

Annual Results Report

2024

Mozambique

Acknowledgements

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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, despite its wealth of natural resources and recent emergence as a significant gas exporter, faces substantial challenges. The country ranks 183 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI, published 2024). It continues to grapple with large-scale internal displacement due to ongoing armed conflict in the northern regions and hosts a long-standing refugee population. The climate crisis further exacerbates the situation, with frequent extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. These issues, combined with disease outbreaks like cholera, increase the population's vulnerability to economic shocks, fragility, and poverty.

In 2024, the Humanitarian Response Plan identified 1,800,000 people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection. By the end of the year, 850,600 individuals remained internally displaced due to violence from non-state armed groups and the severe impacts of the climate crisis. Additionally, 650,000 people returned to their areas of origin, many of whom still lack essential services and live in poor conditions (IOM DTM, December 2024). The landfall of Cyclone Chido in December 2024, with winds exceeding 200 km/h, caused significant destruction in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa provinces, impacting over 454,000 people.

Political unrest also marked 2024, following the presidential elections in October. Despite some improvements in security in parts of Cabo Delgado, attacks on civilians by NSAGs continued throughout 2024, causing further displacement, including among newly returned internally displaced persons, complicating the response efforts and jeopardizing durable solutions.

Mozambique hosts approximately 25,000 refugees and asylum-seekers (75%), primarily from eastern and central Africa. UNHCR's government counterpart, Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados (INAR), under the Ministry of Interior, remains the lead authority on refugee matters in Mozambique.

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 (2024)
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%

Mozambique's refugee and asylum-seeker population was estimated as 24,275 by the end of 2024. However, the exact number of unregistered individuals is unclear, due to data limitations. Access to registration for new arrivals in Mozambique is limited to those who pass INAR's pre-screening process, which entails an interview/assessment conducted by INAR to determine whether the person seeking international protection is eligible to be registered as an asylum seeker in Mozambique. INAR reported conducting pre-screening for 70 individuals in 2024, out of whom 2 were granted access to registration in Mozambique.

Mozambique does not have an encampment policy. Refugees and asylum-seekers must obtain a "Guia de Marcha" document from INAR to travel between districts or provinces.

A notable milestone was the resumption of birth registrations for children born in Mozambique in as others of concern, particularly in Maratane Settlement, Cabo Delgado and Tete, achieving 41% coverage by year-end, through INAR's enhanced registration capacity following UNHCR-supported training and onboarding programs.

As of December 2024, 70.4% of the eligible refugee and asylum-seeker population had valid documentation, a result which was augmented through targeted ID distribution efforts by INAR and UNHCR. The integration of the UNHCR Global Distribution Tool (GDT) system by UNHCR significantly improved technical capacity and efficiency in ID production. 8,206 refugees and asylum-seekers received IDs featuring new security enhancements.

In the IDP context, 33,922 IDPs, IDP returnees and host community members were supported to access civil documentation such as birth certificates and/or ID cards. Access to civil documentation remains a critical issue for displaced persons and host communities. The lack of documentation often hinders access to services making these initiatives vital for improving the lives and rights of displaced and vulnerable populations.

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 (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	2.11%	18.76%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

The World Bank and 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, creating a gap in measuring the impact of humanitarian interventions. UNHCR and partners continue to support the government to address this gap.

Available data from UN sources indicates that approximately 19% out of 325,467 IDPs in 191 sites and temporary centers lived in secure settlements. Many of the IDP settlements were overcrowded with limited access to safe shelter, water, and sanitation. The effects of armed conflict, and recurrent climate shocks have significantly undermined the resilience of forcibly displaced persons in Mozambique.

On the other hand, 100% of refugees and asylum-seekers surveyed in Maratane lived in a secure settlement with access to basic services, including health facilities, education, and sufficient sanitation and hygiene facilities. Additionally, 96% of this population had access to latrines. UNHCR's contributions included the construction of durable shelters benefiting 1,000 refugees.

Access to health services was available for all refugees and asylum-seekers in Mozambique. UNHCR supported the Ministry of Health to provide comprehensive health services in Nampula. Community health volunteers provided preventive and promotive health services, including door-to-door services in Maratane settlement. Nonetheless, refugees are not expressly included in the national health policies and Strategic Plans as there are no specific mentioning of or activities for refugees and asylum-seekers.

According to UNDP, approximately 61.9% of Mozambique's population is multidimensionally poor. However, data limitations persist, with no specific poverty data available for IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR, in collaboration with UNFPA, is advocating for the inclusion of these groups in national surveys to collect baseline information.

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 (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.96%	35.81%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.91%	49.08%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		

IDPs	53.37%	53.37%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.87%	64.91%

Mozambique has made reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention, impacting rights related to decent work, including Articles 13, 15, 17, 19, and 26, as well as Article 22 on public education. Despite this, INAR supports refugees and asylum-seekers in applying for formal sector jobs by issuing a waiver letter on request, allowing them to compete equally with nationals.

Refugees and asylum-seekers are employed in the public sector, especially in health and education roles in Nampula, Niassa, and Zambezia provinces. Many also engage in civic activities and run small businesses in urban areas.

In 2024, the Refugee Education Strategy (2023-2025) continued to promote refugee inclusion in the national education system. This strategy, developed through a participatory process involving refugees and stakeholders, was validated by various education authorities. The Nampula Provincial Education Department approved a tool for collecting data on refugee students, addressing previous gaps in the Education Management Information System (EMIS). According to 2024 data, primary education enrolment for refugees and asylum-seekers was 35.81%, while secondary education enrolment rose to 49.08%.

UNHCR continues to advocate for including refugees and displaced communities in national surveys to gather baseline data. These efforts aim to enhance self-reliance and decision-making capacities, leading to stronger protection and resilience within their 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.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66	12
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	138	71
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

In 2024, 71 individuals were resettled, and cases for 246 refugees were submitted. UNHCR supported the voluntary repatriation of 12 refugees and asylum-seekers. Family reunification and private sponsorship applications were also supported.

INAR participated in a global roundtable on human settlement, a follow-up to the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF). This event brought together UN agencies, governments, and key stakeholders. INAR presented Mozambique's vision for local integration and specifically transitioning Maratane settlement into a blueprint for a locally integrated, climate resilient village highlighting concrete steps such as advancing inclusive territorial planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, green jobs, environmental restoration and conservation, social protection, social cohesion and access to nationality.

