

IOM MOZAMBIQUE

ROADMAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

ACCELERATING THE TRIPLE NEXUS PROGRAMMING 2022 – 2026

Overview for 2024



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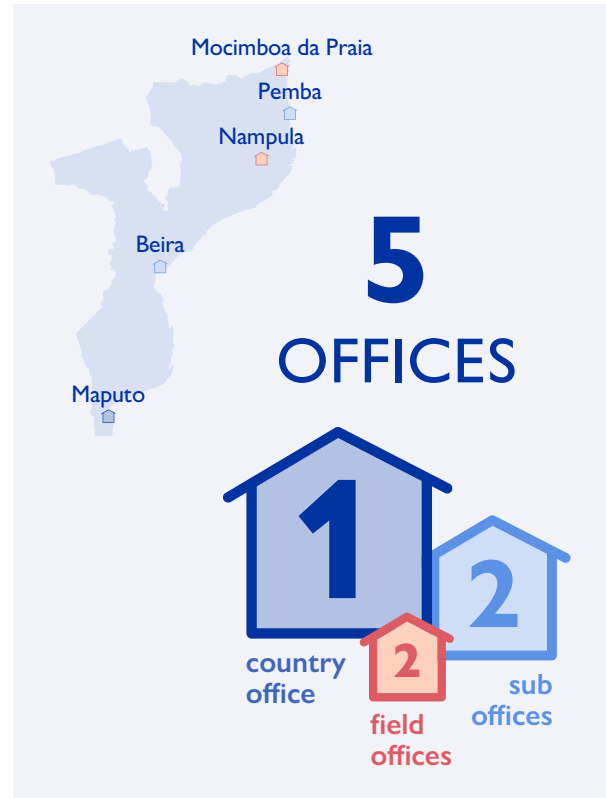
IOM MOZAMBIQUE AT A GLANCE

IOM Mozambique operates from its head office in Maputo as well as the sub-offices in Beira (Sofala Province) and Pemba (Cabo Delgado Province) as well as field offices in Nampula City (Nampula Province) and Mocimboa da Praia (Cabo Delgado Province). IOM has a significant operational and technical footprint, with almost 900 staff and associated workforce across the country as well as ongoing programming in all of the ten Provinces in Mozambique. IOM works in close coordination with and in support of the Government of Mozambique and has been providing technical support and assistance since 1994 across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus (HDPN), also referred to as the Triple Nexus. By following an HDPN approach, IOM seeks to reach sustainable solutions striving to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals while implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

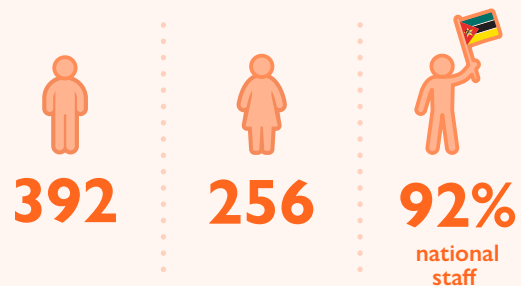
Programming across the HDPN means that IOM follows a flexible approach to delivering interventions in accordance with the context; therefore, IOM works in very close cooperation with the government, the UN Country Team as well as communities, civil society actors and recognizes that planned outcomes and key results may be updated to ensure complementarity with what other key stakeholders are delivering.



IOM MOZAMBIQUE OFFICES AND STAFF

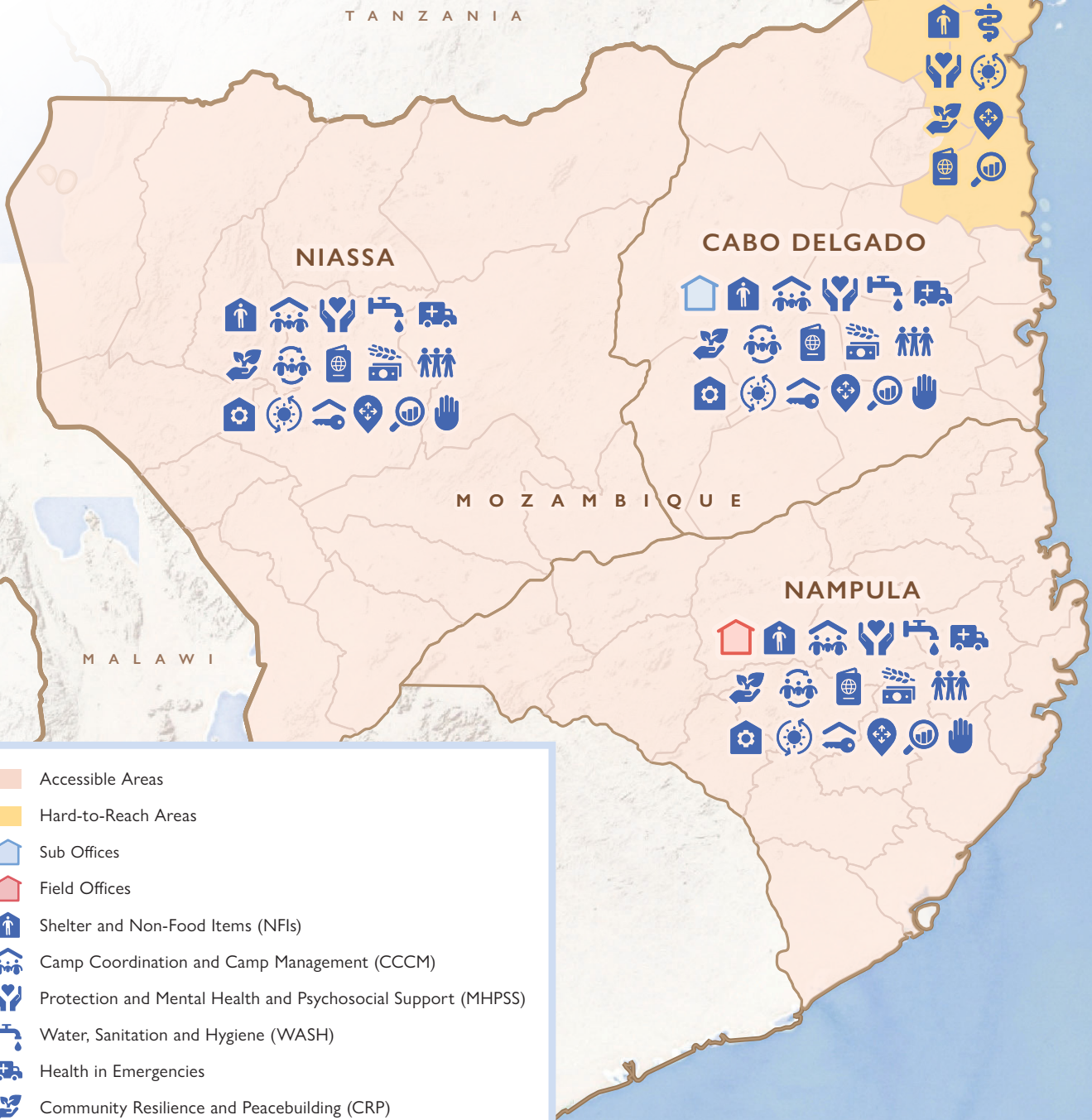












747
STAFF &
ASSOCIATED
WORKFORCE¹

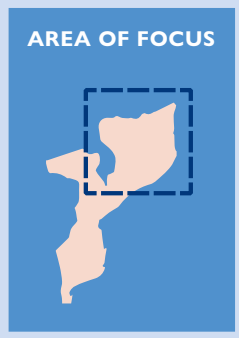


¹ As of 31 January 2023.

