UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

MOZAMBIQUE

END OF YEAR REPORT

2022

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Foreword from the Country Representative

2022 marked the fifth year of the crisis in Cabo Delgado, which saw the number of displaced people pass the one million mark for the first time. In 2022 Cyclone Gombe wreaked havoc across the north of the country, including Nampula province.

2022 was also the year that UNHCR scaled up its operation significantly to respond to this displacement. UNHCR's scaling-up meant addressing the urgent needs of displaced and host communities by placing protection at the center of all sectors, refining our camp management and coordination structures, designing, and establishing better durable shelters and infrastructure, strengthening and expanding community mobilization, including the promotion of social cohesion between the displaced and the local host communities, and ensuring that the most vulnerable had sufficient core relief items (CRIs).

UNHCR Mozambique, with great support from our donors and partners, made enormous contribution towards providing lifesaving protection services and relief assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs. As the lead agency coordinating the Protection Cluster in Mozambique, and a key member of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and the Shelter/CRI clusters, UNHCR continued to mainstream protection in all sectors and support different actors towards a concerted and coordinated response to seek solutions for IDPs.

Through the generous funding received by our donors, UNHCR worked closely with the local authorities and partners in all clusters to ensure that community-based protection interventions were mainstreamed. Nearly half a million people were assisted with many types of protection interventions such as MHPSS and GBV support. In addition, some 18,000 people were assisted with civil documentation, over 70,000 received CRIs and 64,000 received education assistance. Our CCCM and Shelter response enables IDPs to live in dignified and planned settlements/sites, with access to adequate shelter that allows households to have privacy, security, and emotional support. During the period in review, UNHCR supported the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in national services and systems, including national data systems and climate related contingency planning and response.

It is our pleasure to share with you the work of UNHCR during the year 2022. The report presents the humanitarian situation and challenges, our response, and achievements as well as stories from refugee and IDP communities in Mozambique.

It would be amiss of me not to mention the support UNHCR received from the Government of Mozambique for the great cooperation UNHCR enjoys with INAR, INGD, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, IFPELAC and DPGCAS. In the same vein, we thank our donors, development partners, sister UN agencies, and NGO partners. With support and resources from all our partners, we have been able to increase our response to address the needs of the affected populations. As we move away from annual planning to a multi-year strategy, we plan to do even more, and we look forward to your continued support.

Finally, our achievements in 2022 could not have been possible if not for our dedicated staff in Maputo, Nampula and Pemba, whose hard work and selflessness has made me proud. Thank you for your dedication and hard work!

I look forward to achieving even more together in 2023.

SAChakwera

Samuel Armstrong Chakwera
UNHCR Country Representative

UNHCR and INAR at Maratane Refugee Settlement. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

HUMANITARIAN
SNAPSHOT

1.5M
PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTENCE

31K+
ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

1M+
IDPs

1.5M
PROTECTION

1.3M
HEALTH

386K
EDUCATION

622K
CCCM

982K
SHELTER AND CRIs

1.1M
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

The Reality of Road Conditions during the rainy season in Nampula. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Operational Context: UNHCR Mozambique

Mozambique ranks 181 out of 189 countries on the 2021 Human Development Index. It faces large-scale internal displacement caused by violent conflict in the north, hosts a protracted refugee population, is strongly affected by climate change, and is regularly exposed to extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. The impact of COVID-19, disease outbreaks such as cholera, and conflict in the north, further compound the vulnerabilities of the population to economic shocks, fragility and poverty.

The country is rich in natural resources such as natural liquid gas. There are **1.62** million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and protection (HNO 2023) with **1,028,000** people displaced internally in northern Mozambique (IOM DTM, November 2022). Violations against civilians continued such as killing, beating, extortion, widespread damage to property and core public services, grave violations of children's rights and conflict related sexual violence. Mozambique hosts over **30,000** refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from east and central Africa. 67 per cent of these refugees and asylum seekers live in urban and rural areas, while the remaining 33 per cent reside in the Maratane Refugee Settlement in Nampula province.

UNHCR's government counterpart, INAR, under the Ministry of Interior, is the lead authority on refugees in Mozambique. In 2022, Mozambique was impacted by five tropical storms along its northern coastal areas, affecting thousands of families, including refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs. More than **736,000** people were affected in the north of Mozambique due to Tropical Cyclone Gombe in March 2022 with ongoing dramatic impacts. According to the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) 63 people lost their lives to Cyclone Gombe mostly in the Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia provinces, while 108 were injured. Maratane refugee settlement in Nampula, the only official refugee settlement in Mozambique, was also heavily hit with over 80 per cent of shelters damaged, and infrastructure, warehouse, schools, and health centres destroyed.

Over one million internally displaced people (IDPs) were recorded in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Inhambane, and Zambezia provinces due to conflict and violence perpetrated by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). Attacks and subsequent displacement continue with newly displaced often in need of urgent life-saving assistance, including food, shelter, and basic services. Meanwhile with the conflict in its fifth year, finding sustainable solutions remains paramount. During 2022, transport fees increased significantly due to growing demand and the impact of the Ukraine crisis, so many people were forced to travel by foot, and subsequently were exposed to protection risks, particularly people with heightened vulnerabilities, such as GBV survivors, children, older people, people living with disabilities, pregnant women, and single women heads of households.

UNHCR Offices In Mozambique

121 Staff
69 National staff
52 International staff

42 staff
In Maputo
Country Office

44 staff
In Pemba
Sub-Office

35 staff
In Nampula
Field Office

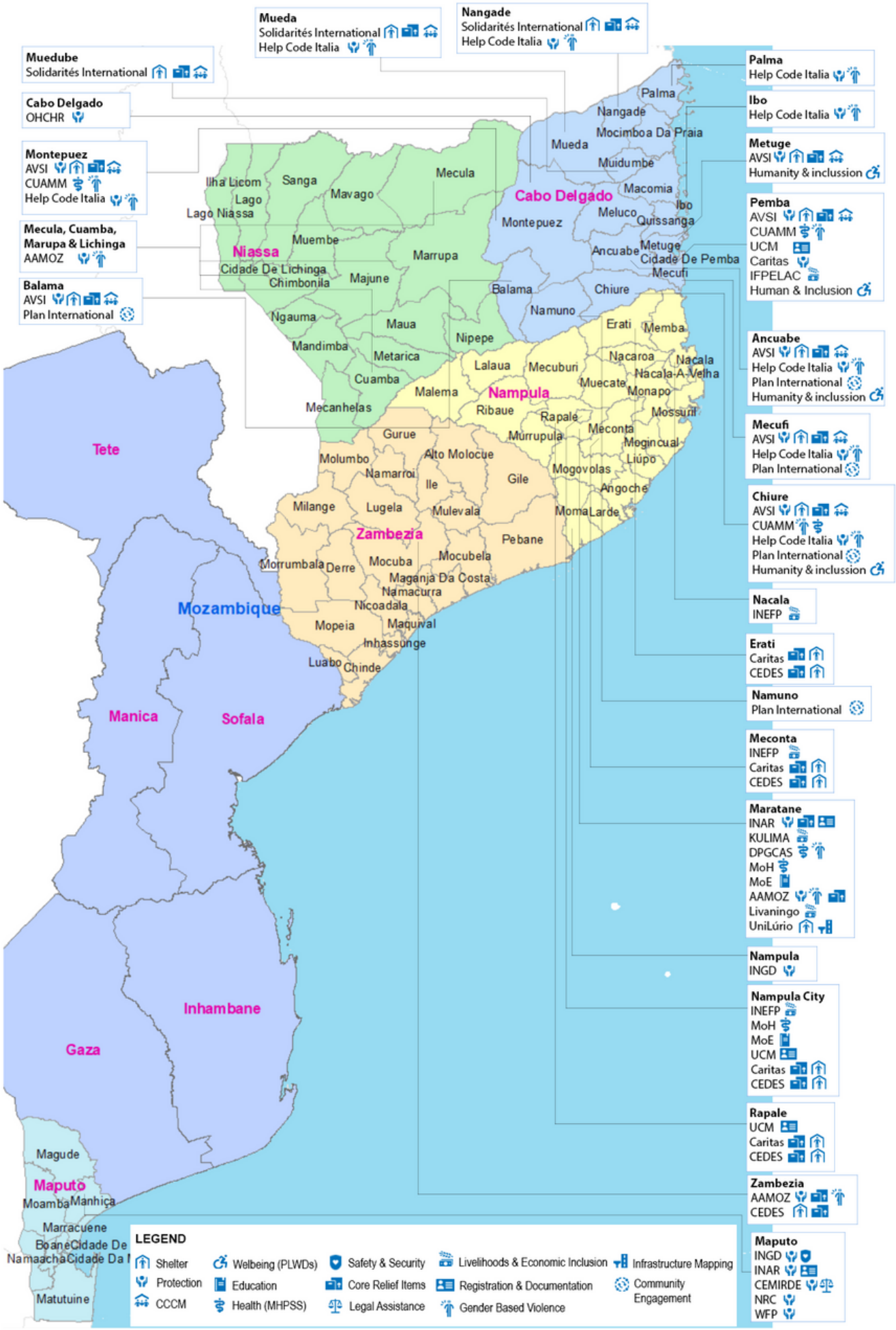
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Staff at Maputo Country Office

Staff at Nampula Field Office

Staff at Pemba Sub-Office

UNHCR 2022 Operational Presence In Mozambique



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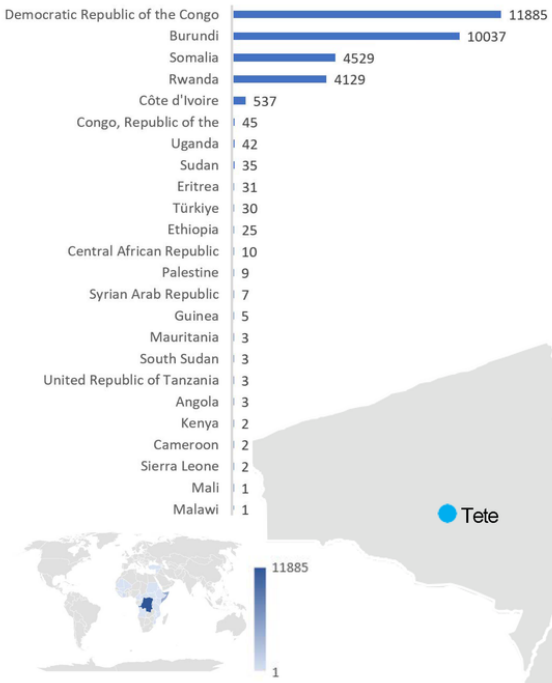
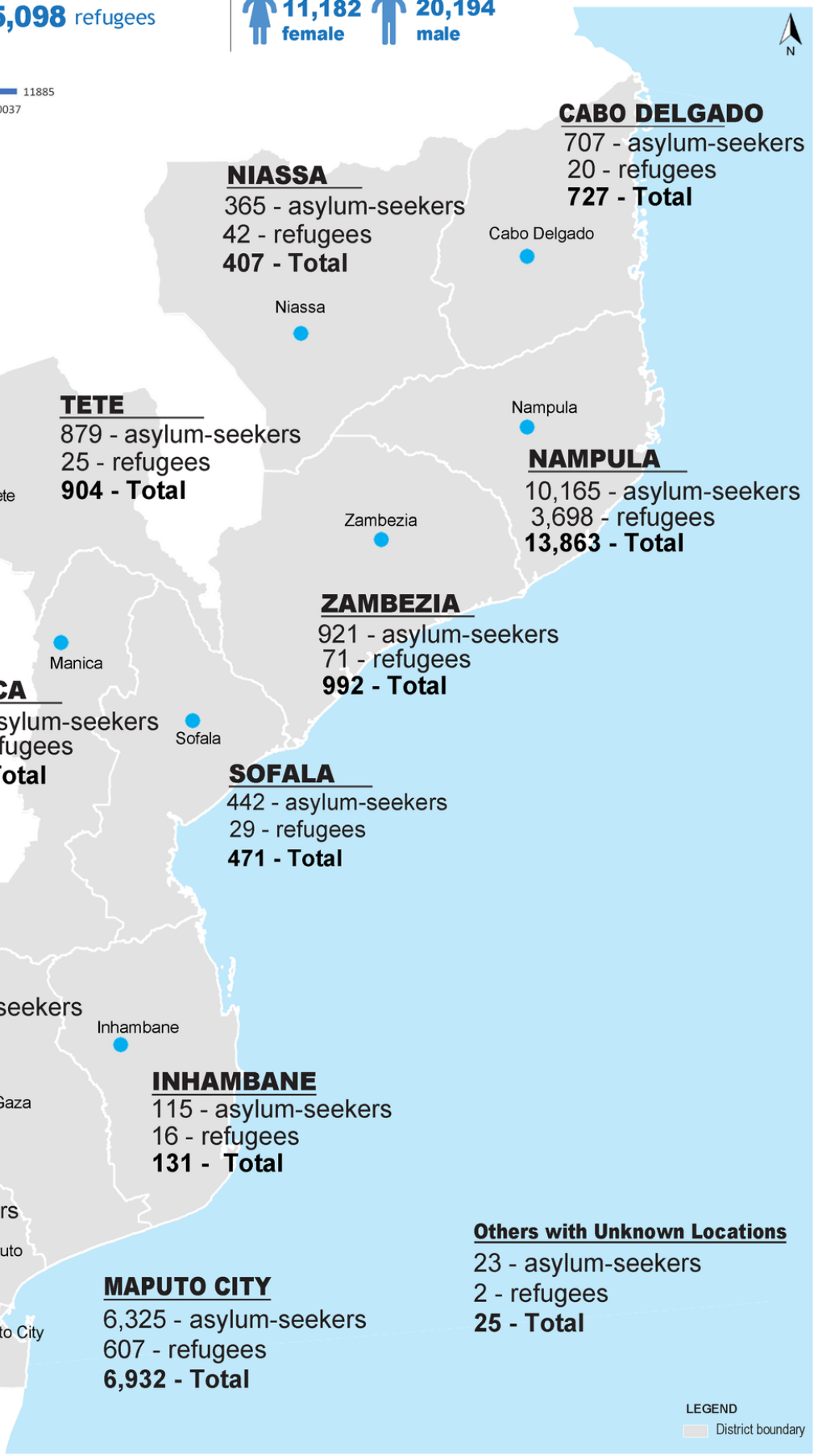
2022 Population of Refugees and Asylum-seekers in Mozambique