UNHCR partnered with Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-Estruturas (District Service for Planning and Infrastructure) (SDPI) to advance villagization and integrate the Maratane settlement into the broader Naburi locality, focusing on developing master plans for 4 communities in Naburi, to expand the existing

Maratane Plan. Key activities include comprehensive physical mapping to support urban planning and the fair demarcation of plots for refugees and hosts based on criteria set by INAR and UNHCR. Aligned with the government's GRF pledges, the project supports local integration, out-of-camp approaches, and strategies to strengthen refugee inclusion. Expected outcomes include improved spatial planning, better social and economic integration, and enhanced coordination among stakeholders.

Progress was made towards the implementation of the 2023 GRF Common Pledge made by Mozambique's UNCT to integrate the needs of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in UN programmes and plans, and advocate for access to national services and inclusion in national and provincial plans, budgets, and datasets. UNHCR supported the RCO, in consultation of all UNSDCF Strategic Priority Groups, to develop a plan to implement and monitor progress against this pledge.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

One of the main challenges to achieving impacts in Mozambique is the limitation of data. While poverty line data is available for the general population, it is not specifically available for forcibly displaced persons. This gap hinders the ability to measure the impact of humanitarian interventions accurately. Data is often limited to reports received from partners and displaced persons, which may not provide a comprehensive picture.

Some impact indicators involve politically or socially sensitive information, which can be challenging to collect and report. This sensitivity can limit the availability and accuracy of data needed for comprehensive impact assessments. Current baseline information is based on representative samples from the UNHCR Results Monitoring Survey (RMS) conducted in 2022 and 2023 year-end reported results.

To overcome these barriers, enhanced data collection through continued advocacy and collaboration with national and international partners is crucial. Including displaced persons in national surveys will improve data availability and accuracy, addressing current gaps. UNHCR, in collaboration with UNFPA, is advocating for the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs in national surveys to collect baseline information. Further UNHCR collaboration with other UN agencies as part of the UN Task Team on Data aims to provide technical support to the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to capture disaggregated data in key areas through the National Statistical System (SEN). Providing technical support to INE and other relevant agencies will enhance their capacity to collect and analyse data on displaced persons, contributing to more informed decision-making and better-targeted interventions.

UNHCR remains committed to collaborating with stakeholders, to ensure that forcibly displaced persons benefit from a supportive legal and protection framework which aims to enhance equitable access to national protection services and systems.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR collaborated with 24 partners, including 19 local organizations and government entities, plus one refugee-led organization implementing a grant agreement. Additionally, a UN-to-UN Transfer Agreement with WFP was established to operate the inter-agency complaints and response mechanism, Linha Verde 1458. UNHCR continued to support capacity development efforts for its partners, aligning with commitments outlined in the Grand Bargain agreement and UNHCR's Strategic Directions.

Collaborations with partners were strengthened through quarterly meetings, regular program monitoring, and the introduction of a mandatory monthly reporting mechanism for partners. In 2024, UNHCR chaired the national and sub-national Protection Cluster and co-chaired the Housing, Land, and Property areas of responsibility. At both national and sub-national levels, 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 the national level, UNHCR co-chaired the Solutions Working Group and the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Reference 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. This effort achieved the inclusion of refugees and IDPs into development actors' programs in areas such as climate financing, energy provision, and access to services. Specific examples are:

1. Joint advocacy and inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in development plans

UNHCR, in collaboration with the Government and UNDP, revised the 10-year development plans for Cabo Delgado and Nampula to include forcibly displaced persons. This effort focused on protection and solutions for IDPs and refugees in these regions.

2. Joint Nexus Programming (AfDB and BMZ/GIZ)

In 2024, UNHCR Mozambique collaborated with the Government and development actors on joint nexus projects, one with the African Development Bank, and one with the German Development Cooperation (BMZ/GIZ). These initiatives are essential to transition services from parallel humanitarian to sustainable, government-led systems, enhancing the resilience of forcibly displaced persons and ensuring inclusive, sustainable development interventions and focused on protection services, livelihoods, value chains and access to markets and social cohesion.

Additionally, UNHCR closely supported the ONE UN efforts to assist the Government and was an active member of all four Strategic Priority groups of the United Nations Sustainable Development Coordination Framework (UNSDCF) and the Cooperation Framework (CF) Integrated Platform (CIFP), which serves as a think-tank and advisor to the 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, 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	99.91%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	28.07%	30.00%	30.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.27%	50.00%	41.14%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	77.10%	100.00%	70.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.70%	80.00%	70.38%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	810
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	33,922
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,206

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By the end of 2024, the total refugee and asylum-seeker population was recorded at 24,275 individuals, with only 810 newly registered in the government-managed UNHCR database proGres, primarily due to births rather than new arrivals. Field missions to Cabo Delgado and Tete confirmed the presence of unregistered individuals, some of whom approached protection teams for formal registration. However, the overall number of unregistered individuals remains uncertain, highlighting data limitations. These missions also provided opportunities to register new individuals, mainly children.

Progress was made in birth registration, reaching 41% coverage by year-end, attributed to UNHCR's support in enhancing INAR's registration capacity through training and onboarding programs. A significant

milestone was the resumption of birth registrations for children born in Mozambique in September 2024, particularly in Maratane settlement and through field missions in Cabo Delgado and Tete. By the end of 2024, 70.4% of the eligible refugee and asylum-seeker population had valid documentation. Despite delays due to INAR's restructuring, electoral calendar shifts, and social disruptions, ID issuance progressed steadily. Targeted ID distribution efforts in Maputo, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Tete ensured that essential documentation reached a considerable number of individuals. The integration of the GDT system and the procurement of a new FARGO printer by UNHCR significantly improved technical capacity and efficiency in ID production. Additional achievements include supporting 33,922 IDPs to access civil documentation, providing legal aid to 2,324 IDPs, establishing a new government partnership with Instituto do Patrocínio e Assistência Jurídica (Institute of Sponsorship and Legal Assistance) (IPAJ) in Cabo Delgado, supporting 8,206 refugees and asylum-seekers with IDs featuring new security enhancements. The distribution of ID cards facilitated increased access to financial services and accelerated business legalization processes.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
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 in the asylum system to enhance the fairness, integrity, and efficiency of all asylum procedures, beyond status determination. Concurrently, UNHCR conducted mandate Refugee Status Determination (RSD) for 115 individuals, pending the resumption of national RSD procedures.