OPERATIONAL MAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE 2024



-  Accessible Areas
-  Hard-to-Reach Areas
-  Sub Offices
-  Field Offices
-  Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)
-  Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
-  Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
-  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
-  Health in Emergencies
-  Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)
-  Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)
-  Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)
-  Legal Identity
-  Livelihoods / Income Generation
-  Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
-  Migration and Health (MHD)
-  Settlement Development
-  Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)
-  Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure
-  Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
-  Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI)
-  Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)



NEEDS OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1 (SO1)

Displacement-affected populations have their basic, life-saving needs met and have dignified living conditions.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2 (SO2)

Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3 (SO3)

The government has increased capacity to provide inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, putting IDPs on a pathway to sustainable solutions to displacement.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4 (SO4)

Humanitarian, peace and development actors use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based programming.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5 (SO5)

Crisis-affected populations have increased protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

SO1 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2024 (IN USD)	
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	16 332 371	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	5 900 000	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	5 131 012	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	3 345 072	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
Health in Emergencies	5 800 000	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1	40 558 455	

SO2 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2024 (IN USD)	
Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)	10 000 000	
Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)	2 000 000	
Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)	3 000 000	
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	1 500 000	
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)	4 500 000	
Livelihoods / Income Generation	2 300 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2	31 300 000	

SO3 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2024 (IN USD)	
Migration and Health	3 800 000	
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	2 500 000	
Settlement Development	6 000 000	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2 500 000	
Migration, Environment and Climate Change & Risk Reduction (MECR)	2 000 000	
Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure	2 227 141	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
Livelihoods / Income Generation	2 000 000	
Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)	3 000 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3	24 027 141	

SO4 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2024 (IN USD)	
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)	2 940 000	<i>Aligned with the HRP 2024</i>
Migration Data	1 000 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4	3 940 000	

SO5 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2024 (IN USD)	
Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	1 000 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5	1 000 000	

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2024	96 875 596	
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INTRODUCTION

This Triple Nexus Roadmap provides an overview of IOM Mozambique’s understanding of the situation in northern Mozambique and highlights the programmatic priorities and funding requirements for 2024.

The document aims to present IOM’s Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus (HDPN) approach in response to the multiple crises that have affected the country in the past years. The armed conflict which started in October 2017 and the multiple disasters the country has been confronted with have caused the displacement of more than 1 million Mozambicans across the three northern Provinces of Mozambique.

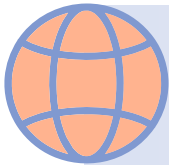
The identified priorities and corresponding results captured in this Roadmap can only be achieved through the collective efforts of all concerned stakeholders. IOM Mozambique stands ready to contribute to the Government’s and other stakeholder’s efforts to respond to critical needs of communities affected by violence and disasters in northern Mozambique and ensure that they can attain solutions and build their resilience to future shocks, including displacement risks.



In cases of displacement, possessing legal identification is essential for assisting displaced individuals in their quest for durable solutions. IOM Mozambique collaborates with the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, and the Ministry of Interior to provide birth certificates and identity cards to undocumented migrants, including internally displaced persons and host communities. © IOM/Amanada Nero

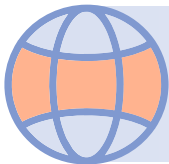
Graph 1. Relationship between the IOM Roadmap for Northern Mozambique and other relevant national and global frameworks²

GLOBAL



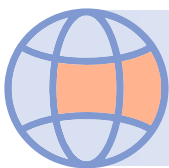
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular Migration (GCM)
- IOM Strategic Plan 2024–2028

CONTINENTAL



- African Union Vision 2063
- IOM Continental Strategy for Africa 2020–2024

REGIONAL



- IOM Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2020–2024
- SADC Regional Migration Policy Framework 2022–2030

NATIONAL



- IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2024–2028
- UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026
- Humanitarian Response Plan 2024

NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE



- IOM Roadmap for Northern Mozambique 2022–2026

² The alignment with relevant Government policies and strategies is outlined in section “IOM Mozambique and relevant Government Plans and Priorities”.

CONTEXT

Northern Mozambique is facing a complex crisis marked by an armed conflict involving Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) which have resulted in a dire humanitarian situation in affected areas, and exacerbated the situation of extreme poverty populations were already facing. The attacks from NSAGs experienced for over six years and the multiple disasters due to natural hazards that have affected northern Mozambique have resulted in large scale population displacements.

To date, the displacement situation in northern Mozambique remains fluid. NSAGs continue to conduct armed attacks against Mozambican and international security forces leading to new population displacement amidst fears of violence and recruitment.

At the same time, the NSAGs have also sought to gain greater community acceptance in conflict affected areas including through trade and commercial exchanges, resulting in perceptions of increased safety in some locations, and leading to return movements of displaced populations.

This situation is further exacerbated by the risk climate related disasters, such as cyclones and floods, which have a disproportionate impact on the country's vulnerable communities. The intertwining of conflict and natural disasters has not only led to significant loss of life and livelihoods but has also driven to further internal displacement.

At the end of 2023, the IOM Mobility Tracking Assessment recorded 583,047 displaced across northern Mozambique, most of whom in Cabo Delgado province (542,535 people), the majority women and children. The three districts hosting the largest numbers of IDPs are Cidade de Pemba (131,520), Metuge (76,641), and Macomia (76,064). The majority of IDPs (66 per cent) live in host communities, while some 197,677 live across 105 displacement sites. The number of returnees has reached 632,705 people, of whom 601,866 people are in Cabo Delgado. The main districts hosting returnees are Mocímboa da Praia (181,781 people), Palma (121,177 people) and Mueda

(69,155 people). The Mobility tracking assessment results show that both displaced populations and people who have returned to their localities of origin remain in need of lifesaving humanitarian assistance and protection to meet their basic needs and that significant efforts remain needed to help them attain solutions, including through the scale up of development-oriented programming. The region has further suffered from several disease outbreaks, which have been exacerbated by displacement conditions, including cholera

The anticipated withdrawal of the SADC forces from Cabo Delgado in 2024 is likely to be a strategic advantage to NSAGs. Despite ongoing training, the national armed forces capacity remains weak, as evidenced by a lack of discipline, capacity, and equipment. In this scenario, Cabo Delgado could observe an escalation of violence against government, national and international security forces and/or civilian populations, triggering further displacement and escalating humanitarian needs.

