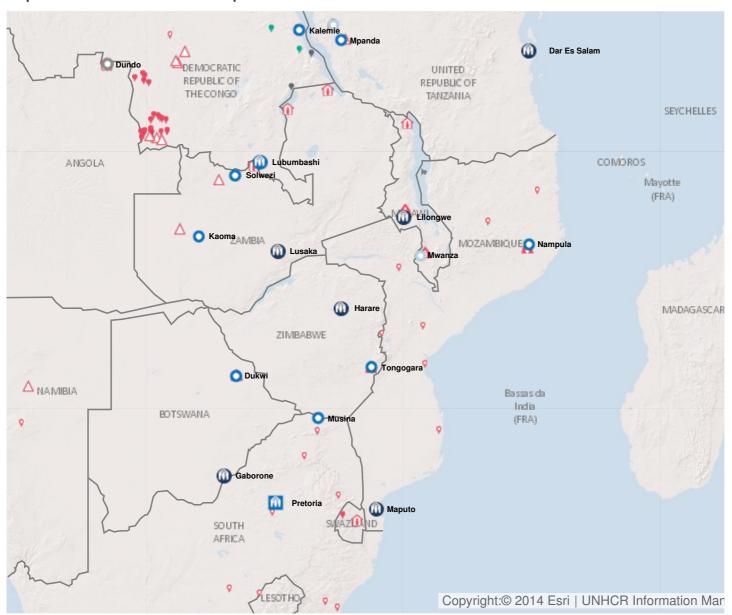


### 2016 Year-End report

Downloaded on 19/6/2017

## Operation: Mozambique



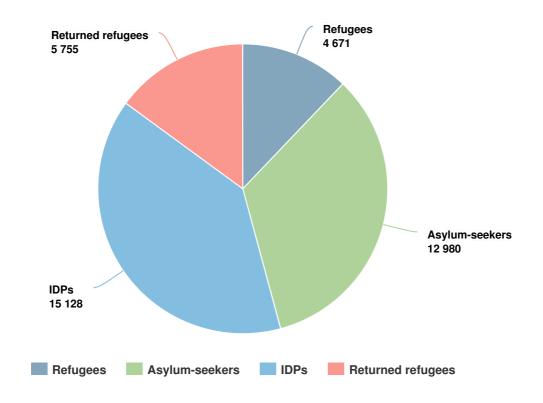
Latest update of camps and office locations 21 Nov 2016.

## People of Concern

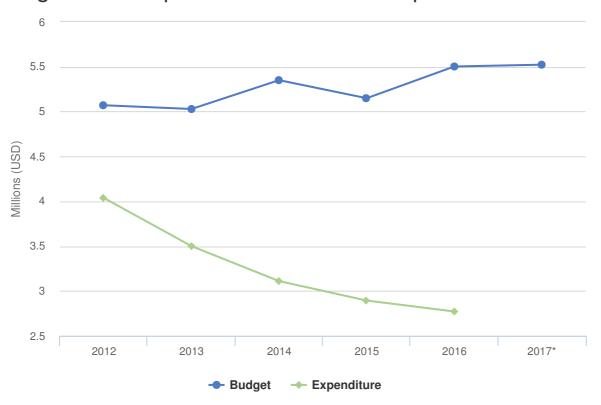
### **INCREASE IN**

88% 2016

2016	38,534
2015	20,447
2014	17,861



# Budgets and Expenditure for Mozambique



#### Working environment

Armed conflict in Tete, Sofala and Manica provinces in 2016 displaced thousands of Mozambicans to Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The Government of Mozambique maintained its generous asylum policy and conducive environment for self-reliance and local integration of refugees.

#### **Population trends**

- Mozambique hosted more than 4,600 refugees and 12,980 asylum-seekers, nearly half of them in Maratane Camp.
- Close to 4,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were de-activated on UNHCR's registration database following a verification exercise.
- Burundi was the main country of origin for new arrivals.
- A total of 48 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers are camp-based.

### **Achievements and impact**

- UNHCR, with FAO, WFP and UN-Habitat, implemented the "Livelihoods for durable solutions: enhancing self-reliance in a protracted refugee situation" project for refugees and host communities to become self-reliant and improve local integration prospects through the promotion of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods.
- People of concern received legal assistance, as well as support to enhance self-reliance and access livelihoods. UNHCR also improved WASH facilities and infrastructure in Maratane camp and surrounding areas.
- 2,527 refugees and local students were able to access primary education. Secondary education (grades 8 and 9) was introduced in Maratane, with 244 students enrolled in 2016.

#### **Unmet needs**

- A protection and solutions strategy for urban refugees has not been drafted.
- UNHCR's capacity to respond to the needs of IDPs and returnees is limited.
- Nutrition assistance to address anemia and a nutrition assessment are needed in Maratane Camp.
- Classrooms for secondary education could not be constructed, which further constrained the limited physical space available at the primary school.