



**JOINT UNHCR/WFP
ASSESSMENT MISSION (JAM)
MARATANE REFUGEE
SETTLEMENT
MOZAMBIQUE 2022**

Data Collection: August - October 2021



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



WFP
World Food
Programme

JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| AAP | Accountability to Affected People |
| CARI | Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security |
| CWC | Communication with Communities |
| ECMEN | Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs |
| EDM | Electricidade de Mozambique |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCS | Food Consumption Score |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussions |
| FNDS | National Fund for Social Development |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GoM | Government of Mozambique |
| GRF | Global Refugee Forum |
| HH | Household |
| IAT | Interagency Technical Committee |
| IFIs | International Finance Institutions |
| INAR | Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados |
| JAM | Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission |
| JPA | Joint Plan of Action |
| MEB | Minimum Expenditure Basket |
| MZN | Mozambican Metical |
| POC | People of Concern |
| rCSI | Reduced Coping Strategy Index |
| SDAE | District Services for Economic Activities |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loan Association |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |



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The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is the global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.

The UNHCR/WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub is an inter-agency team of UNHCR and WFP staff that provides technical support to both organizations at the country, regional and global level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Mozambique is currently hosting 29,500 refugees and asylum seekers¹, predominately from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi². About 34 percent of the refugees live in Maratane settlement in Nampula province³. The large majority of them (86 percent) have been living in Maratane settlement for between 05 to 20 years⁴, calling for long-term durable solutions.

The Government has pledged for a favourable environment towards local integration and – notwithstanding a number of reservations, grants to refugees relative freedom of movement and employment rights (see Box 1 - page 7).

The Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados (INAR)⁵ and WFP have been assisting refugees with in-kind food assistance targeted based on household vulnerability. Additionally, the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme (2016-2021)*⁶ – jointly implemented by WFP, UNHCR, FAO and UN Habitat - has aimed to support self-reliance and local integration through a range of livelihood interventions that focus on market and value chain development and aim to lift refugee and host community households out of chronic poverty and food insecurity.

JAM 2021

Against the background of continuing efforts to increase self-reliance among the refugee population and the host community in and around Maratane settlement, coupled with the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the objectives of the JAM 2021 are to:

- Collect updated information on refugees' and host communities' capacities to meet their basic needs, their livelihood opportunities and challenges, and any related protection concerns, including the level of integration and social cohesion between the two groups;
- Understand the current food security and nutrition situation of the refugees and host community;
- Describe the vulnerability characteristics of refugee households in the camp and those in the host community to inform programmatic decision-making.

Findings and recommendations provide strategic directions for WFP's and UNHCR's programming and feed into the development of a joint targeting strategy and Joint Plan of Action for the two agencies.

¹ For the purpose of this report, "asylum seekers" are included in the term "refugee" and will no longer be listed separately.

² As of January 2022 (UNHCR)

³ End-line Survey of the Livelihoods for Durable Solution Programme, January 2021

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ English name: National Institute for Refugee Support (INAR)

⁶ Phase 2 envisaged to start July 2022 if multi-year support is granted.

Key findings

The JAM 2021 found high levels of overall vulnerability among households in Maratane settlement and the host community residing in its vicinity. Against the background of high poverty levels in the province in which Maratane settlement is situated⁷ and 17 percent of refugees with specific needs, about 82 percent of refugee and host community households were found to be vulnerable – an outcome indicator measured by combining three dimensions, including food consumption, livelihood coping strategies and economic vulnerability at household level⁸. Additional factors that may exacerbate the plight of the predominately poor, rural population in and around Maratane settlement include the COVID-19 pandemic that saw significant reductions in household income, recurring reductions in food baskets due to funding constraints, as well as a slow-down or termination of crucial livelihood projects in response to the pandemic, to mention a few.

The refugee population and host community are confronted with similarly high levels of vulnerability with more than 80 percent of households affected. Vulnerability levels among the host community reflect those of the general Mozambican population residing in Nampula province, the most populous province overall and the second most resource-constrained province after Gaza⁹. Households in the host community access and benefit from basic services and facilities provided in Maratane settlement, which include health points, schools, markets, etc.¹⁰

Notwithstanding the majority of Maratane's refugees having lived in the settlement between 5 to 20 years¹¹, having benefited from humanitarian and development assistance and having reached a certain level of integration, vulnerability levels remain stark. Maratane's refugee population is more likely to engage in consumption- and livelihood-based coping strategies to make ends meet than their counterparts in the host community. In addition to the impact of COVID-19, recurring and gradual ration cuts and limited livelihood projects, refugees have limited access to land, allowed to only lease their plots from the GoM or from the local population which tend to be smaller than those of Mozambicans in the host community. They feel there are fewer employment opportunities at their disposal, leaving them constrained to earn incomes through predominately low-paid, informal jobs. Female-headed households in the refugee population are particularly prone to being vulnerable due to significantly reduced livelihood capacities.

Challenges preventing households from building, improving or expanding their livelihoods are abundant and felt by all, refugee and host community households alike. In addition to a great shortage of employment opportunities, absence of capital

⁷ Nampula province is one of the provinces with the highest poverty levels in Mozambique (Source: World Bank, Mozambique Poverty Assessment – Strong but not broadly shared, 2018)

⁸ WFP Essential Needs Assessment, Guidance Note, December 2020

⁹ Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Inquerito sobre orçamento familiar – IOF 2019/2020, Setembro de 2021.

¹⁰ ibid

¹¹ Endline Survey of the Livelihoods for Durable Solution Programme, January 2021

and financial services and lack of access to land, insufficient agricultural inputs were reported as the greatest challenge with a negligent share having received them for the agricultural season 2020/2021. Given the importance of agriculture in providing a livelihood to most households in and around Maratane settlement, and agriculture being the sector in which refugee households are encouraged to seek greater self-reliance, the limited access to agricultural inputs prevents households from pursuing greater self-reliance in this sector.

Key recommendations

Against the background of high levels of vulnerability among refugee and host community households, food assistance is highly recommended to be continued, while livelihood interventions to promote increasing self-reliance are to continue in parallel. Humanitarian and development assistance will have to be driven by jointly developed, clear-cut targeting approaches and eligibility criteria, based on the needs and capacities of refugee and host community households identified by the JAM. While food assistance will focus on the extremely vulnerable, specific livelihood interventions – depending on the availability of funding - will target the ultra-poor (e.g. graduation approach). Households with existing capacities (e.g. ownership of business) will be supported through increased access to markets, land, productive assets, capital, bank accounts and to financial services. Also, future livelihood projects will place specific focus on the needs and capacities identified by female headed refugee households.

A harmonized targeting approach is to be developed jointly by UNHCR and WFP in close collaboration and consultation with INAR and tailored to the different assistance programmes. Having a clear targeting approach will ensure the right assistance is given to the right beneficiaries at the right time, optimizing limited resources and maximizing impact. It should give due consideration to age, gender and diversity, including persons with specific needs.

A joint monitoring system will have to be designed, tailored to humanitarian and development assistance projects in and around Maratane settlement. Jointly agreed key indicators are to be monitored based on a standard methodology to continuously assess the validity of the targeting approach used, to measure the impact of future interventions and to make timely adjustments, if deemed necessary.

A joint advocacy and resource mobilization strategy is recommended to be developed. A joint strategy should serve 1) to strengthen the food pipeline ensuring the provision of standard food baskets providing the required daily caloric requirements and diet diversity and 2) to implement livelihood projects of a long-term nature to ensure maximum impact in terms of building resilience and self-reliance. Increased focus should be placed on development partners and international finance institutions (IFIs) during this process, considering the need for investing in sustainable development and the improbability of new donors being attracted to provide support in the future.

Higher level policy discussions with the Government need to be pursued. Main points of discussion relate to 1) the development and use of a systematic targeting approach for future humanitarian and development interventions based on refugee and host community household vulnerabilities and capacities 2) options how to best address the high vulnerability levels among the host community residing in the vicinity of Maratane settlement 3) the potential integration of long-term refugees into national development plans 4) the future of cash transfers as an alternative to in-kind food assistance 5) increased access to fertile and sufficient plots of land for agricultural production and 6) options how to improve social cohesion between the refugee population and the host community.



INTRODUCTION

Country context

As at January 2022 Mozambique is hosting approximately 29,500 refugees and asylum seekers¹². More than half (53 percent) live in the Maputo area and other provinces across the country, about 11 percent live in Nampula city, while 34 percent live in Maratane settlement around 30 km from the settlement.

| Age | Female | Male | Total |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 – 4 years | 426 | 419 | 845 |
| 5 – 11 years | 996 | 1,031 | 2,027 |
| 12 – 17 years | 672 | 687 | 1,359 |
| 18 – 59 years | 2,033 | 2,700 | 4,733 |
| 60+ years | 109 | 62 | 171 |
| Total | 4,236 | 4,899 | 9,135 |

Source: UNHCR ProGres, December 2021

Maratane settlement, situated in Nampula province, is the only official reception centre for refugees in the country and was established in 2001. The settlement is managed by the *Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados* (INAR), UNHCR’s main government counterpart, which operates under the Ministry for Internal Affairs and is Mozambique’s main government body dealing with the registration, reception, protection and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers in the country. The settlement hosts about 9,135 refugees and asylum seekers (see Table 1) who are predominately from the Democratic Republic of Congo (67 percent) and Burundi (28 percent). The refugee population is young with almost half below the age of 18 years (46 percent) and merely 2 percent above 60 years. The Mozambican host community in close proximity to the settlement – around 16,000 Mozambicans – also have access to and use the services provided in the settlement, which include primary and secondary schools, health facilities and markets.

Box 1: Mozambique’s legal framework and protection environment

Mozambique is party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Refugee Act 1991 is the country’s principal legal framework governing refugee affairs, including refugees’ rights, refugee protection and the determination of refugee status.

Notwithstanding that Mozambique officially considers the 1951 Geneva provisions as non-binding recommendations only, the country maintains a generous asylum policy through the adoption of practical arrangements that grant asylum-seekers and refugees rights similar to those of nationals, including the provision of employment/business opportunities, access to education and health care, as well as a high degree of freedom of movement.

¹² For the purpose of this report, “asylum seekers” are included in the concept “refugee” and will no longer be listed separately.

Following the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, the Government has pledged to ensure a favourable environment towards local integration and social cohesion between refugees and the host community through the provision of agricultural land and by ensuring access to education, health care and basic services for refugees and host communities by 2023.

Source: Human Rights Liaison Unit Division of International Protection, UNHCR, July 2010

The refugee situation in Mozambique is of a protracted nature with most individuals having arrived in the settlement over the last 5 to 20 years¹⁶. Until 2015 food assistance was provided in-kind and unconditionally to the entire refugee population. Given the need to support longer term, sustainable solutions in protracted refugee situations (as spelled out in the *Joint UNHCR/WFP Strategy – Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations*¹⁷), coupled with growing funding constraints for humanitarian assistance, food rations began to be targeted based on household vulnerability from 2015 onwards (UNHCR, 2015). In 2016 WFP, UNHCR, FAO and UN Habitat initiated the implementation of a joint *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme* for the refugees and asylum seekers in Maratane settlement. This programme ran until May 2021 and will be continued through a second phase currently under design¹⁸. See *Assistance to date* below for more information.

Box 2: The COVID-19 pandemic context

The COVID 19 pandemic struck Mozambique in March 2020 at a time when humanitarian needs were already high due to consecutive climate shocks¹³ and growing violence and insecurity in Cabo Delgado province. Over the following six months, Nampula province was one of the most affected/worst-hit provinces in the country with the highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases¹⁴.

The Government implemented a State of Emergency and a number of preventive measures put in place with the objective to curb the spread and transmission of the virus. The imposition of public health measures, including the recommendation to limit movements to a minimum, the closure of businesses and borders, has since resulted in extensive losses of jobs and livelihoods, pushing up the share of the vulnerable population¹⁵.

Assistance to date

Food assistance is being provided by INAR with UNHCR and WFP as partners ensuring technical support and monitoring. Refugees living in the settlement are provided with an

¹³ Including two Category 4 cyclones *Idai* and *Kenneth* in 2019

¹⁴ WFP; Endline Survey Report, Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, Maratane Refugee Camp, Mozambique, January 2021

¹⁵ FAO, Mozambique – Agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19, August 2021

¹⁶ According to UNHCR proGres database: Before 2011 (inclusive): 36 percent; Between 2012 – 2017: 42 percent (2013 alone represents up to 1/4 of the period and has the highest number of arrivals); after 2017: 22 percent

¹⁷ <https://wfp-unhcr-hub.org/programme-and-policy/>

¹⁸ The operation *Livelihoods for Durable Solution Programme in Maratane Settlement* is built along the Joint WFP/UNHCR Strategy to enhance self-reliance in food security and nutrition in protracted refugee situations (2015).

in-kind monthly food basket – including rice/maize, pulses and oil - distributed on a bi-monthly basis.

Since 2015 food assistance has been targeted based on vulnerability: higher rations (102% of the food basket) have been provided to people with disabilities and chronic illnesses, the elderly, women and child-headed households, as well as new arrivals for the first six months after registration in country. The remaining population had been assisted with lower food rations (65% of the food basket), complemented by basic livelihood activities.

| Type of basket | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Kcal/p/d |
|--|---------|--------|-----|----------|
| Higher ration <i>102 percent of food basket</i> | 483g | 60g | 20g | 2,144 |
| Lower ration <i>65 percent of food basket</i> | 300g | 30g | 20g | 1,374 |

Source: WFP, 2019 – before ration cuts

Due to funding shortages, higher and lower rations were first cut by 10 percent in 2019 based on the findings of WFP’s Food Security Analysis in Maratane¹⁹ and then cut again by 20 percent in 2021. As at March 2022, the higher ration equates to 75 percent and the lower ration to 48 percent of WFP’s food basket of 2,100 kcal per person per day. As at March 2022, 1,621 individuals receive the 75 percent rations, and 5,995 individuals are assisted with 48 percent rations.

| Type of basket | Cereals | Pulse s | Oil | Kcal/p/d |
|---|---------|------------|-----|----------|
| Higher ration <i>75 percent of food basket</i> | 352g | 44g | 15g | 1,567 |
| Lower ration <i>48 percent of food basket</i> | 219g | 22g | 15g | 1,007 |

Source: WFP, March 2022 – ration cut implemented in March 2021

Livelihood support: The *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme* (2016 – 2021) was implemented through the joint collaboration between WFP, UNHCR, FAO and UN Habitat and aimed to support self-reliance and local integration in the protracted refugee situation in Maratane settlement. The intervention – originally planned to target the refugee population and the host community at a ratio of 60:40 - had a market-driven approach and aimed at developing value chains with the potential of lifting households

¹⁹ WFP, Food Security Analysis, Maratane, 2019

out of chronic poverty and food insecurity²⁰. Interventions focused on financial inclusion and social capital enhancement, agricultural value chain enhancement, the graduation approach (including skills training, financial education), market competitiveness and market access, spatial-economic integration and legal pathways for local integration and protection.

A systematic targeting approach for the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme* (2016 – 2021) had not been developed. A fair share of refugees refused to participate out of fear that their participation would exclude them from receiving other types of assistance and/or exclude them from being resettled to a third country. Hence, the selection of 1,893 households that did participate in the programme²¹ was done through a system of self-targeting which resulted in higher participation rates of Mozambicans than refugees. As a result of the pandemic, a number of livelihood activities had to slow-down or be terminated altogether²².

Durable solutions: Voluntary repatriation to the country of origin, resettlement to a third country and local integration in the country of asylum are the three durable solutions sought by UNHCR Mozambique to sustainably assist refugees to end their displacement and to realize a conducive protection environment where they can live their lives in dignity and peace. Indeed, the enhancement of refugees' resilience goes hand-in-hand with their achievement of durable solutions.

However, durable solutions have not been equally feasible and successful in their realization/implementation. On the one hand, **voluntary repatriation** is of limited interest to the refugee population due to the continuing conflict, wars or persecution, particularly in DRC: 51 individuals returned voluntarily to their countries of origin in 2021, all of them returning to Burundi except one family. On the other, **resettlement to a third country** for protection concerns and medical needs is limited to few based on vulnerability, however, due to the lack of resettlement quotas allocated to the country, and the fact that Mozambique can only rely on unallocated dossier quota submissions, the number of resettled refugees has also remained extremely low with 8 individuals taking part in the resettlement scheme in 2021.

Thus, the prospects for **local integration** of settlement-based refugees into the host community remain the most feasible and are actively pursued by the Government. Enhancing local integration of refugees and asylum seekers based on an out-of-camp strategy is also in line with a pledge made during the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and was further reiterated during UNHCR's 72nd session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioners Programme in October 2021. In this respect, UNHCR will co-organize with the Government a Workshop in 2022 to draft a local integration strategy

²⁰ At the end of the programme the actual proportion stood at 47 percent of refugees and asylum seekers and 53 percent of host community beneficiaries.

²¹ UNHCR/WFP, Learning exercise on joint livelihoods and self-reliance in Maratane, Mozambique, March/April 2021

²² For example, technical trainings and field learning experiences had to be interrupted, events to connect producers with traders had to be cancelled and were resumed later on a smaller scale, hiring processes for wage employment had to be put on hold until further notice, participants' employment contracts were interrupted, asset transfers were postponed, and supply chains and economic activities disturbed (Source: WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021).

and determine implementation landmarks to allow refugees to contribute socially and economically. Cash-based interventions will also be explored as a tool for sustainable assistance with a stronger impact on the local economy.

Objectives of the JAM 2021

Against the background of continuing efforts to increase self-reliance among and social cohesion between refugee population in Maratane and the host community living in the vicinity of the settlement, and assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that had been afflicting the country since 2020, the objectives of the JAM were to:

- Collect updated information on refugees' and host communities' capacities to meet their basic needs, their livelihood opportunities and challenges, and any related protection concerns, including the current level of integration and social cohesion between the two groups;
- Understand the current food security and nutrition situation of the refugees and host community and access to basic services;
- Describe the vulnerability characteristics of refugee households in the camp and those in the host community to inform programmatic decision-making.

The JAM results serve to inform potential targeting approaches and provide strategic directions for WFP's and UNHCR's programming to increase refugees' and host communities' economic inclusion and gradual transition to self-reliance. Key findings and recommendations feed into the development of a Joint Plan of Action (JPA) for WFP and UNHCR.

Methodology and limitations

The survey was designed to generate statistically representative findings for the refugee population residing in Maratane settlement and the Mozambican host community living east of the river Ruvuma within a 6 km radius from the centre of the settlement²³.

A secondary data review was conducted, findings of which were triangulated with primary data collected by means of a structured household survey, transect walks²⁴, 16 focus group discussions²⁵ and 7 key informant interviews²⁶ for both, in-settlement refugees and the host community. Household surveys took place between 20th August and 11th September and FGDs between 20th September and 15th October 2021. The triangulation of both, qualitative and quantitative data, formed the basis of subsequent analyses.

²³ The geographical mapping exercise of Maratane – a joint UNHCR/UN Habitat undertaking – recommended the inclusion of host community settlements that fall within a radius of approximately 6 km from the centre of the settlement as the distance is representative of three major land limits: 1) the intersection between the main road to Nampula and the road to Maratane, 2) the limits of the land extension that is being entrusted to INAR and 3) a maximum walking distance to the camp.

²⁴ A transect walk helps to get a 'feel' for the situation and to identify aspects that require probing and on which additional information should be sought using other methods. It is a tool for describing and showing the location and distribution of resources, features, landscape, main land uses along a given transect.

²⁵ FGDs were conducted separately with male and female beneficiaries of livelihood projects, community representatives, people with specific needs, with participants from the settlement and the host community and families with vulnerability criteria.