Development context

Prior to the onset of the armed conflict in 2017, Northern Mozambique, and in particular Cabo Delgado province, had the lowest Human Development Index score in Mozambique. The province was already exposed to factors of high fragility, ranking at the bottom in most social indicators –e.g., illiteracy, unemployment, unemployability, poor housing conditions, high rates of child marriages, high HIV prevalence, limited access to family planning services, limited access to safe drinking water, poor sanitation, lack of infrastructure, lack of or poor access to social services, among others.³ This development context has considerably deteriorated due to the impact of armed conflict, disasters and epidemics, leading notably to a significant reduction of access to essential services and infrastructures to address their most basic needs.

Drivers of conflict and fragility

The insecurity in northern Mozambique is multi-faceted with several key drivers. The situation of endemic poverty in Cabo Delgado represented major factors contributing to the recruitment of the marginalized youth by NSAG, having faced major disappointment after building high expectations around access to job opportunities that would arise from the exploitation of natural resources, especially the gas industry. In this context, there are perceptions that the state is not providing equal access to job opportunities and social services, despite the significant benefits generated from the development of major mineral and hydrocarbon deposits. Further, historical marginalization has led to a lack of confidence and trust between communities and authorities, feeding into the widespread resentment among youth.

In addition, the impact of disasters, including Cyclone Kenneth in 2019 and Cyclone Gombe in 2022, have further exacerbated the situation among affected populations, with some households being displaced multiple times. Grievances and frustrations among affected populations, as the populations about having received limited support to meet their basic needs and rebuild their lives, feed into perceptions of being left behind.

In addition, porous borders and limited cross-border cooperation with neighbouring countries further contributes to increased insecurity along the border areas, enabling criminal groups to expand in conflict affected areas, Mozambique lies among the so-called Southern Migration Route which is used by migrants from the East and Horn of Africa to reach South Africa. Persons using these routes are exposed to smuggling and human trafficking networks which may provide a source of financial revenue for NSAG, as representing a source of financial revenues.

Leaving drivers of insecurity and violence unaddressed will increase the risk that the conflict will continue, and that the complex crisis will turn into a protracted crisis, with risks of spill over to neighbouring countries. In this context it is crucial to invest in initiatives that reduce active or passive participation in violence, promote peace, stability, social cohesion, and development, engaging communities and government to contribute to build trust and confidence among inclusive communities in line with SDG-16 – To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development – and UN Resolutions 2250, 1325 and 1373.



THEORY OF CHANGE: ACCELERATING THE HDPN

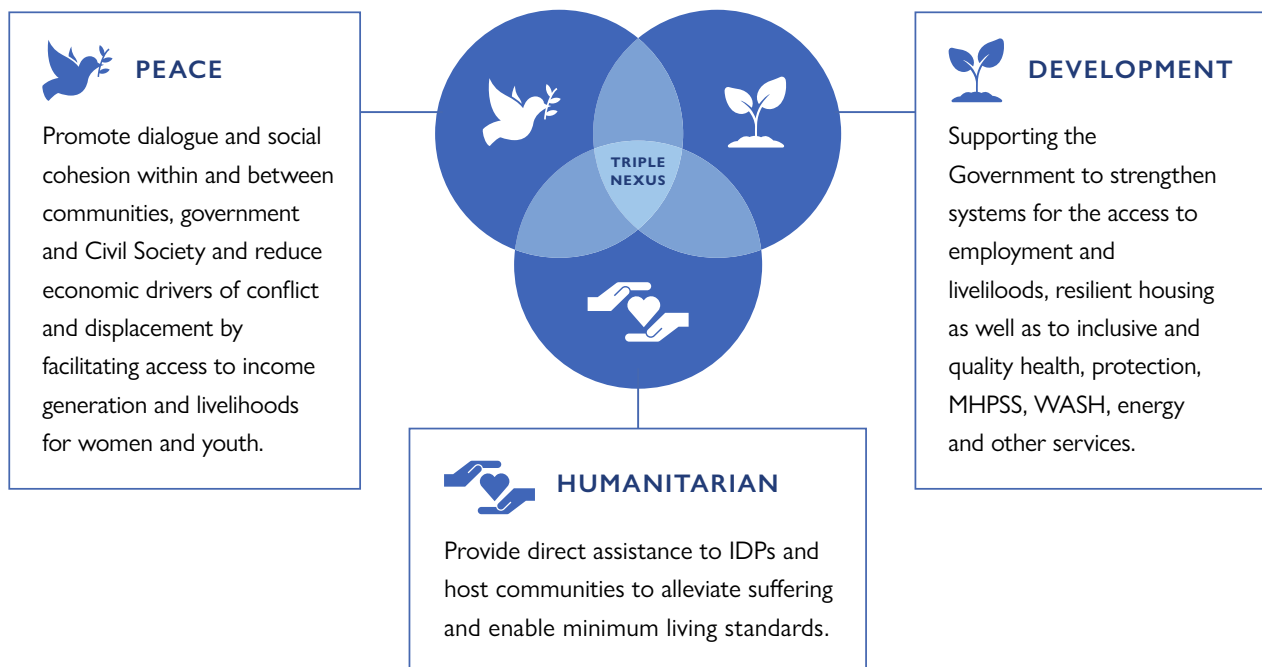
Leaving no one behind, addressing short term and longer term needs of communities affected by violence, disaster and epidemics, reducing the exposure of communities to risks and vulnerabilities and supporting them to attain solutions, including to displacement, building their resilience to future shocks and contribute to wider sustainable development and sustained peace in Mozambique are key commitments of IOM Mozambique.

Humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peacebuilding are not serial processes, they are all needed at the same time to reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities. IOM Mozambique recognizes the importance of simultaneous, rather than sequential engagement and has therefore established programmes across the HDPN in northern Mozambique, to capitalize on its

comparative advantages and optimized synergies among its humanitarian, preparedness and disaster risk reduction, development, and peacebuilding interventions, to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities, respond to critical needs while increasing resilience, addressing the root causes of fragility and displacement, and supporting long-term solutions. Through this roadmap, IOM Mozambique aims to accelerate integrated programming through the development of collective strategic outcomes that support coherent and complementary analysis, planning, coordination, programming and financing across its programmes and operations.

The overall objective is to contribute to empowered and resilient individuals and inclusive communities in northern Mozambique.