Total 31,376 | **26,278** asylum-seekers, **5,098** refugees | **36% 11,182 female** | **64% 20,194 male**

Country of origin





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STRATEGIC DIRECTION| MOZAMBIQUE 2023

In 2023, UNHCR Mozambique will focus on three key areas:

- Addressing the protection and assistance needs and supporting durable solutions for internally displaced people in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, as well as the communities that host them.
- Addressing the protection and assistance needs and supporting durable solutions for refugees and asylum seekers, as well as the communities that host them.
- Cross cutting UNHCR's entire response, supporting preparedness and response efforts to natural hazards, including cyclones, flooding and drought.

Through this engagement, UNHCR will continue adopting an age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach to meet the needs of people while maintaining a focus on accountability to affected populations (AAP). UNHCR will also continue reinforcing its operational presence and coordination leadership in protection, and continue its strong footprint in the areas of shelter/CRI and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) through operational response, technical expertise, and active participation in coordination forums. It will continue to strengthen protection advocacy, increase development partnerships to amplify and reinforce protection mainstreaming and address the needs of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people more sustainably. UNHCR will also increase its capacity to engage in climate related preparedness activities such as pre-positioning core relief items (CRIs), capacity development of the Government and partners, and strengthening communities' role in preparedness, response, and solutions.

The age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach is applied to all protection interventions designed and implemented in the field as well as to Camp Coordination and Camp Management, livelihoods, and shelter/core relief items interventions. This approach continues to prioritize interventions for people with disabilities and with specific needs such as pregnant and lactating women, unaccompanied and separated children, the elderly, and female-headed households, to account for the differing needs of displaced people.

But we need financial resources to do this

Mozambique has become a "forgotten emergency" as other crises dominate global headlines. UNHCR appeals to donors to prioritize their funding to the response in Mozambique to assist the most vulnerable.

STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS TO BUILD BETTER FUTURES

With the realization that humanitarian efforts alone are insufficient to meet the vast needs of people forced to flee and work towards solutions, in 2022, UNHCR Mozambique prioritized the scale-up of its engagement with development actors to advance the inclusion of forcibly displaced people in development plans, programmes and national systems. To this end, UNHCR is increasingly working with the Government across line ministries, national, provincial and district levels, and development actors to harness opportunities to address sustainably vulnerabilities of forcibly displaced people, invest in and build resilience among communities and facilitate solutions to forced displacement. In 2022, UNHCR worked with development actors to help leverage their policy, technical and financial capacities to better meet the needs of forcibly displaced people and support the expansion of programmes and services also to remote areas hosting people forced to flee and, thus, leave no-one behind.

International commitments, such as the 'New Way of Working', Global Compact on Refugees and the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement call on humanitarian and development actors to work collaboratively together, based on their comparative advantages, towards collective outcomes that reduce needs, risks and vulnerabilities over multiple years.

How UNHCR Mozambique supports development actors to engage in fragile and displacement contexts:

- Provide data on displaced people and their needs.
- Facilitate access and logistics.
- Supply content on the protection environment.
- Advise on program design.
- Support development actors in adopting a strategic focus on displacement.
- Support governments in reforming polices and regulations.

Strategic Partnership between African Development Bank and UNHCR

"The Bank's collaboration with the UNHCR in Mozambique is a central example of just how partnerships do work across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus to drive lasting solutions for those who matter most: the people. Through this latest intervention, we are promoting long-term and sustainable income-earning opportunities to foster self-reliance and contribute toward living a dignified life for refugee households, internally displaced people, and vulnerable members of the host communities in Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces."

Mr. Cesar Augusto Mba Abogo,
Country Manager,
African Development Bank Group

"With the agricultural kits I am able to farm, feed my family and also sell produce at the local market. This also helps the entire community."
- Mwajuma Monee

In 2022, UNHCR and the African Development Bank (AfDB) continued to strengthen their partnership and are now systematically working together at the strategic and programmatic levels. The aim is to achieve tangible solutions for forcibly displaced people and foster their inclusion in national systems and services in a way that also benefits host communities. The collaboration targets fragile contexts in Mozambique. A joint multi-year flagship project started in August 2022 to develop market systems and value chains, enhance private sector engagement, and facilitate access to financial services for IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities across Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

Mwajuma Monee, is one of 9,300 refugees and asylum-seekers living in Maratane refugee settlement in Nampula Province, where she lives with a family of six. Through the partnership between the Government of Mozambique, the African Development Bank and the UNHCR, she received access to agricultural kits, containing tools and seeds, as well as business trainings to learn how to better bring her produce to markets. This project supports not only herself and her family but contributes to the wider refugee settlement by increasing the self-reliance of the people living within the settlement. It also advances the socio-economic development of the wider refugee hosting area as well as inclusion and social cohesion between refugees and the communities that host them.

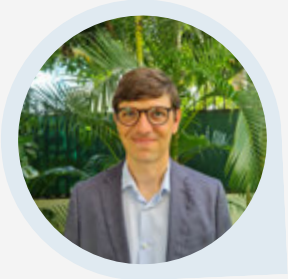
In addition, in Nampula province, UNHCR, the African Development Bank, and the Government of Mozambique, partner to provide electricity to refugees and internally displaced people as part of the nationwide Energy for All project.

Strategic Partnership between UNHCR and the German Development Cooperation

In 2022, a strategic partnership between UNHCR and the German Development Cooperation was developed as one of the first pilot countries globally to better meet the needs of people forced to flee in a more sustainable way. The strategic partnership has a strong operative element in which GIZ and UNHCR jointly implement with the goal to improve living conditions of internally displaced people, refugees and members of the host population, especially women and youth, in selected communities in northern Mozambique.

Collaboration has already started with Government actors across a range of line ministries including the Ministry for External Affairs and Development (Ministério dos Estrangeiros e Cooperação), the Agency for Integrated Development in the North (Agencia de desenvolvimoiento integrado do norte), the National Employment Institute (Instituto Nacional de Emprego I. P.) and the Institute for Technical and Vocational Training (Instituto de Formacao Profissional), UN agencies, civil society organizations, forcibly displaced people and host community members. The collaboration spans across five interlinked intervention areas - technical and vocation training, income generation, social cohesion and psychosocial support, integrated protection services including response to gender-based violence and civil registration, as well as improving cooperation across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to avoid duplications and improve the impact on the people we serve.

Strategic Partnership between UNHCR and the German Development Cooperation



Mr Ingmar Kreisl
Deputy Head of Cooperation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Partnership between the German Development Cooperation and UNHCR is an important step to further align the efforts of the international community to support forcibly displaced persons. The rapid increase in humanitarian crises and their growing complexity indicates that those working in humanitarian assistance and development cooperation need a more integrated, efficient and sustainable way of working if they are to achieve better impacts in crisis contexts. By joining forces with UNHCR we work to alleviate the humanitarian needs while also achieving long-term development objectives for the people of Mozambique."

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS

31,376
Refugees and Asylum-seekers were supported with different services.

Refugees in Mozambique. © UNHCR Mozambique

Mozambique hosts over **30,000** refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from east and central African countries. 67 per cent of all refugees and asylum seekers live in urban and rural areas (18 per cent in Maputo province, 16 per cent in Maputo city, 9 per cent in Nampula city and surrounding areas, and 24 per cent in the provinces of Tete, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia), while 33 per cent in the Maratane Refugee Settlement.

The Government of Mozambique has signed and ratified several international and regional instruments on the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, including the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (with reservation to several provisions) and its 1967 Protocol, and well as the 1969 OUA Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Despite the reservations, the Government largely supports access for refugees and asylum-seekers to identification documents and birth registration, employment opportunities, healthcare, education, and justice systems. Nevertheless, in each of these areas some challenges remain in terms of access associated with legal status and significant gaps in availability of services, not only for forcibly displaced people but also for the communities that host them.

UNHCR works very closely with INAR and other relevant lines Ministries to provide comprehensive protection services to refugees and asylum seekers, as presented below.

UNHCR adopts an area-based approach to its livelihood and shelter and core relief programmes, therefore the response presented in the relevant chapters encompasses refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and well as host community.

Protection

Access to asylum and legal aid

In Mozambique, the refugee status determination (RSD) process is led by the Government. Through this process, UNHCR provides institutional capacity building as well as direct legal services, through its partner Comissão Episcopal para Migrantes, Refugiados e Deslocados (CEMIRDE), to the asylum seekers. Legal aid services (including the provision of legal information, counselling, assistance and representation) are also available for asylum seekers and refugees across all areas where legal support is needed.

Registration and documentation

In November 2022, UNHCR and the National Institute for Refugee Support (INAR), UNHCR's main government counterpart commenced a verification exercise of the refugee and asylum seeker population in Mozambique. This process consists of verifying and updating individual registration records using biometrics. Registered refugees and asylum seekers are entitled to a document that provides them with legal residency in Mozambique and access to services. The verification exercise began in late 2022 and will be completed in 2023.

In Mozambique, the issuance of travel documents for refugees has been on hold since 2017, when convention travel documents were phased out by the Government. In 2022, UNHCR, in a major breakthrough and in close collaboration with INAR and Serviço Nacional de Migração (SENAMI), began the implementation of a project to re-issue biometric passports to refugees and asylum seekers through the government system. The first passport was successfully issued in December 2022.

UNHCR Representative and INAR National Director on joint monitoring mission to the Verification Exercise in Maputo.
© UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Biometric Verification process using IRIS reading.
© UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Community based protection

Community-based protection enables communities to assert their rights in safety and with dignity. In Mozambique, UNHCR works closely with communities where refugees and asylum-seekers live, to encourage their meaningful engagement in all aspects of decision-making that affects them and that they play a leading role in bringing about sustainable change for their communities.

In urban and camp settings, UNHCR works with community structures to identify the most serious protection risks and explore their causes and effects. This also enables communities to participate in decision-making on the best ways to respond to and prevent protection risks, thereby increasing the impact and results of humanitarian interventions.

Protection case management

Protection case management is a structured method for providing responsive and remedial support to people at heightened risk of rights violations that leads to increased safety, dignity and resilience for the individual. In Mozambique, UNHCR works in close partnership with Ministério do Gênero, Criança e Acção Social to provide a comprehensive package of services to refugees and asylum seekers in the areas of child protection, gender-based violence and support to people with specific needs.