²⁶ KIIs were conducted with the Maratane Camp Administrator (INAR), the health and nutrition staff from Maratane Health Center, the Maratane Primary and Secondary School Director, a representative from Scalabrini (Catholic Church in Maratane) and the National Institute for Social Action in Maratane (INAS).

The sample frame of the refugee household survey for Maratane settlement was UNHCR's ProGres database and was verified by INAR. A random sample of 579 refugee households in the settlement was drawn at a 95 percent confidence level, with 5 percent margins of error and a 15 percent non-response rate in each stratum. For programmatic purposes that sample was divided into two strata based on the sex of household heads with 313 male-headed and 266 female-headed households.

The sample size for host community households was determined using the same statistical parameters of a 95 percent confidence level, with a 5 percent margins of error and a 30 percent non-response rate. The sample size reached 372 host community households. The sample frame for households in the host community was constructed based on geo-spatial sampling methods. Following interactions with the settlement population, host community households residing within a radius of 6 km from the centre of Maratane settlement and east (instead of west) of the river were chosen to partake in the survey. This decision was based on the assumption that those households share similar characteristics as those residing in Maratane settlement. Following this step, ArcGIS Explorer used satellite imagery for the detection of buildings within the defined area which provided household listings needed for the second stage of household selection. In this defined area - among the 3,344 buildings that were detected and equated to roughly 3,122 households - the sample of 372 buildings/households was randomly selected and represented the sample for the host community households.

Limitations

The use of a geo-spatial approach for the determination of the sample frame for the host community may be considered a limitation due to its inherent uncertainties (e.g. equating buildings to households). However, it was a compromise that had to be made as it was the best possible approach available at that stage for the selection of host community households.

Data collection took place during working hours when many households may have left the settlement for work purposes. Consequently, the sample of interviewed households may have either been biased towards those households with access to income sources, or else towards those without any or fewer livelihood opportunities, all at the time of the survey.

Some of the sampled households expressed concern that their participation in the survey may be associated with further food reductions and decided not to participate in the interview.

Furthermore, the conversion of some units for measuring, for example water volume or the monetary value of in-kind food assistance, proved to be difficult.



IDENTIFICATION OF REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITY'S NEEDS

Demographics

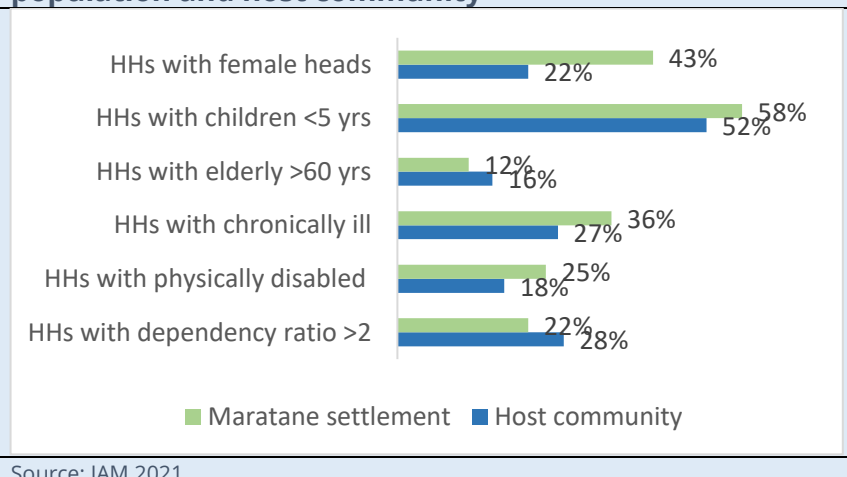
A description of key demographic characteristics allows for an inference to be made to the entire population in Maratane settlement and in the communities residing in its vicinity.

Average household size: Refugee households are – on average – larger in size with 7 members, compared to 5 household members in the host community. Most households among refugees (98 percent) and the host community (92 percent) have at least one healthy member of working age between 18 and 60 years.

Children, the elderly and physically disabled or chronically ill: The refugee population in Maratane settlement is very young with 46 percent being below the age of 18 years and merely 2 percent above 60 years. More than half of refugee (58 percent) and host community households (52 percent) have children below the age of 5 years while less than 20 percent of households in both communities have members above 60 years. Physical disabilities and chronic illnesses among household members are more common among the refugee than in the host community: 36 percent of refugee households have at least one member with a chronic illness and 25 percent at least one member with a physical disability. This compares to 27 percent of host community households affected by chronic illness and 18 percent by physical disability among at least one of their members.

Dependency ratio²⁷: About 22 percent of households in the refugee population and 28 percent in the host community have a dependency ratio of above 2 people, meaning that for every able-bodied, working age adult between 18 to 59 years, there are more than two household members unable to engage in productive work because they are too young (aged 0 to 18 years), too old (60 years or above), or disabled or chronically ill.

Figure 1: Household characteristics among refugee population and host community

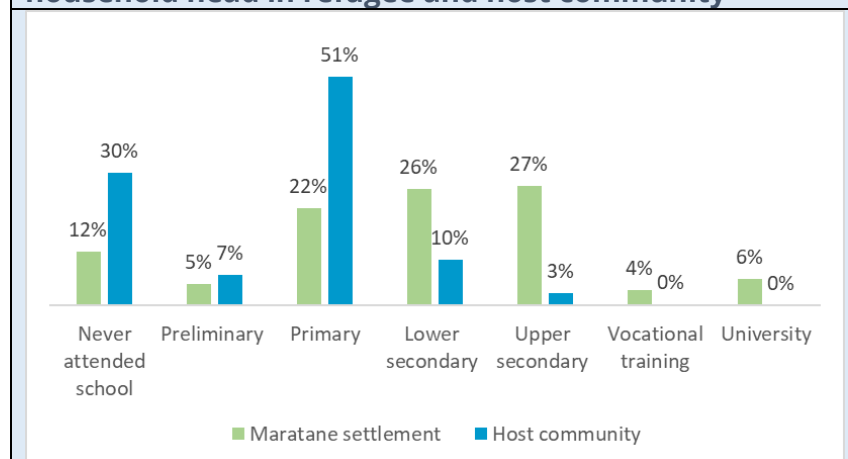


Sex and marital status of household heads: Household heads are predominately male in both, the refugee and host community. The refugee population has significantly more

²⁷ The dependency ratio is the sum of children plus elderly members of the household, divided by the number of healthy working-age household members

households headed by women (43 percent) than the host community (22 percent). Being married or living together with a partner out of wedlock is the most prominent marital status among refugees and Mozambicans. In about one-quarter of households – refugee and host community alike – household heads are single; 4 percent of household heads are divorced and 7 percent widowed.

Figure 2: Highest educational level obtained by household head in refugee and host community



Source: JAM 2021

Education of household heads: The educational level of household heads differs between refugees and the host community; the latter being considered rural. The share of household heads that never attended school or received early education is larger among Mozambicans

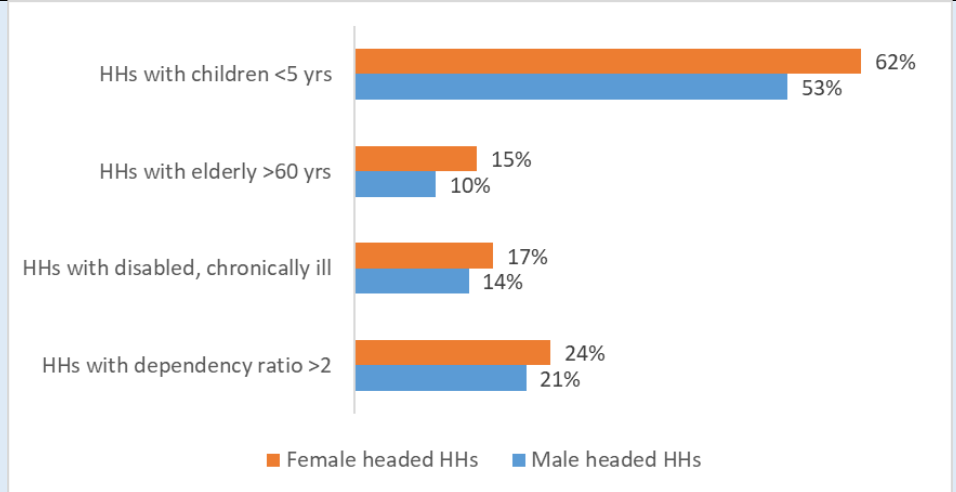
(30 percent) than among refugees (12 percent). While the primary level is the highest educational level for half of household heads in the host community (51 percent) - followed by about 13 percent having completed post-primary education²⁸ - the trend for refugee household heads is reversed in this regard: up to 62 percent indicated to have reached a post-primary educational level, including 6 percent having obtained a university degree.

Box 3: Demographic composition and educational level of female-headed refugee households in Maratane settlement predispose them to heightened vulnerability and protection risks

Of all refugee households, 43 percent are headed by women, with a greater likelihood of being single, divorced or widowed compared to their male counterparts. While the average household size is equal to that of male-headed households, female headed households are more likely to have a dependency ratio above 2 and thus lack labour capacity that could contribute to households' livelihood and income. With a higher chance of having young children, elderly, disabled or chronically ill household members who need to be looked after and provided for, female headed households may be predisposed to heightened vulnerability and exposed to protection risks. In fact, about half of all female headed refugee households indicated to feel unsafe, with 10 percent of them concerned about gender-based violence.

²⁸ Post-primary levels in this case include Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary, Vocational training, University.

Figure 3: Household composition among female- and male-headed refugee households

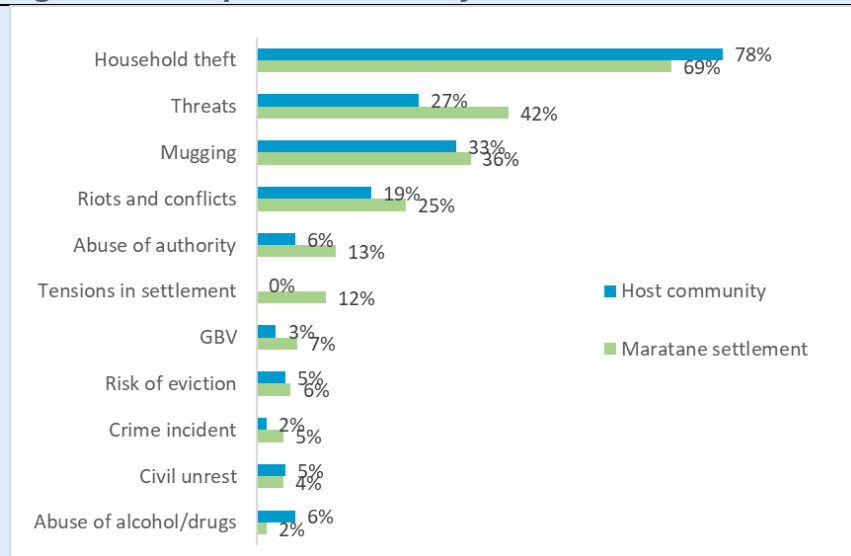


Source: JAM 2021

Also, there is a similarly significant divide between the educational levels reached by male and female household heads. While merely 5 percent of male household heads had never attended school, 22 percent of female household heads never had. About 74 percent of male household heads have a post primary educational level, compared to 46 percent of female household heads. Low educational level among women can exclude them from the decisions that most affect them and result in greatly limited know-how necessary to build better futures for themselves and their families.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Figure 4: Most prominent safety concerns



Source: JAM 2021

Security and safety concerns: In addition to providing legal and physical protection, minimizing the threat of violence and ensuring a peaceful coexistence between local residents and the refugee population is the joint responsibility of the Government and the implementing agencies.

The JAM found safety concerns to have increased since 2015²⁹ with 44 percent of refugee households and 17 percent of host community households not feeling safe. The type of safety concerns that were most frequently mentioned by both groups were similar and include household theft, threats, and mugging. Potential riots and conflicts are more a concern among refugee households in Maratane settlement. In fact, during FGDs, for example, refugees mentioned feeling uneasy towards the host community who allegedly dislikes the fact that their land had been taken from them to provide for non-Mozambican nationals.

Gender based violence (GBV) is a concern for 7 percent of all refugees and 3 percent of host community households. FGDs, especially with people with specific needs and refugee leaders, confirmed the worrying prevalence of domestic violence in the settlement.

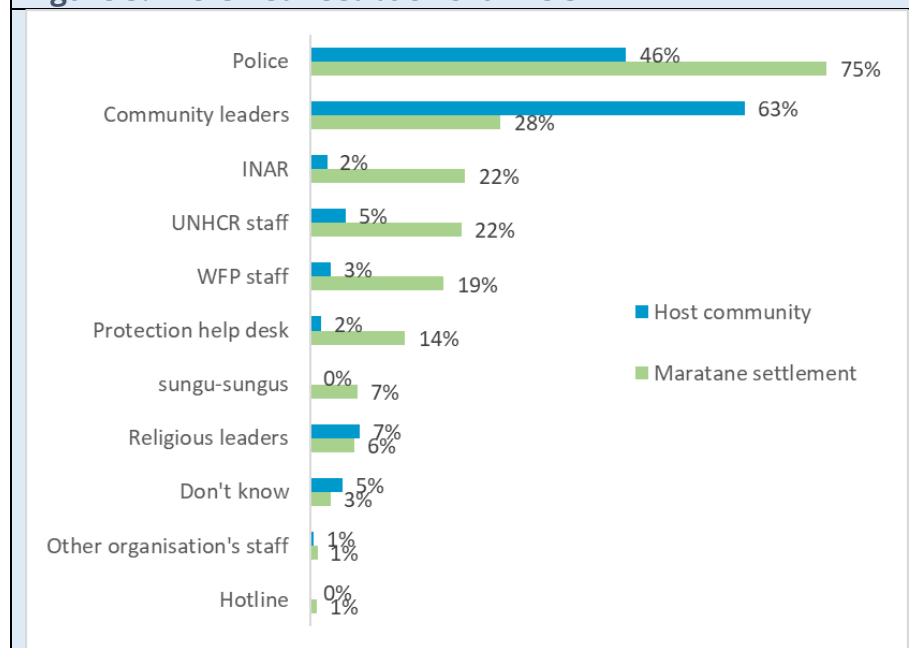
Information sharing and feedback mechanisms: Information sharing and feedback mechanisms are essential to ensure accountability through two-way communication channels between beneficiaries and the humanitarian community. They need to be in place and be accessible to all in order to ensure relevant assistance-related information is disseminated to enable community members to make informed decisions and for beneficiaries to make their voices heard and be properly supported.

The JAM found that households in the host community do not have the same access to information on WFP and UNHCR assistance (24 percent) than refugee households in the settlement (88 percent). This is not too surprising since assistance programmes that target the host community are limited. It is, however, surprising that about 12 percent of refugee households reported not to have access to this type of information.

Just about half of all refugee households (53 percent) indicated to have used a feedback channel which compares to 24 percent of households in the host community. There is a clear preference in terms of which type of feedback channel refugee households and Mozambican households prefer for providing and receiving information related to the various assistance programmes. While most refugee households identified the police as their main feedback channel (75 percent) – compared to 46 percent of host community households - community leaders are by far the preferred feedback channels for the local host community (63 percent), compared to 28 percent of refugees.

The importance attributed to the police as a feedback channel by refugees is surprising (see Figure 5) but may be explained by respondents having linked the question on feedback channels to the preceding questions on safety and security concerns. In addition to allegedly rising security concerns, FGD respondents have expressed increasing tensions between the refugee population and the host community, manifested in theft, threats and mugging for which refugee households seek protection from the police and whose presence may have increased as a result.

²⁹ Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission, 2015

Figure 5: Preferred feedback channels

Source: JAM 2021

In addition to the police, the range of additional preferred feedback channels is much wider for refugee households than that for the host community as the latter may simply not know about or have access to them. For refugees, additional feedback channels include – in order of preference –

community leaders, INAR staff, followed by UNHCR staff, WFP staff and the UNHCR protection help desk. During the hardest period of the COVID pandemic, the UNHCR-run protection desk provided only limited support.

The interagency hotline did not figure at all at the time of data collection, as it was a relative new channel with few people knowing about it at that stage. Technical challenges – including a poor mobile phone network – remain and are being addressed.

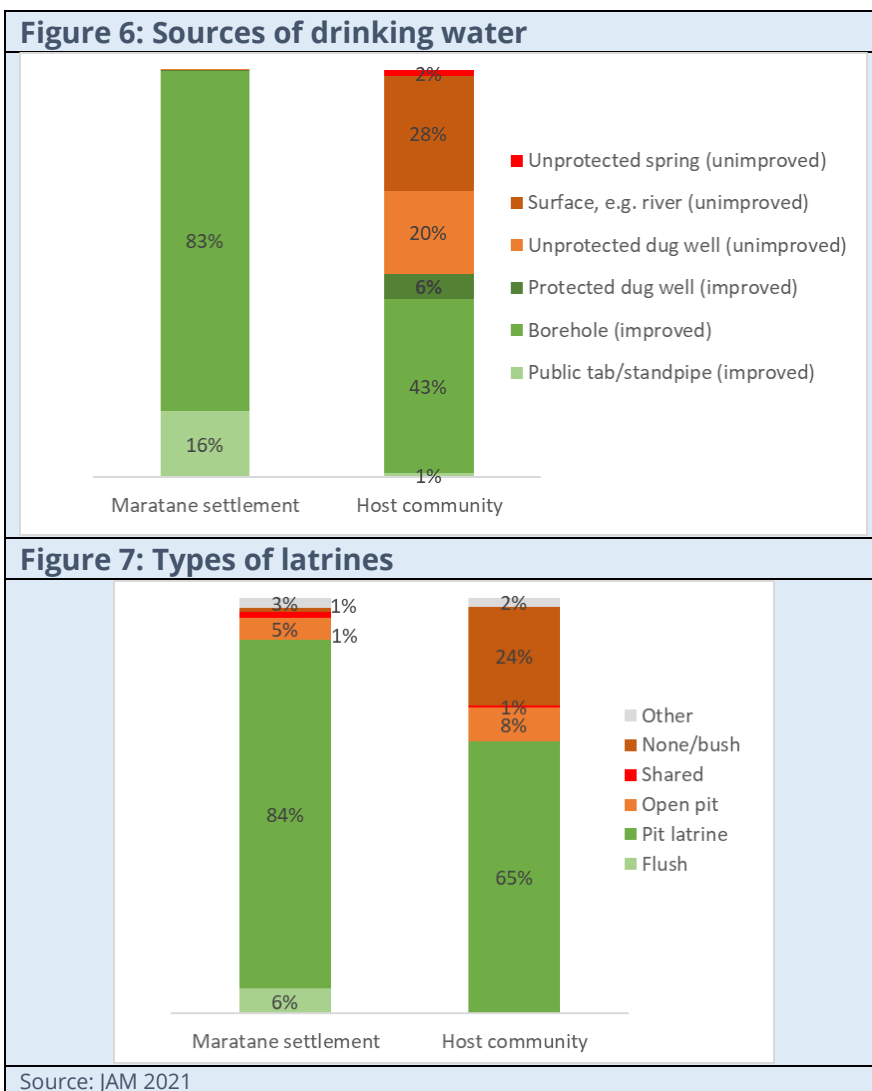
Female and male headed refugee households did not differ significantly with regards to their preferred channels for providing and receiving feedback. Specifically, an equal share of 75 percent of male and female headed refugee households uses the police for this particular purpose, which transmits complaints and feedback received to UNHCR's Protection Team which in turn follows up with the complainants, and provides legal support, if needed. Comparatively speaking, a significantly larger share of female than male headed refugee households prefer INAR, the protection help desk and religious leaders as feedback channels.

