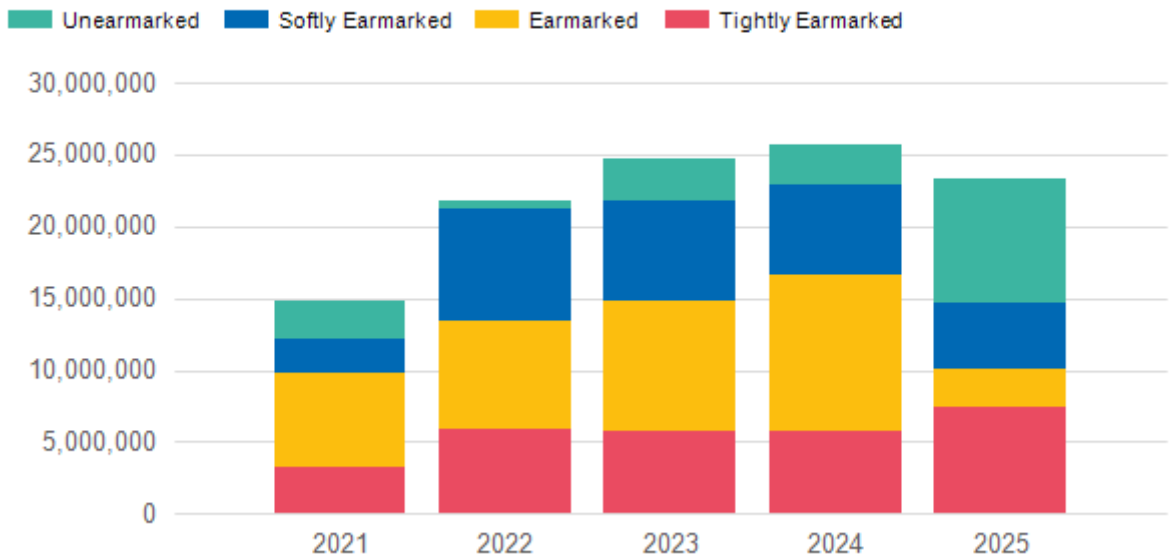
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	14,556,897	8,301,012	57.02%	7,795,886	93.91%
IA2: Respond	9,262,409	1,784,562	19.27%	1,666,245	93.37%
IA3: Empower	10,766,306	6,760,224	62.79%	6,760,224	100.00%
IA4: Solve	8,116,024	6,591,777	81.22%	6,591,777	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,701,637</b>	<b>23,437,575</b>	<b>54.89%</b>	<b>22,814,132</b>	<b>97.34%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	5,145,863	3,041,778	59.11%	2,877,907	94.61%
OA2: Status	895,707	203,383	22.71%	203,383	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,499,896	1,970,105	131.35%	1,628,851	82.68%
OA4: GBV	3,680,491	2,504,829	68.06%	2,504,829	100.00%
OA5: Children	1,728,641	234,644	13.57%	234,644	100.00%
OA6: Justice	599,721	140,651	23.45%	140,651	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,607,356	1,700,525	47.14%	1,700,525	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	3,344,423	963,664	28.81%	885,094	91.85%
OA9: Housing	4,669,558	281,104	6.02%	241,357	85.86%
OA10: Health	1,248,428	539,794	43.24%	539,794	100.00%
OA11: Education	1,187,893	871,319	73.35%	871,319	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	5,971,057	4,188,380	70.14%	4,188,380	100.00%
OA14: Return	5,431,228	5,635,050	103.75%	5,635,050	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	560,397	294,264	52.51%	294,264	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	2,124,399	662,463	31.18%	662,463	100.00%
EA20: External	1,006,578	205,622	20.43%	205,622	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,701,637</b>	<b>23,437,575</b>	<b>54.89%</b>	<b>22,814,132</b>	<b>97.34%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR’s operational presence in Mozambique continued to evolve in response to escalating conflict in Cabo Delgado and increasing climate-related displacement. The year saw major new population movements, including over 46,000 people displaced within a week in July–August and further attacks extending into Nampula. This heightened volatility increased protection needs and placed additional pressure on humanitarian and government systems, necessitating strengthened field presence and broader coordination with partners.