Neima's story

Four-year-old Neima Assane, the daughter of two Congolese refugees, lives in Maratane since 2001. Neima was born with a congenital heart disease, and with speech and mobility impairments. With UNHCR's support, medical equipment to assist Neima to stand up and strengthen her muscles was acquired. Doctors expect that this therapy can gradually improve her motor skills and improve her quality of life.

© UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

© UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

In 2022, UNHCR worked with its partner Provincial Services of Social Affairs in supporting people with disabilities in Maratane refugee settlement culminating with the provision of 15 assistive devices. Sensitization activities with the wider refugee and host communities on non-discrimination and social cohesion with people with disabilities was also conducted.

Education

64,000
Individuals were assisted with education services.

Students at Maratane Secondary School. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

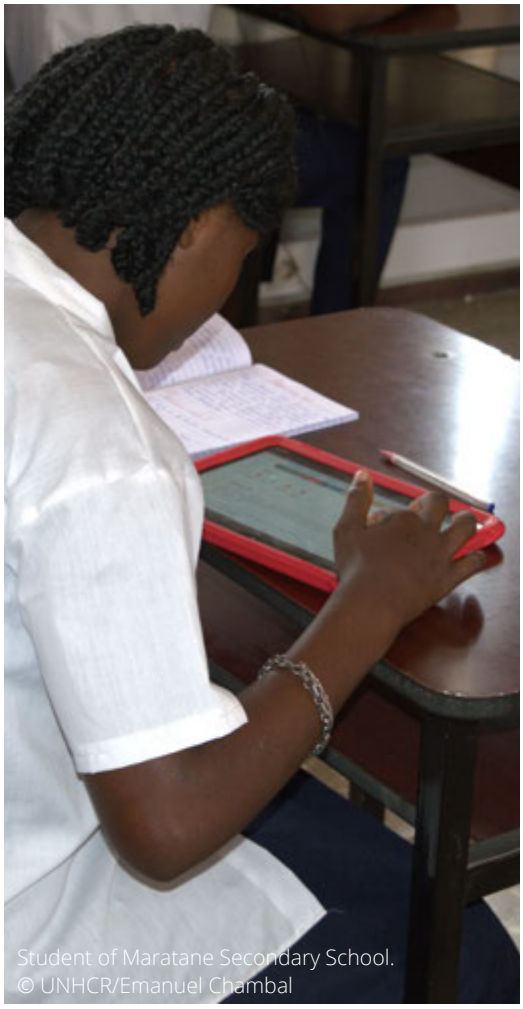
"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" - Nelson Mandela

UNHCR supports the inclusion of all refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs in national services and systems while also scaling-up engagement with development and peace-building actors to ultimately support the inclusion of displaced populations through expanding their respective programming. The Government of Mozambique ensures access to primary and secondary education to all refugee and asylum seekers children and youth through its commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees.

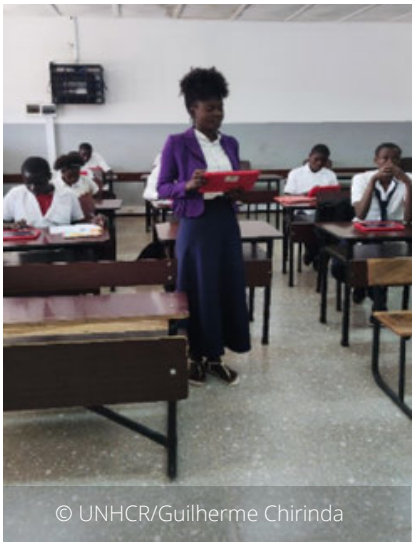
In the province of Nampula, UNHCR has partnered with the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) to provide education services, and refugees can access education under similar conditions as nationals. Refugee and host community children learn side by side in urban schools in Nampula and in the two public schools of the Maratane refugee settlement.

UNHCR continues to support the primary and secondary schools in Maratane refugee settlement, benefiting over **4,080** students, **19** refugee teachers and **72** national teachers.

Instant Network Schools (INS)


Student of Maratane Secondary School.
© UNHCR/Emanuel Chambal

In response to under-resourced classrooms, the Instant Network Schools (INS) was developed in several countries across Africa to provide a holistic solution to transform an existing classroom into a multi-media hub for learning. It expands UNHCR's educational interventions through ICT based technology to enhance the teaching and learning experience while equipping learners with necessary digital skills. Since 2021, in Mozambique, UNHCR has implemented the INS programme, with support from the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) and the Vodafone Foundation. This has made a strong contribution to the national education sector by providing resources and support to refugee-hosting schools and host communities in Nampula. Over **61,000** students (48 per cent female) have benefitted from the establishment of the INS centers. The reach of this programme goes beyond the students, with teachers, families and community members also benefitting. In addition, the strong support from MINEDH will help support the long-term sustainability of the programme.


© UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

© UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Third Level Education

As outlined in UNHCR 2030 Strategy for Refugee Education, higher education is a priority for UNHCR and it represents an integral part of its protection and solutions mandate, as it promotes self-reliance through increased access to opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship and empowers students to contribute knowledge, skills, and leadership and to facilitate social cohesion with host communities during displacement. In Mozambique UNHCR and partners support a number of initiatives:

DAFI

"Over three decades, DAFI has been transformative, providing opportunity and hope to thousands of refugee students, enabling them to fulfill their potential, and change their lives for the better,"
- Filippo Grandi - UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

For the last 30 years, the German-backed, Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarship programme has helped transform the lives and prospects of over 21,500 refugee students around the world. Some of the fields they have majored in include medicine, business administration, social and behavioral sciences, mathematics and computer sciences and international relations. UNHCR has taken steps to expand access to higher education for refugees and asylum seekers in Mozambique with currently **32** students benefitting from the DAFI programme. The scholarship covers a range of costs, including tuition fees, study materials, food, transportation, accommodation and other expenses. To amplify academic achievement and skills development, DAFI scholars also receive additional support through close monitoring, academic preparatory and language classes based on students' needs, as well as mentoring and networking opportunities.

MEET THE DAFI GRADUATES

Meet DAFI student Emeline Ishimwe, a Burundian national who graduated in 2022 with a bachelor's degree in medicine from the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) in Maputo. She was overjoyed at the achievement and said "I have to thank UNHCR for the support given to me during my academic journey! I am and will be forever grateful to God for the great opportunity. I am and will always be available to cooperate with UNHCR in whatever way possible. You can always count on my disposition and support!"

EMELINE ISHIMWE

Burundian National

AUXYLE HABIYAREMYE

Rwandese National

Meet DAFI student Auxyle Habiyaremye (with his proud parents), a Rwandese national who graduated with bachelor's degree in Computer and Telecommunications Engineering from the University A POLITECNICA in Maputo.

UNICORE

UNHCR Representative wishing the six UNICORE scholars the best of luck before travelling to Italy. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

In 2022, Mozambique was included for the first time, among the countries of asylum that would participate in the project University Corridors for Refugees UNICORE 4.0, which is promoted by 32 Italian universities with the support of UNHCR and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other partners. Six students were selected to study for their master's degree from Mozambique and traveled to Italy in November 2022. The selected students are exempt from tuition fees and received financial support for plane tickets, visa-related expenses, and a study grant to help them during their stay in Italy.

Bita (left) and Habari, together at UNHCR Field Office Nampula. © UNHCR/Axelle Chazal

From Childhood Friendship to Dream UNICORE Scholarships

Habari Ramazani (30) and Bita Bicundo (26) met as children in the Maratane Refugee Settlement in Nampula, in 2004. Both men fled violence in their home country, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with their families when they were only small children in search of safety in Mozambique. Habari and Bita soon became inseparable, sharing a love of football and a passion for learning. Their drive to pursue an education would eventually take them across the world to Italy to study. Through scholarships granted by the UNICORE programme, Habari is studying a master's degree in Innovation Development of Agri-food System at the University of Bari, while Bita is studying International Relations and Organizations at the University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli in Caserta.

Despite the many challenges faced throughout their education journey, Habari and Bita achieved undergraduate degrees in Statistics and Management Information and in Education respectively. To help pay for their university fees, Habari worked with his father to cultivate a two-hectare field of tomatoes. *"This is such a rewarding opportunity"* he says, *"especially after trying to find a job for the past five years without any success." Bita also faced enrolment challenges and financial difficulties and has struggled to find employment in his field of education. He is excited at the prospect of finally "pursuing his dreams to further his studies."*

The two friends cried out with joy when they received acceptance by their respective universities. They are thrilled to enter this new chapter of their life, yet anxious to leave their families with Habari's wife and young daughter staying behind in Mozambique. However, despite this, from Italian cities some 240 kilometers apart on opposite sides of the country, the two childhood friends are continuing being a constant support to each other.

Health

Over 65,000
Individuals benefited from UNHCR supported health services.

Technician using the new generation hemogram and bio-chemical machines provided by UNHCR. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Ministry of Health visits UNHCR/CUAMM GBV Response Project in Chiure, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Colleen Roberts

Health is a fundamental human right for all, including refugees. Making it possible for refugees to access healthcare is a top priority for UNHCR. According to the 1951 Refugee Convention, refugees should have access to the same or similar healthcare as host populations. In Mozambique, UNHCR has been supporting the Ministry of Health to ensure refugee as well as host communities have access to essential health services that included nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, mental health, maternal and child health care and other promotive and preventive community health services. In 2022, refugees had access to healthcare at all levels, that is primary, secondary, and tertiary health.

Increasing the Accessibility of Health care services in Nampula

Around 9,000 refugees are hosted in Maratane Refugee Settlement in Nampula. National health systems need more support than ever to ensure that refugees and their local host communities have access to life-saving and essential health care. UNHCR, in collaboration with local health authorities, supported the construction of one laboratory equipped with new generation hemogram and bio-chemical machines as well as one new blood bank with hematology equipment. The Maratane health clinic is now among the five best health centres in Nampula province.

UNHCR supported the expansion of the maternity ward in Maratane and the procurement of one portable echography machine as well as increasing the bed capacity from seven to 21. UNHCR also completed the construction of the COVID-19 Transit Center. For refugees with complex cases, who are referred from Nampula to Maputo to access specialized services, UNHCR supports with transport, accommodation, medicine and hospitalization fees.

66,000 beneficiaries, increase of 225% from 2021

1,173 births, increase of 170% (668 births) from 2021

36,755 individuals were reached with health promoting and disease prevention messages

723 patients accessed tertiary health care in Nampula through ambulance service supported by UNHCR

1,214 refugees had access to HIV counselling, testing and treatment services

In coordination with MOH, **20,700** children were vaccinated against polio

After refurbishment of maternity ward and laboratory, Maratane is among the five best health centers in Nampula province.

20 Community Health Volunteers were trained in health promotion, community health and first aid psychosocial kit

4,856 were fully vaccinated against Covid-19 with 4,912 receiving a single dose

Anastácia and her baby

Anastácia and her baby. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

In June 2022, Anastácia Abudo, 24 years-old, gave birth to a healthy baby, four hours after being admitted to the health centre's maternity ward in Maratane: She had just given birth when she saw a UNHCR team at the hospital and she insisted on thanking them and telling the team her story. "It was quite fast, I was at home when the contractions began, and my husband immediately took me to the maternity ward. The staff were fantastic. I was well assisted with a technician always monitoring my clinical status until the birth time, which went perfectly. I am happy to know that tomorrow I will be heading home" she said exhaustedly, but happily.

Anastácia is one of the 37 patients who also received non-essential medicines through the financial support of UNHCR channeled under the Program Partnership Agreement signed with the Health, Women and Social Action District Services authorities. These items are critical during the recovery time after giving birth. In 2022 Maratane registered **1,173** births, a 170 per cent increase compared to **688** births in 2021.

Maratane Hospital and Cyclone Gombe

In March 2022, Cyclone Gombe struck and caused huge destruction across the north of Mozambique. Maratane health center was not spared, with much damage incurred including roofs blown off, the Covid 19 testing tent completely destroyed and the TB testing room uninhabitable. However, UNHCR's response was swift - assessment and renovation works were conducted quickly, and the damaged sections were up and running again within a few weeks, in addition to the new maternity section.

New maternity ward at Maratane Hospital. ©UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Above, is the inside of a new maternity ward at Maratane Hospital built after Cyclone Gombe.

Below, is the UNHCR Regional Director and INAR Representative reopening the section of the Maratane Hospital heavily damaged by Cyclone Gombe as well as the new maternity ward.