Around one third of refugee households said they did not receive a response after making a complaint or providing feedback. While some cases simply require time to ensure an appropriate response is provided to the specific household or the entire refugee population, the COVID pandemic is likely to have had its share in slowing down the response rate. Social distancing, for example - one of the containment measures imposed during the pandemic - greatly limited in-person support and reduced opportunities for interaction generally and thus interrupted the communication loop between beneficiaries and the implementing agencies. Ongoing efforts to improve the two-way communication between beneficiaries and operating agencies are to be continued.

Access to basic services

Water sources and latrines: Access to improved drinking water sources is highly unequal between the refugee population and the host community. While all refugee households make use of improved drinking water sources – mostly from boreholes (83 percent), followed by public tap or standpipe (16 percent) - half of households in the host community still access their drinking water from unimproved sources (50 percent), predominately from surface water (28 percent) and unprotected dug wells (20 percent). Efforts are ongoing to increase the number of boreholes in the surrounding host community.

Similar differences can be seen with regards to the type of latrine households use. In both, the refugee and host community, pit latrines are most common. However, almost one quarter of host community households (24 percent) resort to open defecation in the absence of alternative and adequate latrine facilities.



Shelter: Shelter conditions have been found to be of poor condition in more than half of both refugee and host community households: 66 percent of households in the settlement reside in shelters with either damp walls or a leaking roof, which compares to 59 percent of households in the host community.

Health: About 82 percent of refugee households, compared to 75 percent of households in the host community indicated to have access to health facilities. Sufficient medicines were reported to be accessible to all, for both refugee and host community households.

Energy: The endline survey of the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme* which was conducted in September 2020³⁰ found 88 percent of refugee households using electricity from the public service *Electricidade de Mozambique* (EDM) as their main power source, compared to 39 percent of households in the host community. However, at that time refugee feedback already pointed to unaffordable energy prices. At the time of the JAM, wood and charcoal were found to be the main source for energy for all households in the settlement and among the host community, with up to 62 percent of refugee households and 87 percent of host community households preferring to use charcoal and/or wood as main source of energy.

Box 4: Female headed households partially disadvantaged regarding access to basic services with many living in sub-standard shelter conditions

Female headed households are not disadvantaged in their access to basic services by default. For example, they make equal use of improved drinking water sources as male-headed households, and - comparatively speaking - are even more likely to have access to the health facilities in the camp with sufficiently available medicines ensured.

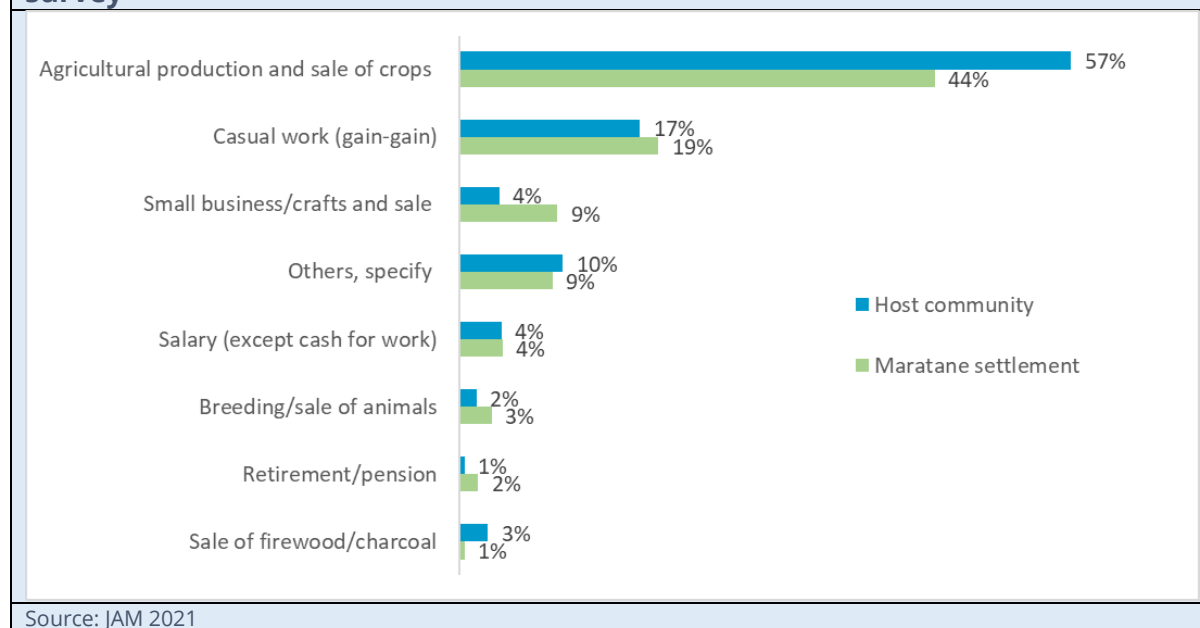
However, there are several findings that point to a less favourable environment among female headed households. The use of flush latrines is universally low, while the likelihood for female headed households to make use of a flush latrine tends to be lower (4 percent) than for male-headed households (9 percent). There also appears to be a tendency for them to have to share their latrines more often (21 percent) than households headed by men (18 percent).

Most noteworthy, their shelter conditions are significantly worse with 66 percent of female headed households residing in shelters that are likely to have either damp walls or a leaking roof. This compares to 59 percent of male headed households living in sub-standard shelter conditions.

³⁰ WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021

Livelihoods and income sources

Figure 8: Most important income source in the past 6 months preceding the survey



The large majority of households living in the settlement and the host community have at least one income source. However, compared to host community households (35 percent), in-camp refugees were more likely to have had members who worked for profit in the week preceding the survey (44 percent). Yet, having between two or three income sources – which can be assumed to be a sign of relative well-being – appears to be more common in the host community (77 percent) than in the settlement (66 percent). About 9 percent of refugee households and 4 percent of Mozambicans do not have any income source at all.

By far the most important income source for all households is agricultural production and the selling of crops, followed by casual work. Having a small business, crafts and sales is the third most important income source for refugee households (9 percent) and more prevalent than in the host community (4 percent). About the same share of refugee and host community households – 4 percent – obtains an income from a regular salary.

Besides livelihood income, refugees are more likely to have additional sources of income to support their households: More than half of refugee households (52 percent) have access to other sources of income which – in addition to food assistance received from WFP – also include gifts (24 percent), remittances (11 percent) and loans (4 percent). About 83 percent of Mozambicans, on the other hand, do not appear to have any additional sources at all, and merely 13 percent receive gifts from friends or relatives. About 3 percent of households in both groups sell their food assistance for cash which is

significantly lower than in 2019 when about 13 percent of households indicated to sell part of their assistance³¹.

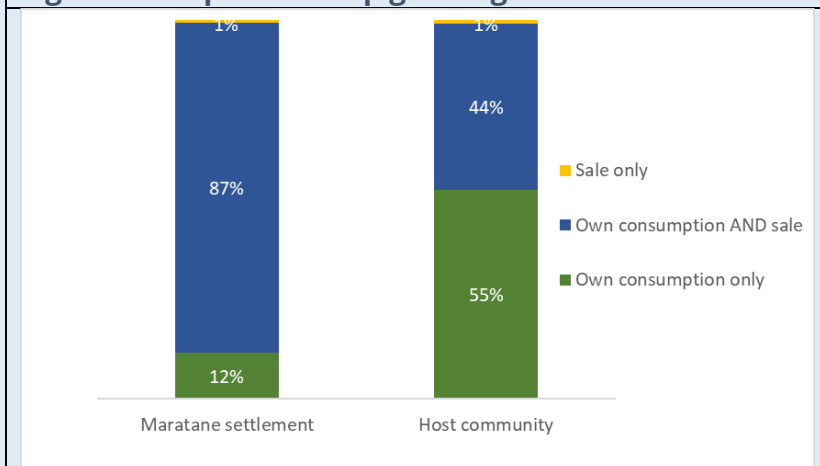
Box 5: The importance of agricultural livelihoods for refugee and host community households

Agriculture is essential, representing an indispensable income source, regardless of the numerous challenges farming households in and around Maratane settlement are confronted with – including underdeveloped agricultural value chains, lack of agricultural infrastructure and inputs, constraints in accessing markets, limitations in acquiring credit, all of which significantly undermining households' potential in this sector³².

Having access to land is almost universal in the host community (95 percent) with an average of 2.2 acres per household. The share of refugee households with access to land stands at about 70 percent with an average size of 1.4 acres. Not all plots are of the same size and many households share plots due to insufficient space, especially within the settlement, or else are forced to cultivate plots at a large distance from the settlement³³. While most plots in the settlement are only leased (53 percent), land in the communities is mostly owned by those who cultivate it (71 percent).

Among refugee households, crops are predominately grown for both, own consumption and for sale (87 percent). This dual purpose of cultivated crops is less pronounced among the host community households, of whom more than half (55 percent) grow crops exclusively for own consumption (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Purpose of crop growing



Source: JAM 2021

Refugee and host community household differ in the types of crops they cultivate while both groups were found to focus on cash crops, the range of different types of cash crops cultivated by a refugee household is much wider than among the host community. It commonly includes

sweet potatoes (66 percent), tomatoes (57 percent) and to a lesser extent maize (12 percent), cassava (11 percent) and beans (9 percent). However, with cassava being the best-selling cash crop in the area and across the country³⁴, it is the crop that host communities predominately grow (87 percent) and for which they have established

³¹ WFP, Vulnerability profiling in Maratane settlement in Mozambique, June 2019

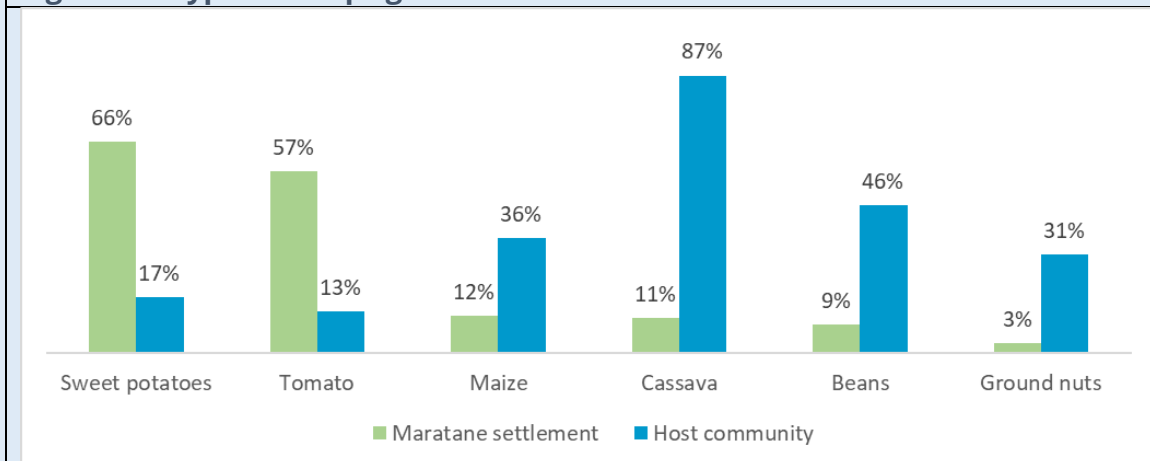
³² UNHCR, Thematic note on agriculture and land use: Overview of land access and its uses by refugees and hosts living in the Maratane refugee camp, April 2021

³³ Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission, 2015

³⁴ WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021

themselves a secure and favourable market access. Other crops grown in the Mozambican communities include beans (46 percent), maize (36 percent) and ground nuts (31 percent).

Figure 10: Types of crops grown

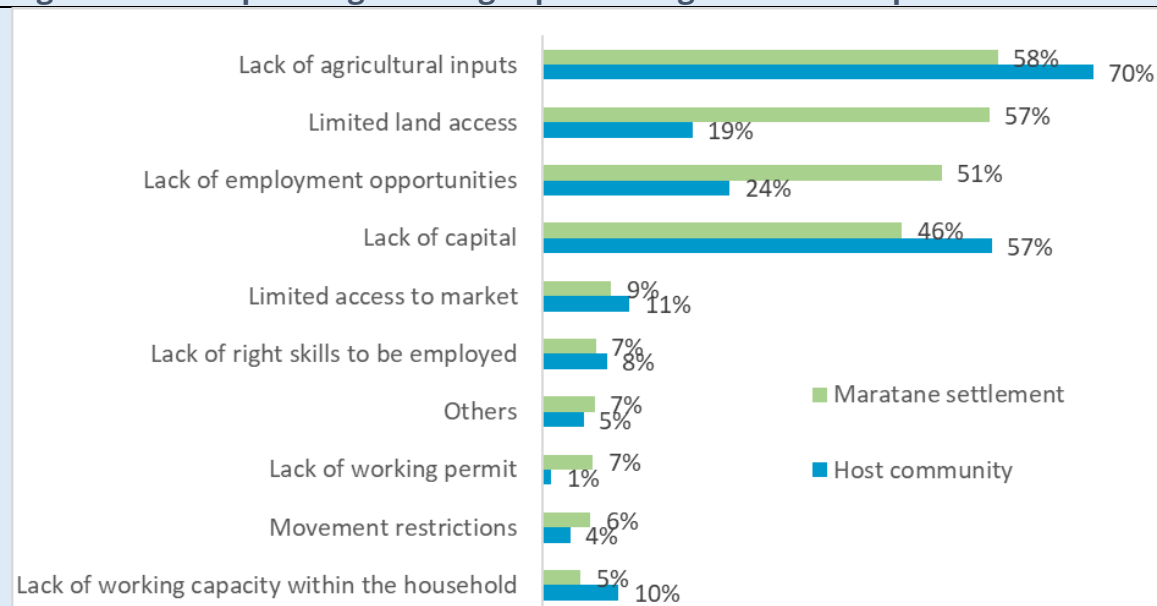


Source: JAM 2021

Livelihoods challenges and coping strategies

Challenges preventing the improvement of livelihoods in the settlement and in the surrounding communities are abundant. The majority of households – 89 percent in the settlement and 91 percent in the host community – felt constrained in pursuing and, most importantly, in improving their livelihoods.

Figure 11: Most pressing challenges preventing livelihood improvements



Source: JAM 2021

Given the importance of agricultural production for both refugee and host community households alike, the lack of agricultural inputs represents the greatest challenge of all. In fact, as few as 8 percent of refugee households and 1 percent of host community households reported to have received agricultural inputs to support the 2020/2021 farming season. Sources for agricultural inputs include FAO (under the joint livelihood programme), the District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE), and more recently, the National Fund for Social Development (FNDS) as part of the SUSTENTA initiative³⁵. Assistance has not been constant considering the different project implementation periods and shortage of funds from the government side.

Additional challenges that refugee and host community households reported, clearly reflect the circumstances each group is exposed to. For example, refugees continue lacking access to land and employment opportunities, their two greatest hurdles. About 70 percent of households indicated to have access to land, however, predominately leased with an average size of 1.4 acres, compared to 2.2 acres in the host community. The GoM has pledged to allocate 2,000 ha of arable land to refugees in the area surrounding Maratane settlement³⁶ in 2018. However, the allocation process is still ongoing due to difficulties in accessing and preparing the land intended for agricultural purposes³⁷. Greatly limited access to land prevents refugees from increasing agricultural outputs and improving productivity³⁸. Also, refugees continue to face challenges in accessing employment opportunities, despite being permitted to seek and formally be employed in Mozambique. However, the reality continues seeing refugees excluded from the formal labour market due to bureaucratic challenges during the hiring process and because refugees often do not meet the language and technical skills requirements³⁹.

For households in the host community, the second and third most pressing challenges include the lack of capital and lack of employment opportunities. The lack of access to capital and financial services is one reason why the host community has been unable to invest in enhancing the market value of their produce, ensuring sufficient levels of quality and quantity of their produce. In fact, merely 19 percent of households in the host community indicated to have a bank account, 4 percent had ever applied for a credit from a bank or informal agent.

Against the background of the above-mentioned challenges that undermine households' potential to build, expand or improve their livelihoods, households adopt a range of livelihood coping strategies when confronted with a food deficit. Coping behaviour often involves activities that can undermine not only the long-term productive potential of households, but also important social institutions and relationships. The extent of reliance on destructive practices is an indicator of vulnerability levels during a crisis.

³⁵ The Additional Financing for the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (Sustenta) aims to integrate small farmers into agricultural production value chains and promoting sustainable agriculture to increase productivity and farmers' income. The Programme was first launched in 2017 in 10 districts in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia and now is in its second phase to cover the whole of Mozambique.

³⁶ WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021

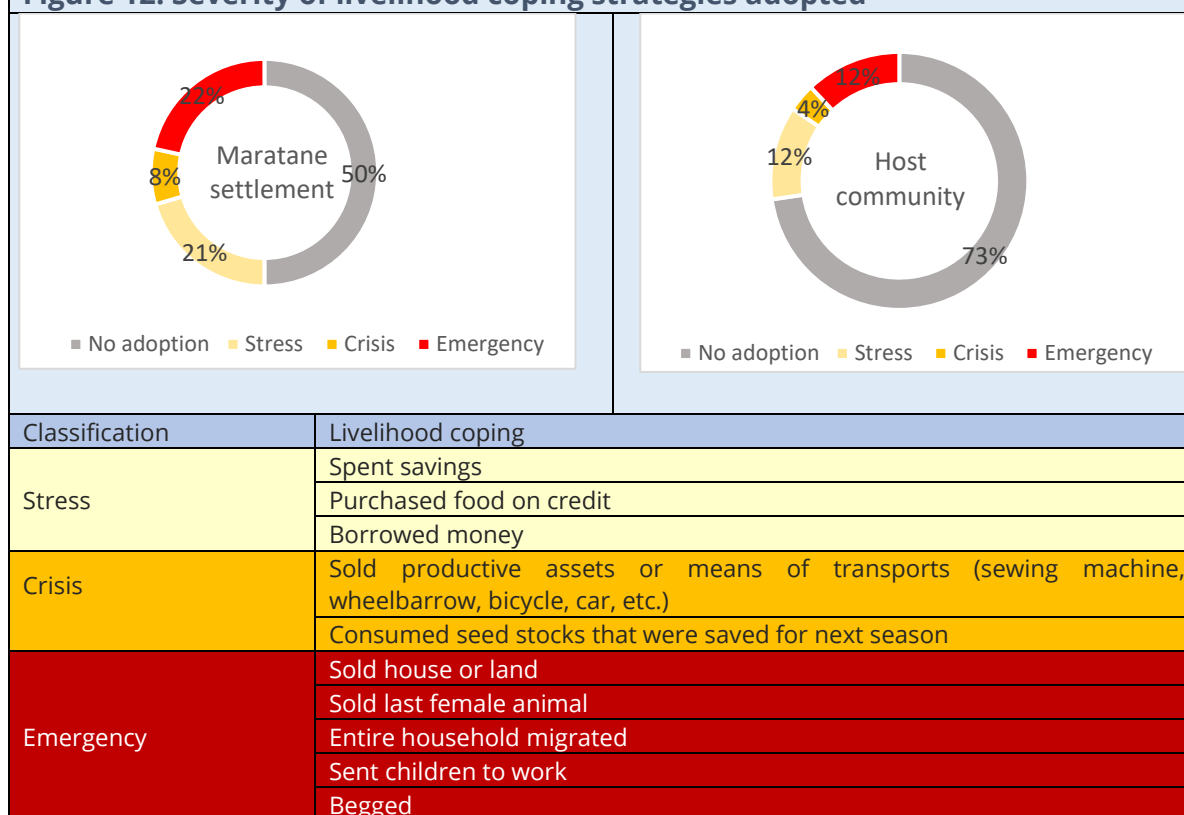
³⁷ UNHCR, Thematic note on agriculture and land use, Mozambique, April 2021

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ UNHCR/WFP, Learning exercise on joint livelihoods and self-reliance in Maratane, Mozambique, March/April 2021

Refugee households are more likely to adopt coping strategies (50 percent), than households in the host community (27 percent). Emergency coping strategies – posing greatest risks to households’ longer-term resilience and ability to recover – are resorted to by 22 percent of refugee households which is almost double the share of households in the host community (see Figure 12). Most host community households – independent of external assistance – do not adopt any coping strategies (73 percent), which compares to merely half of refugee households – recipients of food assistance - not having to adopt any coping. Considering that host community households were found to be rather vulnerable on a number of indicators, the questionnaire may not have captured their means to cope, or else they may not even possess the capital and resources to be able to cope in the first place. More probing is needed in this regard.

