

IOM MOZAMBIQUE

ROADMAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

ACCELERATING THE TRIPLE NEXUS PROGRAMMING 2022 – 2026

Overview for 2023



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ACCELERATING THE TRIPLE NEXUS PROGRAMMING 2022 – 2026

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Cover photo: IOM supports activities that foster social cohesion within and between communities, such as this women's group participating in cultural activities like arts and dancing. © IOM 2023

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IOM MOZAMBIQUE AT A GLANCE

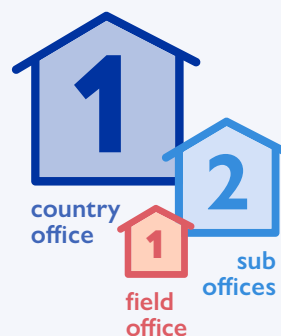
IOM Mozambique operates from its head office in Maputo as well as the sub-offices in Beira (Sofala Province) and Pemba (Cabo Delgado Province) as well as a field office in Nampula City (Nampula Province). IOM has a significant operational footprint, with almost 650 staff and associated workforce across 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 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

4
OFFICES



648
STAFF &
ASSOCIATED
WORKFORCE¹

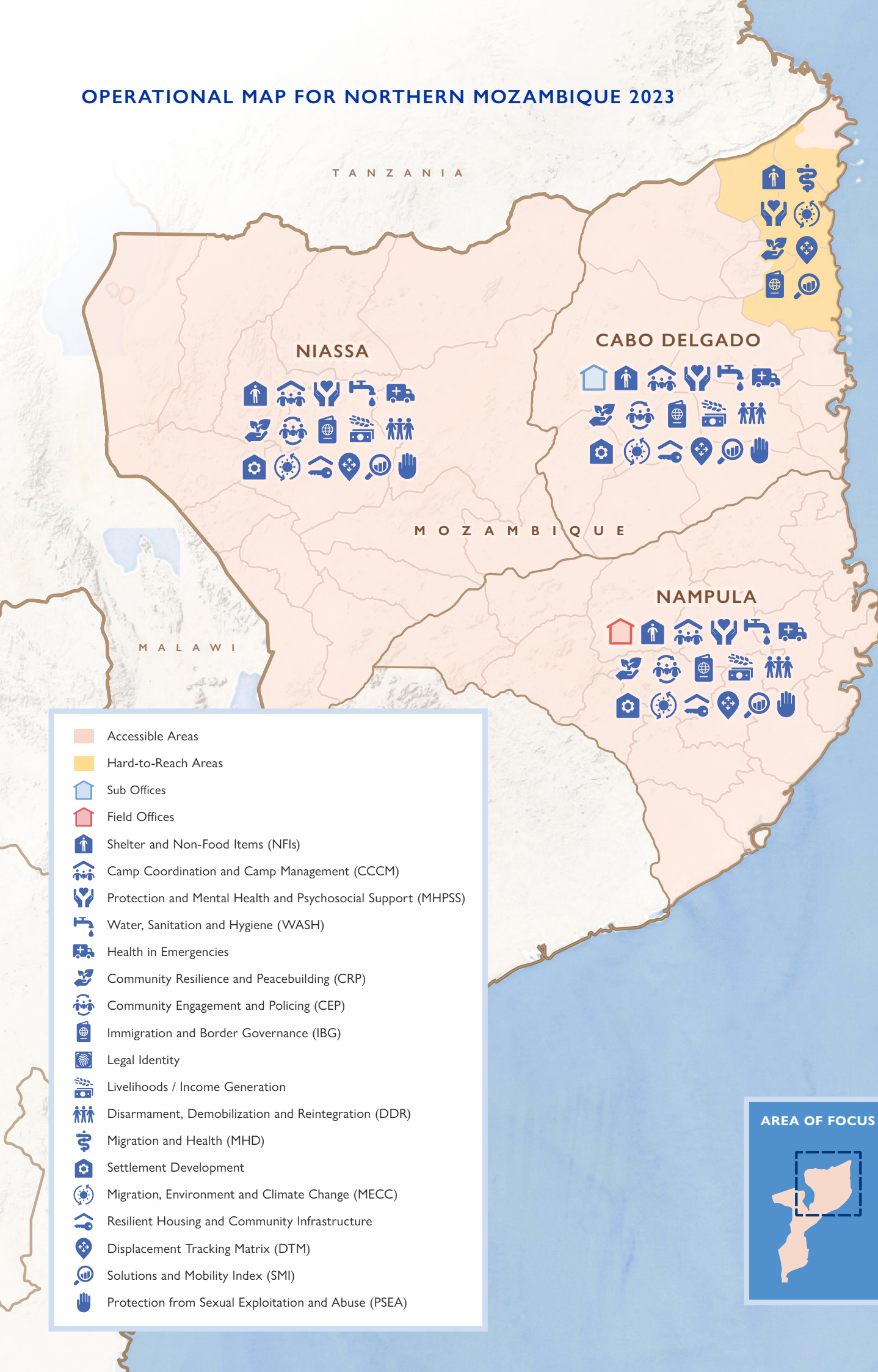
392

256

92%
national
staff

¹ As of 31 January 2023.