Opening of A section of the Maratane Hospital damaged by Cyclone Gombe & new maternity wing. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Durable Solutions

In Mozambique the three traditional durable solutions are available to refugees: local integration, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement. There is no hierarchy of durable solutions; rather, an integrated approach that combines all three solutions and is implemented in close cooperation with countries of origin, host States, humanitarian and development actors, as well as the refugees themselves which usually offers the best chances for success. Enabling refugees to become self-reliant pending the realization of an appropriate long-term solution is an important first step towards achieving any of the three durable solutions. Working towards solutions can also reduce the need for irregular onward movements by refugees.

Local Integration

Local integration is a complex and gradual process. At the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), the Government of Mozambique pledged to continue the local integration of refugees and asylum-seekers to create stronger collaboration between refugees and basic services by 2023. At UNHCR's 2021 Executive Committee meeting (2021 EXCOM), the Government of Mozambique declared that it is "time to consider an out of camp policy for refugee assistance in Mozambique" and requested UNHCR's support and guidance in developing an out of camp plan for Maratane refugee settlement. UNHCR has since worked closely with INAR - the Government's Refugee Agency under Ministry of Interior, and various line ministries including the Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Gender and Social Action (Acção Social) and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), to realize the government's intentions.

Throughout 2022, UNHCR continued to support capacities of local authorities and service providers to strengthen comprehensive protection and solutions-oriented response to refugees and asylum-seekers. A particular priority was given to activities that can improve self-reliance and inclusion into national systems and services, thereby advancing their local integration. UNHCR, through its legal partner Comissão Episcopal para Migrantes, Refugiados e Deslocados (CEMIRDE), continued the provision of legal aid to support the naturalization applications made by refugees in Mozambique. UNHCR also worked closely with development actors to encourage the expansion of development programmes and successfully achieved the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in areas such as education, healthcare, connectivity to energy and access to markets.

Resettlement

Resettlement involves the identification and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought international asylum protection to a third state which has agreed to admit them, as refugees, with permanent residence status. Resettlement is regulated by strict criteria, policies and processes and can only benefit a very small percentage of the refugee population (around one per cent per year). In Mozambique, UNHCR makes use of resettlement as a complementary protection instrument to provide effective solutions for individuals and/or families that face acute protection needs that cannot be adequately addressed in Mozambique. In 2022, a total of 31 cases comprising of **139** individuals were submitted to third countries under the scheme, while **24** people were resettled in Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

UNHCR Mozambique thanks its 2022 Resettlement Countries

Voluntary repatriation

Voluntary repatriation is the free and voluntary return to one's country of origin in safety and dignity. When making the decision of returning to their country of origin, it is important that refugees and asylum-seekers do it based on relevant information on the prevailing conditions and without external pressures. In 2022, UNHCR continued to provide support to individual repatriation requests in Mozambique by assisting any refugee and asylum-seeker who expressed their willingness to return to their countries of origin based on a free and informed choice. In 2022, UNHCR assisted **221** individuals to voluntarily return to various countries of origin, including Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ivory Coast, Rwanda, and Somalia.

UNHCR assisting repatriation at Maputo airport. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

STATELESSNESS

UNHCR provided capacity strengthening on statelessness for Government, sister UN agencies, academics and civil society organisations.

Participants at a training on statelessness in Pemba, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR Mozambique

Through a series of resolutions beginning in 1995, the UN General Assembly gave UNHCR the formal mandate to identify stateless people, prevent and reduce statelessness around the world, as well as to protect the rights of stateless people. 20 years earlier, the Assembly asked UNHCR to provide assistance to individuals under the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. UNHCR's activities to prevent and reduce statelessness falls under four main categories: identification, prevention, reduction, and protection.

While UNHCR is supporting birth registration for asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs, thus reducing the risk of statelessness, it is also engaged in strengthening the knowledge and awareness on statelessness throughout the country.

In December 2022, UNHCR organized a regional training in Pemba, Cabo Delgado on statelessness which engaged key government officials, sister UN agencies, academics and civil society organizations (CSOs) as potential advocates and interlocuters to move the statelessness agenda forward. The workshop served to increase awareness and interest around statelessness.

The regional workshop drew some key recommendations, which included:

- Conduct more thorough research and identification of gaps that exist in the nationality law of Mozambique that create situations of statelessness and increase the risk of statelessness among populations of diverse backgrounds;

- Analyze and recommend revision of some relevant provisions of the law that are not aligned with the obligations of Mozambique to adhere to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions;

- Strengthen the South African Regional Network through the participation of Mozambican CSOs including UNHCR's civil documentation project partner, the Catholic University;

- Organize a comprehensive training on statelessness for key stakeholders to move the statelessness agenda forward.

These recommendations will be addressed through a comprehensive study on statelessness to understand the dimension of the statelessness situation in the country.

PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS

485,000
Individuals were reached with protection interventions.

Focus group discussions with local community in Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) exists to protect and assist everyone who has been affected by forced displacement.

UNHCR works closely with a range of stakeholders, including the Government of Mozambique, to provide lifesaving protection services and assistance for refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, IDP returnees as well as host communities, while harnessing opportunities to invest in and build resilience among communities and facilitate sustainable solutions to displacement. UNHCR also strongly supports and advocates for the inclusion of all refugees and IDPs in national services and systems, including national data systems and climate related contingency planning and response.

UNHCR's protection services provided in Mozambique include, but are not limited to, protection monitoring, capacity building, legal aid, protection case management, GBV case identification, referral and response, child protection activities, community-based protection (CBP) initiatives, mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS), as well as a broad range of awareness raising sessions and sensitization campaigns on different topics, ranging from protection and access to civil documentation to gender-based violence. In the framework of its response, UNHCR works to ensure that protection is mainstreamed in its own work and in the programming and activities of other partners and organizations.

60,128 Protection Focal Points were trained to work with displaced and host communities.

Over **1,400** children were supported with different services.

Child recreational spaces were created in Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa and **332** young people were engaged in human rights, peacebuilding, advocacy, and recreational activities.

813 graduates received technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

UNHCR and partners supported **18,800** people to successfully attain civil documentation.

679 people living with disabilities were identified and **177** were provided with assistive devices

UNHCR assisted over **8,200** people through legal counselling sessions, in accessing identity documents.

Civil Documentation and Legal Aid

UNHCR Representative monitoring the Civil Documentation project in Corrane IDP site, Nampula. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Civil documentation, such a birth certificates and identification cards, is often left behind or lost when fleeing from violence or natural hazards. Furthermore, children are often born in areas where they are not registered due to lack of services, access, financial means or insecurity. In addition, some IDPs are not aware of how to apply for personal documents or how to replace their lost ones. The lack of documents places people at risk of statelessness as well as limits people's ability to move easily and access rights and services. This also often results in people being subject to harassment, extortion and exploitation. As many people are not aware of the procedures involved in obtaining new documents, UNHCR in cooperation with its partner Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM), provides legal assistance and organizes awareness campaigns on access to civil documentation to ensure that IDPs and host communities are aware of procedures for the issuance and renewal of new identity documents as well as for the registration of newborns. In 2022, UNHCR assisted over **8,200** people through legal counselling sessions, in accessing identity documents.

In addition, in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia provinces, the civil registration and documentation project supported by UNHCR, the Government of Mozambique and UCM has enabled displaced people and some vulnerable host community members to apply for documentation. In addition, all the people who are supported to receive civil documentation can also benefit from legal aid, through specific desks locations at the same place and operated by the same partner, UCM. In 2022, UNHCR and partners supported more than **18,800** people to successfully attain civil documentation. These included **8,619** people from displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado, **7,400** people in Nampula, and **2,800** in Zambezia province.

Example of the Government ID card provided under the scheme in Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Child Protection

Child Recreation Activities in Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Children represent 51 per cent of the IDP population and are among the most vulnerable individuals particularly unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities and young people, as well as children and young people who are associated with armed groups and forces who are regularly exposed to various protection concerns. Many children have also been exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse, loss of friends and family members, accumulated stress and school drop-out. UNHCR, in coordination with its partners, tackles these concerns by ensuring that protection is mainstreamed in recreational and child friendly activities and have reinforced the capacities of partners, including governmental partners in identification and referral and case management. UNHCR continues the identification and referral of children at risk, including victims of grave violations, through protection monitoring and structured community engagement.

Community-based protection activities have continued to build the capacities of children and young people to develop and implement community-based projects to solve the issues they identify, supporting the response to their own mental health and psychosocial support needs. As enshrined in the Convention of the Rights of the Child, children have the right to play - as such, UNHCR supports child friendly spaces and recreational activities. In collaboration with its partners, recreational spaces for children were created in Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa provinces.
The recreational areas are safe spaces which promote children's rights and are a place to conduct recreation activities such as football matches, singing and plays with children as well as being a tool to identify and tackle child mental health issues. **332** young people were engaged in human rights, peace building, advocacy, and recreational activities.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

© UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Among the most frequent GBV violations that have been reported in IDP sites and host communities are rape, physical assault, denial of resources, and forced marriage. Fear of sexual violence during NSAG attacks is also a key reason for women and girls' first displacement as well as secondary displacement. Furthermore, reporting conflict-related sexual violence is challenging due to ongoing insecurity in specific locations, attached stigma, an eroded justice system, and fear of reprisals. Child marriage, as well as traditional harmful practices, increased significantly because of displacement, as families increasingly use child and early marriage as a negative coping strategy to ease their economic burden. Forms of GBV especially affecting women with disabilities include intimate partner violence, physical and sexual violence, psychological violence, early and forced marriage, and economic exploitation.

Identification of GBV risks across all sectors, and the development of capacities that ensure prompt action is taken to mitigate risks was carried out, including through conducting Safety Audits to identify GBV risks and mitigate them through community-based and sector level responses. GBV assessments and protection monitoring were conducted to ensure that GBV gaps and risks, including sexual exploitation and abuse, are identified, and progress is tracked to inform advocacy and programming. This included the safe and ethical collection and sharing of GBV incident trends data through UNHCR's case management services, as well rapid GBV assessment missions in hard-to-reach locations.

Throughout 2022, UNHCR worked with the government and NGO service providers, displaced and host communities, partners, and coordination mechanisms to respond to and prevent GBV in Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces. In order to respond to the multiple needs of GBV survivors, UNHCR's comprehensive services include GBV case management, MHPSS, and legal aid to support access to justice through GBV mobile teams in safe spaces. UNHCR also supports programmes to economically empower displaced women through financial and business literacy, livelihoods opportunities, and building networks.

Participants in GBV and MHPSS activities in Ntocota IDP Site, Metuge. © UNHCR Mozambique

"We at UNHCR, have been really well guided by women-led organizations because they have years of experience in addressing gender-based violence and engagement at the local level, and know what the needs and gaps are." - Colleen Roberts, UNHCR GBV Officer, Pemba

In times of displacement, women and girls face an increased risk of discrimination and gender-based violence. UNHCR works to prevent this by ensuring fair aid distribution, access to safe shelters and facilities and helping women overcome barriers to education and employment. Working closely with women-led organizations allows UNHCR to tap into the knowledge and skills of women specifically who have intimate experience in barriers they face. *"To better protect and empower the people we serve, UNHCR continued to work alongside local women-led organizations."* explains Colleen Roberts. *"It not only feels like our work is more effective but also so much more valuable now."*

Furthermore, UNHCR has implemented community led GBV activities that help prevent GBV through addressing gender inequality, discrimination and unequal power relations with men, women, boys, and girls. The activities include awareness-raising sessions led by trained community volunteers as well as scaling-up structured gender discussion groups, life-skills, and integrated economic empowerment programming. UNHCR has trained over **560** community volunteers, from both the IDP and host communities, to raise awareness of women's and girls' legal rights.

In Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa, safe spaces composed of **35** women each were created with the intention of allowing women to discuss issues that are of concern to them and create a safe space for support for GBV survivors. Women from the safe spaces were trained in GBV and they work as focal points for dissemination and sensitization of other women in the communities where they are part.