Figure 12: Severity of livelihood coping strategies adopted



Box 6: Impact of disasters and shocks on the host community and male- and female-headed refugee households in Maratane settlement

Mozambique is highly prone to natural disasters and – in fact – more than one quarter of refugee households (26 percent) and host community households (30 percent) indicated to have experienced extreme weather during the 6 months preceding the survey. All of them had to bear the consequences of drought and lack of or irregular rainfall. Shortage of rainfall or irregular rains have been identified to be one of the main

causes of food insecurity in the Nampula area⁴⁰. Floods and cyclones affected households to a significantly lesser degree during that period.

Approximately three in ten households in both groups had been confronted with additional shocks or negative events affecting their agricultural activities during the same period. Among those, about 63 percent of refugee households and 59 percent of host community households saw their crops destroyed. Plant disease was also challenge, however, to a larger extent in the host community (55 percent HHs) than in the settlement (42 percent HHs).

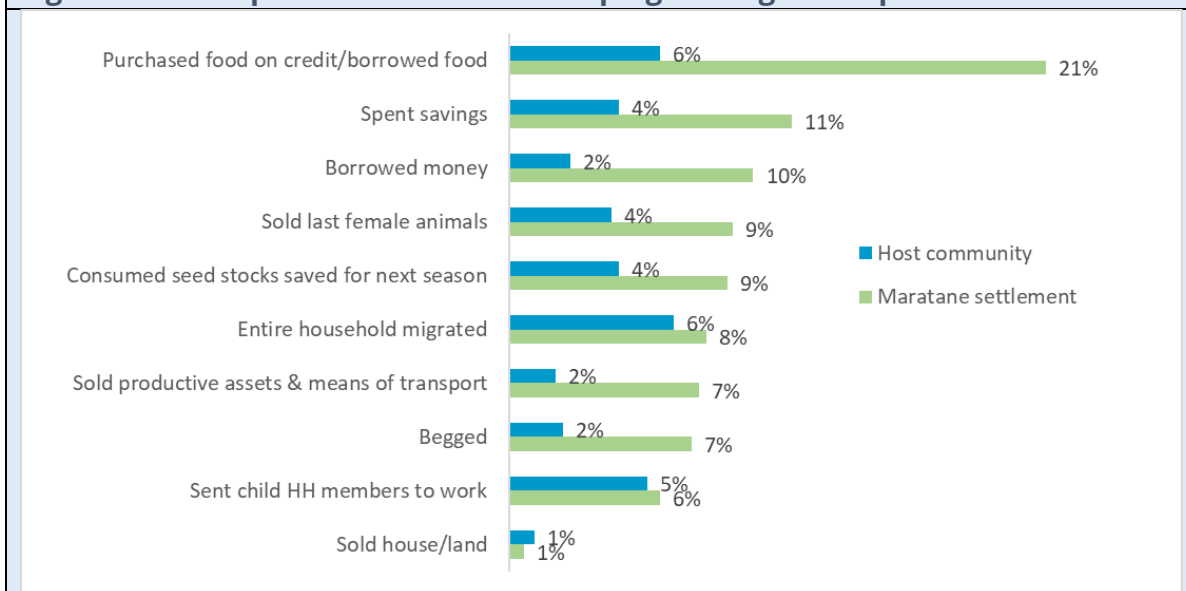
It appears that female headed refugee households had experienced more shocks or negative events affecting their families (14 percent) than male headed households (11 percent). In about 26 percent of female headed refugee households these shocks or negative events resulted in the entire loss or reduction of an income of a household member, while 22 percent of male headed refugee households had experienced the same. Also, while the share of households that reported to have experienced a shock was roughly the same for male- and female headed refugee households, 73 percent of those female headed households, compared to 56 percent of those male-headed households, saw their crops destroyed as a result of that shock or negative event.

The three coping strategies resorted to by most refugee households include the *purchase of food on credit or borrowing food* (21 percent), *spending household savings* (11 percent) and *borrowing money* (10 percent). Most adopted emergency coping strategies refugee households engage in – and which risk undermining household resilience most - include the *sale of last female animals* (9 percent) and the *migration of the entire household* (8 percent).

⁴⁰ IPC Mozambique: Food Security Snapshot, November 2021 – September 2022

About 7 percent of refugee households *begged* and 6 percent *withdrew their child household members out of school* in order for them to contribute to the households' income. This is a particularly worrying development also because it appears to be equally common in the host community with 5 percent of households doing so. In fact, *taking*

Figure 13: Most prominent livelihood coping strategies adopted



Source: JAM 2021

children out of school is the third most applied coping strategy by households in the host community, preceded by *purchasing food on credit or borrowing food* (6 percent) and *migrating the household* (6 percent).

Box 7: Female headed refugee households demonstrate lower level of livelihood resilience compared to male-headed households in Maratane settlement

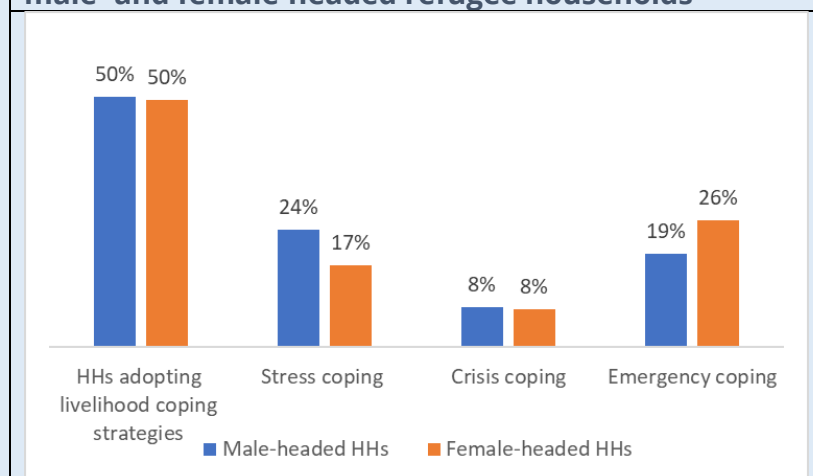
Fewer female headed refugee households were found to have a member who worked for profit during the seven days preceding the survey (41 percent) than male-headed refugee households (45 percent). In fact, about 12 percent of female headed refugee households indicated not to have an income source, which compares to 8 percent of male-headed refugee households.

Those that have an income source predominately engage in agricultural production and sales. Yet, a little more than half of female headed refugee households (53 percent) have access to land, compared to 67 percent of households headed by men. Their reasons for having cultivated smaller land areas this year compared to last, included climatic hazards and lack of labour force.

For female headed refugee households, greatest hurdles to improve their livelihoods both within and outside the agriculture sector, include limited access to land (57 percent), lack of employment opportunities (51 percent), lack of agricultural inputs (51 percent) and lack of capital (47 percent).

While female- and male-headed refugee households are equally engaged in some form of livelihood coping when dealing with food deficits, households headed by women are more likely to resort to strategies of a higher severity level, thus pointing to heightened vulnerability levels: about 24 percent of male-headed refugee households adopted stress coping strategies (lower severity level) compared to 17 percent of female headed refugee households. Reversely, while emergency coping strategies (higher severity level) were used by 19 percent of male headed refugee households, 26 percent of households headed by women did so.

Figure 14: Severity of livelihood coping adopted by male- and female-headed refugee households

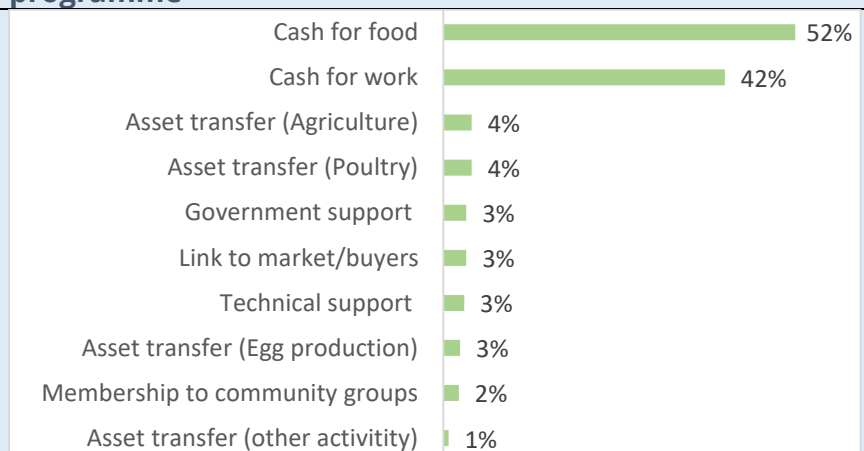


More specifically, they involve – in order of importance among female headed refugee households - the *selling of the last female animal, migrating with the entire household, begging and taking children out of school to work and earn an income instead.*

Livelihood support

One of the objectives of the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme* was to ensure greater household resilience and thereby avoid that households find themselves in such challenging situations, in which they have no options but to engage in livelihood coping strategies that risk households’ overall well-being.

Figure 15: Types of livelihood support received by the 22 percent of refugee households enrolled in livelihood programme

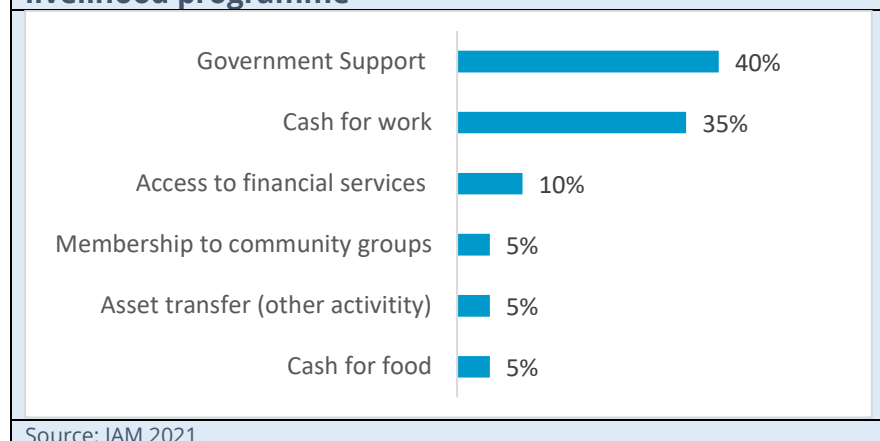


Source: JAM 2021

Among the 22 percent of refugee households that indicated to have received livelihoods assistance during the 6 months preceding the JAM survey in September 2021, the two most frequently received types include multipurpose cash for basic needs provided by UNHCR

as part of the Graduation Approach programme (52 percent) and cash for work (42 percent) by a range of different agencies.

Figure 16: Types of livelihood support received by the 5 percent of host community households enrolled in livelihood programme

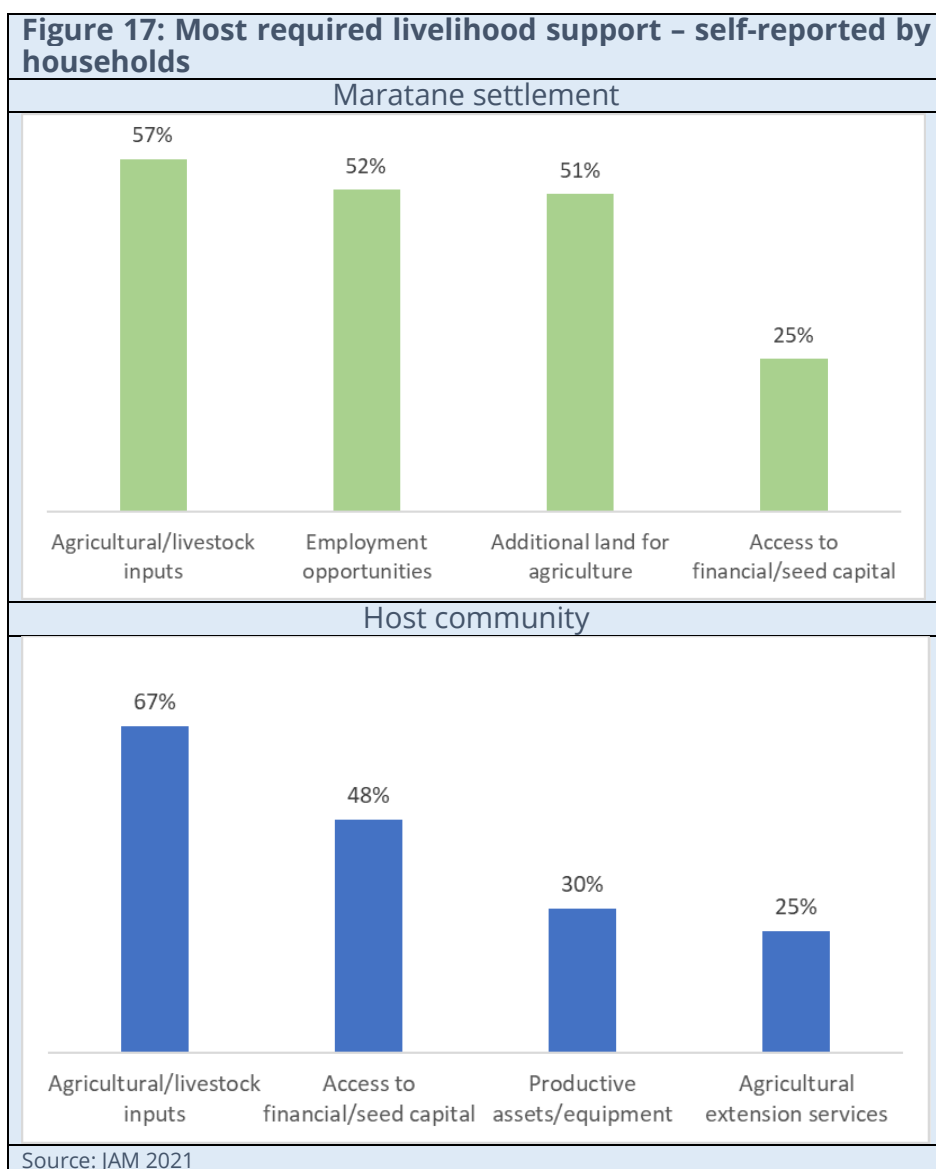


The 5 percent of host community households assisted with livelihood support, on the other hand, indicated to have received a one-off financial support package by the Government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (40 percent), cash for

work (35 percent), and provision of access to financial institutions (10 percent).

Livelihood projects need to be market-based and of a long-term, multiyear nature to ensure measurable impact. At the time of the survey, the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions programme* had been running for four years, but many of its projects had to be terminated or scaled down during its implementation phase in response to the pandemic. Notwithstanding the limited impact the programme can be assumed to have had on peoples' livelihood at that stage, households were asked to estimate their impact over the past six months. About 30 percent of refugee households and 60 percent of host community households who had participated in livelihood programmes indicated to have felt an improvement in their livelihoods or income, while the extent of a positive change appears to have been higher among Mozambican households.

Against the background of the limited impact of livelihood support on households' income – especially among the refugee population – interviewees were encouraged to identify the support they believe they most need in future for improving their livelihoods and become increasingly self-reliant. Clearly, results differ between refugees and Mozambicans, each group's ideas a reflection of the challenges they are currently confronted with (see Figure 11).



Economic Capacities

Asset ownership

Household assets ownership provides an insight into relative well-being and capacities to withstand challenging times. Having access to a solid base of non-productive assets (e.g. kitchenware, chair, cell phones, etc.) and of productive assets that facilitate food and income generation (e.g. fruit trees, tools such as a sickle, poultry, etc.) enriches households' livelihood capacities and provides a stronger base to respond to potential challenges.

Refugee and host community households differ in the quantity and types of assets owned. Refugee households tend to own more non-productive than productive assets of which the reverse is true for households living in the host community.

In fact, all households in the host community own productive assets, with an average of 2.3 per household. The most commonly such assets include fruit trees (59 percent), sickles or other hand tool for farming (46 percent), poultry (40 percent), crop for sale (19 percent) and goats/sheep (18 percent). In the settlement on the other hand, only about 69 percent of households own productive assets with an average of assets as low as 1.5. They predominately include poultry (64 percent), crop for sale (28 percent), sickles and other tool for farming (21 percent), a shop or space for selling (13 percent) and working capital (12 percent).

Non-productive assets, on the other hand, are more common among refugee households of which they own an average of 6.5, compared to 4.3 among host community households. The six most common non-productive assets – owned by at least 50 percent of refugee households – include kitchenware, chair, cell phones, stoves, tables and a fridge. In the host community they include kitchenware, mortar/pestles, cell phones and chairs.

Household food and non-food expenditures

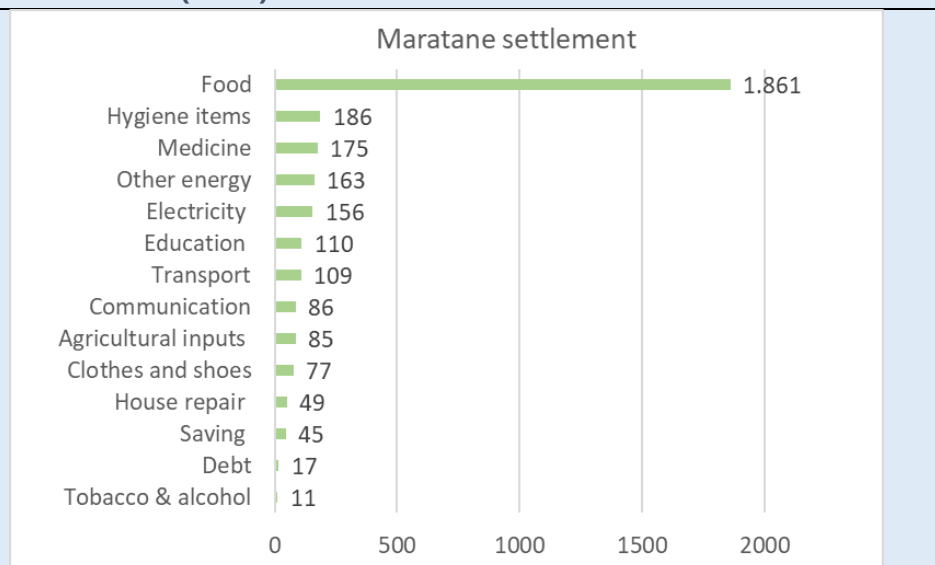
Household expenditure is an indicator of purchasing power and economic capacity. It provides an insight into how people allocate scarce resources and how prioritize their competing needs. Expenditures on food include the consumption of assistance (in-kind and cash), food produced by households and food purchases with cash and on credit. The larger the expenditure share on food, fewer resources remain to cater for required non-food needs, thus reflecting a heightened vulnerability level.