Graph 2. IOM Mozambique' work across the Triple Nexus

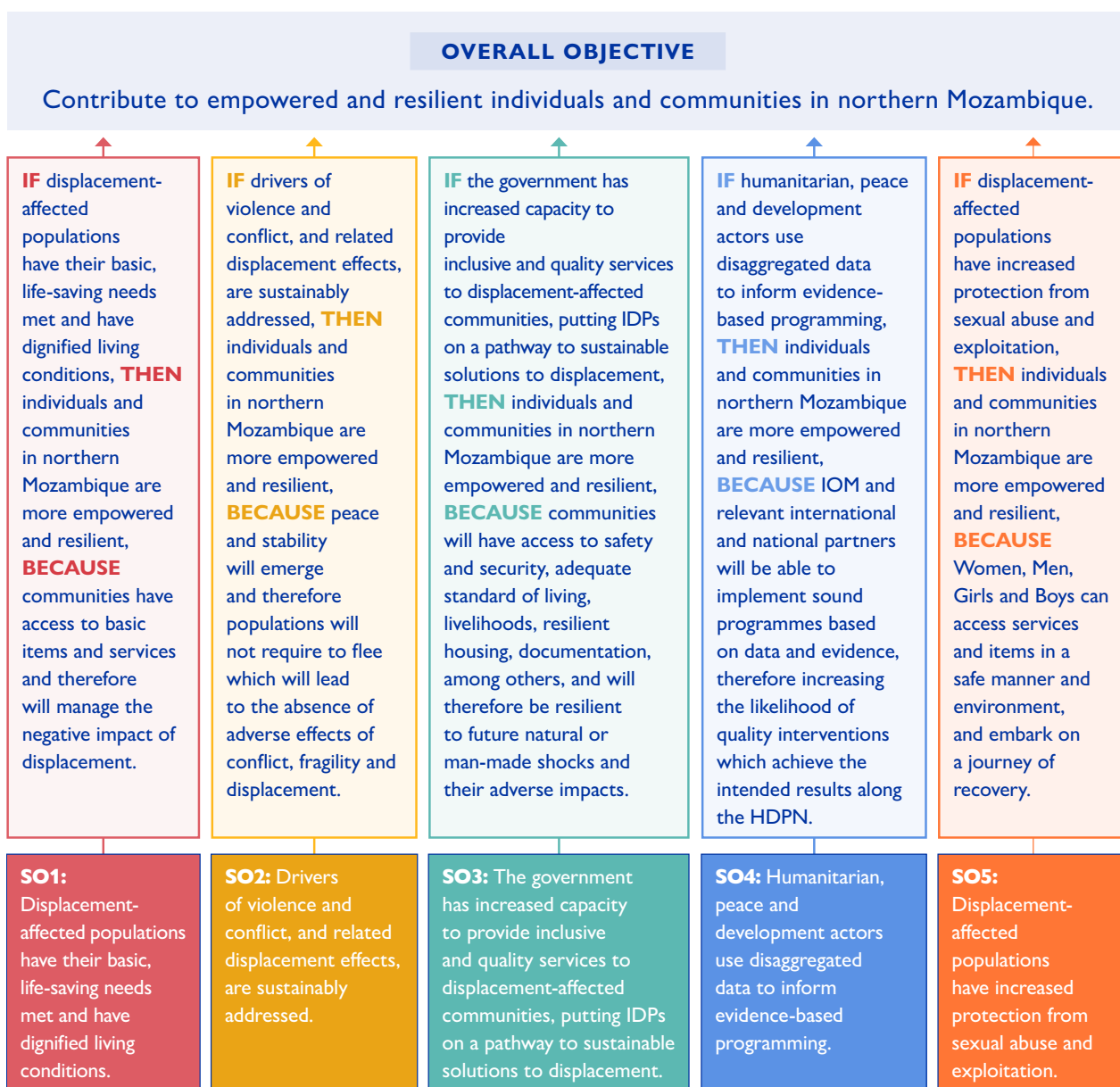


Towards attaining this Overall Objective, the Roadmap outlines five Strategic Outcomes:

- (1) Displacement-affected populations have their basic needs met and have dignified living conditions;
- (2) drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed;
- (3) the government has increased capacity to provide inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, laying the foundations for sustainable solutions to displacement;
- (4) humanitarian, peace and development actors use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based programming; and
- (5) Displacement-affected populations have increased protection from sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA).

In total, 75 Key Results are highlighted under the five Strategic Outcomes. The Key Results are spanning across 15 focus areas/sectors, and they are highlighted in the next section.

IOM’s programmes and operations will simultaneously contribute to the realization of the above mentioned five Strategic Outcomes, covering the whole range of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding work, with a focus on IDPs and displacement-affected communities in northern Mozambique, therefore applying an HDPN approach.



Operationalization of the HDPN Approach in Northern Mozambique

This section highlights how IOM Mozambique’s programmes will approach the operationalization of the HDPN in northern Mozambique and jointly contribute to the achievement of each of the five Strategic Outcomes.

In total, 75 Key Results are highlighted under the **five Strategic Outcomes**. The Key Results are spanning across **15 Focus Areas/Sectors** and they are highlighted in the next section.



Area-Based Programming and Community-Based Planning as Key Drivers to Accelerate the HDPN in Northern Mozambique

IOM Mozambique has identified three districts where it concentrates its efforts to ensure programmatic interventions span across the HDPN. These districts include (1) Pemba, (2) Mocimboa da Praia and (3) Macomia. It is important to highlight that the HDPN is not only implemented in these three districts, however, in these areas, IOM ensures that there is an increased concentration of its programming. This creates operational and programmatic efficiencies and allows for frequent and close interactions with relevant communities and local authorities, promoting a community-based holistic response to multisectoral needs. This approach allows for an integrated support to multiple stakeholders, considering the whole population living in a specific geographic area where humanitarian and development needs overlap. Humanitarian interventions will strengthen service delivery capacities while longer-term interventions will sustainably restore living conditions.

Crisis-affected population can benefit from complementary humanitarian and development approaches with both sectors addressing different needs within the same area with measured impacts.

In addition to an area-based approach for the acceleration of the HDPN, IOM also uses its institutional approach to Community-Based Planning (CBP).⁴ Therefore, IOM conducts inclusive and participatory CBP sessions that includes a wide range of stakeholders, including IDPs and host community members with representation from various groups including women, the youth, persons living disabilities, and other persons at risk of being marginalized, as well as well with representatives from civil society organizations and the local government. Based on the outcomes of the CBP, IOM specifically tailors its interventions to each community, building on the available results and activities from all five strategic outcomes.

4 IOM: Participation in Practice: The Community-based Planning Manual (2022), see: https://migrantprotection.iom.int/system/files/resources/c829ec64-9dd2-4e8f-a739-ae37b784d9d/document/Community%20Based%20Planning%20Manual%20_%20VFinal%20_%20IOM.pdf?type=node&id=2886&lang=en

1 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Displacement-affected populations have their basic, life-saving needs met and have dignified living conditions.

The humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique is dire. IOM estimates that 583,047 people are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique (DTM, January 2024). Attacks continue to occur, so does displacement. Of the 583,047 IDPs, 197,677 are accommodated in 105 IDP sites across the three northern Provinces, while the remaining IDPs are staying in host communities. In addition, almost 632,705 returnees are reported in northern Mozambique, of which most are still in need of humanitarian assistance as they are not yet on a pathway to solutions. As services have been largely disrupted in northern Mozambique since the onset of the crisis, IDPs as well as host communities and returnees lack access to the most basic services and items. These include access to primary health care, MHPSS, protection, WASH, among others. Addressing humanitarian needs remains urgent. IOM Mozambique will contribute saving lives through the continued implementation and scaling up of its multi-sector humanitarian portfolio. Furthermore, IOM's humanitarian response ensures comprehensive mechanisms for meaningful Community Engagement and promotion of Accountability towards Affected Populations (AAP). On the one hand, the humanitarian response is focused on the 105 IDP sites and surrounding communities, and on the other hand, IOM will provide humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach, insecure areas.