GBV and Case Management training in Maratane. © UNHCR/Emanuel Chambal

UNHCR also undertakes GBV capacity building to ensure sustainability of the support provided. In 2022, UNHCR continued developing the capacity of local authorities and NGOs so that they are armed with the knowledge and skills needed to promote gender equality and to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV. This included the roll out of the inter-agency GBV Case Management Capacity Building Initiative jointly with UNFPA, and a learning package focusing on enhancing the capacity of UNHCR, partners, and government community volunteers to conduct GBV community engagement activities and support survivor disclosure. Furthermore, UNHCR together with partners also conducted training sessions on GBV and case management in Maratane refugee settlement for the Ministry of Social Affairs staff and other stakeholders to reinforce their ability to address protection issues, including referral mechanisms.

Awareness raising as well as identification and referral of GBV cases to the appropriate services within the government structures was conducted through the mobile brigades which take integrated protection services to communities. Around **210** technicians from different services of the government in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa were trained in GBV case management and referral mechanisms which contributed to the strengthening of the overall GBV response in these provinces.

Distribution of Assistive devices in Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

People Living with Disabilities

People with disabilities represent one of the most vulnerable groups among displaced communities due to mobility challenges they face during flight and their ability to access services and humanitarian assistance in areas of displacement. People with disabilities have received holistic support services through strengthened referral systems within UNHCR and other interagency stakeholders including the government. To reinforce disability inclusion across clusters, UNHCR continued to co-chair the Disability Working Group (WG) alongside the Mozambican Forum of the Organizations of People with Disabilities (FAMOD), and prioritized the empowerment of local organizations so as to include the voices of people with disabilities and older people. It is estimated that in Cabo Delgado, 15 per cent of the IDPs live with some form of disability and throughout 2022, people with disabilities and older people received targeted support and services through UNHCR programmes and the enhancement of partnerships with local organizations. UNHCR and partner Humanity and Inclusion (HI), together with government health professionals, identified **679** people living with disabilities in Chiure, Mueda and Pemba districts of Cabo Delgado and provided **122** assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches.

Distribution of Assistive devices in Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

© UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Mental Health and Psychosocial (MHPSS) support

The widespread conflict and extreme weather events in the north of Mozambique has led to a significant increase in people in dire need of mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) support. Displaced families that have experienced and/or witnessed violent incidents, are traumatized. Many have faced danger before, during and after fleeing violence, including killings, separation of families, abduction and recruitment of boys and girls, extortion, rape, and other forms of human rights violations.

In 2022, UNHCR scaled up its MHPSS activities in Mozambique to support highly traumatized groups and individuals throughout Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Types of activities included providing mental health and psychosocial support to affect people including children, MHPSS awareness raising and training of protection focal points.

For example, in Cabo Delgado, UNHCR, supported by partner AVSI's psychologists, and protection focal points, provided psychosocial support through home visits to women, men, girls, boys, older people and people with disabilities. In Nampula, through its mobile brigades, UNHCR and its partner ActionAid conducted awareness raising sessions and MHPSS counseling to displaced people in the districts of Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa. The mobile brigades allowed displaced people to access MHPSS services in their communities that otherwise would be challenging to receive. In 2022, over **81,000** were reached with MHPSS activities.

Empowering Communities: Protection Focal Points

In 2022, UNHCR and its partners worked with authorities, protection focal points, displaced and host communities, UN agencies, NGOs and different Clusters to address the needs of families forced to flee and the communities hosting them. Among the main components of the community-based protection (CBP) strategy, community-based approaches and mechanisms were developed and implemented to improve the protection environment of forcibly displaced people. More specifically, UNHCR worked to strengthen community-based protection through community engagement, establishing community-based structures, feedback and response mechanisms, as well as creating a network of trained volunteers to mitigate, identify and refer specific protection issues in the displaced communities.

In Cabo Delgado, UNHCR's protection response continued to provide protection assistance and services to displaced and host communities alongside local authorities and humanitarian organizations while simultaneously strengthening and empowering communities' structures as part of the solution for their challenges.

In 2022, UNHCR trained **60,128** protection focal points, who worked closely with displaced and host communities, disseminating messages on protection, PSEA, child marriage, and gender-based violence (GBV), while also referring **8,888** cases with protection and assistance needs.

Also, to increase community awareness, UNHCR distributed information education and communication (IEC) materials on GBV and PSEA to its partners. With the support from protection focal points from displaced and host communities, UNHCR conducted regular protection monitoring exercises to assess the main needs of displaced families and those hosting them to plan and tailor its interventions accordingly.

© UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Protection Monitoring

UNHCR's protection monitoring activities are critical to identifying protection risks and trends and making referrals for people with heightened needs to specialized services. This evidence base further serves to enhance advocacy efforts and informs programming, interventions and decision making in displacement contexts. In 2022, over **27,200** internally displaced and returnee families- representing more than **136,000** individuals, were interviewed across Cabo Delgado for protection monitoring. UNHCR ensured an adequate representation of age, gender and diversity across the families interviewed.

The main protection needs identified during protection monitoring (July - December 2022) include access to livelihoods, civil documentation, legal assistance, safety and security, and child protection (including education).

Visit to affected sites in Chalaua, Moma district, Nampula Province after Cyclone Gombe. © UNHCR Mozambique

Inclusive access to services is part of integration. Residents of Corrane IDP site in Nampula have been provided access to electricity.
© UNHCR Mozambique

Durable Solutions for IDPs

An integral part of UNHCR Mozambique's Protection Strategy is seeking durable solutions for refugees and IDPs. In the effort to find durable solutions for IDPs, UNHCR is guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and Principles 28-29 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. As stated in the IASC Framework, a durable solution for IDPs is achieved when internally displaced people no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through:

- Sustainable reintegration in their place of origin (return);
- Sustainable local integration in the places where IDPs take refuge (local integration); or
- Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere).

Guided by the SG action Agenda on Internal Displacement, UNHCR is engaged at operational and inter-agency levels to 1) help IDPs find a durable solution to their displacement, 2) support efforts to mitigate risk of new displacement, and 3) ensure IDPs and affected communities receive timely and effective protection and assistance.

A tripartite partnership with INGD, UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) was established, and following support provided to the development of the Policy and Strategy on Internal Displacement Management (PEGDI) in 2021, UNHCR supported the dissemination of the PEGDI throughout the country in 2022.

Within the framework of the Guiding Principles on Durable Solutions, UNHCR actively promotes an inclusive and principled approach to durable solutions with the aim of ensuring that IDPs are availed the three options, and that their views are heard with the pursuit of the durable solution option deemed most viable for them.

Through the UNHCR-led Protection Cluster, the Office supported key advocacy messages on the relocations of IDPs, while taking a multi-pronged approach to support local integration and return where conditions of safety, dignity and voluntariness have been met. In the Cabo Delgado district of Montepuez, targeted quick impact projects, (e.g., the construction of a shaded waiting area at a hospital), benefiting IDPs and host communities were designed with full engagement of the affected communities to enhance local integration prospects and promote social cohesion. UNHCR recognizes the Government's leadership role as the primary duty bearer and coordinator of the response, and in turn invests in strengthening capacities. In Palma, a major spontaneous return destination, UNHCR carried out a protection risk assessment in September 2022 to support returnees' immediate protection needs, mitigate future protection risks, enhance re-integration prospects, support national capacity to cater for the needs of the returnees and inform programming. For instance, targeted livelihood interventions and GBV specialized support in collaboration with the Social District for Health, Women and Social Action (SDSMAS) commenced in 2022. UNHCR has further developed a training manual on peacebuilding and conducted detailed training to selected male and female young people, as they are key actors to attain peace and eventually durable solutions.

At the interagency level, and in close coordination with the Office of the Special Advisor to the SG on Solutions to Internal Displacement, UNHCR co-chairs the Solutions Working Group in Mozambique alongside IOM, which coordinates the work of relevant UN agencies.

Joint assessment meeting with local authorities in Angoche district, Nampula Province after Cyclone Gombe.
© UNHCR Mozambique

UNHCR and INGD joint training for disaster risk reduction committee members in Nampula Province. © UNHCR Mozambique

Protection Coordination

UNHCR chairs the Protection Cluster and the Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group, and co-chairs the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Working Group in Cabo Delgado with Save the Children, and the Disability Working Group with Mozambican Forum of the Organizations of People with Disabilities (FAMOD).

Protection Cluster

In Mozambique, the cluster system was first established following the sheer destruction and impact of Tropical Cyclone Idai when it made landfall in Sofala in March 2019. Following Idai, Cyclone Kenneth and the conflict in Cabo Delgado led to the cluster system remaining active in Mozambique. UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster with a dedicated cluster coordination team in both Maputo and Cabo Delgado, responding in situations of both and conflict and climate shocks in northern Mozambique.

Within the context of conflict induced displacement in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces, the Protection Cluster coordinated the protection response involving 20 partners, including jointly with the GBV area of responsibility (GBV AoR led by UNFPA) and the Child Protection AoR (led by UNICEF) for a total of **1.5 million** people in need including IDPs and members of host communities.

At the close of 2022, Protection Cluster partners supported **602,000** people with a range of protection activities including community-based protection, case management, sensitization, protection monitoring, support to people with disabilities, GBV case management, distribution of dignity kits, and family tracing. The Protection Cluster also coordinated the update of twelve district protection referral pathways, organized three intention surveys in response to situations where IDPs were being relocated/returned, led a Protection Analysis Workshop that resulted in the first Protection Analysis Update for Cabo Delgado, coordinated ten national protection cluster meetings and 24 Cabo Delgado Protection Cluster meetings. The Protection Cluster is key in ensuring mainstreaming and inclusion of protection within inter-agency missions and assessments. The Protection Cluster's main partner on advocacy, the National Human Rights Commission, received briefings on durable solutions in Cabo Delgado and protection advocacy, and one training on protection and durable solutions in 2022. In 2022, the Protection Cluster organized three dedicated protection mainstreaming workshops for the Food Security and Livelihood, the Health and the Nutrition clusters, resulting in a joint protection mainstreaming guide.

In 2022, the Protection Cluster at national level was actively engaged in the response to climate related shocks, in particular Cyclone Gombe. Thanks to the strong partnership the Protection Cluster has with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD), three protection workshops were organized with participation from local authorities, local protection actors and local disaster risk reduction committees in Zambezia and Sofala.

As part of the Cyclone Gombe Response, the Protection Cluster ensured continuous presence and monitoring of conditions in evacuation centers that allowed for the swift referral of protection cases, PSEA messaging to affected populations and authorities, protection "flash trainings" to evacuation center managers, joint coordination between the Provincial Social Services, INGD and other protection actors, and the production of flash reports to communicate protection needs to partners and donors.

Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group

In 2022, UNHCR led the Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (CE/AAP) working group. During this time, more than 40 humanitarian and development organizations engaged with activities of the working group, with 23 bi-weekly and ad hoc meetings held. Ten organizations presented their complaints and feedback mechanisms and respective community engagement strategies to the group. Working group members were further supported with guidance documents, while information, education and communication (IEC) materials remain accessible to all members. A district level mapping of complaints and feedback mechanisms that began in 2021 was completed in 2022, and an information and communication needs assessment targeting vulnerable individuals was completed. The assessment involved more than **2,300** respondents and 16 partners across six districts of Cabo Delgado.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

UNHCR protection officer responding to hotline calls. © UNHCR/Edgar Napoleon Asiimwe

UNHCR continued to chair the Community Engagement (CE)/AAP Working Group at both the national and provincial level (Nampula and Cabo Delgado), which facilitates and coordinates information sharing and two-way communication with communities amongst the different agencies and organizations involved in the response, as well as advocating for the establishment, operationalization and strengthening of inclusive complaint and feedback mechanisms.

In 2022, UNHCR continued to reinforce AAP approaches throughout its response, including the linkage with prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as enhancing community accountability. In Mozambique UNHCR ensured that affected populations had:

- Access to timely, accurate and relevant information through a variety of accessible, inclusive and culturally appropriate communication channels. These include community outreach activities to ensure regular engagement with displaced and host communities and Protection Focal Points that disseminate protection messages to the communities and refer vulnerable cases;
- Access to secure and agile complaint handling systems that allow feedback, learning and adaptation by UNHCR and partners, and with participation of communities. These include a protection telephone hotline, protection desks, a dedicated mailbox as well as complaints box placed outside UNHCR offices and in the settlement camps;

Suggestion box placed outside UNHCR offices in Maputo. © UNHCR/Edgar Napoleon Asiimwe

- Opportunities to participate in the various programmes and projects that concern them.

LIVELIHOODS

Over 9,000
Individuals benefitted from livelihood initiatives.