The food expenditure share - which is the proportion of the households' expenditures spent on food⁴¹ over their total expenditure during the 30 days preceding the survey - stands at 63 percent for households in the settlement and 74 percent for host community households. Thus, it appears that the local population is – comparatively speaking – under greater economic pressure than their refugee counterparts: spending large shares of overall expenditures on food, reduces resources needed to cover non-food needs, which in turn heightens households' vulnerability level.

Looking at an average composition of household expenditure among refugee households, the largest monthly shares of expenditures on non-food items are spent on hygiene items, followed by medicine, other energy, electricity, education and transport (Figure 18). Host communities' monthly expenditures largely go to saving, agricultural inputs, followed by clothes and shoes, debt, hygiene items and transport (Figure 19).

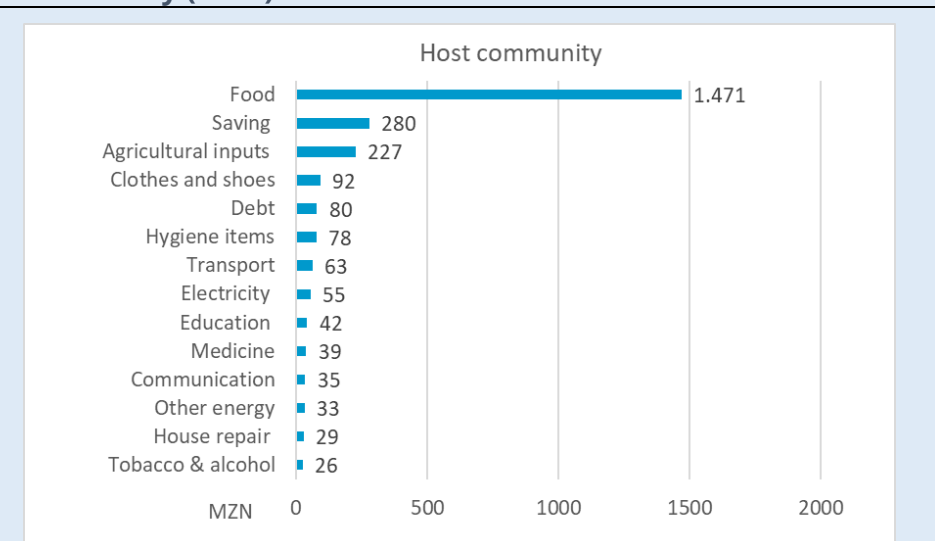
⁴¹ Including food consumed through own production or assistance received during the recall period

Figure 18: Average monthly household expenditures in the settlement (MZN)



Source: JAM 2021

Figure 19: Average monthly household expenditures in the host community (MZN)



Source: JAM 2021

Refugee households were found to have higher overall expenditures per month than their counterparts in the host community, likely driven by their respective household sizes: a refugee household in Maratane, with an average household size of 7 members, has average monthly expenditures on food and non-food items of about MZN 3,138 (USD 49), of which MZN 356 are expenditures on food per capita (see Table 4).

A household from the host community – with an average household size of 5 members – spends an average monthly amount of MZN 2,553 (USD 40) which translates to MZN 557 (USD 8.7) per capita of which MZN 408 (USD 6.4) are spent on food (see Table 4). In other words, while refugee households have higher overall monthly expenditures, the amount

spent on food per household member is smaller among them than among households in the host community.

Refugee household expenditures are roughly in line with the findings of the gap analysis WFP conducted on its beneficiary population in Nampula province in 2021⁴². However, average monthly expenditures of host community households in the rural area of Maratane, are lower compared to those of the general Mozambican population in Nampula province which was calculated to reach MZN 5,238 (USD 84) per month for 2019/2020⁴³. Yet, a direct comparison of expenditures should be done with care, given that the IOF study does not distinguish between urban and rural households.

Table 4: Average monthly food and overall expenditures

| | Refugee HHs | Host community HHs |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Average household total expenditure (MZN) | 3,138 (USD 49.1) | 2,553 (USD 40.0) |
| Average total expenditure per capita (MZN) | 568 (USD 8.9) | 557 (USD 8.7) |
| Average food expenditure per capita (MZN) | 356 (USD 5.6) | 408 (USD 6.4) |

Source: JAM 2021
Exchange rate: 1 USD to 63,84 MZN as at 27 April 2022

Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)

Minimum expenditures for food and non-food needs

The economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN) is an indicator that assesses the extent to which households are able to afford the essential food and non-food needs through their own economic resources, be it cash and/or self-production. The monetary threshold - which reflects the required resources for a household to meet its essential needs (food and non-food) - is referred to as the **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)**.

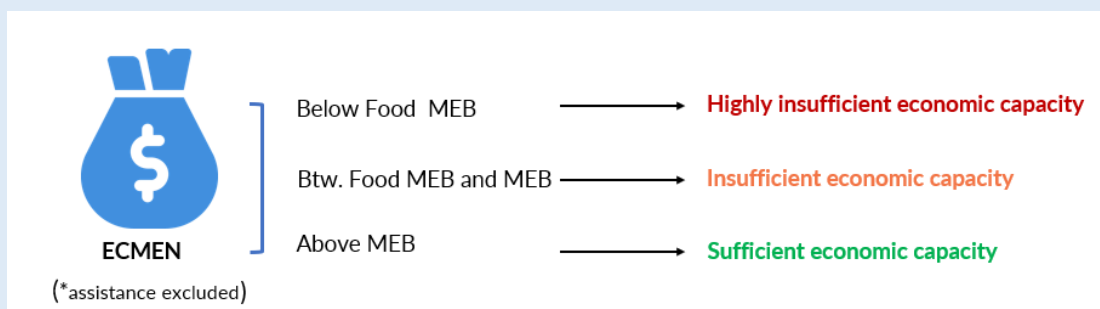
In addition to the MEB, the food MEB was set to identify the required economic resources for a household to meet its essential food needs. Together, the MEB and Food MEB, help to understand whether households' economic capacities are sufficient to meet their essential needs.

If a household's per capita expenditure is below the food MEB, it is a sign of highly insufficient economic capacity. If household expenditures are above the food MEB but below the overall MEB, households remain economically insufficient as they are unable to cover their basic non-food needs. If, on the other hand, a household's per capita expenditure is above the overall MEB, it shows a sufficient level of economic capacity

⁴² WFP, L2 Emergency Response - Outcome Survey, November 2021 (Powerpoint presentation). Note: Expenditure calculations are not entirely comparable due to different analyses used for the gap analysis and for the JAM

⁴³ Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Inquerito sobre orçamento familiar - IOF 2019/2020, Setembro de 2021. The average household size the IOF study uses for the urban and rural population in Nampula province is 4.8 members, the same as that of households in the host community surrounding Maratane settlement.

because the household is spending sufficient amounts to satisfy the essential needs in life.

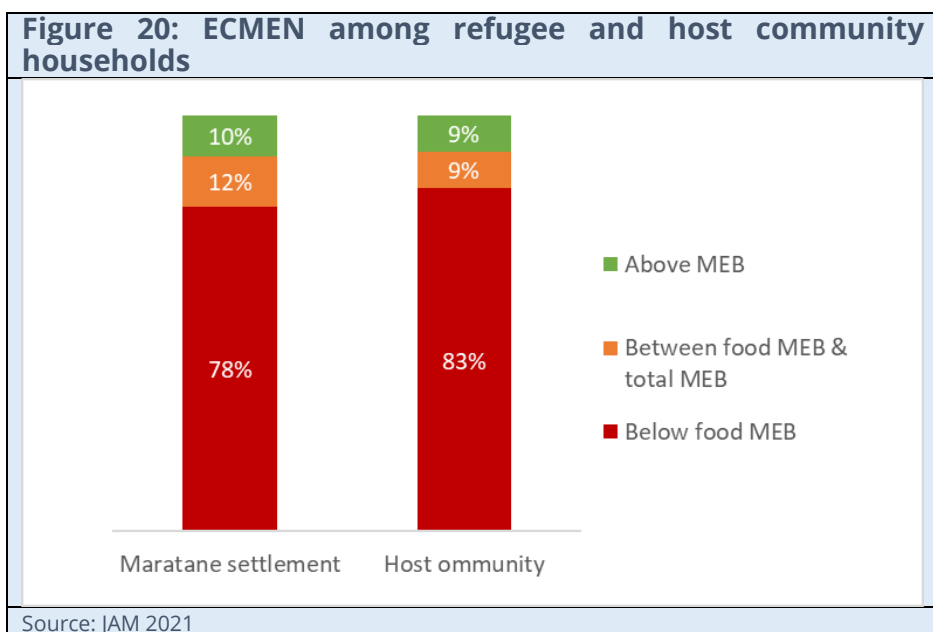


The average MEB and Food MEB per capita over the 30 days preceding the survey conducted in September 2021 were as follows:

FOOD MEB: MZN 531(USD 8) per capita per month

Overall MEB: MZN 846 (USD 13) per capita per month

The two thresholds calculated for the purpose of this study were validated with those that are based on the national poverty line and had previously been used for the last JAM conducted in 2019⁴⁴.



About 78 percent of households in the settlement and 83 percent in the host community do not have the economic capacity to meet their food needs using their own resources. It appears that refugee households are – however slight – more likely to afford at least the minimum food basket (12 percent) than their counterparts in the host community (9

⁴⁴ Minimum thresholds for food and non-food needs based on Mozambique’s national poverty line stand at 454 MZN (food MEB) and 907 MZN (overall MEB) per capita per month.

percent). Yet, the share of households that have in fact the sufficient economic resources to meet their food, as well as non-food needs on their own, is equally small for both groups with 10 percent in the settlement and 9 percent in the host community.

Box 8: Female headed refugee households and their capacity to meet essential needs

Female and male-headed households are equally economically disadvantaged with eight in ten households not having the sufficient resources to provide for their household's essential food needs. Also, merely 9 percent of male-, as well as female-headed households, can fall back on savings, the average amount of which (MZN 5,457/USD 85) similar to those saved by households headed by men (MZN 5,303/USD 83). Indebtedness is less prevalent among female headed households (10 percent) than among their male counterparts (13 percent), and the amounts of debts significantly smaller (MZN 2,937/USD 46) compared to those accumulated by households headed by men (MZN 5,405/USD 85).

Also, having a bank account is significantly more unlikely for households headed by women (40 percent) than households headed by men (53 percent). About 16 percent indicated to have access to credit if needed, yet merely 4 percent had ever applied for a credit from a bank or informal agent, which compares to 7 percent of male headed households who had done so in the past.

Savings and debts

Refugee households are less likely to have savings and debts compared to their counterparts in the host community. However, the amounts of savings, as well as of accumulated debts, are generally higher among refugees than among Mozambicans:

The majority of households does not have the safety net of savings that can be turned to in times of need. Merely 14 percent of host community households and 9 percent of households in the settlement reported to have savings. Yet, the average amount of savings of the former was almost half (MZN 3,207/USD 50) of what the latter indicated to have in terms of saving amounts (MZN 5,637/USD 88)⁴⁵.

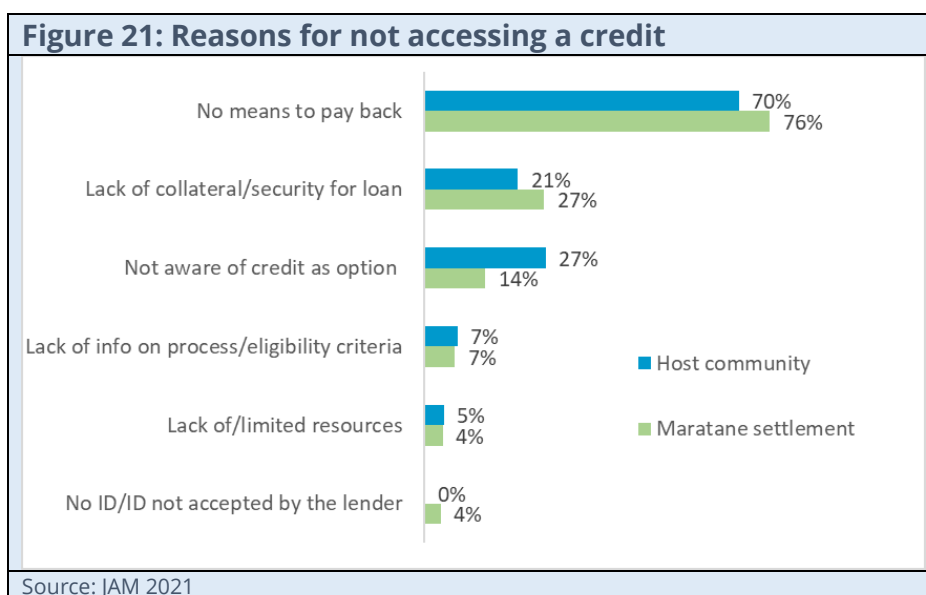
Thus, given limited savings, purchasing food on credit, and borrowing food and money are commonly applied livelihood strategies during challenging times, especially for refugee households (30 percent), a little less so for households in the host community (8 percent). About 12 percent of refugee households and 14 percent of host community households indicated to have debts at the time of the survey. While indebtedness appears to be slightly more common among households in the host community, the average amount of debts is significantly less for them (MZN 1,566/USD 25), almost one third of the average refugee households estimated to have (MZN 4,517/USD 71).

⁴⁵ Exchange rate: 1 USD to 63,83 MZN as at 27. April 2022

Indebted households predominately turn to friends and family during economically challenging times, with indebted households in the host community more so (70 percent) than indebted refugee households (49 percent). The second most used sources for credit are informal lending agents.

As a result of the durable livelihoods programme which aims to increase the presence of and access to financial service providers (FSP) in the settlement, about half of the households residing in Maratane were found to have some kind of bank account (47 percent) which compares to just 19 percent of households in the host community. Of those that have a bank account the mobile banking service M-Pesa is the predominant type for all.

However, very few households were found to have ever applied for a credit from a bank or an informal agent with merely 6 percent of refugee households and 4 percent of host community households having done so. The most commonly mentioned reasons according to both, refugee and host community households, include the lack of means to pay back, the lack of collateral, as well as unawareness about actually having the option of taking out a loan.



Village savings and loans associations (VSLA) are generally not widely used, but those households that do are predominately from the host community (11 percent). Only 5 percent of refugee households are part of such initiatives. It may be that the level of social cohesion required for setting up VSLAs is stronger and more pronounced among households in the host community than in the refugee settlement.

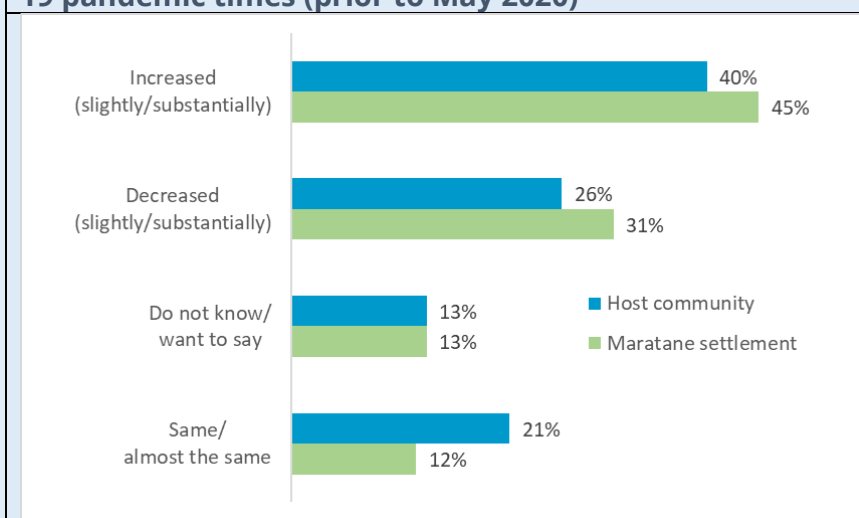
Box 9: The challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on household income and debts

The Government of Mozambique recorded its first case of COVID-19 in March 2020. Over the following six month, Nampula province was one of the most affected/worst-

hit provinces in the country with the highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases. A State of Emergency was implemented and a number of preventive measures put in place with the objective to curb the spread and transmission of the virus. The imposition of public health measures, including the imposition of curfews, social distancing, the closure of businesses and borders, has resulted in extensive losses of jobs and livelihoods, thus pushing up the share of the vulnerable⁴⁶.

The JAM found that the pandemic continues impacting refugee and Mozambican households' incomes, regardless of the assistance that has been received. About 84 percent of households in both groups reported no improvement in their monthly income since pre-pandemic times (before May 2020).

Figure 22: Household debt levels compared to pre-COVID-19 pandemic times (prior to May 2020)



Source: JAM 2021

In fact, a fair share of households has been confronted with rising debt levels: for 45 percent of refugee households and 40 percent of host community households, debts had increased either slightly or substantively since the pandemic broke out. The likelihood for household debts

to have decreased or to have remained the same appears to be higher among the host communities than the refugee population.

Household food security

Household food access

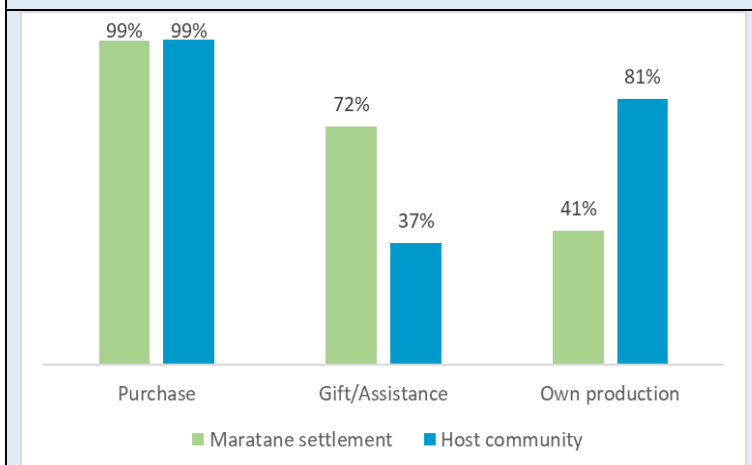
Food access concerns a household's ability to regularly access adequate amounts of food, through a combination of its own home production and stocks, purchases, barter, gifts, borrowing or food assistance.

Almost all households – regardless of refugee or host – access their food through market purchase. Market dependency goes hand in hand with increased exposure to, and thus impact of price fluctuations on households' purchasing power. Against the background of extensive difficulties in meeting the minimum expenditure basket, coupled with markets being the main source of food for all, increases in prices – however slight – are

⁴⁶ IPC, Mozambique – IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, October 2020 – September 2021, January 2021

having a critical impact on vulnerable households in the settlement and host communities, further undermining limited resources to meet basic needs, food and non-food alike.

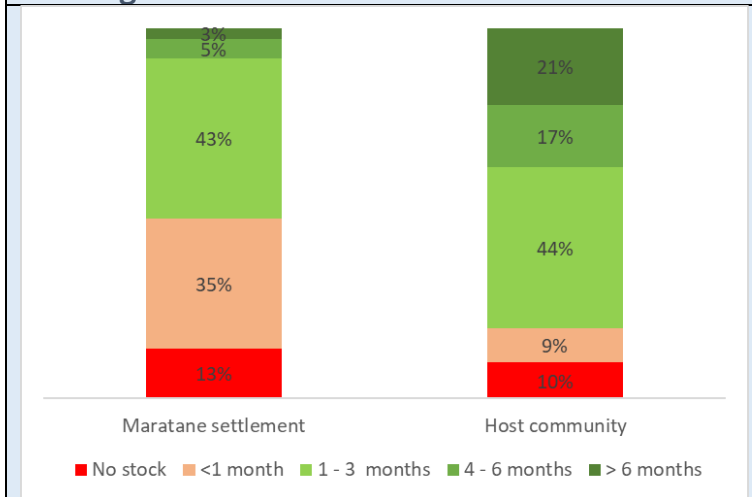
Figure 23: Top three sources of food items consumed during 30 days preceding the survey



Source: JAM 2021

However, while for refugee households the second most important food source is assistance/gifts (72 percent), for households in the host community it is own crop production (81 percent). In fact, given that almost all households in the host community have access to land (95 percent) – of which the majority is the rightful user (71 percent) – own production is critical, in that 55 percent do so for own consumption exclusively. In the settlement, on the other hand, 61 percent of households indicated having access to land – predominately leased (53 percent) – with only about 12 percent growing crops for own consumption only (see Box 5).