OPERATIONAL MAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE 2023



- Accessible Areas
- Hard-to-Reach Areas
- Sub Offices
- Field Offices
- Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)
- 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)

AREA OF FOCUS



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)

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

SO1 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2023 (IN USD)	
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	15 308 694	Aligned with the HRP 2023
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	6 125 000	Aligned with the HRP 2023
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	5 880 390	Aligned with the HRP 2023
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2 885 300	Aligned with the HRP 2022
Health in Emergencies	3 000 000	Aligned with the HRP 2023
Legal Identity (LI)	1 500 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1	34 699 384	

SO2 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2023 (IN USD)	
Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)	15 000 000	
Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)	2 000 000	
Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)	2 136 422	
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	1 500 000	
Livelihoods / Income Generation	2 000 000	
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)	1 500 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2	24 136 422	

SO3 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2023 (IN USD)	
Migration and Health	2 500 000	
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	2 500 000	
Settlement Development	6 000 000	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	4 000 000	
Migration, Environment and Climate Change & Risk Reduction (MECR)	2 000 000	
Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure	6 527 771	Aligned with the HRP 2023
Immigration and Border Governance (IBG)	2 136 423	
Livelihoods / Income Generation	2 000 000	
Legal Identity (LI)	1 500 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3	29 164 194	

SO4 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2023 (IN USD)	
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)	4 500 000	Aligned with the HRP 2023
Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI)	1 000 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4	5 500 000	

SO5 FOCUS AREA/SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2023 (IN USD)	
Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	1 500 000	
TOTAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5	1 500 000	

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2023	95 000 000	
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INTRODUCTION

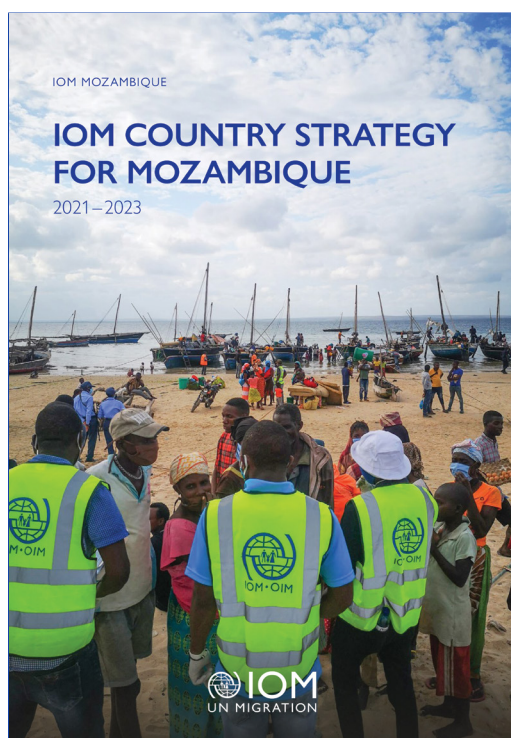
This Triple Nexus Roadmap provides an overview of IOM Mozambique’s understanding of the situation in northern Mozambique and highlights the programmatic priorities and funding requirements for 2023.

The document aims to inform international and national partners and stakeholders on IOM’s HDPN approach in response to the complex crisis, which has seen the displacement of more than 1 million Mozambicans across the three northern Provinces of Mozambique since its onset in October 2017. Effectively addressing the mobility dimensions of a crisis is a key component of good migration governance and a contributor to sustainable development.

This Roadmap is to be read in conjunction with the IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023². While this Roadmap provides a general overview of the approach to the operationalization of the HDPN

and the interaction of Focus Areas/Sectors to jointly contribute to the five common Strategic Outcomes, the Country Strategy will provide more detailed information on the content, key results and strategic activities under each of the Focus Areas/Sectors.

The identified priorities and 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 efforts and work with all relevant stakeholders towards the promotion of the resilience of communities to the negative effects of conflict, fragility and displacement in northern Mozambique.



IOM COUNTRY STRATEGY FOR MOZAMBIQUE 2021–2023

In 2021, the *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023* was launched by IOM and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC), following a process undertaken jointly with the Government of Mozambique and development partners. The strategy lays out the Mission’s programming priorities for the 2021–2023 period, focusing on three strategic priorities:

- 1 Migration Governance
- 2 Promoting Resilience and Durable Solutions
- 3 Humanitarian Preparedness and Response



2 IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023: [IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023 | IOM Publications Platform](#).

Graph 1. Relationship between the IOM Roadmap for Northern Mozambique and other relevant national and global frameworks³

GLOBAL



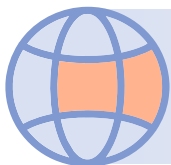
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular Migration (GCM)

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 2021–2023
- UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026
- Humanitarian Response Plan 2023

NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE



- IOM Roadmap for Northern Mozambique 2022

³ 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 a dire humanitarian situation as well as extreme poverty. For over five years, northern Mozambique has experienced attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) affiliated with the Islamic State, resulting in large scale displacements. IOM estimates that 1,028,743 people are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique,⁴ with 2 million people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

NSAG have been in de facto control of pockets of territory and have led a number of attacks against urban centres and rural areas since the onset of the situation of insecurity. A particularly violent attack in Palma in March 2021 led to the halt of the investments by the oil & gas industry in Cabo Delgado. The subsequent deployment of Rwandan and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) forces to Cabo Delgado in 2021 in support of the Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM), have led to changes in control of certain areas, notably in Palma, Mocímboa da Praia, Quissanga and Macomia districts. As a result, there are reports of IDPs sporadically returning to their areas of origin. DTM Mobility Tracking Assessment indicates 352,437 returnees in Northern districts of Cabo Delgado. However, the NSAGs' activity affected previously safe areas (e.g., Ancuabe, Montepuez, Ibo, and Chiure) which triggered another wave of displacement. At the same time, the NSAG have continued to expand the geographical area of operations, particularly extending into Southern Cabo Delgado (Ancuabe and Chiure Districts), Niassa and Nampula Province. This has led to an increased number of IDPs as there were many first-time displacements out of these areas formerly considered as safe. Hence, the displacement remained dynamic with increased displacement as well as a significant increase in the number of returnees at the same time. In addition, there is an increasing risk of spill-over into neighbouring countries, such as Malawi or Tanzania.