To strengthen the asylum system, UNHCR Mozambique provided intensive protection training for all new INAR Protection and Registration colleagues following the restructuring of the government refugee agency's entire Protection and Registration unit.

Additionally, several activities contributed to reinforcing the Mozambican asylum system. UNHCR Mozambique prepared and facilitated the participation of Mozambican government officials and other asylum actors in a one-week training provided by the Lusophone Centre of Excellence on the Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Angola. Key stakeholders from different regions in Mozambique, including prosecutors, protection officials from the government refugee agency, lawyers, academics, and a judge from the Administrative Tribunal, attended this training.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Broadly aligned	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
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	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite the national legal framework not being fully aligned with the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, significant efforts were made to address this gap to enhance the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, returnees, and stateless people into national systems. UNHCR played a pivotal role by actively engaging in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of these populations.

One of the key initiatives was a comprehensive study on the extent of statelessness and the risk of statelessness, commissioned by the Government of Mozambique (GOM). This study is still in progress and aims to provide a detailed understanding of the issue, which will inform future policy decisions. Additionally, UNHCR collaborated with the Land Law Commission on the draft revision and validation of the land law. This collaboration ensured that the revised law includes provisions for refugee rights to use land, thereby promoting their integration and access to resources.

In Nampula, UNHCR signed an agreement with SDPI for the Naburi Locality Master Plan to demarcate 230 hectares into individual plots, benefiting 300 refugees and asylum seekers. Ongoing discussions with the government and UNFPA aimed to incorporate refugees and asylum seekers into the national census. This inclusion is crucial for ensuring that these populations are accurately represented in national statistics, which can influence resource allocation and policy development.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	9.16%	100.00%	94.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.07%	100.00%	93.07%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	14.99%	100.00%	94.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	60.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	55.78%	100.00%	94.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	100.00%	89.29%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	162,178
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	111

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A total of 162,289 IDPs, refugees, and asylum-seekers benefited from specialized GBV programmes tailored to their unique needs. These programmes encompass a wide array of GBV services, case management, psychosocial support, legal aid, sensitization, and economic empowerment initiatives. Community engagement remains a cornerstone of UNHCR's GBV prevention and response strategy. Through collaborative efforts between community activists and community engagement officers, sensitization campaigns on GBV and PSEA have reached a significant portion of the IDP population.

Furthermore, integrated GBV and PSEA trainings, along with comprehensive capacity-building initiatives, have equipped community members with vital knowledge about the services offered by UNHCR. To ensure the effective delivery of GBV services, UNHCR and its partners prioritize the training and capacity building of personnel. In total, 1,263 participants, including UNHCR and partner staff as well as government authorities, have enhanced their GBV knowledge and skills related to prevention and response. This investment in human resources strengthens the overall capacity to address GBV effectively.

In collaboration with partners, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with communities receiving GBV services such as case management which includes assessment of the survivor's needs, experiences, and safety concerns, developing a personalized safety plan to help the survivor mitigate risks and protect themselves from further violence, linking survivors to appropriate services based on their identified needs, mental health and psychosocial support, legal aid, economic empowerment, to gauge their satisfaction levels. In Cabo Delgado, UNHCR conducted 29 FGDs reaching 1,150 participants. Additionally, 18 FGDs were held in IDP sites in Nampula, engaging 216 participants, and 6 FGDs took place in refugee settings, reaching 62 participants. These discussions involved women, men, girls, boys, and the elderly. The findings from these FGDs played a crucial role in shaping programmatic decisions. Preliminary feedback received was positive, with 94% of survivors expressing satisfaction with the GBV case management services provided in Cabo Delgado Province. Out of the 239 interviews conducted with GBV case management

beneficiaries, 225 responded that they were satisfied with the services received. Key data from this survey indicates that 86% of respondents learned about UNHCR's GBV services through community volunteers, 7% through friends or family members, and 5% via neighbors or community leaders. This highlights the importance of intensifying training for community activists to ensure they serve as key catalysts for GBV activities in the community. The findings from these FGDs played a crucial role in shaping programmatic decisions. In response to community concerns, UNHCR, in collaboration with its partners, identified key challenges and developed a systematic response plan to address them effectively. These insights have also been incorporated into the 2025 work plan with partners, ensuring a structured and impactful approach. At the same time, UNHCR is actively working with the Government of Mozambique, including Direcção Provincial de Género, Criança e Acção Social (Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children, and Social Action) (DPGCAS) and IPAJ, to strengthen coordination, enhance collaboration, and promote a sustainable approach to improve national access to protection services.

Participants expressed deep concerns about walking alone in their neighborhoods after dark. Many reported feelings unsafe due to the heightened risk of violence, harassment, and intimidation, which tend to escalate during nighttime hours. Women, in particular, emphasized their increased vulnerability, citing fears of potential attacks and the absence of adequate street lighting and security measures in their areas.

Recognizing the profound psychological impact of conflict and displacement, UNHCR and its partners have prioritized MHPSS services. With the support of psychologists and dedicated case workers, women and girls have participated in individual and group psychosocial support activities.

Additionally, the refugee-led GBV project funded by Safe from the Start was successfully implemented, demonstrating the powerful impact of community-driven initiatives. Supported by Safe from the Start funds, GBV interventions and community engagement efforts have facilitated the menstrual pad project, basket project, and the engagement of men and boys through the refugee led organisation, Association of Refugees in Mozambique (ARM) which received a UNHCR grant in 2024. Identified gaps in menstrual hygiene, including school dropouts due to menstruation, led to the Menstrual Pad Project, providing reusable pads and training women and girls in reusable pad-making. The basket weaving project empowers women including GBV survivors through basket weaving for financial independence and environmental sustainability. To transform gender norms, a training module was developed to engage men and boys in positive masculinity, menstrual hygiene, and GBV prevention. These initiatives enhance gender equality, resilience, and community well-being.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.03%	100.00%	81.99%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.25%	75.00%	55.25%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	188

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In relation to identifying and addressing the risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse of children and adolescents among refugees and asylum-seekers, all children identified as at heightened risk and requiring Best Interests Procedures were supported by such processes, achieving a 100% success rate. Specifically, three Best Interest Determination reports were processed and presented before the BID panel. All the BIDs were related to resettlement considerations.