© UNHCR/Martim Empis Gray Pereira

After fleeing war or persecution, one of the most effective ways people can rebuild their lives with dignity and in peace is through the opportunity to work and earn a living. Through decent work, refugees and displaced people can provide for their families' needs, maintain their dignity, become more resilient and be empowered to shape their future. In addition, investing in livelihood activities helps reduce the costs associated with the provision of assistance. It is therefore critical for UNHCR and relevant stakeholders to focus on humanitarian and development efforts and resources to facilitate access to livelihoods and economic opportunities to enable communities to transition out of aid and towards self-reliance, consequently, contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

> Livelihoods contribute to food security, prevent dependency, reduce vulnerability, enhance self-reliance and can develop or build a set of specific skills during displacement.

The impact of conflict, the Covid-19 pandemic and recent climate shocks has significantly affected the means of livelihoods of the displaced populations in Mozambique, further increasing their vulnerability and needs. UNHCR Mozambique helps people who were forced to flee their homes and are now living in a new community by promoting their economic inclusion and advocating for their inclusion in government systems. This is done by supporting livelihoods activities which involves acquiring the knowledge, skills, social network, raw materials, and other resources to meet individual or collective needs on a sustainable basis. Being able to work, and making use of their skills and talents, also allows displaced people to contribute to their host communities.

Technical and Vocational Training

Training in Maratane Refugee Settlement. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

In 2022, UNHCR, in cooperation with the Alberto Cassimo Institute for Vocational Training and Labour Studies (IFPELAC), supported the enrolment of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and vulnerable host community members in technical and vocational training (TVET). The courses provided aimed at supporting increased employability opportunities covering potential working areas, including masonry, brickmaking, welding, baking, hairdressing, food processing, electrical installation, refrigeration, and plumbing. The programme also included students with specific vulnerabilities benefitting from UNHCR's protection programmes, including survivors of GBV. **441** people from Cabo Delgado province and **372** people from Nampula province benefited from these trainings.

Nadimo the Welder

Nadimo Assumane lives in Maratane Refugee Settlement where in 2021, he was selected from a group of young people to participate in a training course in welding, supported by UNHCR in partnership with IFPELAC.

Now 23 years old, Nadimo runs a welding workshop, building window grills, gates and providing repair services and uses his income to support his family, especially his brothers' schooling needs as he now believes that education is essential. *"Today I can see how support in the form of school materials and training was of great importance in my life. I now appreciate how the programmes UNHCR offers help to get youth off the streets."*

He is not finished there and still has many plans, including trying to give back to the community by training others on welding and locksmithing. As he says, *"I was one of the best students in my class, and one of my long-term goals is to teach what I can do to other young people. There are many young men with potential, but often they lack opportunities."*

Nadimo full of smiles. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

"I was so excited. I attended the course for three months and from there my life changed. I learnt everything that enables me to support my family today. I learnt how to use technical skills to earn a living and build a better future." - Nadimo

Graduation Ceremony. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Business Development (Cash grants)

The purpose of this livelihood intervention is to promote entrepreneurship, business development and income generation opportunities supporting the people UNHCR serves in increasing self-reliance. A total of **201** beneficiaries were selected based on vulnerability criteria which was applied at the household level and trained on business development, entrepreneurship, and basic financial literacy. Out of these 201, 146 people (75 women and 71 men) produced business proposals which were competitive and were then supported with business grants through the creation of mobile money accounts from UNHCR's INS partner, Vodacom.

Fatima Going from Strength to Strength

Fatima at her stall in Montepuez, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Elisa Jamal

Fatima Horeste Chela (41), a mother of two girls and three boys, was displaced due to conflict from Macomia to Ntele, Montepuez, Cabo Delgado in 2020 and struggled to make ends meet. However, things changed for the better in 2022 when she was approved for a cash-based intervention which she used to open her own market stall selling capulanas (traditional wraps), shoes, household products, biscuits, and sweets. The business is going well and not only is she now able to support her family, but she also was able to enroll her daughters Awage (8) and Sharifa (10) in school. *"We previously could not enroll the girls in school due to lack of funds for uniforms and school materials, I am so happy that they are able to go now," she says with a smile. Ever ambitious, Fatima did not stop there, and managed to join a village loans and savings group which is allowing her to grow her business even further. She has now bought a plot of land and does not intend to return to Macomia while it is not safe, since in Montepuez she has "has built a new life for herself and her family."*

Employability (Internship and start-up kits)

Working closely with the National Institute of Employment (INEP), UNHCR facilitated the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in a government-led vocational training programme. Following completion of the training programme, graduates had the opportunity to partake in a three-month internship or receive business start-up kits. In 2022, following completion of the training, start-up kits were distributed to **153** refugees, asylum-seekers, and host community members to start their own business either in small groups or individually. Examples of business start-ups included carpentry or metal work, hairdressing or opening a small shop. At the same time, **25** refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and host community members began paid internship programmes with the private sector or civil society in both Nampula and Cabo Delgado.

Capacity building and Private Sector Engagement (Maratane)

Some of the handmade crafts made in Maratane. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

This UNHCR supported project aimed at enhancing private sector engagement to improve the inclusiveness of market systems and entrepreneurship through training and support for business development and access to financial services. The project's beneficiaries are refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and their host communities in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces, particularly women and youth.

UNHCR, in cooperation with the African Development Bank through the humanitarian-development nexus, aimed at improving resilience for vulnerable populations building on the partners' comparative advantages in northern Mozambique. These activities directly benefited **140** people in Nampula.

Capacity building activities included:

- Business Management and Entrepreneurship trainings which benefitted **140** people.
- Financial literacy training to members of village saving groups which benefitted **87** people.
- Agricultural skills training which benefitted **87** farmers.
- UNHCR and partner Livaningo, in collaboration with six specialists from agrarian research institute of Mozambique (IIAM), conducted training in smart agriculture and climate change at Maratane refugee settlement for **40** farmers' association representatives, and five government officials from the District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) and the Provincial Agricultural Service (SPA).
- The organizing of a joint culinary fair at the Maratane settlement, to raise awareness on food and nutritional security where **10** businesswomen in the catering industry had an opportunity to demonstrate their businesses and sell food to around **1,200** attendees.
- To promote market linkages, **five farmer associations** participated in the Nampula city market fair and sold agricultural products.

Nampula City Fair. © UNHCR Mozambique

Somali (left) and Burundi (right) food at Maratane culinary fair. © UNHCR Mozambique

Livelihood Emergency Response

In 2022, in response to people affected by extreme weather events such as Cyclone Gombe, UNHCR provided refugees residing in Maratane Refugee Settlement and host community members **435** agricultural kits. In addition, **22** farmer associations received support including tools, equipment, seeds and fertilizers.

Agriculture training on mulching. © UNHCR Mozambique

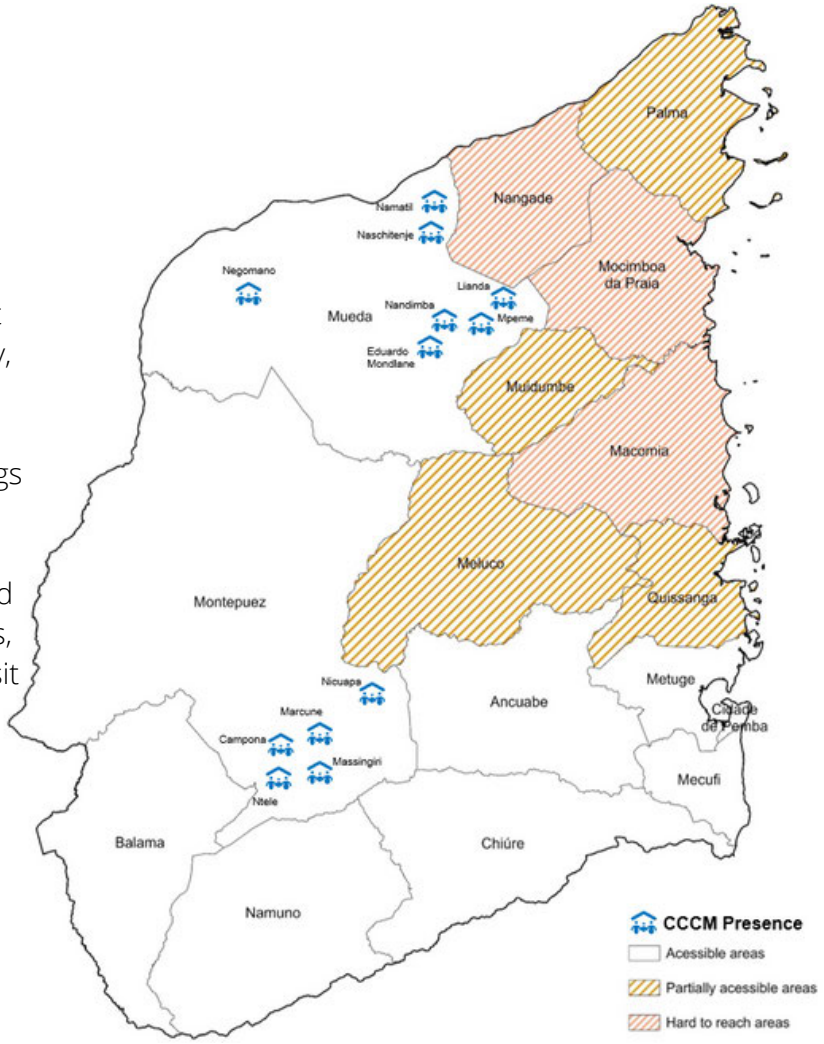
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Over 83,000
Individuals reached to provide CCCM services.

UNHCR team in Montepuez, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

UNHCR Mozambique's camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) activities aim to facilitate a safe and dignified environment for displaced people and the communities that host them. CCCM mechanisms ensure that services are delivered efficiently, and that displaced people are protected in all types of communal displacement settings in rural or urban environments, whether they live in planned camps, spontaneous self-settled informal sites, collective centres, reception centres or even transit centres.

In 2022, UNHCR supported over 83,000 people with site management and support services.



In Mozambique UNHCR provides critical support in delivering site management and community engagement interventions in twelve IDP sites in the Montepuez and Mueda districts of Cabo Delgado province, in close cooperation with the local authorities as well as partners the Association for Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) and Solidarites International (SI).

Displaced populations deserve safe and dignified living conditions, with sound physical infrastructure in IDP sites being an essential factor. With this in mind, in 2022, UNHCR established **18** communal facilities including community centres, reception facilities for new arrivals, community protection spaces, and installed **120** solar lights thus mitigating protection risks. In addition, a road connecting Ntele market to the shelters where people live was constructed. To support dignified living conditions, communal tents that were in poor condition were decommissioned, and **585** individuals (**117** families) were subsequently relocated to other sites, following community consultations.

1,445 people (**289** families) relocated to decongest targeted sites and facilitate the delivery of services.

5,160 Complaints and feedback collected and referred to service providers, and **86** government, partners staff and displaced community representatives trained.

9 Sites with active Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) established, and **12** site supported with CCCM mechanism.

15 Site Management Committees (SMC) and community groups mapped and supported, and **18** Communal facilities established and maintained.

Community Participation is Key

To better understand the needs, concerns and intentions of displaced populations, UNHCR always employs participatory approaches to ensure that displaced communities play a central role in decision-making that affects their lives, while bolstering information management capacity to provide reliable age, gender and diversity (AGD) data on IDP populations in order to be able to better respond.

In 2022, **15** site management committees and self-management structures were established and supported across the twelve sites managed by UNHCR, consisting of **287** members, with 41 per cent women, to enhance community participation, decision-making and self-management of the sites. Committee members were trained on camp management and protection principles. Community mobilization teams were also deployed in the sites to facilitate mass information dissemination. Recreational activities, aimed at promoting social cohesion among communities was also facilitated. For example, in December, a football tournament was held in the Montepuez district across the IDP and host community areas so as to enhance peaceful co-existence as well as disseminating key messaging on GBV mitigation and protection.

Football Event in Montepuez District. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Football Match in Montepuez District. © UNHCR/Martim Pereira

Coordination

UNHCR through its CCCM partners and in close collaboration with the District Service Department of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) carried out a quarterly population headcount across nine sites in the Mueda and Montepuez districts, resulting in reliable AGD data so as to inform the response. For example, the household survey which was carried out in Montepuez indicated that there were significant needs across sectors, particularly in WASH and Health which was communicated to the sector leads for action. In addition, regular service mapping was carried to enhance site-level coordination and ensure non-duplication of service delivery.

