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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of the Republic of Mozambique for 2023 – Part 2

Action Document for Tolerância Zero! à violência baseada no género

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans of Article 23 of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Tolerância Zero! à violência baseada no género OPSYS number: ACT-62107 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	Yes E- Youth Mozambique
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out at national level and in selected provinces of Mozambique (Manica, Gaza and Maputo).
4. Programming document	Multi Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027 for the Republic of Mozambique
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	MIP Objective: “Strengthened democratic system (transparency, accountability and the rule of law) and economic governance frameworks for a more inclusive and just society in Mozambique (SO1)”. Expected Result: Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 3 - Governance, Peace and a Just Society
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<u>Main SDG:</u> Goal 5 – Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls Target 5.1 – ‘End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere’. <u>Other significant SDGs:</u> Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Goal 3: Good health and well-being. Goal 10: Reduced inequalities. Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
8 a) DAC code(s)	15180 - Ending violence against women and girls.

	15170 – Women’s rights organisations and movements, and government institutions. 13030 – Family planning.			
8 b) ain Delivery Channel @	Multilateral organisations - 40000			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
digital governance		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital entrepreneurship		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		YES	NO	
	digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line: 14.020122</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 11 250 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 11 250 000</p> <p>The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution for an amount of EUR 1 250 000 transferred by the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (ACCD) after the signature of the corresponding transfer agreement, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the EU budget.</p> <p>Member States contributing to the e-Youth TEI are: AT, BE, FI, FR, DE, IE, IT, NL, PT, ES, SE. The indicative amount of the TEI is EUR 804 million, of which EUR 35 million have a specific focus on gender equality.</p>			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1.			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Mozambique has a population of 33.9 million (2022 est.), of which about 67% live and work in rural areas and 68 % are aged 25 or younger (2020). Despite its significant potential, Mozambique remains one of the bottom ten countries in the world in terms of human development¹. This condition is aggravated by increasing inequality in recent years² due to severe challenges caused by recurrent cyclones, the Covid-19 pandemic and armed violence in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, all of which has compromised the human development, governance and progress indicators on the SDGs.

Mozambique has revised its legislative framework to reinforce its fight against Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), but gender power imbalances prevail and SGBV remains deeply entrenched in the Mozambican society. Widespread socio-cultural norms consign men and women to traditional gender roles, preventing the former from assuming full agency over their own lives and becoming agents of change in their communities. This contributes to the discrimination and exclusion of women and girls from the social, political, and economic life, and prevents them from breaking the cycle of violence.

¹ Ranked 181(out of 188) in the 2019 Human Development Index.

² Gini-coefficient rose to 0.56 (2014/15) from 0.47 (2008/9), placing Mozambique among the most unequal countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This Action builds on the achievements and lessons learned of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique, as well as on the recommendations of the end-of-programme assessment commissioned by the EU Delegation in Mozambique (see section 3.4).

With Tolerância Zero! the EU aims to reinforce its commitment to gender equality and to support women empowerment by engaging with the Government, CSOs and other key stakeholders to fight against SGBV. The Action will support the short and medium-term strategies of the Government of Mozambique³ in an integrated manner, encompassing a continuum of prevention and response to SGBV at provincial level in Manica (Chimoio, Gondola, Mossurize and Tambara districts) and Gaza (Xai-Xai, Chongoene and Chicoalacoala districts). At central level, the Action will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Action (MGCAS), and will establish a collaboration with a University to conduct two behavioural surveillance surveys (BSS).

The four specific objectives of Tolerância Zero! are:

Prevention of SGBV - Gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours are promoted and supported by domesticated/translated laws at the institutional, community and individual level.

Services - Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, and quality essential SGBV services.

Women's movements and civil society - Women's rights groups, social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on ending SGBV.

Institutional capacities and data - Strengthened institutional, technical and coordination capacities of MGCAS and other relevant stakeholders, towards a multidisciplinary and integrated/holistic response to SGBV, relying on quality data.

Tolerância Zero! is aligned with the MIP priority area 3 'Governance, Peace and a Just Society', and its result 'Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres'. It is also aligned with GAP III Country Level Implementation Plan (CLIP) for Mozambique, the Human Rights and Democracy Action Plan 2021-2024, and the EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2021-2027. It will contribute to the Team Europe Initiative e-Youth, and more specifically on its 'empowerment' pillar which seeks to 'decrease gender-based violence amongst young people' and 'improve sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially for girls and young women'.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Mozambique remains among the least developed countries in the world, witnessing also increasing inequality, including significant gender differences. The country has a population of 33.9 million (2022 est.), of which around 67% live and work in rural areas, and 68% of the population is under 25 years. The well-being of Mozambican households has declined over the last five years. Moreover, the country has recently been dealing with a series of multidimensional shocks, including the hidden debt crisis, recurrent cyclones, the Covid-19 pandemic and armed violence in the northern provinces. These shocks pushed millions into poverty and compromised development and gender equality gains made.

³ Five-Year Government Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo-PQG 2020-2025: The National Plan for Advancement of Women's Agenda (IV Plano Nacional de Acção Para o Avanço da Mulher 2018 –2024); The Multi-Sectoral and Integrated Mechanism to Support Women Victims of Violence (Mecanismo Multisectorial de Atendimento Integrado à Mulher Vítima de Violência 2012)

Since its independence in 1975, Mozambique's Constitution has guaranteed equal rights to men and women. The country has also adopted and ratified relevant international⁴ and regional conventions in this field, which are reflected in all national strategic documents and in thematic policies⁵.