Participation in community-based child protection programs increased to 81.99%, surpassing the target of 61%. Additionally, 55.25% of identified unaccompanied and separated children were placed in alternative care arrangements, exceeding the 50% target.

Regarding the number of children and caregivers who received child protection services, including case management, the operation significantly surpassed its target, reaching 188 children and caregivers, well beyond the 60 initially planned. This success was driven by several key factors including effective community engagement through awareness sessions and campaigns, early childhood activities benefiting 164 children, football programs promoting social cohesion, and dedicated home visits for at-risk children. These combined efforts greatly enhanced UNHCR's outreach and impact.

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 (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	212

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout 2024, UNHCR has actively engaged with and supported INAR to prioritize the documentation of refugees and asylum seekers, aiming to protect them from arrest or detention related to their legal status. UNHCR organized a joint workshop with INAR at the central level for law enforcement officers, sensitizing them to the new features of refugee and asylum-seekers' documentation and the protection of fundamental rights, including protection against arrest and detention due to immigration status.

Additionally, UNHCR has worked to raise awareness among other key stakeholders in the asylum system, including those involved in managing mixed movements. This includes prosecutors, protection officials from the government refugee agency, academics, lawyers, and a judge from the Administrative Tribunal. These efforts, coordinated with partners as part of the Route-based approach strategy, focused on protecting the rights of refugees and asylum seekers against arbitrary detention.

Furthermore, CEMIRDE, UNHCR's legal aid implementing partner, has provided legal aid to 212 refugees and asylum seekers, addressing administrative, civil, and criminal matters

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Limited	Moderate	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	0.53%	100.00%	1.02%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.09%	90.00%	79.20%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	20.33%	70.00%	37.60%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.33%	70.00%	66.67%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	31,149
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	580
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	8,686
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,407
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	244,859
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,360

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress was observed in strengthening community-based structures and protection services for IDP and refugee populations.

Continuous consultations through focus group discussions and community consultations engaged 580 refugees and 31,150 IDPs. UNHCR enhanced community feedback mechanisms, significantly improving two-way communication between humanitarian actors and displaced populations. As a result, 8,700 IDPs and 2,800 refugees and asylum-seekers utilized various Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) platforms to raise complaints which particularly increased during the civil unrest period and in the aftermath of Cyclone Chido.

The findings from the focus group discussions, dialogues, and community consultations played a crucial role in shaping interventions. Through direct engagement with affected populations, we identified key needs and priorities, which guided programme design and resource allocation. For example, insights from the assessments led to the establishment of the Community Rehabilitation Centre in Maratane to support both refugees and the host community, reducing the need for travel to Nampula city a journey that is tedious, cumbersome, and costly, particularly in transporting persons with disabilities, including children with clubfoot and cerebral palsy, to Nampula Central Hospital on a daily basis. The Community Rehabilitation Centre will not only bring services closer to the affected population but also significantly reduce travel costs.

Similarly, regular focus group discussions (FGDs), dialogues, and consultations have been instrumental in refining UNHCR's approach. These platforms provided real-time feedback from communities, allowing UNHCR to adjust strategies and address emerging challenges promptly. The continuous engagement fostered trust and strengthened accountability, ensuring that programs remained relevant and effective in addressing the needs of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons.

By integrating findings from these participatory processes, we enhanced program quality, promoted inclusivity, and strengthened community ownership of interventions.

Through collaborative efforts with partners, effective community involvement was realized. 132 community volunteers, 259 youth, and 7,517 youth were trained and engaged in promoting peaceful coexistence. Sensitization campaigns reached 37,153 individuals, highlighting the broad impact of UNHCR's awareness-raising initiatives.

Community-based initiatives targeting persons with specific needs in Nampula and Cabo Delgado were enhanced. Training programs empowered local activists and community workers in disability and inclusion, and 21 caregivers in basic functional rehabilitation. Rehabilitation services were delivered to 137 individuals with disabilities, and 39 beneficiaries received assistive devices, improving their mobility and independence. Community-based rehabilitation centers were established, offering physiotherapy and psychosocial services. About 10,105 individuals with disabilities and elderly persons received protection services, with 91% in Cabo Delgado and 80% in Nampula receiving assistance.

Overall, approximately 244,859 IDPs and 15,360 refugees were provided with protection services, including MHPSS, door-to-door visits, protection counselling, GBV, civil documentation, child protection, and education.

In previous years, gender disparity was observed in the refugee and IDP communities, rooted in cultural traits and gender orientations that favour men in leadership positions. Most women were reluctant to take up leadership roles due to prevailing cultural and social influences, and there was a lack of systems supporting and empowering women in leadership, particularly in the absence of an electoral period for leadership structures. However, in 2024, progress was made in addressing gender disparity in leadership within refugee and IDP communities. Following elections, the proportion of women participating in leadership and management structures increased from 20% in 2023 to 38% among IDPs and from 8% in 2023 to 67% among refugees and asylum-seekers, reflecting significant improvements from previous years. The increased participation of women in the leadership structures was prompted by the increased awareness of gender equality and women's rights has led to cultural shifts within refugee communities, encouraging more women to take up leadership positions.

Elected leaders were trained on protection principles, including the code of conduct, PSEA, fraud prevention, and leadership skills. Additionally, 33 IDP leaders were trained in leadership, diversity, and inclusion, leading to the establishment of committees for people with specific needs such as disabilities.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	12.60%	50.00%	20.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.04%	40.00%	31.05%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
IDPs	3.25%	50.00%	2.91%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.56%	50.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2024)
Population Type		
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance		
IDPs		1,432
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		81
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items		
IDPs		18,363
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		11,607
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to provide support for vulnerable populations affected by conflicts and cyclones in Mozambique. Core relief items (CRIs) such as blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, buckets, jerrycans, solar lamps, plastic tarps, kitchen sets, soap, and sanitary napkins were distributed in Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Niassa provinces. These kits were tailored to household sizes, with larger households receiving additional kits. UNHCR's active participation in the Shelter & NFI Cluster ensured coordinated and predictable assistance alongside other agencies.