UNHCR established and maintained accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms in all twelve sites it managed. Over **5,000** requests or complaints were received primarily related to information on available services, for which UNHCR and partners provided feedback and referrals, where relevant, to various service providers.

UNHCR Mozambique's CCCM approach aims to:

- **Enhance safe and dignified site management** to improve the living conditions of displaced and host communities.
- **Strengthen community participation** to enable displaced communities to play a central role in decision-making that affects their lives.
- **Reinforce site-level coordination** to facilitate access to critical services and assistance.
- **Develop capacity** among authorities, partners, and displaced populations so that CCCM and protection principles are at the forefront of the response.

UNHCR team in Montepuez, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Over 10,000
Individuals were assisted with shelter needs.

Storm Damage in Nampula. © UNHC/Guilherme Chirinda

Resilient shelter in Nampula, Mozambique. © UNHCR/Cesar Dominique Alberto

UNHCR's shelter response aims to address needs induced by new displacements requiring emergency shelter and protracted displacements requiring more durable shelter solutions. UNHCR's shelter programme uses locally sourced materials to build durable and resilient shelters, while embedding a training component, ensuring that communities are able to replicate designs and undertake repairs as needed. For damaged shelters UNHCR also distributes shelter repair kits which consist of items such as timber, nails, bamboo and wooden poles, door and window latches and hinges, and padlocks.

In 2022, UNHCR and partners constructed 761 transitional shelters and 370 resilient shelters. In the same year the process of constructing another 141 durable shelters was started. UNHCR shelter and infrastructure interventions benefited more than 10,000 people.

UNHCR's Shelter Strategy includes:

The Provision of life-saving assistance through the construction of shelters for vulnerable families recently displaced or in urgent need of shelter support: The shelter strategy is guided by:

- Focus on vulnerability
- Community based and participatory approaches
- The inclusive participation of women
- Access to land and basic services
- Local construction practices
- Support to non – vulnerable households
- Adequate technical support.

The provision of shelters targets the most vulnerable families and shelter kits are provided to non-vulnerable families to construct their own shelters with technical guidance from the partners to ensure they are protected, and living in safety, security, and with dignity.

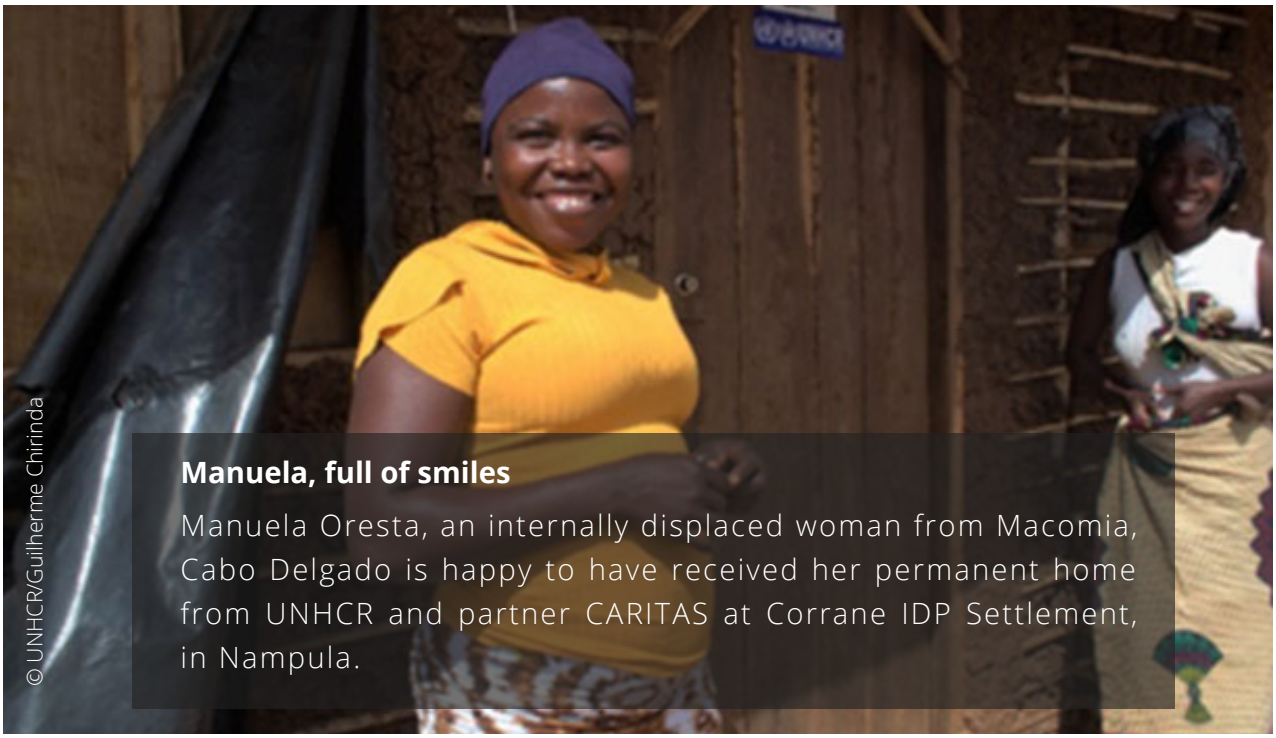
Gable roof shelter. © UNHCR/Nilton Mungamba

Hipped roof shelter. © UNHCR/Nilton Mungamba

Assessing Shelter progress in Montepuez, Cabo Delgado
© UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Vulnerable displaced families receive support in constructing their shelters - either a one or two-room shelter - depending on the family size, level of vulnerability, and phase of displacement. Shelters are built with local materials and using local techniques to contribute to the local economy, benefit host communities, maintain shelter typology and reduce the environmental footprint.

Provision of technical support with site planning, development and improvement interventions to local authorities, partners, and clusters to mainstream protection and ensure access to basic services.


© UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Manuela, full of smiles

Manuela Oresta, an internally displaced woman from Macomia, Cabo Delgado is happy to have received her permanent home from UNHCR and partner CARITAS at Corrane IDP Settlement, in Nampula.

Cyclone Gombe – Shelter and Infrastructure Damage

Cyclone Gombe in March 2022 destroyed key infrastructure in central Mozambique, including schools, roads and health facilities. In Maratane, for example, UNHCR rebuilt five classrooms, rehabilitated a livelihoods skill centre, a food distribution centre and a tuberculosis and psychiatric room in the hospital, and repaired four warehouses.

In Corrane, UNHCR also rehabilitated a maternity facility at the district hospital. Following Cyclone Gombe, UNHCR and partners carried out an assessment to determine the extent of shelter damage and provided shelter repair kits to IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers whose shelters had been damaged.

Damaged Dwelling in Maratane. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Destroyed classrooms at Maratane Primary School. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Partially destroyed Psychosocial assistance room. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

Roof blown off the hospital in Maratane. © UNHCR/Agnes Madziwa

Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Item / Type	Content
Ultra-light return kit	01 Plastic Sheet (4 x 5 m) 02 Blankets 02 Sleeping mats.
Light return kit	01 Plastic Sheet (4 x 5 m) 02 Blankets 02 Sleeping mats 01 Jerry can 01 Bucket (10 liters)
Full CRI kit	01 Plastic Sheet (4 x 5 m) 02 Blankets 02 Sleeping mats 01 Jerry can 01 Bucket (14 liters) 02 Mosquito nets 01 Kitchen set 01 Solar lamp

Core relief items (CRIs) are items other than food used in humanitarian contexts when aiding those affected by conflict or natural hazards. Many people when they are forced to flee often leave their belongings behind. Even if they manage to return home, often their houses are damaged, sometimes looted, and without essential items. CRIs allow people to meet their immediate basic needs and start to rebuild their lives with dignity.

UNHCR Mozambique supports refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs with core relief items such as blankets, kitchen sets, water buckets and solar lights, and the rebuilding of critical infrastructure to enable people to get back on their feet quickly. In 2022, more than **72,000** people, including those affected by conflict and extreme weather events, such as cyclone Gombe, have benefitted from CRI support from UNHCR and partners.

UNHCR CRIs distributed in Namitangurine IDP site in Nicoadala, Zambézia. © UNHCR/Arthur Volpon Neves

Depending on the needs and the circumstances, UNHCR distributes a number of different types of CRI kits, mainly the ultra-light return kit, light return kit and for those most in need the full CRI.

What A Standard UNHCR CRI Kit looks like

Matress

2 blankets

2 mosquito nets

2 sleeping mats

1 jerrycan (10L)

1 large plastic tarpaulin

1 kitchen set

1 bucket (14L)

1 solar lamp

Emergency CRI Distribution in Erati district, Nampula Province. © UNHCR/Arthur Volpon Neves

UNHCR Plastic Sheeting in Metuge, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Empis Gray Pereira

UNHCR CRI Strategy

Distribution of household items to displaced families and host communities which includes families recently displaced in urgent need of assistance, as well as families who had been previously displaced and need to replace the items received in the past. The areas, sites and communities receiving CRI distributions are identified in coordination with the Shelter/CRI Cluster, partners, and camp coordination and camp management services.

UNHCR Solar Light distributed as one of the CRI. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

CRI Distribution in Njato, Niassa Province. © UNHCR/ Nelia Vilanculo

Preparedness and contingency planning

Collective preparedness is a life-saving and operational necessity for an effective response when a disaster hits. In addition to addressing current needs, UNHCR maintains a contingency stock of **5,500** CRIs, with the capacity to reach around **30,000** people, in a strategically located warehouse in Nampula province. This enables a quick local response in the event of disaster such as cyclones.

Warehouse being stocked with CRIs in Nampula. © UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

Nacala Warehouse where the CRI kits were assembled before distribution. © UNHCR/Arthur Volpon Neves

CLIMATE ACTION

Over 70,000
People affected by extreme weather events were assisted.

Dry Spell in Nampula, November 2022. © UNHCR/ Edgar Napoleon Asiimwe

Globally, extreme weather events are reoccurring with greater intensity, increasing displacement, disrupting livelihoods, and increasing protection needs of refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), asylum seekers, stateless people and already vulnerable host communities in Mozambique undoing decades of development efforts. As the sustainable development goal 13 *'take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact'*, gains momentum globally, UNHCR is making concerted efforts to ensure that no one is left behind by the devastating effects of the climate crisis globally and in Mozambique.

Mozambique is among the countries that are both most adversely affected by the impacts of climate change as well as the most vulnerable to future shocks. The southern African nation experiences yearly climate shocks both rapid and slow onset but especially cyclones, tropical storms, floods, and droughts. Furthermore, the ongoing conflict in the north of the country has displaced over one million people, who after displacement are also severely impacted by these shocks – thus further compounding their vulnerability and increasing their need for both protection and durable solutions. In 2022 alone, Mozambique was impacted by Tropical Storm Ana, Tropical Depression Dumako and Tropical Cyclone Gombe, all hitting the same geographic area therefore having devastating impact in the areas impacted, on the most vulnerable. In March 2022, Tropical Cyclone Gombe hit the country as a Category 3 cyclone, affecting at least **736,000** people in Nampula and Zambezia provinces, including 63 deaths, and partially or fully destroying over **141,000** homes, **69** health centres, **2,200** classrooms and **91,000** hectares of crops. At the closing of 2022, nearly **130,000** people remained internally displaced by extreme weather events in the central region of the country. To ensure protection is central to the response to climate shocks, UNHCR has engaged in different partnerships with the Mozambican Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction (INGD). At the national level, UNHCR has provided training to the INGD team and protection focal points in each province on protection and protection mainstreaming. Furthermore, UNHCR has jointly developed early warning messages to communities as well as a guide to ensure protection risk mitigation in evacuation centers. In Nampula, UNHCR's partnership with INGD has trained local risk disaster committees on protection to ensure that the most vulnerable are prioritized during preparedness and response. UNHCR also contributes to Strategic Priority 3 (SP3) of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) on climate resilience and the sustainable use of natural resources. Through this platform, UNHCR ensures that a coordinated protection-centered approach is adopted in the UN Country Team's support towards a comprehensive cross-government climate resilience building strategy in Mozambique. Forcibly displaced persons, their host communities and others at risk of climate-shock induced displacement are included in the design and implementation thereof.