Figure 24: Duration that food stocks can sustain farming households



Source: JAM 2021

Levels of food reserves are an indication of their level of resilience to shocks⁴⁷. JAM analyses found that among all households that grow crops, host community households can live off their stocks for significantly longer periods of time compared to their counterparts in the settlement, in other words they tend to be less vulnerable compared to refugee households: up to 48 percent of refugee households have either no stocks at all or stocks that last them less than one month, which compares to 19 percent of households in the host community. While for the majority of both, refugee and host community households, their food stocks can sustain them for one to three months, 21 percent of those in the host community have sufficient quantities to last the more than six months.

⁴⁷ WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021

Household food consumption

Household food consumption is the cornerstone of the food security analysis and is measured using the Food Consumption Score (FCS)⁴⁸. The FCS is a composite proxy indicator for food security and combines dietary diversity (the number of food groups consumed by a household over a seven-day period), food frequency (the number of days a particular food group is consumed) and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups (FCS-Nutrition). The higher the FCS, the higher the dietary diversity and frequency. High food consumption increases the probability that a household achieves nutritional adequacy. FCS classifies households into one of three categories: acceptable, borderline or poor food consumption.

The household survey took place in August, following the harvest of main staple foods of maize and sorghum. This time of the year is generally associated with peak food stocks at household level and low food prices. Yet, there are a number of factors that are likely to have contributed to lower food stocks available than usual which may have impacted households' food consumption patterns assessed at the time of the survey: Firstly, unfavourable weather conditions (reduced rainfall) at the beginning of 2021 led to reduced planting operations and yields⁴⁹. Also, the reintroduction of containment measures in response to a second COVID-19 wave between January and May 2021, is assumed to have further undermined households' income⁵⁰. Lastly, at the time of the survey in mid-August, refugee household can be assumed to have consumed their three-months ration covering June, July and August that they received in mid-June. Next two-months rations were scheduled for the beginning of September 2021⁵¹.

At the time of the survey in August 2021, food consumption does not appear to differ significantly between refugee and host community households. Acceptable food consumption is slightly more prevalent among refugee (56 percent), compared to host community households (52 percent).

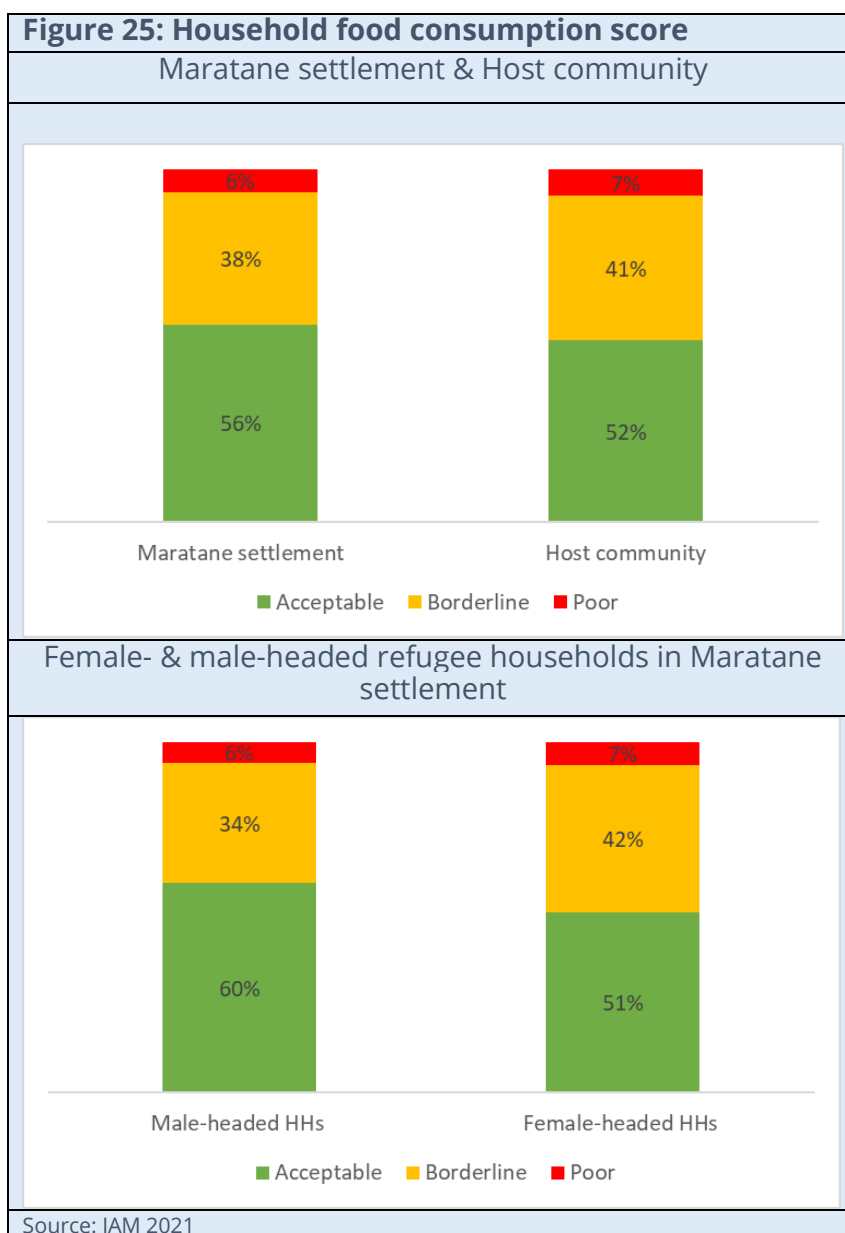
Significant differences in food consumption are, however, evident between male- and female-headed refugee households: those headed by men are more likely to have acceptable food consumption than those headed by women.

⁴⁸ WFP, Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook, 2009

⁴⁹ FAO, GIEWS: <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=MOZ&lang=FR>

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Until June 2021 food rations had been distributed on a bi-monthly basis. Rations covering three months was a novelty at that time and it may be that households were unable to make their rations last for those three months (June, July and August) until the beginning of September when the next distribution took place.



Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS - N) Quality Analysis⁵²

This indicator informs about nutrient-rich groups consumed by households and informs about the nutritional health and well-being of households. These nutrients are essential for nutritional health and well-being: protein (essential for growth), iron (to prevent anaemia) and Vitamin A (to prevent blindness and essential for the immune system growth, development and reproduction)⁵³.

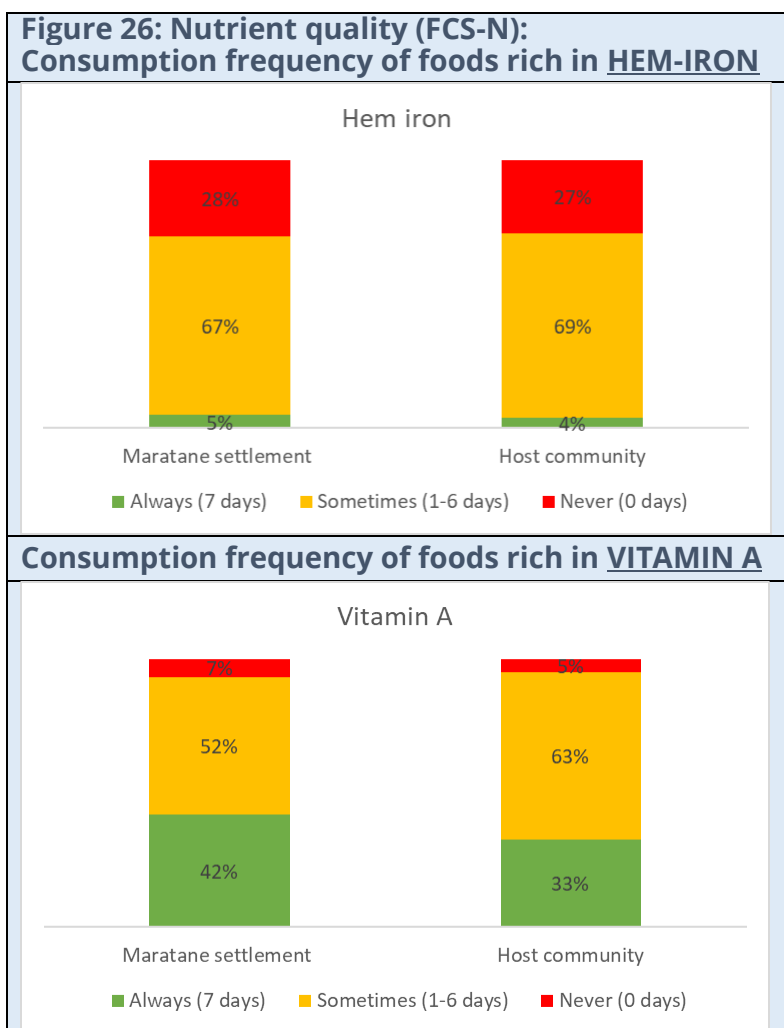
⁵² For more details on FCS-N refer to this link: <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/food-consumption-score-nutritional-quality-analysis>

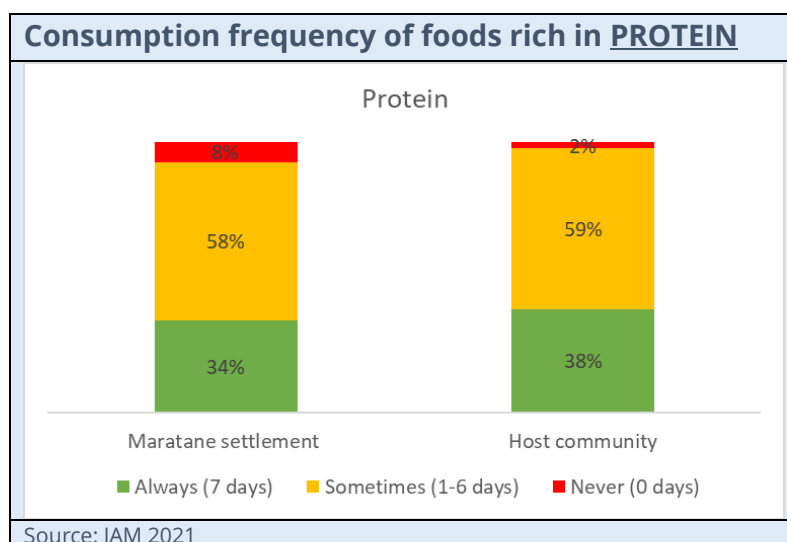
⁵³ Food items rich in Vitamin A: dairy, organ meat, eggs, orange veg, green veg and orange fruits; in Protein: Pulses, dairy, flesh meat, organ meat, fish and eggs; in Hem iron: Flesh meat, organ meat and fish.

The quality of the diet consumed by refugee and host community households does not differ much regarding the frequency with which protein-, Vitamin A- and hem iron-rich foods are consumed.

The nutrients most frequently consumed by the largest shares of households include protein and Vitamin A with over one third of households doing so on a daily basis. Refugee households appear more likely to eat Vitamin A rich foods every day of the week (42 percent) compared to households in the host community (33 percent). Between 2 percent and 8 percent of households in both groups do not eat any foods rich in protein and Vitamin A at all.

Hem iron is the least frequently consumed nutrient overall. Merely 5 percent of households in the settlement and 4 percent in the host community eat it on a daily basis, which compares to more than one-fourth of households in both locations that never consume it during the course of a week. More than two-third eat it sometimes, between one to 6 days per week.





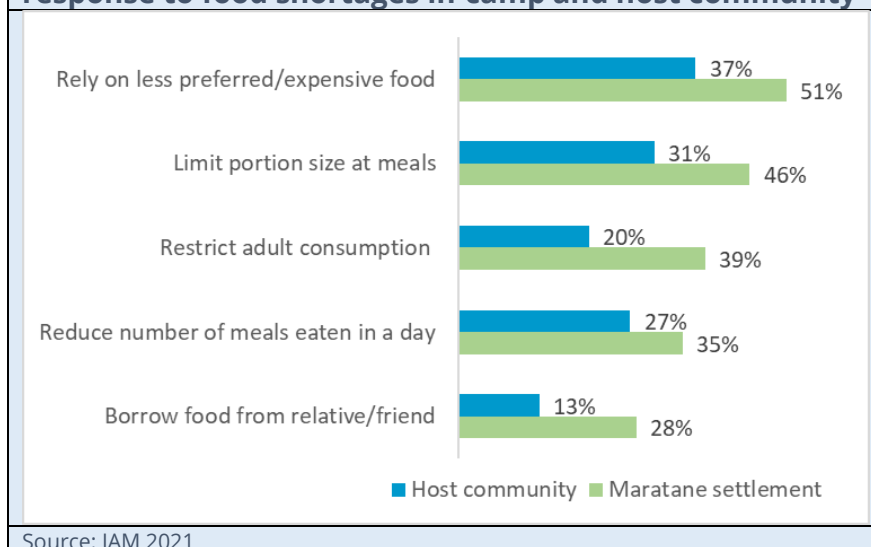
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Households adopt a range of strategies to cope with a lack of food and/or the means to buy it. Coping strategies related to food consumption refer to the frequency and severity of adopted food-related coping behaviours. The greater the rCSI score – a proxy indicator for households' access to food – the greater the stress the household had to endure while coping with the food deficit.

In the 7 days preceding the survey, 52 percent of refugee households and 37 percent of households in the host community indicated not to have had enough food or money to buy food. There was no difference in this regard between male and female headed households among refugees.

Since refugee households are more likely to have experienced food deficits, more of them also had to resort to food-related coping strategies to make ends meet and cope with the situation. The two coping mechanisms adopted most by refugees and Mozambican host community members, included *relying on less preferred/expensive food* and *limiting portion sizes at meal times*. However, the noteworthy difference lies in the larger share of refugee households that found themselves forced to rely on such coping means (see Figure 27). One of the most severe food related coping strategy – *restricting consumption of adults so children can eat more* – was adopted by 39 percent of refugee households and 20 percent of host community households.

Figure 27: Food-based coping strategies adopted in response to food shortages in-camp and host community



The rCSI at the time of the survey in August/September 2021 stood at 25 for refugee households, compared to 21 for households in the host community. Thus, despite slightly better food consumption patterns (higher share of households with acceptable food consumption), as well

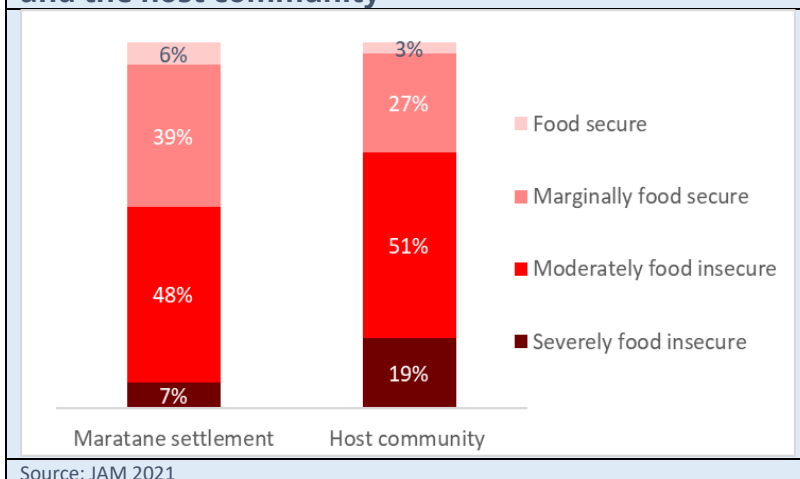
as lower economic vulnerability (lower monthly expenditure share on food), refugee households are – comparatively speaking – under greater pressure to make food ends meet than their Mozambican counterparts.

Household food security

The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) is used to measure the overall food security status of households residing in and around Maratane settlement⁵⁴. CARI combines two domains: Firstly, it assesses the **current status** of households' food consumption on the basis of the availability of food and households' access to it. Secondly, the approach measures households' ability to stabilize their consumption over time, by assessing their **coping capacity** on the basis of their economic vulnerability (ECMEN, as described above on page 35/36 and the livelihood coping strategies used. The combination of the two domains helps classify the population into four groups, ranging from food secure to severely food insecure.

⁵⁴ WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) – Technical Guidance, Third Edition, December 2021

Figure 28: Household food security in the settlement and the host community⁵⁵



Food insecurity was found to be more prevalent in the host community than in Maratane settlement. About 70 percent of host community households, compared to 55 percent of refugee households can be considered moderately or severely food insecure. Especially severe food insecurity affects a significantly larger share of

households in the host community (19 percent) than the refugee population (7 percent). The food assistance programme – which has been implemented in the settlement since 2001 - can be assumed to have contributed to this divide.

⁵⁵ The analysis is based on the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) which includes households’ food expenditure share in its calculations to assess overall household vulnerability to food insecurity. For more information on the methodology, please refer to: Technical Guidance for WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), Third edition, December 2021.



VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Overall vulnerability in August 2021

Household vulnerability is a composite indicator measured by three outcome indicators, including food consumption score (FCS), livelihood coping classification and economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN). A household's status reflected through these three dimensions determines the vulnerability classification of this household⁵⁶.

WFP's standard Essential Needs Assessment analysis which makes use of three vulnerability groups (highly vulnerable, moderately vulnerable, least vulnerable) was contextualized for the JAM analysis to include a fourth category (extremely vulnerable). This decision was deemed crucial in order to further break up the extremely large share of highly vulnerable households and distinguish yet an even worse level of vulnerability.

| Food consumption | Extreme coping strategies | Economic capacity | Overall Vulnerability |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Acceptable | Low coping/crisis coping | Sufficient | Least vulnerable |
| | | Insufficient | Moderately vulnerable |
| | Emergency coping | Highly insufficient | Highly vulnerable Extremely vulnerable |
| Borderline | Crisis coping | Sufficient/insufficient | Moderately vulnerable |
| | Emergency coping | Sufficient/insufficient | Highly vulnerable |
| | | Highly insufficient | Extremely vulnerable |
| Poor | Crisis coping | Sufficient/insufficient | Highly vulnerable |
| | Emergency coping | Sufficient/insufficient | Extremely vulnerable |
| | | Highly insufficient | |

Source: JAM 2021

To adequately reflect the situation of the surveyed population, the Vulnerability Classification Framework in Table 5 identifies these four levels of vulnerability.

Extremely vulnerable: Households are considered extremely vulnerable when at least two or all of the three indicators – ECMEN, livelihood coping, food consumption– fall into the most severe or negative category. Households in this category demonstrate the highest level of vulnerability given their lack of the economic capacity to afford the survival minimum expenditure, have poor food consumption and/or lowest livelihood resilience to cope with the resource shortage and any potential risk.

Overall, about two in ten households are considered extremely vulnerable (19 percent). This vulnerability level appears to be slightly more prevalent among refugee households

⁵⁶ WFP Essential Needs Assessment, Guidance Note, December 2020

in the settlement (21 percent) than among households in the host community (16 percent).

