

Mozambique

The UNHCR-WFP Joint Hub Country Support Brief

Mozambique hosts more than 24,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. At the same time, there are over 630,000 internally displaced people due to the ongoing conflict in the northern provinces and natural disasters such as cyclones and floods in central provinces (UNHCR, July 2025).

JOINT HUB SUPPORT

Since late 2020, the Joint Hub has supported UNHCR and WFP Mozambique operations in varying degrees, with a focus on needs-based assistance delivery and enhancing refugee self-reliance. This has included joint programme design for livelihoods in the Maratane refugee settlement, strengthening accountability to affected people, developing a joint donor engagement strategy, and rolling out the Call to Action (C2A), including recruitment of the joint self-reliance consultant.

KEY SUPPORT AREAS



Assessment and Analysis



Targeting



Accountability to Affected People



Self-Reliance and Inclusion

ANALYSIS, ASSESSMENT AND TARGETING

The Joint Hub supported country operations in conducting a joint needs assessment in the Maratane settlement, analyzing its data, constructing the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), developing a targeting methodology appropriate for the context, and identifying eligibility criteria correlated with vulnerability as outlined in the joint needs assessment. However, the targeting strategy was never implemented due to registration limitations and the inability to conduct a full verification in the camp.

In 2025, the Joint Hub was engaged in planning and designing a new joint needs assessment.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

In 2021, the Joint Hub supported the country offices in developing a **Joint Action Plan to Address Rumors**. These rumors included: first, that WFP food rations would be reduced by humanitarian organizations to push refugees and asylum seekers into livelihood activities and local integration; second, that participation in livelihood activities would prevent refugees and asylum seekers from being resettled to other countries; and third, that refugees and asylum seekers would need to pay to be able to participate in livelihood activities. As

rumors often arise under conditions of uncertainty, anxiety, and a lack of trustworthy information, the joint plan facilitated the sharing of **accurate and actionable information through trusted communication channels**, ensuring that the questions and fears underlying the rumors could be addressed.

In 2024, the Joint Hub closely collaborated with the country offices to develop a **Joint AAP Strategy for the Retargeting of Food Assistance** for the Maratane community. This strategy clarified how WFP and UNHCR, in close collaboration with the government agency INAR (National Institute for Refugee Assistance), would ensure accountability to community members in Maratane as part of the retargeting of WFP's food assistance. The first part of the strategy outlined the procedures for the appeals process, while the second focused on communication with community members.

SELF-RELIANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION

In 2021, the Joint Hub supported the development of a project proposal for Phase II of the **Livelihoods for Durable Solutions Programme**, building on the achievements and lessons learned from Phase I to strengthen the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Maratane.

In 2022, the Joint Hub facilitated several consultations with WFP, UNHCR, and partners—including INAR, the EU Delegation, the US, Germany, the Netherlands, ECHO, DFID, Sweden, the World Bank, and FAO—to support **longer-term planning for refugee inclusion and local integration**. A bilateral working session with UNHCR management and technical teams was also held to support a UNHCR–INAR-led durable solutions workshop. Key takeaways and recommendations from the consultations included:

- Strong government support exists for advancing the socio-economic inclusion of refugees, including ongoing efforts to transition Maratane settlement into a fully integrated village, in line with an out-of-camp and local integration approach.
- Fast-track the transition from in-kind humanitarian assistance to cash assistance, given

the conducive context and the potential for more efficient programming.

- Pursue a policy of refugee inclusion in government and development planning, ensuring equal access to assistance and opportunities. Previously, refugees had not been included in national development strategies by either external actors or the government.
- Pre-empt further humanitarian funding cuts by including refugees in social protection programmes, leveraging existing initiatives and funding (WFP, UNICEF, World Bank, MDTF, IMF).
- Use the Joint Hub-supported vulnerability analysis as a baseline to conduct outcome monitoring for the Multi-Year, Multi-Partner strategy on refugee solutions.

In July 2024, a consultant recruited by the Joint Hub conducted a mission to lay the foundations of the UNHCR–WFP Call-to-Action (C2A), working with the country offices to identify concrete steps to expand sustainable food security, nutrition, self-reliance, and inclusion in development and government programmes.

External files:

- [Mozambique: March 2023 UNHCR/WFP Qualitative Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\) – Maratane Refugee Settlement](#)
- [Mozambique: Joint Assessment Mission Report – Maratane Refugee Settlement \(Summary\)](#)
- [Mozambique: Joint Assessment Mission Report – Maratane Refugee Settlement \(Full Report\)](#)
- [Learning Review on Joint Livelihoods and Self-Reliance in Maratane Camp, Mozambique, 2021](#)

Internal files:

- [MOZ Scope of Work UNHCR-WFP Programme FINAL SIGNED.pdf](#)
- [MOZ Joint Livelihoods Concept Note Final April 2022.pdf](#)
- [Mozambique Livelihoods Learning Report Summary Brief 20210913 final.pdf](#)
- [Joint Hub Mission BTOR May-June 2022.docx](#)
- [MOZ C2A ToR 14 Aug 2024 clean.docx](#)

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