FOCUS AREAS



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)





Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)






Health in Emergencies (Primary Health Care including SRH, HIV, TB, ANC, SGBV)



Rapid Response Fund (Localization fund for national NGOs)

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p data-bbox="197 584 347 680">Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)</p> 	<p data-bbox="405 367 1005 510">The quality of humanitarian assistance is enhanced through inter-agency coordination, including IOM Cluster leadership and partnership. (shelter / NFI) (SRF_1C.1)</p> <p data-bbox="405 546 1005 651">Vulnerable people affected by crisis have access to locally appropriate non-food items in a timely and non-discriminatory manner.</p> <p data-bbox="405 687 1005 831">Displacement-affected populations in need receive effective and dignified shelter and settlement support, at scale, using the methods that are most appropriate to the given context.</p> <p data-bbox="405 866 1005 972">Displacement-affected communities (IDPs and host communities) have improved knowledge and ensure practice of Build Back Safer construction principles.</p>	<p data-bbox="1054 524 1182 815">Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard- to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1254 613 1398 719">16 332 371 (aligned with HRP 2024)</p>
<p data-bbox="193 1429 352 1592">Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</p> 	<p data-bbox="405 1005 1005 1111">The CCCM Cluster partners have the operational and technical support to provide an appropriate CCCM response whilst strengthening local capacities.</p> <p data-bbox="405 1146 1005 1364">Crisis-affected populations in sites and site-like settings have equitable access to assistance, protection, and services in displacement sites, [to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions.] (SRF 1a.1.7)</p> <p data-bbox="405 1400 1005 1581">Government and local actors working in displacement sites have resources, skills and tools to ensure assistance is delivered in an equitable manner, without barriers based on ethnicity, religion, gender, ability, migration status or other factors. (SRF 1a.1.1)</p> <p data-bbox="405 1617 1005 1868">Accountability towards Affected Population (AAP) is ensured through representative, participatory and inclusive local governance structures and participation mechanisms are operational to ensure meaningful community engagement while supporting communication with communities (CwC) and complaint and feedback mechanisms.</p> <p data-bbox="405 1904 1005 2080">Transparent, diverse and contextually appropriate mechanisms, that are safe to access, are established that enable affected populations to provide feedback and submit complaints, and that activate appropriate processes and procedures. (1b.2.3)</p>	<p data-bbox="1054 1442 1182 1653">Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1254 1487 1398 1592">5 950 000 (aligned with HRP 2024)</p>

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p>Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</p> 	<p>Humanitarian actors have knowledge, capacity, and resources to engage in the IASC system and multi-agency joint initiatives (including joint resource mobilization) to ensure a holistic response to multifaceted impact of crisis. (SRF 1c.2.2)</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations receive quality mental health and psychosocial support, in a timely manner. (SRF 1a.1.5)</p> <p>Local actors have the capacity, tools and knowledge to address the protection needs of the most vulnerable, including unaccompanied migrant children and people with disabilities and those at risk of and affected by GBV, SEA, and trafficking, (SRF 1b.2.1)</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to information regarding mental health and protection services.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>5 131 012 (HRP 2024 ask)</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> 	<p>Displacement-affected populations receive quality, comprehensive WASH programming at scale, ensuring the human right to water and sanitation and empowering them to meet their needs (SRF, 1a.1.4)</p> <p>Systems and service providers at national and local levels (provincial, districts etc.) are equipped with the capacities and infrastructure to ensure the inclusion of migrants, displaced persons and broader communities in the provision of basic services. (SRF, 2b.5.3)</p> <p>WASH services are designed and tailored to ensure accessibility and durability to vulnerable and disabled groups.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>3 345 072</p>
<p>Health in Emergencies</p> 	<p>Life-saving primary health-care services have been made available and enhanced for the most vulnerable populations in both relocation sites and host communities, employing a combination of mobile and static methods for effective delivery.</p> <p>The health system has increased capacity to ensure access to and continuity of care throughout the displacement cycle through the use of mobility data for services' provision, support to operational planning capacity building of human resources and material support.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>5 800 000 (aligned with HRP 2024)</p>

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p data-bbox="197 633 352 696">Health in Emergencies</p> 	<p data-bbox="405 371 1007 589">Community based surveillance is in place and integrated into early warning and alert systems in priority areas informed by Population Mobility Mapping (PMM) to ensure timely and mobility-informed responses to epidemic-prone diseases, including active outbreaks.</p> <p data-bbox="405 633 1007 887">Community-based delivery of comprehensive and integrated services, risk communication in public health emergencies, responsive to the needs of affected populations, including identification and reintegration of HIV/TB patients into care, nutrition services, MHPSS, and sexual and reproductive health services, is enhanced.</p> <p data-bbox="405 931 1007 1111">Mozambique has a functioning, timely multi-sectoral, multi-partner coordination mechanism for public health emergencies or pandemic preparedness and response [that IOM is involved in]. (SRF, Output 2a.1.3)</p>	<p data-bbox="1053 633 1182 846">Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1257 685 1401 790">5 800 000 (aligned with HRP 2024)</p>
<p data-bbox="197 1234 352 1469">Rapid Response Fund (Localization fund for national NGOs)</p> 	<p data-bbox="405 1335 1007 1514">Building and strengthening the humanitarian response capacity of national Mozambican non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) through the provision of technical assistance on programmatic, administrative, and financial aspects of sub-award implementation.</p>	<p data-bbox="1053 1357 1182 1491">Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1257 1413 1401 1440">4 000 000</p>

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES





Internally displaced child in Cabo Delgado. © IOM 2023/Amanda Nero

2 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed.

Despite initial investments in Northern Mozambique, fragility and the underlying drivers of the current conflict remain largely unaddressed, contributing to its protracted nature; however, the current context does provide two key windows of opportunity in 2024. First, the continued presence of international and national forces have created pockets of relative stability in areas of Cabo Delgado that are also accessible to international actors such as IOM. It is crucial to rapidly shift programming into these areas through relevant peacebuilding and stabilization interventions. Second, the conflict and associated attacks by the NSAGs are still predominately taking place in Cabo Delgado Province. Therefore, it is critical to intervene through the prevention of violent extremism (PVE), peacebuilding and stabilization interventions in provinces and countries neighbouring Cabo Delgado province, namely Nampula, Niassa and southern Tanzania, as this presents a key opportunity to mitigate the risks of a spill-over and geographical expansion of the situation of insecurity.

To achieve this, IOM aims to scale-up peacebuilding, stabilization and PVE interventions, which address drivers of conflict and provide the basis for long-term recovery and development in alignment with relevant national and provincial strategies of the Government of Mozambique. The Government of Mozambique has emphasized peacebuilding, stabilization and PVE as a national and provincial priority through the Government's Strategy on Resilience and Integrated Development of the North in support to the Agency for the Integrated Development of the North (ADIN), as well as the "Reconstruction Plan of Cabo Delgado in Zones Affected by Terrorism (2021 – 2024), and the "Political Strategy on the Management of Internal Displacement (2021). IOM's interventions are also implemented in line with the 'UN comprehensive strategy to support the Government Mozambique in addressing the situation in Cabo Delgado'.