While there were security gains in certain areas in northern Mozambique, the drivers and root causes of violence, fragility and displacement remain unaddressed. Common predictions, therefore, look at a minimum at a three to five year timeline for instability and continued displacement, though the numbers will fluctuate between returns and further displacements, leaving approximately one third returning, one third remaining in relocation sites and other areas of displacement, including urban areas, and one third undecided for some time.

Development context

Prior to the onset of the crisis in 2017, northern Mozambique, and in particular Cabo Delgado province, had the lowest Human Development Index score in Mozambique. The province ranks at the bottom in most social indicators –e.g., illiteracy, unemployment, unemployability, poor housing conditions, high rates of child marriages, high HIV rates prevalence, large families limited access to family planning services, limited access to safe drinking water, poor sanitation, lack of infrastructure, lack of or poor social services, among others.⁵ This development context has further deteriorated due to the ongoing situation of insecurity, which has led to a significant reduction of systems that provide access to basic social services in an inclusive manner.

Drivers of conflict and fragility

The insecurity in northern Mozambique is multi-faceted with several key drivers. There is evidence that the economic insecurity and lack of job opportunities in Cabo Delgado has resulted in the recruitment of marginalized youth who built high expectations around the exploitation of natural resources (ivory, wood and precious stones) and, more recently, the gas industry.

4 The International Organization for Migration (IOM), January 2023, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Mobility tracking Assessment (Baseline Assessment report Round 17) Mozambique — Mobility Tracking Assessment Report 17 (November 2022) | Displacement (iom.int)

5 Institute for Security Studies, The Genesis of Insurgency in Northern Mozambique, October 2019, page 17.

Further, historical marginalization has led to a lack of confidence and trust between communities and authorities, as well as frustration among youth due to lack of economic opportunities. In this context, there are perceptions that the state has not delivered adequate opportunities and social services, despite the development of major mineral and hydrocarbon deposits.

In addition, porous borders and limited cross-border cooperation and exchange of information, including intelligence, further supports ongoing insecurity as persons may move in and out of Mozambique relatively freely. Also, Northern Mozambique is a hub for Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) networks that connect Southern and Eastern Africa, with Northern Africa and the Middle East. 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. The movements are characterized by irregular migration, often facilitated by migrant smuggling networks. In addition, risk factors for Trafficking in Persons are present in northern Mozambique. The limited effectiveness in combating transnational organized crime, may lead to financial revenues for NSAG.

Also, the impact of climate change and disasters, such as Cyclone Kenneth in 2019 and Cyclone Gombé in 2022, have further exacerbated grievances and frustrations, as the populations have received limited support to meet their basic needs as well as to sustainably rebuild their lives, yet again fueling perceptions of being left behind.

Leaving these long term and immediate causal factors unaddressed will increase the risk that the conflict will continue, and that the complex crisis will also turn into a protracted one, though tactics may change and become more complex, targeted or spilling over to neighbouring countries, leading to increases and/or continued militarization in the North to ensure security. In this context it is crucial to invest in initiatives that reduce active or passive participation in violence, promote stability and social cohesion, and build trust and confidence in governance in line with SDG-16 – To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development – and UN Resolutions 2250, 1325 and 1373.

Displacement and humanitarian needs

The complex crisis has led to large displacement over the past five years. According to IOM, 1,028,743 IDPs⁶ are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique ([DTM, January 2023](#)) of which 294,941 are living in 92 IDP sites across northern Mozambique, while the remaining IDPs live within host communities. The dire humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique is therefore not only fueled by the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons, many of whom have been forced to flee multiple times, but also by the needs of the host communities, who have continued to show solidarity in the face of increasingly scarce resources and stretched services.

In addition to the humanitarian needs in areas of displacement, individuals in areas of return are equally in need of support. As of January 2023, there are an estimated 352,437 returnees who spontaneously went back to their habitual residence due to a perceived safer environment and perceived better living conditions. However, a significant part of the returnees are unable to meet their most basic needs and require humanitarian assistance in these areas of return.