Needs assessments, led by NGO partners (Livangingo and AVSI) and supported by government institutions (INGD, SDPI, and INAR), preceded community-level interventions to ensure transparent selection of vulnerable beneficiaries. In response to Cyclone Freddy in February 2024, 2,240 Malawian individuals in Niassa province received complete CRI kits. Additionally, 7,694 refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane Refugee Settlement were regularly provided with soap and sanitary napkins.

Key indicators show progress: 20% of IDPs and 31.05% of refugees and asylum seekers received cash transfers or non-food items, surpassing targets. Cash assistance reached 1,432 IDPs and 81 refugees and asylum seekers, while non-food items, in coordination with provincial governments, were provided to 18,363 IDPs and 11,607 refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR continued to be an active member of the Shelter & NFI Cluster, coordinating its activities with other agencies in a harmonious and predictable manner.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	3.30%	100.00%	25.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.12%	80.00%	57.61%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
IDPs	1.12%	50.00%	35.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.94%	66.00%	64.80%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	275
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By the end of 2024, at the outcome level, the proportion of IDPs living in habitable and affordable housing increased from a baseline of 3.30% to 25.00%, while for refugees and asylum-seekers, it rose from 44.90% to 57.61%. UNHCR's contribution to the joint efforts of other actors leading to these results was shelter and housing support to 275 IDPs and 1,000 refugees.

UNHCR cooperated with the government in managing 12 IDP sites in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Training programs benefited 40 individuals (30 IDPs and 10 from the host community) in site management, and 200 refugees and host community members in modern housing construction and disaster risk reduction techniques. Furthermore, UNHCR engaged with four new government entities in site planning, site management, and shelter construction.

Energy access saw notable improvements, and according to IOM's 2024 Energy Needs Assessment, approximately 35% of IDPs have access to some form of reliable lighting, primarily through solar products which is an improvement from 1.12%. 13,417 households (65,870 IDPs) surveyed by IOM were connected to the national grid, mini-grids, or solar home systems. For refugees and asylum-seekers, the proportion of access to energy to ensure lighting remained steady at 64.80%. Through collaboration with the World Bank, African Development Bank, and UNHCR, 2,700 refugee households were connected to the national grid at no cost in previous years. It is important to note that households must conduct their own internal wiring before qualifying for connection by the national electricity provider.

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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.38%	91.00%	76.29%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.31%	99.00%	98.23%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83,806
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,792

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The decentralization of the District Health Information System (DHIS2) to Maratane Health Centre was a significant achievement, enabling access to disaggregated health data on refugees.

Maratane Health Centre conducted approximately 84,000 individual consultations, with 37.5% for refugees and asylum seekers and 53.7% among the host community. Mental health services reached about 3,800 individuals, and maternal health services ensured 98% of births among refugees and their hosts were attended to by skilled professionals. Primary health care consultations increased by 15% compared to 2023. Community Health Volunteers reached 31,164 individuals with health messages on various topics, including diarrheal diseases, malaria, and routine child vaccinations. Throughout 2024, UNHCR maintained oversight on the equitable provision of primary health care services to refugees, asylum seekers, and the host community. UNHCR collaborated with the Ministry of Health of Mozambique and other partners to support primary health care (PHC) services, including general consultations, medical referrals, nutrition, mental health, sexual and reproductive health, community health promotion, and rehabilitative services.

UNHCR Mozambique continued its provision of technical and financial support to Nampula District Health Services to ensure equitable health service provision of primary health care services to refugees and asylum seekers at Maratane Settlement. About 83 000 primary health care consultations were done at Maratane health center, demonstrating a 13% increase compared to the number of consultations provided in 2023.

HIV/AIDS testing counselling and treatment services were provided to both refugees and the host community. A total of 280 refugees and asylum-seekers and 1,554 nationals from the host community had access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) services.

Due to capacity and contextual limitations, it was not possible to conduct the Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) and to fully operationalize the cholera and M-pox epidemic, preparedness and

response plan in 2024. In addition, the political tension interrupted provision of medical assistance to refugees and implementation of other activities at Maratane Settlement. The El Niño effect and Cyclone Chido effects devastated agricultural lands with increased risk of food insecurity and water borne diseases like diarrheal diseases and malaria. Despite the increased risk of food insecurity because of El Niño and the reduction of food rations there was a decrease of 21% in cases of acute malnutrition among the refugees. However, the acute malnutrition rate increased by 29% among the members of the host community. Even though the northern part Nampula province, where most refugees reside, was the most affected by the cholera and measles outbreaks, neither cholera nor measles cases were registered in Maratane settlement.

Maratane refugee settlement benefited from national health programs like malaria control and polio vaccination campaigns. UNHCR, in collaboration with INAR, ensured minimum WASH services, including access to at least 21 liters of potable water per person per day for 89% of the Maratane refugee settlement and host community and ensuring access to a safe household toilet for 80% of the settlement, significantly improving the health and well-being of the community.

11. Outcome Area: Education

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.60%	100.00%	0.74%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.40%	100.00%	41.63%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,356

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Efforts to promote access to quality and inclusive education services through the national system for refugees and asylum-seekers yielded notable progress. In 2024, a total of 2,356 individuals benefited from various education programs aimed at promoting access to quality and inclusive education services for refugees and asylum-seekers. The proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education increased slightly from 0.60% to 0.74%, though it fell short of the 10.00% target. On the other hand, the proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system saw a slight decrease from the baseline of 42.40% to 41.63%.

Additionally, 55 refugees benefited from the DAFI scholarship program, which provided them with the opportunity to pursue university education in Mozambique. This program has been instrumental in enabling

young refugees to access higher education, despite the numerous challenges they face. The DAFI scholarship, along with the UNICORE program that supported six students studying in Italy, highlights the ongoing efforts to bridge the gap in educational opportunities for refugees and asylum-seekers. However, the number of scholarships available did not meet the demand, and no new slots were available in 2024. Additionally, there is a lack of data on refugees and asylum-seekers' access to both primary/secondary and tertiary education, highlighting the need for stronger engagement with the Ministry of Education.

The Instant Network Schools project, in collaboration with the Vodafone Foundation, aimed to provide quality, connected education by transforming existing classrooms into multimedia hubs equipped with internet connectivity, sustainable solar power, and a robust teacher training program. Activities through the INS project in 19 centres across 16 schools were carried out. Increased educational support was observed for displaced children without documents through policy changes allowing enrolment with an affidavit/declaration.