Against this backdrop, UNHCR appealed for USD 42.7 million, yet by 31 December only 48% of budgeted

needs were funded, leaving a funding gap of USD 22.08 million. Limited resources required strict prioritisation, with the operation focusing on lifesaving protection interventions, including civil documentation, GBV response, mental health and psychosocial support, emergency protection desks, and support to persons with specific needs. The surge in emergency displacement in the third quarter increased overall requirements, making flexible funding essential to maintain continuity of services and deploy rapid response teams in Mueda, Chiúre, and other high-risk districts.

Flexible resources and softly earmarked allocations enabled UNHCR to address unforeseen needs, such as scaling up protection desks in new displacement sites and expanding MHPSS activities. They also ensured continuity of key programmes such as civil documentation, which surpassed 30,000 documents issued to IDPs and refugees, and GBV survivor services, which reached more than 133,000 individuals throughout the year.

Development-oriented contributions and partnerships, such as those supporting vocational training, entrepreneurship programmes, climate-resilient agriculture, and financial inclusion, advanced resilience and longer-term solutions for displaced and host communities. Engagement in the national Household Budget Survey, supported through third-party funding instruments, strengthened the inclusion of IDPs in national systems and data frameworks.

UNHCR continued to implement its activities through a diverse set of partners, including national authorities and local organisations. A significant proportion of expenditures flowed through partners, with an increasing share channelled to national and local actors, reinforcing the localisation agenda and enhancing proximity to affected communities.

Despite these achievements, unmet needs remain substantial. Gaps in protection services, shelter, basic assistance, and livelihoods support continue to limit the ability of displaced families to achieve safety, dignity, and self-reliance. Looking forward, sustained flexible funding and expanded development partnerships will be critical to address growing protection risks, reinforce national systems, and support durable solutions for the more than one million people affected by conflict and climate shocks in Mozambique.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2025 annual review and the Strategic Moment of Reflection affirmed that the operating environment in Mozambique continues to shift rapidly because of insecurity, climate shocks and highly mobile displacement patterns. Partners noted that rigid implementation approaches repeatedly proved insufficient as sudden attacks, new displacement movements and climatic events frequently disrupted activities. This confirmed that forward looking planning, mobile delivery models and strong contingency measures are essential to ensuring continuity of protection and assistance.

The Strategic Moment of Reflection meetings held in February 2026 convened 10 partners (including 4 government and 4 national NGO entities). The findings emphasized the value of community-based structures and local leadership. Persistent data limitations were highlighted. Displacement patterns in the north changed frequently throughout the year, making follow up and monitoring more challenging. Stronger data governance and more consistent information sharing are necessary to support evidence-based planning and to ensure that shifts in population dynamics are reflected in programme adjustments.

Over 10,000 IDPs and IDP returnees were consulted through participatory assessments in northern Mozambique. Communities consistently asked for reliable follow up on reported issues, showing that accountability directly influences trust and engagement in subsequent activities. Youth engagement structures and peace committees proved effective in bridging tensions and supporting coexistence, confirming that participatory mechanisms are stronger when locally driven.

These insights informed several adjustments to the 2026 interim strategy. The strategy now places greater emphasis on national leadership in coordination across the humanitarian development peace nexus, the use of area-based models and the expansion of partnerships that reinforce national systems. Outcome Area 14 was revised to include IDPs and returnees so that return area solutions, including those linked to the sustainable response plan, are consistently captured.

In 2026, the operation will improve anticipatory planning, reinforcing government capacity in registration, documentation and disaster management, expanding data and analysis tools, and deepening collaboration with development partners to advance integration and re-integration efforts.



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