When disasters such as Cyclone Gombe strike, shelters and livelihoods are often destroyed or lost. Throughout 2022, the protection and assistance delivered by UNHCR and its partners was a vital lifeline for thousands of individuals forced to flee due to the impact of extreme weather events and conflict. Core relief items (CRIs) met the emergency needs of more than **72,000** people affected by conflict and disaster. Shelter repair kits reached more than **6,000** refugees and IDPs whose shelter had been damaged during Cyclone Gombe, and UNHCR and partners constructed **370** durable and resilient shelters. As collective preparedness is a life-saving and operational necessity for an effective response when a disaster hits, UNHCR has stockpiled a contingency stock of **5,500** core relief items (CRIs), with the capacity to reach around **30,000** people, enabling a quick local response in the event of future emergencies.

Climate Impact in 2022

More than **700,000** affected by Cyclones.

2,269 facilities damaged.

Over **90,000** hectares of crops destroyed.

Over **141,000** homes destroyed.

More than **50,000** received assistance from UNHCR.

With extreme weather events destroying crops every year, UNHCR took steps to mitigate the impact this has on peoples' food security and income. Working closely with development actor, African Development Bank (AfDB), UNHCR increased climate-smart farming practices and further diversification of job opportunities, and with Instituto de Formação Profissional e Estudos Laborais Alberto Cassimo (IFPELAC) - the national technical and vocational education training institute, UNHCR and partners offered a range of training and certifications beyond the agricultural sector.

In line with a community-based protection approach, UNHCR engaged closely with communities in disaster risk reduction efforts. In 2022, in cooperation with Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (INGD) - the Government's National Disasters Management Institute, UNHCR provided training to **18** local community groups on disaster risk reduction, protection mainstreaming, and identifying vulnerable groups. This engagement is critical as local community groups are instrumental in disseminating key messages on prevention and mitigation measures in the face of disasters.

Through concerted advocacy efforts with INGD at provincial level, UNHCR advocated for and succeeded in the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons in government contingency planning - a key step in having these groups represented in official data and subsequent national responses.

2022 UN High Commissioner's Dialogue for Protection Southern Africa Regional Roundtable: A People-centred Approach to Preparedness and Responses in Climate Emergencies

- In November 2022, UNHCR and the National Disasters Management Institute (INGD) co-hosted a Southern Africa regional roundtable in Nampula, Mozambique. The roundtable brought together stakeholders on climate emergencies from the Government, refugee and IDP communities, humanitarian and development actors, international and civil society organizations and academia to discuss the nexus between emergency preparedness and sustainable response to climate-related hazards, forced displacement and development in Mozambique. The roundtable was an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries in the region facing similar challenges as Mozambique and identify opportunities to broaden and deepen cooperation between humanitarian and development actors, as well as host countries, towards facilitating a more resilient climate emergency preparedness and response.

- **Recommendations:**
  - Including forcibly displaced communities so as to "leave no one behind, and reach those most left behind first," addressing extreme vulnerabilities while also appreciating the role and contribution of forcibly displaced communities as champions to the response.

- Adopting a people-centred approach at all stages of anticipation, preparation and response to the climate crisis.
- Strengthening the critical role women play to protect themselves and their families in response to the climate crisis by emphasizing the importance of meaningful participation throughout all stages of anticipation, preparedness and response.

- Best practices and recommendations shared during the event were taken up by UNHCR's Special Advisor on Climate Action, Andrew Harper at the COP27 in Egypt, as well as at the UNHCR Global High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges in Geneva in December 2022, presented by INGD president. This year's Protection Dialogue focused on the theme of development cooperation aimed at advancing protection, inclusion and solutions for forcibly displaced and stateless persons as well as host communities.

Secretary of State for Nampula, Mr. Mety Gondola, and UNHCR's Special Advisor on Climate Action, Mr. Andrew Harper, addressing participants during the roundtable on a people-centred approach in climate emergencies in Nampula on 4 November 2022. Photo: UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney.

UNHCR's global approach to climate action is set out in several key documents:

- Strategic framework for climate action.
- Operational strategy for climate resilience and environmental sustainability 2022-2025.
- UNHCR's 2019-2024 Global strategy for sustainable energy.
- Global Advocacy positions: COP27 and COP26.
- Practical guidance for UNHCR staff on IDP protection in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.
- Legal consideration regarding claims for international protection made in the context of the adverse effects of climate change and disasters.
- Global report on law and policy on internal displacement: Implementing national responsibility.
- UNHCR's environmental footprint.

EVENTS IN 2022

World Refugee Day

On June 20 each year, World Refugee Day (WRD) is celebrated. It is an international day designated by the United Nations to honour refugees around the globe and celebrates the strength and courage of people who have been forced to flee their home country to escape conflict or persecution. The theme for 2022 was **Whoever**. **Wherever**. **Whenever**.
Everyone has the right to seek safety.

Whoever they are, people forced to flee should be treated with dignity. Anyone can seek protection, regardless of who they are or what they believe. It is non-negotiable: seeking safety is a human right.

Wherever they come from, people forced to flee should be welcomed. Refugees come from all over the globe. To get out of harm's way, they might take a plane, a boat, or travel on foot. What remains universal is the right to seek safety.

Whenever people are forced to flee, they have a right to be protected. Whatever the threat – war, violence, persecution – everyone deserves protection. Everyone has a right to be safe.

Nampula celebrations. © UNHCR/@UNHCR/Damien Mc Sweeney

UNHCR/INAR Visit Refugee Agricultural projects in Maputo.
© UNHCR/ Annasophia Heintze

World Refugee Day celebrations in Pemba, Cabo Delgado.
© UNHCR Mozambique

This year in Mozambique, UNHCR commemorated WRD in Maputo, Nampula and Pemba. In Maputo UNHCR organized a press conference to kick off World Refugee Day 2022 celebrations and launch the UNHCR Global Trends Report 2021. The event was addressed by the UNHCR Representative, the Director of INAR (the Government Entity for Refugees Assistance) and refugee leaders. Also in Maputo, a joint UNHCR - INAR visit to refugee agricultural projects in Boane witnessed first-hand the positive contribution that refugees make to both the local community and the economy. In Nampula, WRD celebrations were marked by a massive party in the main square within Maratane Refugee Settlement with all the different refugee communities showcasing their cultures and skills. In Pemba, UNHCR hosted a lecture at the Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM) in partnership with government representatives, UNHCR staff and law students of the institution. Beach clean ups, 10 km fun runs and football matches between the host and displaced communities also took place during the day.

EVENTS IN 2022

World Mental Health Day

GBV and MHPSS Activities in Ntocota IDP Site, Metuge. © UNHCR Mozambique

The 10th of October every year is recognized as World Mental Health Day, an international day for global mental health education, awareness and advocacy against social stigma. This year, UNHCR, along with partners Doctors with Africa (CUAMM) and HelpCode organized multiple activities to celebrate World Mental Health Day under the theme "Make Mental Health and Well-being for all a Global Priority" The activities included people from both displaced and host communities and took place at UNHCR Community Protection Spaces and government health facilities in Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez, Mueda, and Pemba, Caba Delgado province. The activities included theatre plays and awareness raising sessions focusing on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and were led by community volunteers in coordination with the District Departments for Health. In addition, 85 MHPSS staff from the local authorities (health and social assistance services) and NGOs participated in workshops led by UNHCR and partners focused on the ongoing MHPSS response in Cabo Delgado, revision of ongoing activities, and proposal of recommendations. The outcomes of the workshops were shared with the MHPSS Working Group and were used to inform the MHPSS component of UNHCR's Protection Strategy.

EVENTS IN 2022

16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence

Participants in GBV activities in Metuge. © UNHCR Mozambique

16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence is an annual campaign that begins on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and runs through International Human Rights Day on 10 December. Led by civil society, the campaign is supported by the United Nations through the Secretary General's UNiTE by 2030 to End Violence against Women initiative. In 2022 the UN marked the 16 Days under the theme.

UNiTE! Activism to end violence against women and girls

Celebrations and various events for the 16 days of activism against Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Mozambique included the launching of the campaign in Maratane refugee settlement, in a ceremony presided by a representative of the Office of Nampula's Secretary of State, which was attended by UNHCR, Mozambique's Ministry of Social Affairs, protection partners in Maratane, the National Institute for the Support of Refugee (INAR), health sector institutions, refugee community leaders and the refugee community. Workshops were also organized in various locations on GBV and complementary pathways to improve the delivery of local GBV related services and strengthen referral systems with stakeholders such as INAR, local partners, local police, and the ministries of Social Affairs, Health and Education participating. Sensitization of communities on GBV also took place. For example, in Maratane refugee settlement, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Mozambique Refugee Association, provided sensitization to 28 refugee women, some of which hold leadership roles within the community, about the different forms of violence against women, and on GBV prevention and mitigation.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

22
Partners

In 2022, UNHCR worked with 22 partners, including seven government institutions, seven international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and seven national NGOs. In addition, two UN to UN Transfer Agreements with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and World Food Programme (WFP) were concluded to support the protection cluster and operate a complaints and response mechanism, respectively. Throughout 2022, UNHCR continued to support capacity development efforts for its partners in line with commitments outlined in the Grand Bargain agreement.

7
Government Ministries and Institutions

- **Minister of Health**
- **Minister of Education**
- **DPGCAS**

7
International NGOs

7
National NGOs

2
UN Agencies

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

UNHCR continues also to scale-up its partnerships with development actors to mobilize their support to address the needs of refugees and IDPs in the areas of climate financing, energy provision, access to protection services, social cohesion, access to markets, livelihoods, and farming. UNHCR Mozambique is advancing its joint programming with development actors and has two active multi-year programmes with the African Development Bank and the German Cooperation (BMZ-GIZ) addressing the needs of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces. In addition, UNHCR closely supports the ONE UN efforts to support the Government, reviews programmatic links and will support the Government agency in charge of coordination of the implementation, ADIN, through a joint project with the German Development Cooperation, GIZ. UNHCR works with these agencies to support a coordinated and effective response across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. For more information on UNHCR Mozambique's approach to strengthening development partnerships please see Chapter 11.

FUNDING AND DONORS

US$27.04 million
Was received in contributions to UNHCR by end of 2022.

Mission of Japanese Ambassador to UNHCR activities in Pemba. © UNHCR/Martim Empis Gray Pereira

Tree planting ceremony in Nampula to thank the Italian Private Donor the Guiliana Lagetto-Jacobelli Family. © UNHCR/Guilherme Chirinda

By the end of 2022, UNHCR Mozambique received a total contribution of **US$27.04** million for its programmes, representing 74 per cent of the funding requirements of **US$36.7** million. The top five donors were the governments of the United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, the private donor Giuliana Lagetto-Jacobelli and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

While UNHCR is deeply grateful to its donors, it must be said that this 26 per cent funding shortfall has resulted in UNHCR only implementing its prioritized activities. In a context of increasingly complex and expanding humanitarian needs due to both conflict and cyclical climate events, this has prevented UNHCR from reaching an even larger number of beneficiaries throughout Mozambique with multiple services and activities. This translates into vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs left without access to critical assistance and protection services such as legal assistance, psycho-social support, prevention and response to gender-based violence, shelters not built, core relief items (CRIs) not being available.

Thanks to our 2022 Donors

African Development Bank Group
Austria
Australia
Belgium
United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany
Giuliana Lagetto-Jacobelli Family
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Norway
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States
Vodafone Foundation

Without Adequate Funding Refugees and Vulnerable host communities:

Primary School in Maratane, Nampula damaged by Cyclone Gombe. © UNHCR Mozambique

Shelter damaged by Tropical Storm Ana in Maratane, Nampula. © UNHCR Mozambique

Crops damaged in Namialo, Nampula by Cyclone Gombe. © UNHCR Mozambique

- Will be left without access to critical assistance and protection services such as legal assistance, psycho-social support, civil documentation services, prevention and response to gender-based violence, child protection, and referral of people with specific needs to specialized services.

- Will risk not having access to adequate shelter and critical core relief items such as blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets and hygiene kits, exposing them and their families to increased protection risks and physical harm, including groups at risk such as older people and people living with disabilities, particularly during the rainy season.

- Will be left without solutions to overcome and respond to climate change crisis and impact.

For 2023, as other crises dominate global headlines, UNHCR appeals to donors to prioritize their funding to the response in Mozambique to enable us to assist the most vulnerable.

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Thumbs up at Corrrane IDP site.
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2022 END OF YEAR REPORT