6 The International Organization for Migration January 2023, Displacement Tracking Matrix. [Mozambique — Mobility Tracking Assessment Report 17 \(November 2022\) | Displacement \(iom.int\)](#)

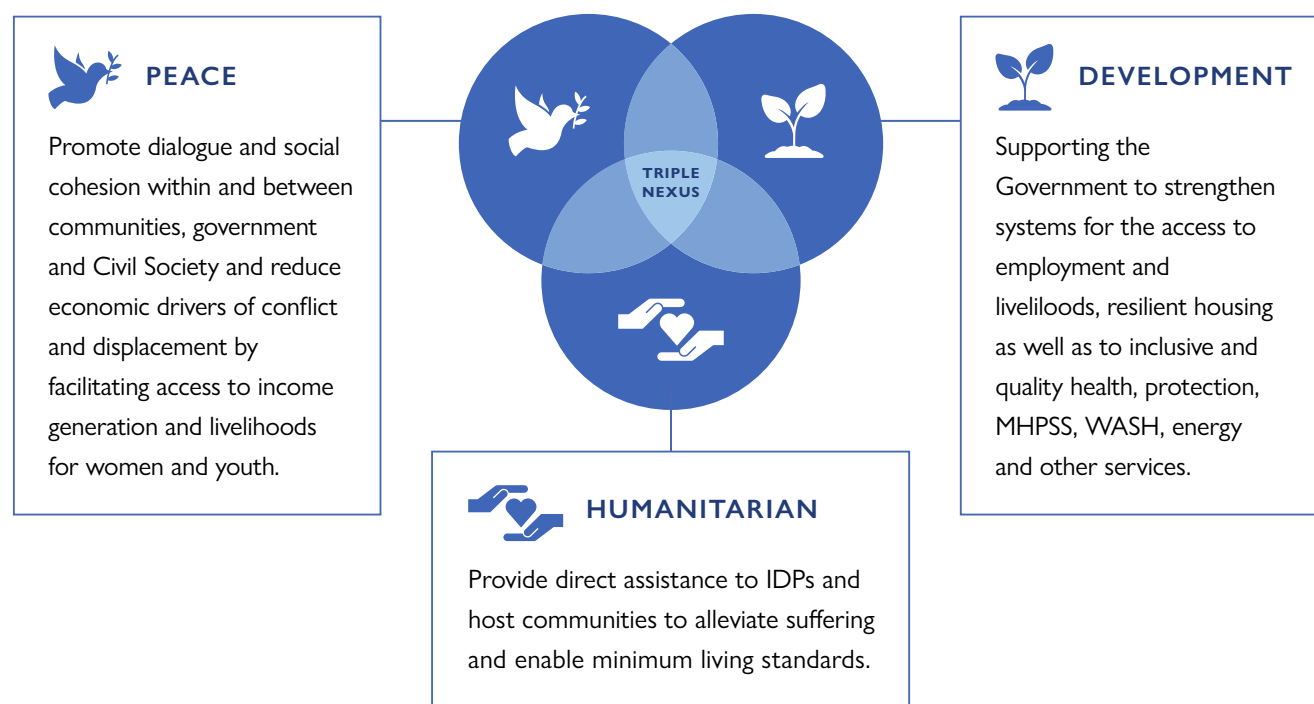
THEORY OF CHANGE: ACCELERATING THE HDPN APPROACH

Leaving no one behind and ending needs by reducing risks, vulnerabilities and drivers of conflict and instability are key commitments of IOM Mozambique. Reducing the impact of complex crises requires both, meeting immediate needs and investing in the medium to long-term to reduce vulnerabilities and risks affecting communities, including migrants and displaced persons, and wider economic and governance systems and contribute to sustainable development and sustained peace.

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 and operations in northern Mozambique, that seek to capitalize on the comparative advantages of its humanitarian, 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.

Graph 2. IOM Mozambique's work across the Triple Nexus



RESOURCES ON THE HDPN

[DAC Recommendation on the OECD Legal Instruments Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus](#) (OECD, 2019)

[Operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus: Lessons from Colombia, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and Turkey](#) (IOM, 2019)

[IOM Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Infosheet](#) (IOM, 2020)

[Addressing the Mobility Dimensions of Crises: IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework](#)

Closely linked with the three Strategic Priorities of the IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023, which include (1) Migration Governance, (2) Promoting Resilience and Durable Solutions and (3) Humanitarian Preparedness and Response, the overall objective is to contribute to empowered and resilient individuals and communities in northern Mozambique.