Highly vulnerable: Households are considered highly vulnerable when one of the three indicators falls into the most severe category.

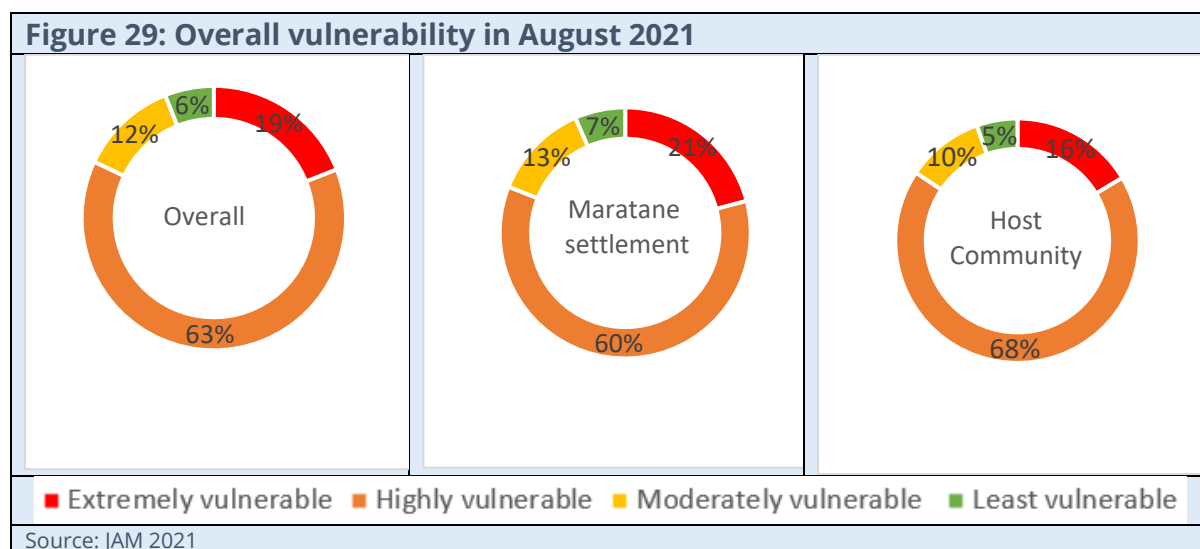
The share of highly vulnerable households is very high with more than 60 percent across both groups.

Moderately vulnerable: Moderately vulnerable households are those who can afford the survival expenditure but lack the required economic capacity to meet all essential needs. Also, their food consumption patterns and level of livelihood resilience are not sufficiently adequate to ensure an adequate and sustainable level of well-being.

A more or less equal share of moderately vulnerable households is found in both groups, with about 12 percent of refugee households and 10 percent of host community households marked by this level of vulnerability.

Least vulnerable: Households in this category are those that have shown satisfactory or acceptable level across all the three indicators. They can afford the expenditure of all essential needs and have an acceptable diet while demonstrating a strong livelihood resilience compared to other households.

Only 6 percent of households can be considered least vulnerable overall, with a similar share of households found in the settlement (6 percent) and in the host community (5 percent).



Determining a trend in the overall vulnerability situation in and around Maratane settlement is challenging, as the use of different methodologies to assess vulnerability in

the past⁵⁷ does not allow for direct comparisons. However, there are indications that point to a deteriorating situation:

Against the background of ongoing food assistance and 6 years of livelihood programmes, coupled with the assumption that the majority of the refugee population that has been residing in the settlement for more than 10 years⁵⁸ must be socio-economically integrated, the results describe an unexpectedly dire situation.

Possible explanations are manifold: they may be a consequence of the reduced food basket that has not provided the 100 percent daily requirements of 2,100 kcal per capita since first ration cuts in 2019. Since March 2021, 1,621 beneficiaries have been receiving 75 percent and 5,995, 48 percent of a full ration. Also, the COVID-19 pandemic has had its share in undermining peoples' livelihoods, stretching their income due to loss of labour opportunities and pushing up their level of indebtedness in tandem. The slow-down or termination of a number of livelihood activities in response to the pandemic may have contributed to the deterioration of overall well-being. Lastly, the large share of economically vulnerable households – unable to meet their basic food and non-food needs using their own resources and capacities (see Figure 20) – was found to contribute substantially to the high levels of overall vulnerability.

Overall, vulnerability is similarly prevalent among refugee and host community households. However, female headed refugee households are more prone to being extremely or highly vulnerable (84 percent) than their male headed counterparts (79 percent) in the settlement. This finding sums up their generally disadvantaged standing, calling for interventions specifically targeted at households headed by women.

Profiling of the most vulnerable refugee and host community households

The profiling exercise identified the socio-economic and demographic characteristics that refugee households of similar levels of vulnerability have in common. It helps to formulate potential targeting criteria.

Box 6: Guide to Table 6 and 7

The percentages provide an indicative distribution of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics across the households of different vulnerability groups. Only characteristics that are statistically significant are considered and listed below. The percentages show the likely prevalence of certain household characteristics in each vulnerability group. The differences for some characteristics are not strictly linear between all four groups (e.g. Households not engaged in salaried work as primary

⁵⁷ Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission, 2015: Food security of households in the camp was analysed using the CARI Methodology known as the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security. This is a methodology used in food security assessments to estimate the actual number of food insecure households in a target population. The method is suitable for national and sub-national assessments, as well as more specific locations, such as refugee settlements. The CARI console is created by using six possible combinations of food security indicators, which will facilitate construction of the console. These CARI combinations have been determined as sufficient for measuring food insecurity. Each of these combinations has at least one indicator to measure the current food consumption (i.e., the food consumption groups and the food energy shortfall); indicator measuring economic vulnerability (either the poverty status or food expenditure share indicators); and, the livelihood coping strategies indicator. Each combination contains sufficient information for establishing the population's level of food insecurity. During this JAM, the following 3 indicators were used: food consumption groups, food expenditure share and asset possession.

⁵⁸ WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021

livelihood source households not owning energy storage device). In those cases, focus should be placed on the difference between the most and least vulnerable.

Table 6: Demographic, socio-economic and asset ownership characteristics of refugee households associated with four levels of vulnerability

| | Extremely vulnerable 21% (121 HHs) | Highly vulnerable 60% (349 HHs) | Moderately vulnerable 12% (72 HHs) | Least vulnerable 6% (37 HHs) |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Demographic Characteristics | % | % | % | % |
| Households with more than 6 members | 59.5 | 51.3 | 26.4 | 18.9 |
| Households with at least one young child under 5 years | 66.1 | 59.0 | 48.6 | 24.3 |
| Households with more than 3 female members | 34.7 | 30.1 | 16.7 | 13.5 |
| Socio-Economic Characteristics | | | | |
| Households with household heads currently not working for profit | 77.7 | 65.9 | 58.3 | 48.6 |
| Households without any members working for profit | 68.6 | 54.7 | 51.4 | 43.2 |
| Households not engaged in <i>small business, craft and sales</i> as primary livelihood source | 93.4 | 90.5 | 90.3 | 78.4 |
| Households not engaged in <i>salaried work</i> as primary livelihood source | 98.3 | 96.8 | 88.9 | 94.6 |
| Households not participating in livelihood programme | 85.1 | 78.5 | 73.6 | 54.1 |
| Asset Ownership Characteristics | | | | |
| Households owning less than 6 pieces of non-productive assets | 41.3 | 39.5 | 27.8 | 8.1 |
| Households having less than 3 bedrooms bedroom(s) | 33.1 | 43.6 | 52.8 | 51.4 |
| Households having less than 0.5 bedroom per capita | 76.9 | 74.5 | 55.6 | 40.5 |
| Households not owning cell phone(s) | 20.7 | 21.5 | 11.1 | 2.7 |

Extremely vulnerable refugee households:

This group of refugee households is likely to **have larger households** with more than 6 members, **many of whom female** and with **at least one child below the age of five**. Larger households are particularly prone to being extremely vulnerable as it is difficult to guarantee acceptable food consumption and economic well-being, as needs and demands are high and resources to meet them are stretched. This is particularly true, when a fair share of household members is unable – due to age, sex or other reasons - to contribute to households' income.

In fact, extremely vulnerable refugee households have **greatly limited access to income sources**. Household heads, as well as other members are very likely **not to be working for profit**. Being engaged in small businesses, craft and sales or salaried work – the third and fifth most common livelihood in the camp after agriculture and casual work – is highly

unlikely for extremely vulnerable households. **Only 54 percent of households participates in livelihood programmes.**

The extremely vulnerable are **least likely to possess non-productive assets**, a reflection of their greatly limited wealth. Owning a cell-phone – a productive asset – is generally highly common among the entire refugee population, however, comparatively speaking, the more vulnerable a household, the more **likely it is for it not to own a cell phone**. While the number of bedrooms available to family members tends to be higher among the extremely than the least vulnerable refugee households (due to their larger household size), the **share that can provide one bedroom to each of its members is significantly smaller**.

Highly vulnerable refugee households:

Similar to the extremely vulnerable households – albeit to a lesser extent - highly vulnerable households also **tend to have larger families** with more than six members, **many females** (more than 3) and **at least one child below 5 years**.

Having **access to livelihood sources is greatly limited** for both, household heads and other family members. **Earning an income with small businesses, crafts and sales and/or salaried work is unlikely**, yet slightly more common than among the extremely vulnerable households. Highly vulnerable households are **also unlikely participants in livelihood programmes**.

Ownership of less than 6 pieces of non-productive assets and the possession of a cell phone is similarly common/uncommon as it is among the extremely vulnerable households. As the size of households decreases with a decrease in the vulnerability level, **households tend to have fewer bedrooms** overall. However, the **likelihood of each member having access to more than 0.5 bedrooms increases**.

Moderately vulnerable refugee households:

The **size of households decreases** significantly among the moderately vulnerable households, with **fewer young children** as dependents (below 5 years) and **fewer having female members**.

Their household heads and other family members are **more likely to earn an income**. Earning an income through small businesses, crafts and sales is equally uncommon as it is among the extremely and highly vulnerable households, while **larger shares actually engage in salaried work**. **Participation in livelihood programmes is similarly uncommon** among them yet compared to the extremely vulnerable their likelihood to participate increases.

They are more likely to **own non-productive assets, as well as a cell phone**. Least vulnerable households tend to have **fewer bedrooms** than the extremely vulnerable households, but a larger share can provide more than 0.5 bedrooms to each of its members.

Least vulnerable refugee households:

Least vulnerable refugee households are **least likely to have more than 6 members**, thus their household size tends to be smaller. They have the **smallest shares of female household members** and are **least likely to have young members** below the age of 5 years.

They are most likely to have a household head and other household members who **engage in activities that generate income**. While receiving an income from small businesses, crafts and sales and especially salaried work remains highly uncommon overall, comparatively speaking, the least vulnerable households are **more likely to earn an income from such activities**. Despite their relative well-being, they are the **most likely participants in livelihood programmes**.

Owning non-productive assets (on average more than 6 pieces) is highly common among the least vulnerable households, and so is the **possession of a cell phone**. While household size tends to be smaller among them (less than 6 members), the least vulnerable **reside in shelters with less than three bedrooms**.

| Table 7: Demographic, socio-economic and asset ownership characteristics of host community households associated with four levels of vulnerability | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Extremely vulnerable | Highly vulnerable | Moderately vulnerable | Least vulnerable |
| | 16% (61HHs) | 68% (253 HHs) | 10% (38 HHs) | 5% (20 HHs) |
| Demographic Characteristics | % | % | % | % |
| Households with single or widowed household head | 39.3 | 29.2 | 52.6 | 60.0 |
| Households with at least one young child under 5 years | 59.0 | 55.7 | 26.3 | 30.0 |
| Socio-Economic Characteristics | | | | |
| Households not engaged in salaried work as primary livelihood source | 95.1 | 97.6 | 92.1 | 85.0 |
| Asset Ownership Characteristics | | | | |
| Households owning less than 6 pieces of non-productive assets | 78.7 | 79.1 | 44.7 | 45.0 |
| Households owning less than 2 pieces of productive assets | 50.8 | 35.6 | 31.6 | 15.0 |
| Households having less than 0.5 bedroom per capita | 77.0 | 73.1 | 36.8 | 25.0 |
| Households not owning chairs | 57.4 | 54.9 | 15.8 | 35.0 |
| Households not owning a cell phone(s) | 54.1 | 49.8 | 26.3 | 35.0 |
| Households not owning energy storage devices | 62.3 | 81.0 | 76.3 | 50.0 |
| Households residing in shelter with leaking roof | 80.3 | 67.6 | 63.2 | 40.0 |

Extremely vulnerable host community households:

The extremely vulnerable households in the host community are – comparatively speaking – **least likely to have single or widowed household heads**. It may be that

households with single or widowed heads are generally smaller in size and/or have fewer dependants to care for. In fact, the extremely vulnerable host community households are **most likely to have at least one young child** under the age of five.

Salaried work as an income source is generally uncommon even among host community households, however, the likelihood is smallest among the extremely vulnerable.

Extremely vulnerable host community households **own fewer than 6 pieces of non-productive assets**, including chairs and energy storage devices. The possession of productive assets – including a cell phone - is more common, yet, compared to less vulnerable households, the extremely vulnerable are much more likely to **have fewer than 2 pieces of productive assets**.

Extremely vulnerable households in the host community are more likely to **reside in shelters with fewer bedrooms per each individual household member** and **with a leaking roof**.

Highly vulnerable host community households:

Single or widowed household heads are even less likely among highly vulnerable than the extremely vulnerable households in the host community, however, the likelihood of having **young dependant members below the age of five is almost equally high**.

A negligent share is engaged in salaried work, even smaller than among the extremely vulnerable.

While highly vulnerable host community households are **unlikely to own more than 6 pieces of non-productive assets, possessing productive assets is significantly more common** than among the extremely vulnerable households – a sign of increasing wealth associated with decreasing vulnerability levels.

With decreasing vulnerability, the possibility to **provide more than 0.5 bedrooms to each household member** increases. Also, the likelihood of residing in a **shelter with a leaking roof significantly decreases at this stage**.

Moderately vulnerable host community households:

The moderately vulnerable host community households are ever **more likely to have single and/or widowed household heads** on the one hand, and with **fewer young dependants below the age of 5 years**, on the other.

The small **minority of them engages in salaried work**.

The **likelihood of owning more than 6 pieces of non-productive assets increases** greatly at this stage while the **share that possesses fewer than two pieces of productive assets decreases** in tandem. In other words, households' relative wealth tends to increase further. With the decrease in household size, more moderately vulnerable households have **more than 0.5 bedrooms for each of its members** and the **likelihood of a leaking roof decreases further**.

Least vulnerable host community households:

Least vulnerable host community households have the **highest share of single and/or widowed household heads** and the **smallest share with young household members under 5 years**.

The likelihood to earn an income from salaried work is small even among the least vulnerable households, yet, comparatively speaking, the least vulnerable are **more likely to receive a regular salary** than households in any of the other vulnerability groups.

They are also more likely to **own more non-productive and productive assets**, have **more bedrooms per capita** and tend to **reside in shelters with a functioning roof**.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The JAM conclusions and recommendations will primarily inform the development of the joint targeting strategy and feed into the Joint UNHCR/WFP Plan of Action. Secondly, they will complement and reinforce the strategic, programmatic, and partnership recommendations already put forward by the end-line survey (January 2021) and learning exercise (March/April 2021) of the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme*.

Conclusions

Demographics: The demographic composition of refugee households' points to higher levels of dependency contributing to reduced resilience levels: refugee households are generally larger in size, are more likely to have disabled household members and the share of female-headed households in the refugee population – themselves found to be significantly more vulnerable than households headed by men – is significantly larger than among their counterparts in the host community. In sum, more household members – especially young and disabled members unable to contribute to households' income – is likely to result in greatly stretched financial resources to cover food and non-food needs.

The livelihood capacity of a fair share of female headed refugee households tends to be significantly reduced, leaving them at risk of heightened vulnerability levels. About 43 percent of refugee households are headed by women. They are more likely to be single, divorced or widowed and, coupled with a greater likelihood of having a high dependency ratio, female headed refugee households are more labour constrained than male headed refugee households.

Access to basic services: Access to improved sources for drinking water and improved types of latrines is highly unequal between the settlement population and the host community, with the latter being greatly disadvantaged as the required infrastructure is absent beyond the boundaries of the settlement. While the entire settlement population is using improved sources to retrieve drinking water, half of host community households get their drinking water from unimproved sources (e.g., surface water, unprotected dug wells). Similarly, almost one quarter of host community households remain without any means to defecate and do so in the open, which is uncommon in the settlement where nine in ten households have access to improved types of latrines. Shelters are in equally poor conditions in both, the settlement and among households in the host community. The provision of maternity related programmes in the settlement facilitates access to health facilities for refugee households. Possibly due to increased prices of electricity provided by *Electricidade de Mozambique* (EDM), coupled with the impact of the pandemic on households' income, the use of charcoal remains the predominant source for energy again for all.

Livelihoods and income sources and challenges: The two predominant livelihoods for all households are agricultural production, including the sale of crops and casual labour. Most households have at least one income source while an increase in the number of

income sources was found to be positively associated with well-being. Not having any income source is neither common in the settlement, nor in the host community. However, female-, rather than male-headed refugee households, are more likely to belong to the small, yet disadvantaged group, that does not have any income source at all.

The host community has access to more income sources and has access to land, the plots of which are significantly larger than those refugee households have access to. More than half of them predominately grow crops for the household's own consumption.

Refugee households, on the other hand, have less access to land and cultivate smaller plots of land, but are in the position to sell part of their produce in addition to using it for their own consumption.

Challenges preventing households from improving their livelihoods are abundant and felt by all, regardless of whether households reside in the settlement or the host community. The most prominent challenge is the lack of agricultural inputs, with just 8 percent of refugees and 1 percent of host community households reporting to receive these inputs through external support. Given the importance of agriculture in providing a livelihood to households in and around Maratane settlement, and agriculture being one of the sectors in which refugee households are encouraged to seek greater self-reliance, this finding points to a dramatic gap.

Additional challenges undermining prospects for sustainable livelihoods among both refugees and the host community, is the lack of employment opportunities. Additionally, refugees lack access to land while the host community is in need of capital to invest in their livelihoods.

Livelihood coping: Refugee households are more likely to make use of livelihood coping in order to make ends meet. Female-headed refugee households may be less resilient during challenging times than male-headed households and tend to cope in ways that further undermine their already limited capacities. They include - in order of importance - *the selling of the last female animal, migrating with the entire household, begging and taking children out of school to work and earn an income instead.*

A significantly larger share of households headed by women appeared to be unable to withstand the impact of a natural hazard/shock on households' agricultural produce and reported extensive crop loss as a result. Rising debt levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic were also found to be more prevalent among households headed by women than men.

Economic capacity: Host community households appear to be under similar economic pressure than their refugee counterparts: up to eight in ten households in both groups lack the economic capacity to meet their essential food needs using their own economic capacity, be it cash and/or self-production. While host community households have a larger productive asset base than their refugee counterparts - an indicator of relative wealth - they appear to spend a significantly larger share of their household expenditures on food than households living in the settlement. The larger the share households have

to spend on food to cover their need, however, the fewer resources are left to cover non-food needs, which in turn is an indication of heightened vulnerability. The actual amount spent on food per household member is higher among host than refugee households.

Food access, food consumption and food coping: Food is predominately accessed through the market, the main source of food for all, followed by assistance/gifts for refugee households and own production for households in the host community. Given agriculture's importance to ensure at least partial self-sufficiency, host community households also have the capacity to keep stocks of food over longer periods of time than their refugee counterparts, the latter of whom a comparatively larger share tends to sell their produce.