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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
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%	70.00%	36.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.37%	68.00%	67.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
IDPs	13.10%	30.00%	13.21%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.35%	30.00%	11.60%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	1,470
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	827

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A total of 2,297 refugees and IDPs received support through various livelihoods projects. These initiatives empowered participants to acquire valuable skills, access essential financial resources, and engage in sustainable income-generating activities and employment.

Fishing activities saw 160 beneficiaries trained in business and life skills, with 80 mostly IDP women receiving fishing kits through partner ProAzul. Agricultural activities and market linkage support benefited 440 individuals in Maratane refugee settlement, enhancing cooperative activities and social cohesion

through nursery planting and football tournaments. Entrepreneurship training reached 400 IDP and host community youth in Pemba and 529 beneficiaries in Nampula, who were also provided with business start-up kits. Technical and vocational training was provided to 120 individuals in Pemba and 539 in Nampula, covering trades such as plumbing, food catering, carpentry, masonry, welding, and electrical installation. Additionally, 48 youths received internship opportunities in Nampula. Cash grants were distributed to 400 beneficiaries in Pemba and 148 in Nampula to support their participation in training sessions and entrepreneurship activities.

In combination of the technical and the in-kind assistance, beneficiaries in Maratane have enhanced their skills and increased likelihood of income generation opportunities. Some refugees started a new business with the knowledge and the start-up kits based on their accumulated skills through vocational and entrepreneurship trainings. The business start-up kits reinforced and diversified the sources of income by reinvesting their earnings to their existing business of refugees and asylum seekers.

In comparative terms, the percentage of employability of young IDPs supported by the UNHCR program who completed vocational courses (TVET) from 2023 to 2024 rose significantly, from 25.5% to 38.3%. 100% of IDPs who received support in entrepreneurship training and cash grants tended to expand their businesses. For the most part, instead of buying the products locally, a large number buy them from other provinces or from neighboring Tanzania, establishing their businesses in the areas with the highest population concentrations. The 160 beneficiaries, mostly IDPs, who have been supported with fishing kits have also increased the volume of sales, becoming self-sufficient and managing to meet their families' daily needs.

Collaboration with various partners was crucial to these achievements. ProAzul provided fishing kits and training on sustainable fishing practices, while IFPELAC facilitated TVET training by offering training space and staff time. INEP organized an employment fair in Pemba and engaged the private sector for donor visits. The Department of Fisheries and District Administrations supported fish fairs to strengthen market linkages. Futuro Bank trained beneficiaries on financial literacy and accessing financial services. Karingana wa Karingana and the University of The Arts London supported an artisanal cooperative in Maratane refugee settlement.

Despite Mozambique's formal reservations to the 1951 Convention regarding access to formal employment, the government has been generous in employing refugees in public and private sectors. However, refugees are often regarded as foreigners, and INAR issues waivers to facilitate their employment. Awareness of this system among the private sector remains limited, as highlighted during a workshop with private sector representatives. Moving forward, increasing awareness and engagement with the private sector will be essential to further improve employment opportunities for refugees.

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 (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,367

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Significant efforts were made to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers had access to the necessary information and resources to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. Despite various challenges, there were notable achievements and areas identified for improvement. A total of 2,367 refugees and asylum-seekers received counselling and information on voluntary repatriation, surpassing the target of 1,500. Additionally, 12 refugees were successfully supported to return to their countries of origin.

At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), the Government of Mozambique reinforced its 2019 pledge, committing to increase the implementation of durable solutions and resilience for refugees and asylum-seekers by 2027. This includes assistance for voluntary repatriation, local integration, access to national services, and sustainable solutions for refugee settlement, while promoting social cohesion and self-reliance.

Despite the challenges faced in 2024, UNHCR and the government's commitment to voluntary return and sustainable reintegration remains strong, with ongoing efforts to improve and adapt strategies to better support refugees and asylum-seekers.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	324	327	246

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

246 individuals who faced acute protection issues had their cases submitted to resettlement countries against the needs-based annual target of 327. Additionally, 71 individuals departed on resettlement, with their cases submitted in prior years.

Complementary pathways are legal avenues that adapt immigration procedures to allow refugees safe and legal entry into third countries, potentially leading to a durable solution. Since 2022, Mozambique has systematically connected refugees to education pathways through the University Corridor for Refugees to France (UNIV'R) and Italy (UNICORE), allowing refugees with relevant qualifications to access post-graduate study opportunities through a competitive selection process. Mozambique also supports family

reunification and private sponsorship applications through counselling and information sharing on a case-by-case basis.

Since 2023, Mozambique has been issuing machine-readable travel documents exclusively to refugees, excluding asylum-seekers. Thus, asylum-seekers, who make up 75% of the refugee and asylum-seeker population, have been unable to obtain travel documents since the National Institute for Refugee Assistance (INAR) was transferred from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Interior. Access to refugee status and travel documents remains a challenge for securing durable solutions abroad through complementary pathways. This was highlighted by Mozambique's exclusion from UNICORE 5.0 in 2023 after six refugee students selected for UNICORE 4.0 in 2022 struggled to obtain travel documents. Mozambique was readmitted to the program in 2024, but no applicant from Mozambique secured placement and no other complementary pathways were accessed.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Authorities are supported to implement local integration strategies.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	12.61%	50.00%	12.61%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.80%	50.00%	15.80%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.04%	30.00%	2.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 34 refugees were supported to acquire nationality, permanent residency status, or access naturalization procedures. Notably, 22 of these individuals were children born in Mozambique to refugee parents, who were granted Mozambican nationality.

The Government Social protection system is inclusive of refugees and asylum-seekers to a limited extent. Despite the existence of some partnerships with provincial social affairs agencies offering social services in Maratane Refugee Settlement, they are not government-funded and are specific to Maratane settlement. Refugees and asylum-seekers are not included in social protection schemes available for nationals and administered by the National Social Action Institute (INAS).

UNHCR has made efforts to mobilize development actors' support to advance the inclusion agenda. Notable achievements include the extension of the AFDB's Energy for All project in Nampula to forcibly displaced people, significantly impacting energy provision for households and small enterprises in both Maratane refugee settlement and surrounding host communities, as well as Corrane IDP site. Further, UNHCR, in partnership with BMZ and GIZ, has successfully advocated for the inclusion of IDPs and refugees in the areas of GBV and MHPSS programmes provided by the Government at provincial levels in Nampula and Cabo Delgado. To mitigate the limited financial and technical capacity of the Government's service provision in these areas, UNHCR and GIZ have provided additional support through the Nexus Norte project 2022-2024.