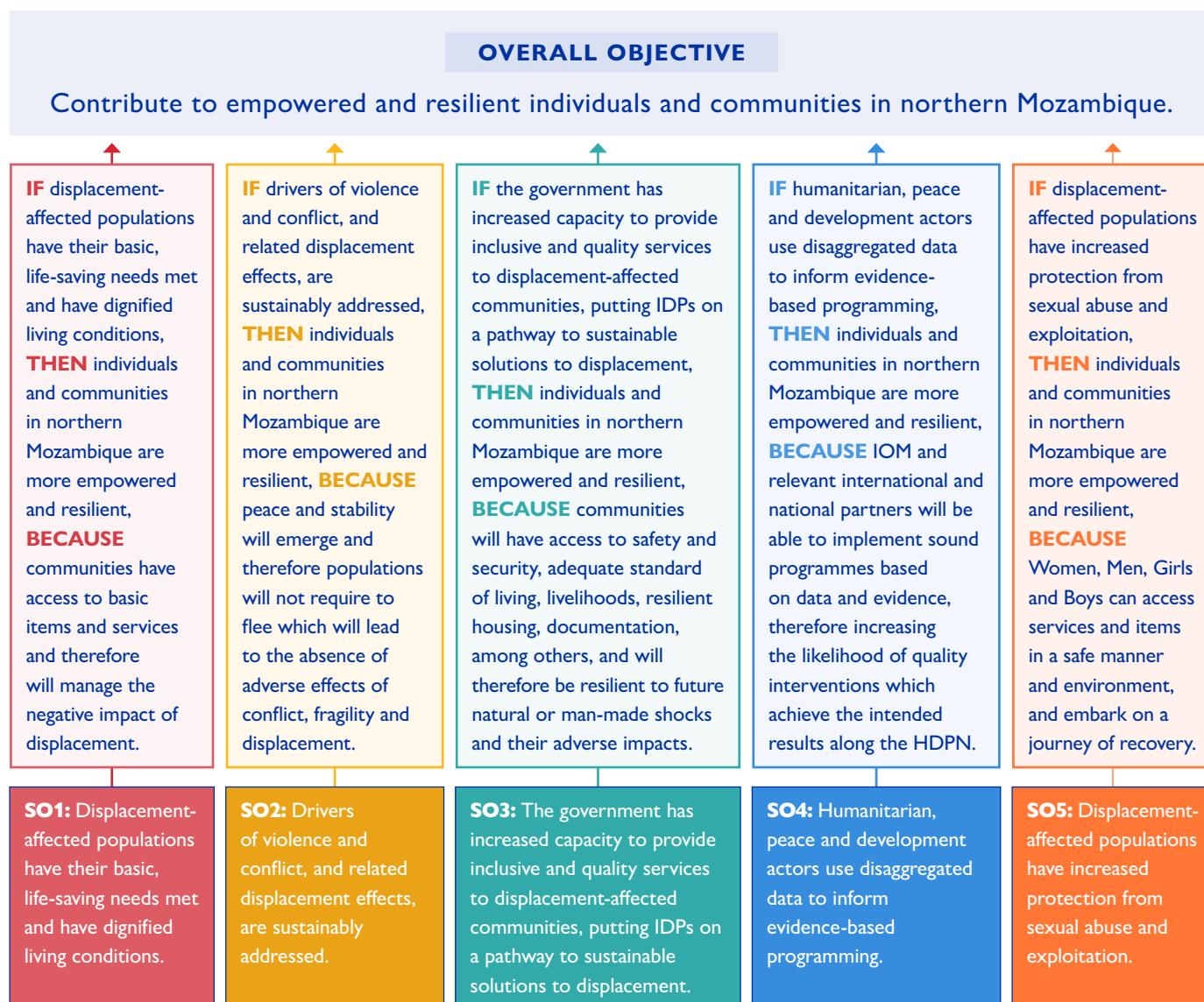
Towards attaining this Overall Objective, the Roadmap outlines five Strategic Outcomes:

Displacement-affected populations have their basic, life-saving 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, putting IDPs on a pathway to 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 (PSEA).

In total, **86 Key Results** are highlighted under the **five Strategic Outcomes**. The Key Results are spanning across **18 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.





IOM supports activities that foster social cohesion within and between communities, such as this women's group participating in cultural activities like arts and dancing. © IOM 2023

OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE HDPN APPROACH IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

This section highlights how IOM Mozambique's programmes will jointly contribute to the achievement of each of the five Strategic Outcomes.

In total, **86 Key Results** are highlighted under the **five Strategic Outcomes**. The Key Results are spanning across **18 Focus Areas/Sectors** and they are highlighted in the next section.

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 1,028,743 people are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique ([DTM, January 2023](#)). Attacks continue to occur, so does displacement. Of the 1,028,743 IDPs, 294,941 are accommodated in 92 IDP sites across the three northern Provinces, while the remaining IDPs are staying in host communities. In addition, almost 350,000 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, MHPSS, protection, WASH, and access to proofs of legal identity, among others. Addressing humanitarian needs remains urgent. IOM Mozambique will contribute to 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 92 IDP sites and surrounding communities, and on the other hand, IOM will provide survival kits in hard-to-reach, insecure areas, which don't permit a permanent presence of its staff on the ground. IOM will also provide tailored humanitarian assistance to returnees as well as populations that have not yet reached their areas of habitual residence and that remain in critical vulnerability in areas of return.

FOCUS AREAS



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)



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)



Legal Identity (LI)

FOCUS AREA ⁷ / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION ⁸	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) 	<p>Shelter/NFI Cluster partners benefit from effective and inclusive coordination and have the technical and operational capacity to provide a Shelter/NFI response in line with international standards.</p> <p>Vulnerable people affected by crisis have access to locally appropriate non-food-item kits in a timely and non-discriminatory manner.</p> <p>Displacement-affected communities (IDPs and host communities) have access to adequate shelter solutions (Emergency shelter, shelter upgrades, roof repairs, etc.) that provide dignity and protection.</p> <p>Displacement-affected communities (IDPs and host communities) have improved knowledge and ensure practice of Build Back Safer construction principles.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	15 308 694 (aligned with HRP 2023)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) 	<p>The CCCM Cluster partners have the operational and technical support to provide an appropriate CCCM response while strengthening local capacities.</p> <p>A conducive environment for service provision and dignified living conditions for displaced populations is promoted.</p> <p>IDP sites meet the international minimum standards.</p> <p>Representative, participatory and inclusive local governance structures are operational for meaningful community engagement while supporting comprehensive communication with communities (CwC) approaches.</p> <p>Complaint and feedback mechanisms are available to strengthen the accountability to affected populations.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	6 125 000 (aligned with HRP 2023)
Legal Identity (LI) 	<p>Displaced and local communities have access to proofs of legal identity (birth certificated and ID cards) to facilitate their movements, reduce their vulnerability, and facilitate their access to services and humanitarian assistance.</p>	Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado	1 500 000

⁷ Focus Areas are based on the ones identified and listed in IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023: [IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023 | IOM Publications Platform](#).