FOCUS AREAS



Community Resilience & Peacebuilding (CRP)



Community Engagement & Policing (CEP)



Immigration & Border Governance (IBG)



Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Livelihoods / Income Generation




Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)




Through its programming, IOM supports the Government of Mozambique executing these strategies and plans through co-developed innovative, iterative programming driven by continual in-depth contextual analysis, and participatory planning with communities. Communities identify local solutions, and IOM supports with a variety of tested and contextualized solutions, harnessing local organizations as implementers. The programmatic interventions vary according to local needs; however, interventions usually include tangible interventions, such as community-led infrastructure improvements and promoting access to income-generating activities for women and youth, as well as softer components such as engaging at-risk youth and community members in cultural activities that promote a sense of belonging, capacity building in civic engagement, advocacy, and peacebuilding and supporting youth associations to undertake community peace initiatives and projects. Through this programmatic approach, IOM also works to increase the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as implementers, peacebuilders and advocates. Furthermore, IOM works to strengthen relationships between communities and local authorities, including by increasing the voice of civil society as advocates, and supports the authorities in the areas of border management as well as community engagement

policing, equipping relevant government entities with the necessary tools for the prevention of violent extremism in line with international standards.

At the same time, IOM mitigates the negative impact of conflict and displacement on communities and authorities. It does so by supporting relevant government entities to (re-)commence public work and services in northern Mozambique and by supporting communities and individuals to address situations of psycho-social distress which may occur due to the experience of violence and displacement. IOM further aims to support the Government in defining an approach to DDR in the context of northern Mozambique.

IOM partners closely with the government at national level, as well as of the provinces of Northern Mozambique, in particular with the relevant Provincial Directorates, the Municipalities, the Provincial Youth Council (CPI), which are currently close partners in IOM's stabilization programming in Cabo Delgado. IOM also coordinates closely with relevant institutes, to look for avenues of mutual support and collaboration in income generation and youth mobilization projects. In addition, IOM coordinates closely with the District Service of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) for all infrastructure and construction projects.

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p>Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)</p> 	<p>Inclusive systems and structures linking populations and government are established to strengthen social cohesion and resolve conflicts without resorting to violence. (SRF, 2b.1.2)</p> <p>Through community-led planning, access to prioritized small-scale infrastructure is provided to communities, serving as a catalyst for peace and social cohesion.</p> <p>Affected populations, including vulnerable or marginalized groups, participate actively in the planning and implementation of recovery, peacebuilding and resilience programmes. (SRF 2b.1.1)</p> <p>Research products are consistently made available, offering ongoing insights to establish a well-informed foundation for peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, which includes community-focused interventions.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>10 000 000</p>

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p data-bbox="209 483 413 584">Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)</p> 	<p data-bbox="480 360 987 651">Community Safety Councils (CSCs) composed by inclusive representations of communities bridge the gap between communities and police officers, supported by skilled mobile brigades that strengthen engagement through targeted community-based activities which may include crime and/or conflict prevention and infrastructure improvements.</p> <p data-bbox="480 674 987 853">Law enforcement officials have strengthened knowledge, skills and tools based on human rights principles for community engagement in support of community policing, in particular for marginalized or vulnerable groups. (SRF, 2b.2.2)</p>	<p data-bbox="1035 517 1211 696">Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1265 595 1401 622">2 000 000</p>
<p data-bbox="201 965 421 1066">Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)</p> 	<p data-bbox="480 878 987 1023">The Government of Mozambique, in partnership with neighbouring countries, has strengthened coordination and information sharing capacity in the northern border areas.</p> <p data-bbox="480 1046 987 1292">The National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), National Immigration Service (SENAMI), and Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) have enhanced their intelligence capabilities through Intelligence Led Policing, improving policy making and operational decisions in northern Mozambique.</p>	<p data-bbox="1035 978 1211 1191">Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1265 1070 1401 1097">3 000 000</p>
<p data-bbox="201 1561 421 1695">Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</p> 	<p data-bbox="480 1317 987 1574">Mental health and psychosocial support services have been effectively established and are accessible to communities across northern Mozambique, ensuring comprehensive care and assistance in addressing mental well-being in line with IASC Guidelines.</p> <p data-bbox="480 1597 987 1809">Protection and essential service providers have access to tools and guidelines to effectively respond to the protection needs and rights of vulnerable migrants and displacement affected populations, including children and victims of trafficking. (SRF, 3d.3.2)</p> <p data-bbox="480 1832 987 2089">The capacity enhancement in non-violent communication and conflict transformation among government service providers, aligned with IOM guidelines, has directly contributed to improved psychosocial well-being, resulting in more effective conflict resolution and enhanced community harmony or cohesion.</p>	<p data-bbox="1035 1615 1211 1794">Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1265 1686 1401 1713">1 500 000</p>

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)</p> 	<p>DDR efforts by the Government are supported through the establishment of community-based reintegration initiatives.</p> <p>Members of armed or violent groups and their associates are socially, economically and culturally reintegrated into the communities. (SRF, 2b.1.3)</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	4 500 000
<p>Livelihoods / Income Generation</p> 	<p>Women, youth and former combatants have access to income-generating opportunities promoting economic empowerment, social cohesion and resilience to recruitment, as well as restore or generate sustainable livelihoods.</p>	Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa	2 300 000

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES

3 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

The government has increased capacity to provide inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, putting IDPs on a pathway to sustainable solutions to displacement.

Prior to the onset of the crisis in 2017, efficient and inclusive service provision in northern Mozambique presented a significant challenge to the Government, especially in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces. This is underlined by the fact that in recent Human Development Indexes (HDIs) Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces scored lowest among all Provinces in Mozambique. The onset of the crisis in 2017 and the subsequent significant deterioration of the security situation in northern Mozambique, compounded with the effects of climate change and natural hazards, has led to a quasi-total interruption of service provision in affected communities. The increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events in the country and their impacts on already depleted and inadequate infrastructures, housing and services, increase likelihood of forced displacement.

With the numbers of returnees to these areas having sharply increased in 2023, it is urgent to re-establish access to services in these areas of return and promote climate change adaptation and climate resilient infrastructure to foster sustainable development. In other areas, services that were already limited prior to 2017 have been stretched to a breaking point due to the high numbers of IDPs fleeing to these areas of relative safety, including relocation sites as well as urban areas. Services in these areas continue to be stretched to their limit. While service provision has to continue through all relevant stakeholders to reduce suffering, it is important to support the Government to re-establish and widen its capacity for the provision of inclusive, quality, climate resilient services to reduce risk of climate induced-displacement. IOM will support this endeavour through capacity-building initiatives with a particular focus on putting in place and strengthening government-led systems, particularly as the Government of Mozambique, in its role as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Champion in Africa, has

FOCUS AREAS



Migration & Health
(including primary health care, SRHR, HIV, TB, SGBV)



Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Settlement Development



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Migration, Environment and Climate Change & Risk Reduction (MECR)



Resilient Housing & Community Infrastructure



Immigration & Border Governance (IBG)





Livelihoods / Income Generation

made DRR a national priority. As lead agency of the Shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters, IOM provides tailored and localized training for governments (INGD) since 2014 on DRR and disaster displacement management supporting the development of preparedness plans by local authorities. IOM jointly with UNHCR and NRC, has supported the government in the development and implementation of the Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PEGDI), which includes an important element of DRR. Due to the significant displacement and returns related to the crisis compounded with the impact of climate change, it is furthermore paramount to create the conditions for solutions for IDPs. IOM, as the co-chair of the National

Solutions Working Group, will work jointly with other international and national stakeholders to support the Government in promoting sustainable solutions for IDPs, be it local integration, returns or resettlement, in line with international guidelines and standards.