Food consumption does not appear to differ between refugee and host community households. Just more than half of households have acceptable food consumption while less than one in ten households were found to have poor food consumption. Similarly, the nutritious quality of the diet consumed also does not differ substantially between the two groups, with over 90 percent of households consuming protein and vitamin A-rich foods on a daily basis or sometimes between 1 to 6 days per week. Hem iron-rich foods are least frequently consumed by the majority of households.

However, not only are refugee households more likely to experience food deficits, they are also more likely to resort to food related coping strategies and alter their consumption as a means to cope. The two coping mechanisms that most households adopted – including both refugees and Mozambicans – included *relying on less preferred/expensive food* and *limiting portion sizes at meal times*.

Female-headed refugee households within the refugee community are, comparatively speaking, more vulnerable to food insecurity than male headed households in that a larger share has poor and borderline food consumption. During times of food deficits, female headed refugee households opt to rely on less preferred or expensive food and/or limit their portion size at meal times.

Vulnerability: Overall vulnerability is generally very high in both the settlement and the host community. The large majority of households are considered to be either extremely or highly vulnerable, meaning they are either too poor to afford basic food and non-food needs, and/or have poor food consumption and thus do not consume the required quantity and quality of foods to ensure a healthy diet, and/or engage in coping strategies that put their lives and livelihoods at risk. Vulnerability was generally found to be driven by extremely low expenditures on food and non-food items. Female headed refugee households are significantly more vulnerable to being food insecure and economically disadvantaged than male-headed households.

Recommendations

Food assistance and livelihood support

- **Against the background of high levels of vulnerability among refugee and host community households, food assistance is highly recommended to be continued, yet reviewed according to the prioritization of needs.** Food assistance should no longer be blanket but focus on the extremely and highly vulnerable households, factoring in age, gender and diversity, and specific protection needs. Resources permitting, food assistance is highly recommended to provide standard food baskets ensuring the required daily caloric requirements and diet diversity.
- **While the level of vulnerability demands the continuation of humanitarian food assistance, future joint, market-based livelihood interventions to promote increasing self-reliance and reduce dependency on food assistance are recommended to continue in parallel.** These joint development interventions should be directly linked to and embedded within the broader context of policies that support refugee solutions in Mozambique (e.g. the Global Compact on Refugees). Thus, joint livelihood programmes will be one element of and can only succeed as part of longer-term national strategies and policies to support refugees' socio-economic inclusion. Increased collaboration with development and private sector partners, as well as political advocacy to support buy-in and technical engagement across the intervention cycle from design stage through to implementation, monitoring and evaluation, will be essential. Future livelihood programmes are to be considered a continuation of previous and ongoing programmes that aim to foster self-reliance and strengthen resilience levels among refugees and the host community. This will require significant investment that is sustained for a number of years through the provision of adequate, predictable and multi-year funding.
- **A joint verification exercise will need to be conducted to establish and agree on the number of refugees actually living in Maratane settlement, as the precondition for receiving food and livelihood assistance should be household residency in the settlement.** UNHCR is already envisaging such an exercise in 2022 and efforts should be made to discuss options that allow for this exercise to be a joint UNHCR and WFP undertaking to ensure agreement in caseloads and maximum harmonization between programmes in the future. Ample preparation for a verification exercise is required to avoid resistance among and ensure the buy-in and cooperation of the community.
- **Livelihood projects need to be tailored - as much as possible - to the needs identified by the respective vulnerable groups for ensuring increased self-reliance.** These needs include:
 - **Increased employment opportunities**, including wage and self-employment (specific but not exclusively for refugees);

- **Access to capital and productive assets** (specific but not exclusively for host community);
- **Support for agricultural production**, most importantly the provision of sufficient and fertile land, agricultural inputs, post-harvest management, extension services, access to markets with the objective to progress beyond subsistence farming;
- **Access to financial services**, including bank accounts (specifically but not exclusively for the host community and female headed households), assistance in setting up VSLAs and formalizing their link to business set ups and in accessing affordable microloans to support business development.

Targeting and joint monitoring

- **A harmonized, joint targeting approach should be promoted across the different assistance programmes (humanitarian and development) to ensure that the right assistance is given to the right beneficiaries at the right time, optimizing limited resources and maximizing impact.** The targeting strategy should be evidence-based, support the identification of beneficiaries based on profiling of vulnerabilities and capacities, take into consideration community feedback and aim to ensure maximum impact in the use of resources, as well as complementarity of assistance. It should give due consideration to age, gender and diversity, including persons with a disability, refugees of various nationalities and others with specific needs. For the second phase of the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions programme specifically, a female-male ratio of 50:50 and a balance of 60 percent of beneficiaries from the refugee population and 40 percent of beneficiaries from the host community should be envisaged. An Interagency Technical Committee (IAT) is to be established to agree on eligibility criteria for each project component. The IAT will ensure that the selection process is done jointly and that participation in different activities is monitored.
- **A qualitative validation of the targeting approach and its eligibility criteria through community consultations is highly recommended.** Seeking refugees' and the host community's views on the suggested approach will positively contribute to the process of identifying the most appropriate eligibility criteria for prioritized food and livelihoods assistance and ensure buy-in by the population.
- **Close and regular joint monitoring of key outcome indicators for the food assistance and livelihood programmes - as per corporate requirements - should be ensured to measure the interventions' impact and to continuously assess the validity of the targeting approach and provide timely recommendations for adjustments, if need be.** Based on the findings of the end-line survey of the livelihoods programme baseline, mid-line and end-line surveys are highly recommended to use a standard methodological approach to allow for the comparison of results across programme implementation cycles. In order to measure

the impact over time, programmes are advised to be implemented and guided by a full joint results framework based on common indicators developed at the outset.

Accountability to affected populations and protection

- **JAM findings call for continued and bold efforts to ensure all relevant and sufficient information concerning the interventions (food and non-food), their objectives and targeting approach used is disseminated among and understood by the refugee population and host community.** A large share of refugee and host community households were found not to have access to information on WFP and UNHCR assistance. Against this background, the spread of misinformation is more likely. Increasing effort in this regard is needed to enhance the refugee community's participation in livelihood programmes, previously restricted due to concerns they may lose their right to assistance or the possibility of departing under a resettlement scheme due to their level of local integration or their economic stability in the country of asylum. It is recommended that the Communication with Communities (CWC) strategy for the second phase of the *Livelihoods for Durable Solutions* programme reflects this as one of its objectives.
- **In order to ensure maximum accountability to the assisted population, available complaints and feedback mechanisms should ensure the closure of the communication loop.** Some refugee households indicated not having received a response to their queries. Possible reasons may include the restrictions under the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in limited in-person support and may have interrupted the communication loop between beneficiaries and implementing agencies. Both, UNHCR and WFP, should continue to enhance the systems and processes they already have in place to record, refer, close and respond to feedback and complaints and ensure that all queries are followed up on and responded to systematically, independently of the type of feedback channel used. Awareness raising on the different types of available feedback channels is recommended to be continued, while it is pertinent to further investigate the preferred channels for providing feedback.
- **Against the background of some security concerns, all efforts need to be summoned to ensure the continuing peaceful coexistence between the host community and the refugee population.** Compared to 2015, safety concerns appear to have picked-up, especially among the settlement population. Refugee households reported animosities from the host community who allegedly resent their presence. Based on the recommendations already formulated by the livelihoods learning exercise, a number of social cohesion measures will need to be put in place jointly to sensitize the communities around recurring concerns and their peaceful resolution through leadership committees.

Strategic recommendations/advocacy

- **Consistent and predictable funding through joint advocacy to donors and a joint resource mobilization strategy should be ensured in order to avoid future pipeline breaks and discontinuity of livelihood projects.** Since 2019 food assistance beneficiaries have not been receiving a standard ration due to funding shortages and a fair share of livelihood activities had to slow-down or be terminated altogether. Together, the incomplete and insufficient food baskets, coupled with reduced livelihood activities are likely to have exacerbated vulnerability levels.
- **A joint graduation strategy needs to be formulated in close collaboration with the Government and local authorities.** This exit strategy is to address the nexus between humanitarian and development assistance and any future programming should be designed in its light. In order to support sustainability, the opportunities, potential impact and the risks of each future investment will have to be assessed and handover plans with local authorities will have to be defined.
- **Higher level programmatic discussions with the Government need to take place on how to best address the high levels of vulnerability within the host community, as well as on possibilities to include refugees in the national developing plan.** Households in the host community have similar vulnerability levels as those of the general Mozambican population living in Nampula province⁵⁹. By ensuring equal access to basic services, natural resources and livelihood opportunities, the peaceful coexistence between Mozambicans and refugees will be promoted. Additionally, by capitalizing on the Government's positive stance towards the local integration of long-term refugees, future discussions should address the potential inclusion of refugees in the country's national development plans and/or social safety net programmes.
- **Cash as a modality for assistance needs to be explored further, in close consultation with the Government.** Cash has long been considered a potential alternative to in-kind food and other types of assistance in Maratane settlement. There is ample research confirming the favourable environment for cash, with Nampula being a highly economically vibrant location. Also, according to an ODI study⁶⁰ cash would be a more dignified way of providing assistance, create efficiency gains, support local traders which in turn would strengthen social cohesion, connect refugees to existing financial systems, capitalise on digital payment infrastructure and potentially lay the foundations for a social protection approach to refugee assistance. Lastly, the study argues cash assistance to be about 24 percent cheaper than in-kind assistance. Discussions on a possible change of transfer modality are highly recommended to be continued, ensuring Government involvement.

⁵⁹ WFP, Endline survey report for the Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Project, January 2021

⁶⁰ ODI, Why not cash? The case for cash transfers for refugees in Mozambique, 2017



ANNEX

Main output tables

Section 1: Demographic Characteristics

| Demographic characteristics | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| Average HH size | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| If HHs are refugees, country of origin | | | | |
| Rwanda | 3% | 4% | 2% | |
| DRC | 67% | 64% | 71% | |
| Somalia | 2% | 2% | 1% | |
| Burundi | 28% | 30% | 25% | |
| Others | 1% | 0% | 1% | |
| HHs by education level of household head | | | | |
| Has never attended school or early education | 12% | 5% | 22% | 30% |
| Preliminary | 5% | 4% | 6% | 7% |
| Primary | 22% | 18% | 27% | 51% |
| Lower secondary | 26% | 27% | 25% | 10% |
| Upper secondary | 27% | 34% | 16% | 3% |
| Vocational training | 4% | 4% | 3% | 0% |
| University | 6% | 9% | 1% | 0% |
| HHs by sex of household head | | | | |
| Male | 57% | | | 78% |
| Female | 43% | | | 22% |
| HHs by marital status | | | | |
| Single | 27% | 25% | 29% | 23% |
| Currently married | 48% | 56% | 38% | 21% |
| Living together, but not legally married | 13% | 13% | 13% | 44% |
| Separated | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Divorced | 4% | 2% | 7% | 4% |
| Widowed | 7% | 3% | 12% | 7% |
| % of HHs reported receiving assistance in the last 6 months | 97% | 98% | 96% | 8% |
| HHs with healthy working-age (18-60) members | 98% | 97% | 99% | 92% |
| HHs with member who worked for profit in past 7 days | 44% | 45% | 41% | 35% |
| HHs with household head who worked for profit in past 7 days | 34% | 38% | 29% | 31% |
| HHs with young children < 5 years old | 58% | 53% | 62% | 52% |
| HHs with elderly members > 60 years old | 12% | 10% | 15% | 16% |
| HHs with members of physical disability | 25% | 23% | 26% | 18% |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| HHs with members of chronic illness | 36% | 33% | 40% | 27% |
| HHs with both disabled and chronically ill members | 15% | 14% | 17% | 12% |
| HHs with dependency ratio > 2 | 22% | 21% | 24% | 28% |

Section 2: Livelihood Coping

| Livelihoods, debts, livelihood coping | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|--|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| HHs by number of income sources | | | | |
| None | 9% | 8% | 12% | 4% |
| One | 36% | 35% | 38% | 40% |
| Two | 30% | 32% | 27% | 36% |
| Three | 24% | 25% | 23% | 20% |
| HHs by most important income sources in the past 6 months | | | | |
| Agricultural production and sale of crops | 44% | 45% | 43% | 57% |
| Casual work (gain-gain) | 19% | 18% | 19% | 17% |
| Small business/crafts and sale | 9% | 7% | 12% | 4% |
| Others, specify | 9% | 5% | 12% | 10% |
| Salary (except cash for work) | 4% | 5% | 3% | 4% |
| Breeding/sale of animals | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| Retirement/pensions | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Sale of firewood/charcoal | 1% | 0% | 1% | 3% |
| Begging | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| HHs currently having debts | 12% | 13% | 10% | 14% |
| Among HHs with debts, average amount of debt (MZN) | 4516.9 | 5404.6 | 2937.4 | 1566.4 |
| HHs currently having savings | 9% | 9% | 9% | 14% |
| Among HHs with savings, average amount of saving (MZN) | 5637 | 5303.4 | 5457.6 | 3206.9 |
| HHs adopting livelihood coping strategies | | | | |
| Stress | 21% | 24% | 17% | 12% |
| Crisis | 8% | 8% | 8% | 4% |
| Emergency | 22% | 19% | 26% | 12% |

Section 3: Food Consumption and Food Coping

| Food Consumption Score, food-based coping, rCSI | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| Food Consumption Group (21;35) | | | | |
| Poor | 6% | 6% | 7% | 7% |
| Borderline | 38% | 34% | 42% | 41% |
| Acceptable | 56% | 60% | 51% | 52% |
| Consumption of hem iron-rich foods | | | | |
| 0 day | 28% | 29% | 28% | 27% |
| 1-6 days | 67% | 67% | 67% | 69% |
| 7 days | 5% | 4% | 5% | 4% |
| Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods | | | | |
| 0 day | 7% | 5% | 8% | 5% |
| 1-6 days | 52% | 50% | 52% | 63% |
| 7 days | 42% | 45% | 39% | 33% |
| Consumption of protein-rich foods | | | | |
| 0 day | 8% | 8% | 7% | 2% |
| 1-6 days | 58% | 61% | 56% | 59% |
| 7 days | 34% | 31% | 37% | 38% |
| HHs not having enough food or money to buy food in the last 7 days | 52% | 52% | 51% | 37% |
| HHs adopting food-based coping strategy in the last 7 days (rCSI) | | | | |
| Rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food | 51% | 52% | 49% | 37% |
| Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s) | 28% | 25% | 31% | 13% |
| Limit portion size at meals | 46% | 47% | 43% | 31% |
| Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat | 39% | 38% | 27% | 20% |
| Reduce number of meals eaten in a day | 35% | 44% | 32% | 27% |
| rCSI index | | | | |
| Mean rCSI | 25 | 25 | 26 | 21 |
| Among HHs adopting food-based coping, HHs by rCSI category | | | | |
| High | 83% | 84% | 82% | 73% |
| Medium | 13% | 12% | 13% | 23% |
| low | 5% | 4% | 5% | 4% |

Section 4: Expenditure, ECMEN

| Expenditure, ECMEN | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| Expenditure | | | | |
| Food expenditure share | 63% | 64% | 62% | 74% |
| Food expenditure per capita | 355.5 | 395.4 | 302.2 | 408.1 |
| Total expenditure per capita | 568.4 | 629.9 | 486.3 | 557.2 |
| ECMEN | | | | |
| Economically sufficient | 10% | 10% | 9% | 9% |
| Economically insufficient | 12% | 11% | 13% | 9% |
| Highly economically insufficient | 78% | 78% | 78% | 83% |

Section 5: ENA Vulnerability Classification

| ENA Vulnerability Classification (modified) | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| Extremely vulnerable | 21% | 18% | 25% | 16% |
| Highly vulnerable | 60% | 61% | 59% | 68% |
| Moderately vulnerable | 13% | 15% | 10% | 10% |
| Least vulnerable | 7% | 7% | 6% | 5% |

Section 6: Information, security, feedback mechanism

| Information, security, feedback mechanism | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| %HHs by access to information about WFP or UNHCR assistance (WFP/UNHCR/either) | | | | |
| WFP | 86% | 84% | 89% | 20% |
| UNHCR | 81% | 79% | 84% | 24% |
| Either | 88% | 86% | 90% | 24% |
| % HHs perceiving safety and concerns | | | | |
| feel safe | 56% | 59% | 51% | 83% |
| % HHs with each security reason among those who expressed safety concerns | | | | |
| household theft | 69% | 74% | 64% | 78% |
| mugging | 36% | 39% | 32% | 33% |
| abuse of authority | 13% | 11% | 16% | 6% |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GBV | 7% | 4% | 10% | 3% |
| abuse of alcohol/drug | 2% | 2% | 2% | 6% |
| riots and conflicts | 25% | 22% | 28% | 19% |
| threats | 42% | 39% | 45% | 27% |
| civil unrest | 4% | 2% | 7% | 5% |
| crime incident | 5% | 3% | 6% | 2% |
| risk of eviction | 6% | 2% | 10% | 5% |
| tensions between groups in the refugee settlement | 12% | 9% | 14% | 0% |
| % HHs ever used a feedback channel | 53% | 52% | 55% | 24% |
| % HHs received a response among those ever used a feedback channel | 66% | 71% | 60% | 90% |

Section 7: WASH, Shelter, Energy

| WASH, Shelter, Energy | Maratane Settlement | | | Host community |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Overall | Male headed HH | Female headed HH | |
| % HHs by current drinking water sources | | | | |
| unimproved | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% |
| improved | 100% | 100% | 100% | 50% |
| % HHs by water source | | | | |
| public tap/standpipe (improved) | 16% | 15% | 18% | 1% |
| water kiosks (improved) | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| borehole (improved) | 83% | 84% | 82% | 43% |
| protected dug well (improved) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| unprotected dug well (unimproved) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 20% |
| surface (e.g., river, unimproved) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% |
| unprotected spring (unimproved) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| % HHs by type of latrine | | | | |
| flush | 6% | 8% | 4% | 0% |
| pit latrine | 84% | 83% | 85% | 65% |
| open pit | 5% | 5% | 6% | 8% |
| shared | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| none/bush | 1% | 1% | 1% | 24% |
| other | 3% | 2% | 4% | 2% |
| % HHs by shared latrine | 19% | 18% | 21% | 13% |
| % HHs with access to health facilities | 82% | 79% | 85% | 75% |
| % HHs with access to health facilities having sufficient medicines | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Shelter | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| % HHs paying rent | 9% | 10% | 8% | 1% |
| % HHs with neither damp walls nor leaking roofs | 39% | 41% | 34% | 31% |
| Energy | | | | |
| % HHs by type of cooking fuel among surveyed households | | | | |
| Kerosene | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Charcoal | 62% | 64% | 60% | 13% |
| Wood | 38% | 36% | 40% | 87% |

Links to MOZ JAM TOR and data collection tools

Please refer to the following links to access the TOR of this exercise and data collection tools used:

MOZ JAM TOR: https://datalib.vam.wfp.org/dataset/43b85236-7673-4f40-bae0-35badf5a689d/resource/793766a7-58fd-4226-82f9-d22ef87acf1e/download/moz_jam_tor_20210511_hub.docx

Household questionnaire: https://datalib.vam.wfp.org/dataset/43b85236-7673-4f40-bae0-35badf5a689d/resource/67bca2a0-1407-4ff9-a626-ebd5b9a0a0de/download/moz_jam_questionnaire_latest_used-for-coding.doc

Focus Group Discussion questionnaire:
https://datalib.vam.wfp.org/dataset/43b85236-7673-4f40-bae0-35badf5a689d/resource/26092d35-3516-457a-a619-54969c518215/download/moz_jam_fgd.doc

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