⁸ IOM separates northern Mozambique in four areas of operations: (1) Cabo Delgado (accessible) which includes the districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mecufi, Meluco, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno and Pemba, (2) Cabo Delgado (hard-to-reach) which includes the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Mocímboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Palma and Quissanga, (3) Nampula Province, and (4) Niassa Province.

FOCUS AREA ⁷ / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION ⁸	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) 	<p>Members of the MHPSS Technical Working Group have access to functioning platform to coordinate interventions and benefit from capacity-building initiatives.</p> <p>Integrated gender and age sensitive Protection-MHPSS services are available to displacement-affected populations.</p> <p>The knowledge and capacities of community focal persons and government counterparts on psychological first aid, mental health, gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and child protection is increased.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to mental health services through mobile outreach teams and mobile brigades.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to information regarding mental health and protection services.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	5 880 390 (aligned with HRP 2023)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 	<p>Displacement-affected populations have access to adequate, scalable and suitable WASH services in a timely and non-discriminatory manner.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to information regarding WASH services.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have better and improved knowledge on maintenance and operation of WASH services.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 885 300 (aligned with HRP 2023)
Health in Emergencies 	<p>Life-saving primary health-care services are available for the most vulnerable populations in relocation sites and host communities.</p> <p>The health system has increased capacity to ensure continuity of care throughout the displacement cycle, by using mobility data for services' provision planning, particularly for HIV and TB.</p> <p>Community-based delivery of comprehensive and integrated services, responsive to the needs of affected populations, including identification and reintegration of HIV/TB patients into care, MHPSS, and sexual and reproductive health services, is enhanced.</p> <p>Capacity of government and humanitarian partners to mainstream prevention and management of HIV in an emergency context is strengthened.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	3 000 000 (aligned with HRP 2023)

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



IOM RESOURCES

Displacement And Health Migration Health in Crisis Context (IOM, 2019)	Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises IOM Publications Platform (IOM, 2019)
IOM Vaccine Inclusion Mapping (IOM, 2021)	Protection in Humanitarian Action (PiHA) (IOM, 2016)
Preparedness, prevention, and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for refugees and migrants in non-camp settings (WHO, 2020)	IOM Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2021)
IOM Global WASH Strategic Plan (2019–2022) (IOM, 2019)	CCCM Manual IOM Emergency Operations (IOM, 2020)
IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement	WASH Position Paper – WASH and the Environment (2022)
Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, 2021-2030	IOM Accountability to Affected Populations Framework (IOM, 2020)
IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement (IOM, 2017)	Global partnership in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)
Guidance on Scaling-up COVID-19 Outbreak in Readiness and Response Operations in Camps and Camp-like Settings (WHO, 2020)	

2

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

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

The drivers of conflict, fragility and displacement which led to the crisis in the first place, remain unaddressed. It is of critical importance to further strengthen and scale-up the interventions in the areas of peacebuilding and stabilization, applying a strong community-based approach. These interventions will lay the foundations for sustainable peace and stability, reducing displacement and associated needs. The current situation provides two key windows of opportunity. First, the continued interventions of international and national troops have created pockets of stability in Cabo Delgado. It is crucial to rapidly move into these pockets through relevant peacebuilding and stabilization interventions. Second, the conflict and associated attacks by the NSAGs mainly take place in Cabo Delgado Province. Therefore, it is critical to intervene through 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. The drivers and risk factors of violence and conflict can be grouped into the three main categories of *Structural Motivators*, *Individual Incentives*, and *Enabling Factors*.⁹ *Structural Motivators* include factors such as corruption, discrimination and mistreatment by authorities, and unemployment. *Individual Incentives* refer broadly to the sense of purpose or adventure that an individual might obtain by joining an armed group. Finally, *Enabling Factors* describe broader societal influence such as the presence of radical influencers in the community and access to weapons. Through its programming, IOM addresses each category,

FOCUS AREAS



Community Resilience & Peacebuilding (CRP)



Community Engagement & Policing (CEP)



Immigration & Border Governance (IBG)



Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)



Livelihoods / Income Generation

⁹ RUSI, Whitehall Report 2-16, June 2016. ISSN 1750-9432.



including promoting access to income-generating activities for women and youth and increasing trust between communities and authorities, including law enforcement, by promoting positive engagements based on accountability. Programming also engages at-risk youth and community members with capacity building in civic engagement, advocacy, and peacebuilding and supports community peace initiatives and projects which can provide a sense of community and purpose for participants. IOM also works increasing the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in peacebuilding, and strengthening social cohesion through activities such as promoting civic education and youth peace ambassadors to strengthen community-level networks for promoting peace and social cohesion. Furthermore, IOM works to support the authorities in the areas of border management as well as intelligence-led 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 contributes to mitigating the negative impact of conflict and displacement on communities and authorities. It does so by supporting relevant government entities, including the National Commission for Human Rights and others, to (re-) commence its operations 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.

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP) 	Communities benefit from culturally appropriate activities that promote reconciliation and social cohesion.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	15 000 000
	Communities have access to small-scale infrastructure prioritized through community-based planning exercises to incentivize peace and social cohesion.		
	Youth and women have access to income generating activities and livelihoods.		
	Civil Society Organizations engage community groups and associations and facilitate youth-focused civic engagement campaigns, peace clubs and community dialogues focused on peace.		
	Research products are available on a continuous basis to inform the contextual base for peacebuilding and stabilization programming, including community-based interventions.		