To achieve the strengthening of systems for inclusive service provision and to lay the foundation for durable solutions for IDPs, IOM will support the Government through a multi-sector approach with a particular focus on access to protection and MHPSS services, health, WASH, access to clean energy, as well as access to resilient housing, including land and property, in displacement settings and in areas of return across northern Mozambique.

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
Migration and Health 	Enhanced health systems to effectively manage health threats, integrating responsive services, real-time surveillance, and sociocultural initiatives for improved public health resilience. Empower youth, including vulnerable groups, and communities in mobility and displacement zones to take an active role in addressing health challenges to promote resilience and improve health outcomes.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 800 000
	The government of Mozambique and service providers have increased skills, tools and resources to deliver health care services to migrants and displaced persons before departure, in transit and upon arrival, including in hard-to-reach areas along migration corridors/route (SRF, 3b.2.1)		
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) 	Stakeholders have capacities in applying skills to prevent trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants.	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 500 000
	Government of Mozambique and civil society stakeholders provide gender and child sensitive protection and assistance to marginalized or vulnerable migrants. (SRF,3d.3)		
	Vulnerable migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated children in Mozambique have meaningful access to protective services.		
	The Government of Mozambique and its partners have the capacity to promote the adoption of alternatives to detention in particular for children.		

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p>Settlement Development</p> 	<p>The Government has increased capacity to promote the access to durable solutions for IDPs in accordance with international protection standards in areas of return, local integration and resettlement, including DRR elements.</p> <p>Affected populations have access to sustainable settlement solutions (in the locations that they choose). (SRF, 2b.5.2)</p> <p>Access to inclusive, quality and integrated services in displacement settings is facilitated ensuring participation of all stakeholders—affected populations, government and organizations.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	6 000 000
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> 	<p>WASH-related systems are not only accessible and sustainable but are also effectively maintained through collaborative efforts between the community, relevant committees, and the government, alongside supportive water service entities.</p> <p>Government, public and private partnerships are supported for the provision of WASH services that allow displacement affected populations to recover sustainably from crisis.</p> <p>Communities have capacity to restore access to WASH, and other forms of essential public infrastructure to recover sustainably from crisis [or situations of vulnerability]. (SRF, 2b.5.1)</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 500 000
<p>Migration, Environment and Climate Change and Risk Reduction (MECR)</p> 	<p>Governments and communities have preparedness systems and capacities in place to effectively manage their immediate response to disasters or climate hazards (SRF,2a.1.1).</p> <p>Systems providing access to clean energy are accessible and well-maintained.</p> <p>Increased knowledge and capacity by at-risk communities to cope with climate shocks.</p> <p>Enhanced community Early warning systems and ensure they are functional and operational.</p> <p>Community-based Disaster Risk Committees are operational.</p> <p>Ensure nature-based infrastructure projects to reduce the impacts of climate risks.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p>Migration, Environment and Climate Change and Risk Reduction (MECR)</p> 	<p>Governments and communities have preparedness systems and capacities in place to effectively manage their immediate response to disasters or climate hazards (SRF,2a.1.1).</p> <p>The government and communities have systems and capacities, tools and skills in place to prevent and recover from disasters, ensure implementation of identified nature-based solutions and adapt to the long-term effects of climate change and environmental degradation (SRF, 2a.1.2)</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000
<p>Resilient Housing & Community Infrastructure</p> 	<p>Affected populations have access to sustainable housing solutions (in the locations that they choose). (SRF, 2b.5.2)</p> <p>Communities have improved knowledge and understanding of Build Back Better principles and safe and resilient construction practices, including DRR elements.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 227 141 (aligned with HRP 2024)
<p>Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)</p> 	<p>New and upgraded infrastructure, equipment, and border management information system are available for border management stakeholders.</p> <p>Officers involved in border management have increased capacities in processing mixed migration flows in emergency contexts identifying and addressing people's vulnerabilities while gathering meaningful data to enhance migration management.</p> <p>The Government of Mozambique have the knowledge and skills to develop and implement inclusive, rights based (non-discriminatory, gender-responsive and child-sensitive) immigration and border management policies, in line with international standards. (SRF, 3b.4.1)</p> <p>Cross border communities have access to of legal identity (birth certificates and ID cards) to facilitate their cross-border movements and limit their vulnerability and exposure to Transnational Organized Crime (ToC) and NSAGs activities.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	4 000 000
<p>Livelihoods / Income Generation</p> 	<p>Cross border communities have access to proofs of legal identity (birth certificated and ID cards) to facilitate their cross-border movements and limit their vulnerability and exposure to Transnational Organized Crime (ToC) and NSAGs activities.</p> <p>IDPs and host community members have increased capacity to cope with shocks.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES





Through sports, IOM works to strengthen social cohesion, and supports development, peace and reconciliation efforts in Northern Mozambique. © IOM 2022/Moayad Zaghdani

4 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Humanitarian, peace and development actors use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based programming.

IOM Mozambique remains committed to strengthen the evidence base on displacement dynamics, humanitarian needs as well as on fragility and stability. In addition, IOM is providing regular updates on the progress made towards the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs. IOM will achieve this by scaling-up the investment in the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable, gender, age and vulnerability disaggregated data, while upholding the right to privacy and protecting personal data. This intervention aims to fill critical data gaps to allow for well-informed and evidence-based programming and policy-making across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding work in northern Mozambique.


FOCUS AREAS




Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



Fragility, Stability and Solutions Index

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 	Robust data on mobility and displacement is available, disaggregated by age, sex and disability using appropriate methodologies (SRF, 1a.3.2)	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 940 000
	Comprehensive information encompassing displacement trends, profiling, hazard mappings, health vulnerabilities and associated needs is now readily available, providing a robust foundation for informed decision-making and targeted response strategies in displacement scenarios.		
	Partners are equipped with extensive insights from return intention surveys and area-specific data, enabling them to broadly inform and strategically tailor their advocacy and programming efforts		
	The capacities of the Government and partners in data collection and information management are enhanced.		