The World Bank and Africa Development Bank's Energy for All project is in phase 2 of the electrification programme. Data on the number of refugees or households benefiting from this phase is not yet available however, phase 1 reached approximately 70 households in Maratane refugee settlement and over 1,400 households in Corrane IDP site.

UNHCR has been working with the government and other partners to improve tenure security for IDPs. This includes advocacy for the inclusion of IDPs in national land registration systems and providing legal assistance to help IDPs obtain documentation. In Nampula, UNHCR signed an agreement with the District Services for Infrastructural Planning (SDPI) for the Naburi Locality Master Plan. This plan aims to demarcate 230 hectares into individual plots, benefiting 300 refugees and asylum seekers. Additionally, INAR, in collaboration with UNHCR and UNDP, supported preparation of the Naburi Plan, which includes the construction of an irrigation dam.

UNHCR has developed, in coordination with INAR and partners, a local integration strategy called "A Vision and Roadmap for Implementing the Government of Mozambique's 2023 GRF Pledge on Local Integration and Solutions for the Refugee Settlement." The draft strategy has been shared with INAR and is pending feedback.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.01%	100.00%	89.17%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.01%	83.00%	80.00%

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,865

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR's programming integrated AGD mainstreaming, ensuring specialized and inclusive support for people living with disabilities, the elderly, children, women, and those with other context-specific diversities. This was achieved through 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.

Disaggregated data was utilized to tailor support for diverse groups, including disability inclusion and Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC). This approach promoted the inclusion of these groups into national systems, ensuring their specific needs were addressed.

UNHCR chaired the inter-agency Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (CE-AAP) Working Group at national and sub-national levels (Maputo and Cabo Delgado). UNHCR's commitment to women and girls and gender equality was evident through targeted initiatives and advocacy. In 2024, progress was made in addressing gender disparity in leadership within refugee and IDP communities. Following elections, the proportion of women participating in leadership and management structures increased from 20% in 2023 to 38% among IDPs and from 8% in 2023 to 67% among refugees and asylum-seekers, reflecting significant improvements from previous years. UNHCR's advocacy for gender parity in community governance structures remains crucial, particularly in IDP and refugee contexts.

UNHCR integrates community engagement and AAP across activities, including through the establishment of complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) and community consultations through mechanisms like the annual Participatory Assessment (PA), ongoing protection monitoring, GBV Safety Audits, and the two-year IDSF-funded durable solutions project, Community Consultations on Durable Solutions, all of which consult specific AGD groups and then present this data in a disaggregated way, to understand the differentiated needs of women and men, older and younger people, and people with and without disabilities and other specific needs. The protection needs and risks gleaned from these community engagements guide UNHCR's programming to ensure it remains responsive to the top needs, according to the voices of the communities themselves. For example, access to civil documentation and livelihoods consistently rank among the top protection needs of IDPs according to protection monitoring findings, and thus UNHCR maintains strong civil documentation and livelihoods programs across northern Mozambique. According to GBV Safety Audits, women and girls face serious GBV risks, thus UNHCR maintains a strong GBV prevention and response program. Similarly, according to the Community Consultations on Durable Solutions, communities want stronger community engagement and are in need of various types of information. UNHCR's community-based protection program is responsive to these needs, ensuring community structures are strengthened and that communities have the information they need to protect themselves.

Overall, compliance with the AGD Policy supported the operation in meeting its commitments to women, girls, boys, and men, as well as its accountability to affected people. Continued efforts are necessary to overcome cultural barriers and ensure the full participation and inclusion of all forcibly displaced and stateless people.

Section 3: Resources

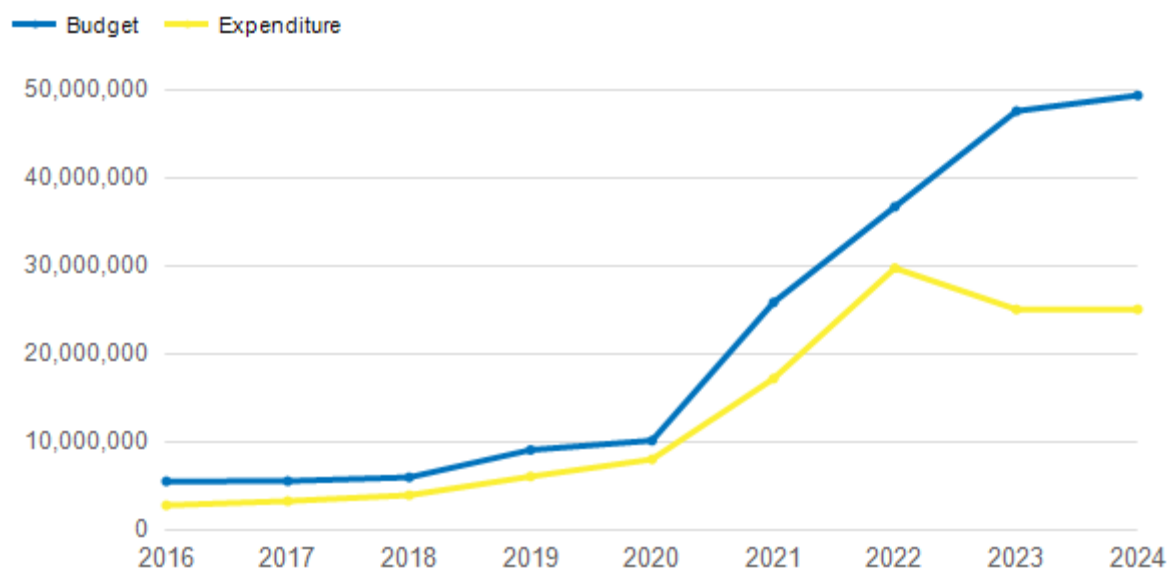
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