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Community Engagement and Policing (CEP) 	<p>Communities have access to well-functioning Community Safety Councils (CSCs) which facilitate the link between communities and law enforcement.</p> <p>Engagement between communities and the police is strengthened through community-based activities and investments in infrastructure that promote positive engagement.</p> <p>Community policing and civic engagement mobile brigades have the skills to conduct community outreach activities.</p> <p>Equipment and infrastructure are available to law enforcement agencies to ensure.</p> <p>The capacities of active-duty police and other relevant authorities to interact more positively with communities is strengthened through training (initial and continuous) and mentoring initiatives.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000
Immigration and Border Governance (IBG) 	<p>Improved coordination and exchange of information between the Government of Mozambique and neighbouring countries on the situation in the border areas in northern Mozambique.</p> <p>The National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), the National Immigration Service (SENAMI), and the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) have improved capacity to provide relevant intelligence to inform policy making and operational decisions in northern Mozambique through an Intelligence Led Policing approach.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 136 422
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) 	<p>Mental health and psychosocial support services are available to communities in northern Mozambique.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	1 500 000

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Livelihoods / Income Generation 	<p>Youth at risk of recruitment by NSAG have access to livelihood / income generation activities.</p> <p>Women with youth at risk of recruitment by NSAG in their households have access to livelihood / income generation activities.</p>	Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) 	<p>DDR efforts by the Government are supported through the establishment of community-based reintegration initiatives.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	1 500 000

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



IOM RESOURCES

[IOM Disaster Risk Reduction Report \(IOM, 2021\)](#)

[IOM Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement \(IOM, 2021\)](#)

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, has led to a quasi-total interruption of service provision in some areas where most of the attacks occurred. In other areas, services that were already limited prior to 2017, were stretched beyond limit, due to the high numbers of IDPs fleeing to these areas of relative safety, including relocation sites as well as urban areas. 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 and quality services. IOM will support this endeavour through capacity-building initiatives with a particular focus on putting in place and strengthening government-led systems.

Due to the significant displacement related to the crisis, 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 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 LI, access to clean energy, as well as access to resilient housing, including land and property, in displacement settings across northern Mozambique.

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



Legal Identity (LI)

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
<p>Migration and Health</p> 	Public health needs assessments and population mobility mapping exercises are conducted to inform capacity building and approaches to inclusive health service delivery.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 500 000
	Tailored health services, particularly around sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and TB prevention and treatment, are available and accessible to address the specific needs of migration and displacement-affected communities.		
	Empower youth, particularly young girls, adolescent women and sex workers, in communities of high mobility and displacement on SRHR (ANC, Family planning, STIs, Abortion care, comprehensive sexuality education, SGBV) through health systems strengthening, capacity building for migration-responsive services, vocational training and skills building as well as efforts to challenge sociocultural norms and policy advocacy.		
	Displacement-affected communities are empowered to prevent, detect, and respond to health threats along the mobility continuum, and provide active feedback on health needs and services.		
	The capacity of the health system to prevent, detect and respond to outbreak-prone diseases and public health emergencies is enhanced, including through strengthened surveillance mechanisms, capacity building of front-line workers and improved infection prevention and control measures at the level of communities, health facilities, points of entry and mobility corridors.		

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) 	<p>Communities in northern Mozambique have access to adequate facilities that respect the privacy of individuals.</p> <p>The Government and civil society have increased capacity to prevent and respond to Trafficking in Persons.</p> <p>Vulnerable migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated children in Mozambique have meaningful access to protective services.</p> <p>The Government of Mozambique and its partners have the capacity to promote the adoption of alternatives to detention for irregular migrants.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 500 000
Settlement Development 	<p>The Government has increased capacity to promote the access to durable solutions for IDPs in accordance with international protection standards.</p> <p>Displacement settings meet the international standards related to settlements including DRR elements and HLP standards.</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
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 	<p>The Government and associated water companies has increased capacity to provide inclusive and quality WASH services and maintenance.</p> <p>WASH related systems are well maintained by the community and relevant committees with support of the government and associated water companies.</p> <p>Communities and artisans are trained to build with local materials, resilient and durable WASH services, with high-quality technique, that contributes to having a full comprehensive WASH response.</p> <p>Government, public and private partnerships are supported for the provision of WASH services that allow long-term solutions and opportunities of economic inclusion to displacement-affected groups and host communities.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	4 000 000

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
<p>Migration, Environment and Climate Change and Risk Reduction (MECR)</p> 	Responses to support displacement-affected communities to adapt to environmental factors and climate change are enabled and improved.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000
	Individuals in displacement settings have access to clean energy for both household and productive use.		
	Systems providing access to clean energy are accessible and well-maintained.		
	Increased knowledge and capacity by at-risk communities to cope with climate shocks.		
	Enhanced community Early warning systems and ensure they are functional and operational.		
	Community-based Disaster Risk Committees are operational.		
	Ensure nature-based infrastructure projects to reduce the impacts of climate risks.		
<p>Resilient Housing & Community Infrastructure</p> 	Crisis affected and host populations are empowered to achieve adequate, resilient and permanent housing and integrated settlement solutions.	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	6 527 771 (aligned with HRP 2023)
	Households and local craftsmen have improved knowledge and understanding of safe and resilient construction practices, including DRR elements.		
	Awareness and knowledge of Build Back Better principles for long-term resilient communities and construction preparedness is established.		