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2024 (USD)
<p>Fragility, Stability and Solutions Index</p> 	<p>Partners have access to data and information on the perceived fragility and stability in northern Mozambique. [stability index]</p> <p>Evidence-based peacebuilding and stabilization programming is promoted and progress against key indicators measurable.</p> <p>The Governments of Mozambique and relevant stakeholders responsibly collect, analyse, share and disseminate quality, timely, disaggregated and comparable migration-relevant data. SRF 3c.3</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>1 000 000</p>

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
- 15 LIFE ON LAND
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



- 1 DATA
- 2 MINIMIZE ADVERSE DRIVERS
- 3 INFORMATION
- 4 LEGAL IDENTITY
- 5 REGULAR PATHWAYS
- 6 ETHICAL RECRUITMENT
- 7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES
- 8 SAVE LIVES
- 9 COUNTER SMUGGLING
- 10 ERADICATE TRAFFICKING
- 11 MANAGE BORDERS
- 12 MIGRATION PROCEDURES
- 13 DETENTION AS A LAST RESORT
- 14 CONSULAR PROTECTION
- 15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES
- 16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION
- 17 ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION
- 18 SKILLS RECOGNITION
- 19 MIGRANT AND DIASPORA CONTRIBUTIONS
- 20 REMITTANCES
- 21 RETURN AND REINTEGRATION
- 22 SOCIAL PROTECTION
- 23 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

5 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Displacement-affected populations have increased protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

IOM is strongly committed to fight Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) perpetrated by humanitarian, development, and peace programming workers against the population they serve. IOM has a Zero Tolerance Policy toward SEA which binds staff members, Implementing Partners, and Service Providers to standards of behaviour at all times. IOM conducts regular trainings and speak up sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to continuously raise awareness on the prohibited behaviours and how to report misconduct through the IOM institutional reporting platform, the [We Are All In](#), operational since 2019, and the inter-agency hotline, Linha Verde 1458. In implementing PSEA interventions, IOM adopts its PSEA and Sexual Harassment (SH) strategic approach which provides guidance on key actions to be undertaken under each of the following pillars to meet PSEA priorities and effectively prevent and respond to sexual misconduct at all programmatic levels:

- Leadership and Organizational Culture;
- Institutional Accountability and Transparency;
- Communication, Capacity-Building and Behaviour Change;
- Quality and Accessibility Victim Assistance; and
- Partnership and Coordination.

All workers, whether they implement humanitarian, development, or peacebuilding interventions, have the same obligations to prevent SEA and to report SEA. IOM also actively leads and participates at the collective level to uphold these PSEA standards.


In line with IOM's commitments to protecting affected populations from SEA, IOM undertakes a range of measures to prevent, mitigate the risks of, and respond to SEA. Measures include but are not limited to: strengthening the capacity of frontline workers, implementing partners, national authorities and others to address SEA; raising awareness on PSEA and free assistance within the communities, strengthening complaint and feedback mechanisms that are safe and accessible for affected populations to report SEA concerns; supporting and actively participating in inter-agency and collective PSEA response at national and sub-national levels and co-chairing the Inter agency PSEA network at Cabo Delgado level; taking steps to ensure that SEA survivors, in addition to GBV survivors, have access to quality and timely assistance and support services, through a victim/survivor centred approach and in line with existing GBV-SEA and Child Protection referral pathways.

IOM prioritizes SEA risk mitigation and mainstreaming of PSEA within Strategic Outcomes 1-4 of this HDPN Roadmap.

FOCUS AREAS



**Protection from Sexual
Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
<p>Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)</p> 	<p>Assisted populations are assured safe and secure access to services and protection, free of charge and with a strict zero-tolerance policy towards any form exploitation and misconduct.</p> <p>IOM contributes to enhancing organizational and system-wide capacity for effectively addressing sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as sexual harassment.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for SEA are adopted to ensure safer interventions, while the capacity of partners, including Implementing Partners, Contractors, and Government Institutions, to prevent and respond to SEA has been enhanced.</p> <p>Access to protective services and reporting channels for victims of SEA is strengthened.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>1 000 000</p>

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES

IOM MOZAMBIQUE AND RELEVANT GOVERNMENT PLANS AND PRIORITIES

In 2022, the Government of Mozambique has endorsed and promoted a number of plans, strategies and policies which specifically focus on northern Mozambique, or which are of high relevance and remain the frameworks of reference in 2024. These include:

- Government of Mozambique’s five-year plan for 2020–2024:** The Government’s Five-Year Program (PQG) 2020–2024 focuses its government action in improving the well-being and quality of life of Mozambican families, in reducing social inequalities and poverty, in creating an environment of peace, harmony and tranquility, with a strong stimulus for job creation. (Most relevant for IOM: Priority 1 – Developing Human Capital and Social Justice, Priority 2 – Boost Economic Growth, Productivity and Job Generation; and Priority 3 – Strengthen the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment).
- Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PEGDI):** It represents the acknowledgement that Displacement is a growing reality in the country, with humanitarian and development challenges. Coordination of implementation will be led by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD) and overseen by the Minister of State Administration and Public Service (MAEFP). The strategy is aligned with the Sendai Framework, and it takes a DRR approach. It identifies actions to reduce disaster displacement risk. Operationalization planned between 2022 and 2024.
- The Northern Mozambique Resilience and Integrated Development Program (PREDIN)** aims at reinforcing the provision of basic services, promotion of inclusion and equitable development of human capital, and contributing to the progress of the three provinces of northern Mozambique. It is built on 3 main Pillars: 1 – Re-establishment and consolidation of peace and security; 2 – Good governance and increase of civic space; and 3 – Recovery, Reconstruction and Socioeconomic Development and Resilience.

- Reconstruction Plan for Cabo Delgado (PRCD):** It aims at creating conditions to ensure affected populations can re-establish their lives and access basic infrastructure and public services. Its implementation period is until 2024 and looks into humanitarian and medium-term solutions for displaced populations returning to their areas of origin.

Through this Roadmap, IOM aims to accelerate the Triple Nexus programming in northern Mozambique to efficiently and effectively contribute to the implementation of the Government of Mozambique’s five-year plan for 2020–2024, PRCD and PEGDI. IOM recognizes that its contribution to these government plans will also contribute to the implementation of broader government plans such, the National Development Strategy 2015–2035 as well as relevant sector policies and programmes.



As part of the Community Revitalization and Peacebuilding interventions, IOM engaged youth from Pemba to paint murals around the city that promote peace and social cohesion. © IOM 2023/Maria Toro

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

IOM is a full and dedicated member of the humanitarian coordination architecture as well as the UN development coordination structures in Mozambique. IOM chairs or co-chairs a number of coordination structures, including the Solutions Working Group, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, the Shelter/Non-Food Items Cluster, the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Technical Working Group, and others. IOM operates within the relevant humanitarian, development and peacebuilding coordination structures, contributing to joint action and advocacy where possible. IOM, therefore, actively participates in all relevant clusters, such as the Health, Protection or the WASH Clusters, as well as in other relevant coordination structures at the national and sub-national level.

IOM also closely coordinates its interventions and priorities with the Government. At the national level with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC) as well as the Ministry of Interior (MINT), particularly with SENAMI, and the Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) and other line ministries, such as the Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Services (MITESS), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), the Attorney General's Office (PGR), and others, depending on the area of work. At the sub-national level in northern Mozambique, IOM is in close coordination with ADIN, as well as the Secretaries of State, Governors as well as relevant provincial and district authorities across Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa Provinces.





© An IOM CCCM activist is engaging with community members to talk about PSEA. © IOM 2023/Amanda Nero






© Xavier's home was destroyed by Cyclone Kenneth. With support from IOM, a new house was built for him and his family. © IOM 2023/Douglas Condz



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