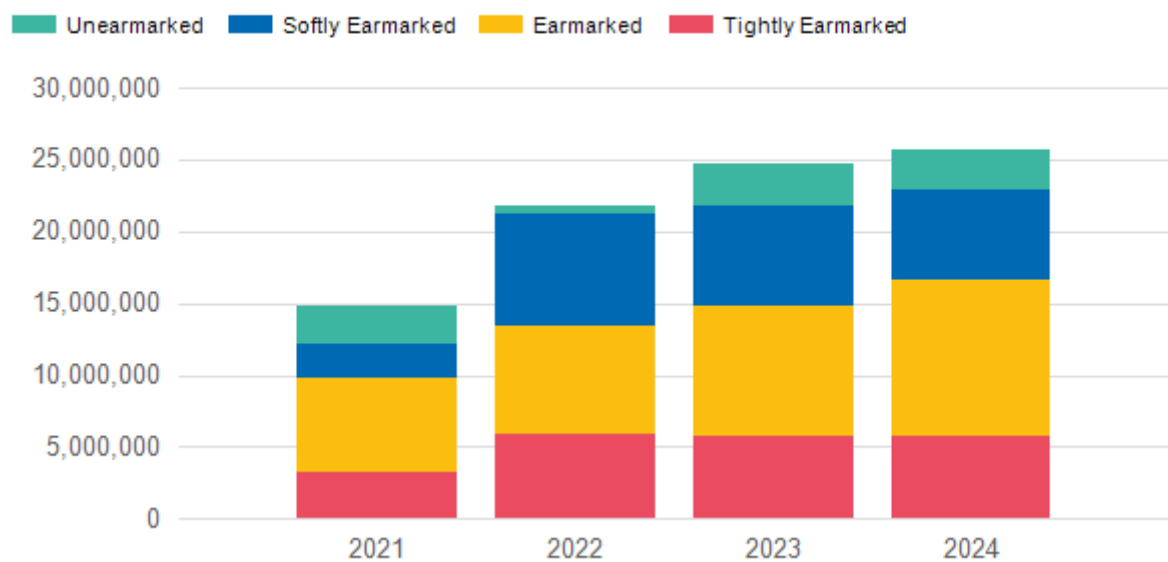
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	17,291,002	9,948,034	57.53%	9,808,897	98.60%
IA2: Assist	15,923,284	5,913,977	37.14%	5,913,977	100.00%
IA3: Empower	11,499,012	8,797,609	76.51%	8,544,426	97.12%
IA4: Solve	4,597,969	752,306	16.36%	752,306	100.00%
All Impact Areas		230,369			
Total	49,311,266	25,642,295	52.00%	25,019,607	97.57%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	6,949,756	5,215,876	75.05%	5,076,739	97.33%
OA2: Status	519,660	248,962	47.91%	248,962	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,402,513	520,021	37.08%	520,021	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,667,723	2,666,420	72.70%	2,666,420	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,335,184	255,246	10.93%	255,246	100.00%
OA6: Justice	505,663	274,056	54.20%	274,056	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,897,179	3,018,773	77.46%	3,018,773	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	3,540,228	3,003,944	84.85%	3,003,944	100.00%
OA9: Housing	11,028,316	2,071,045	18.78%	2,071,045	100.00%
OA10: Health	1,354,740	838,988	61.93%	838,988	100.00%
OA11: Education	890,783	1,523,044	170.98%	1,237,153	81.23%
OA13: Livelihood	6,711,049	4,288,500	63.90%	4,288,500	100.00%
OA14: Return	3,274,990	399,746	12.21%	399,746	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	398,598	107,947	27.08%	107,947	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	924,380	244,614	26.46%	244,614	100.00%
EA20: External	1,910,503	767,453	40.17%	767,453	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		197,661			
Total	49,311,266	25,642,295	52.00%	25,019,607	97.57%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, UNHCR Mozambique expanded its operational presence to include the Mueda and Mocimboa da Praia field units, in addition to the existing Pemba sub-office, Nampula field office, and Maputo country office. This expansion was crucial in enhancing the reach and effectiveness of UNHCR's interventions across the region and bringing UNHCR closer to the people we serve. The establishment of these new field units allowed for more direct engagement with affected communities, improving the delivery of services and the monitoring of protection and solutions programming.

The prioritization of resources in 2024 was influenced by several key factors, including the persistent

humanitarian needs due to ongoing conflicts and climate-related disasters and yet the positive solution forecast in areas of returns and the need to support resilience and self-reliance is key to sustain solutions gains. The prioritization was informed by UNHCR's relevance and value-add, particularly in an interagency/cluster system environment and as per the IASC defined roles and country context. The significant funding gap, with only 47% of the needs-based budget met, necessitated a strategic focus on the most critical areas. This included prioritizing protection services such as legal assistance, civil documentation services, GBV prevention and response, and the referral of individuals with specific needs to specialized services.

Despite the challenges, UNHCR Mozambique successfully mobilized resources from a diverse range of donors. Support was secured from 15 donors, including major contributions from the United States, Germany, CERF, and Austria. Notably, new funding sources were tapped, such as the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) and contributions from France, Spain, Estonia, the Republic of South Korea, and Portugal. Additionally, efforts with Espana con ACNUR (EcA) resulted in significant funding from Spain. While funding from Japan decreased, there remains potential for future support through Japan's Partnership Grant Aid. The operation also explored innovative funding mechanisms and partnerships to diversify its donor base and enhance financial sustainability.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2024 Strategic Moment of Reflection was convened in February 2025 with 103 participants including 19 government representatives, 28 NGO partners, and 5 community representatives. The Strategic Moment of Reflection highlighted that reintegration efforts help displaced individuals rebuild their lives within their communities, fostering social cohesion and reducing dependency on external aid.

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 impartial surveys and focus group discussions to gain insights into the impact of interventions.

It was evident that establishing data collection systems much earlier in the year is crucial for timely reporting and effective programme management. This approach encourages timely adjustment of indicator targets to reflect contextual changes, such as fluctuations in population figures and targeted beneficiaries.

The upsurge in spontaneous IDP returns, despite conditions of safety not being fully met and dire needs in return areas, has magnified the criticality of life-sustaining interventions in those areas of return while taking a protection-centered and considered approach towards reducing aid-dependency in displacement locations, support self-reliance and durable solutions in close consultation with relevant actors and following the host government's leadership.

The next steps include making changes to the multi-year strategy 2024-2026 to support government and local actors in assisting IDPs and IDP returnees in a manner that is more localized, national-led and placing sustainability of solutions at the center. Concrete efforts to develop a GRF pledges action plan will be pursued in 2025 and beyond.



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