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Immigration and Border Governance (IBG) 	New and upgraded infrastructure, equipment, and border management information system are available for border management stakeholders.	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 136 423
	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.		
	The Government has access to comprehensive information. On the flow of persons across borders as well as associated possible security relevant information through better Intelligence-Led Policing initiatives and interagency cooperation.		
	A Humanitarian Border Management response plan is developed to enhance the capacity of Governmental stakeholders to provide coordinated responses to displacement in cross-border areas.		
Livelihoods / Income Generation 	IDPs and host community members in situations of vulnerability have access to livelihood/income generation activities.	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	2 000 000
	IDPs and host community members have increased capacity to cope with shocks.		
Legal Identity (LI) 	The Government has equipped and well functioning infrastructures for the delivery of Birth Certificates and ID cards, to ensure access to legal identity to displaced populations and host communities.	Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula	1 500 000
	Support to Government-led coordination platforms to harmonize interventions and methodologies on legal identity among Governmental stakeholders, humanitarian/peace/development actors, and the private sector.		
	Support to communication and information activities on access to legal identity for displaced and local communities and the importance of legal identity, take part in public affairs, access services, and express civil rights, such as electoral rights.		

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



IOM RESOURCES

IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development IOM Publications Platform (IOM, 2020)	IOM Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2021)
HIV/AIDS and Population Mobility (IOM, 2019)	Protection in Humanitarian Action (PiHA) (IOM, 2016)
The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in Health (IOM, 2021)	Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021–2030 (IOM, 2021)
Migration Health in the Sustainable Development Goals (IOM, 2020)	Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework (IOM, 2021)
IOM Energy Needs assessment Framework (IOM, 2021)	Non-Communicable Diseases and Migration (IOM, 2018)
The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking (IOM, 2015)	The IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse (IOM, 2018)
Global partnership in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)	IOM Position Paper – WASH and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (2022)
IOM Legal Identity Strategy (IOM, 2022)	The IOM framework for Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations
Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises IOM Publications Platform (IOM, 2019)	

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. 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 policymaking across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding work in northern Mozambique.


FOCUS AREAS




Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI)

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 	Information on displacement trends, profiling, hazard mappings, and related needs is available.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	4 500 000
	Information on numbers and needs of populations living in sites is available and accessible.		
	Partners have access to return intention surveys using a representative sample size to inform relevant advocacy and programming priorities.		
	Partners have access to information about areas of return -intentions of populations, infrastructure and services-to inform relevant advocacy and programming priorities.		
	The capacities of the Government and partners in data collection and information management are enhanced.		
	Strategic information on mobility patterns and health vulnerabilities, particularly in relation to communicable diseases, is available to inform evidence-based strategies and services.		

FOCUS AREA/ SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET 2023 (USD)
Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI) 	Partners have access to data and information on the perceived fragility and stability in northern Mozambique. Evidence-based peacebuilding and stabilization programming is promoted and progress against key indicators measurable.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	1 000 000

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



IOM RESOURCES

DTM MSLA for Health	DTM & Partners Toolkit (IOM, 2020)
IOM MIGRATION DATA STRATEGY: Informing Policy and Action on Migration, Mobility and Displacement 2020 2025 (IOM, 2021)	Methodological Framework used in Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations for Quantifying Displacement and Mobility (IOM, 2017)
Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework (IOM, 2021)	Global Migration Indicators (IOM, 2021)
Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation (IOM, 2021)	Guidance and Best Practices: Humanitarian Data Protection (IOM, 2017)
Global Solutions and Mobility Index	Internal Displacement Data Strategy 2021–2025

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 training 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.

The same PSEA standards apply equally to all contexts of IOM's humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding interventions. 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.

With the expansion of the IOM footprint in Mozambique, IOM has strengthened its PSEA staffing structure to effectively prevent and respond to SEA.


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 front-line 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 subnational levels and co-chairing the Interagency 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 across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding programs, strengthening PSEA within Strategic Outcomes 1-5 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)
Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) 	<p>Displacement-affected populations have access to services and protection in a safe manner, free of sexual misconduct and free of charge.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations are aware of their right to free assistance and know where to report misconduct.</p> <p>Sexual Exploitation and Abuse mitigation measures are adopted for safer interventions.</p> <p>Partners' (IPs, Contractors, Government Institutions) capacity to prevent and respond to Sexual Exploitation and abuse is increased.</p> <p>Access to protective services for victims of SEA is strengthened.</p>	Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa	1 500 000

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



IOM RESOURCES

[IOM "We Are All In" Reporting Misconduct Platform](#)

[IOM Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises](#) (IOM, 2019)

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. 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):** It 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- Reestablishment 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 as the Government Five-Year Plan 2020–2024, the National Development Strategy 2015–2035 as well as relevant sector policies and programmes.



A mother and child attending a session with Police Mobile Brigades in Mahate neighbourhood in Pemba as part of the Community Engagement and Policing Programme. © IOM 2023

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, participates in all relevant clusters, such as the Health, Protection or the WASH Cluster, 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.





IOM's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support program (MHPSS) uses community based approaches to address needs of internally displaced persons. © IOM 2023



A woman receives a non-food items (NFI) kit in Namapa Sede, Nampula province, as part of the distribution under the Joint Response Plan.
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