In addition, Mozambique has made progress in advancing gender equality and improving the lives of women and girls, but challenges still remain, including a limited awareness and access to sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS) and the abolition of early marriages especially in rural areas. The scale of these challenges calls for concerted actions from the Government, civil society organisations and international partners to sustain progress on gender equality.

The EU has engaged into diverse endeavours to support Mozambique in achieving gender equality and eliminating SGBV. The EU funded Spotlight Initiative (EUR 35 million), which sought to eliminate all forms of SGBV represented the greatest investment of its kind led by the Government of Mozambique (GoM). Besides this effort, the EU has been a strong supporter of women's rights CSOs and platforms. The EU has also supported the elaboration and of the Gender Country Profile and of its update in 2021 (in collaboration with UNWomen).

The MIP 2021-2027 for Mozambique aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment both through targeted actions (as the G2 action proposed here) and the ongoing ResiNorte programme that seeks to improve SRHS and SGBV in the northern violence-affected provinces across the humanitarian-development nexus. Besides this, the EU is committed to ensure that at least 85% of its supported actions have gender equality as a significant or principal objective, as for example the actions on digital skills 'Vamoz digital' or the 'NutriNorte' approved in 2022, and the 'Skills for Employment' program which is in the pipeline as part of the AAP 2023.

Tolerância Zero! is in line with:

- The Five-Year Government Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo, PQG) 2020-25, which seeks to promote gender equality in all areas and ensure the protection of the most vulnerable with an emphasis on gender-based violence, child protection, as well as premature marriages, trafficking and sexual abuse.
- The Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027, which also envisages a standalone action to fight against sexual and gender-based violence as part of implementation of the GAP III Country Level Implementation Plan (CLIP) for Mozambique.
- The Human Rights and Democracy Action Plan for Mozambique 2021-2024, which includes 'Gender equality and women's and children's rights' as one of its strategic priorities.
- The EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society in Mozambique 2021-2027, which includes 'Promotion of gender equality and empowerment' as one of the objectives for engagement with CSOs over this period.
- The Team Europe Initiative e-Youth, whose 'empowerment' pillar seeks to 'decrease gender-based violence amongst young people' and 'improve sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially for girls and young women'

The Action will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular: SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls Target 5.1 'End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere', and the overall goal that 'all women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live free from violence and harmful practices'; SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere through diverse income generation interventions for survivors of SGBV; SDG 3: Good health and well-being Target 3.1: 'Reduced Maternal Mortality' by preventing child marriage, early pregnancies and by providing integrated SGBV to survivors; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities through diverse awareness and gender transformative approaches; and SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions by raising awareness and giving voice to the civil society on human rights issues –including the rights of persons with disabilities and LGBT+– and by strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of women's movements and implementing CSOs and CBOs.

⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966); International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979); Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008); Sustainable Development Goals/Agenda 2030 (2015), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

⁵ Law n° 29/2009, of 29 September on Domestic Violence against Women; Law n° 26/2019, "The Penal Enforcement Code", Law no. 25/2019, "Law for the Revision of the Criminal Procedure Code"; Law no. 24/2019, "Criminal Code Revision Law"; Law no. 23/2019, "Law on Succession", Law no. 22/2019, "Family Law" "Law no. 19/2019; "Law for Preventing and Combating Premature Unions".

2.2 Problem Analysis

Since 2018, Mozambique has revised its legislative framework to reinforce its fight against SGBV. However, gender power imbalances prevail and SGBV remains deeply entrenched in the Mozambican society. Widespread socio-cultural norms consign men and women to traditional gender roles, preventing the former from assuming full agency over their own lives and becoming agents of change in their communities. This contributes to the discrimination and exclusion of women and girls from the social, political, and economic life, and prevents them from breaking the cycle of violence. Further, women and girls in poverty and with disabilities become more vulnerable to various types of violence (physical, economic, psychological, sexual). The 2009 Domestic Violence Law made violence against women a public and not a private offence, but domestic and sexual violence are still seen as private matters, often dealt within the family or left at the discretion of traditional courts. Therefore, SGBV crimes are rarely reported to the judicial systems, and when that occurs, the level of impunity is high. This promulgates the idea that there is no consequence to SGBV-related violation, which in turn jeopardizes prevention efforts.

While progress towards gender parity in primary school enrolment is encouraging, girls still face several challenges, particularly in relation to teenage pregnancy and child marriage (before age 18) with higher rates especially in the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and **Manica**⁶ and a significant number of girls is giving birth before that age⁷. Also, anecdotal data points at a high rate of sex trafficking and forced prostitution in Gaza involving women and girls.

The 2018 report on VAWG covering the provinces of Nampula, Sofala and **Gaza** shows that 45.5% of women have suffered some form of physical, psychological, economic, or sexual violence during their lifetime, and the main perpetrator of physical violence against women tends to be the intimate partner or someone in the family sphere. While victims are mainly women and girls, men and boys are also at risk of sexual violence, including rape of boys.

Another important problem to consider is the increased risk of violence and exploitation which young people (particularly girls) can experience during and in the aftermath of crisis caused by extreme weather events. This risk is heightened when food insecurity increases, when collecting water and firewood, or when staying in temporary shelters. However, the implementation of 'Build Back Better' principles, disaster risk reduction and management and/or Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) guidelines⁸ –such as the integration of specific shock-sensitive and gender-sensitive solutions, crisis modifiers, and other SGBV-related measures– are still incipient.

The overall impact of SGBV is exacerbated by limited access to critical prevention and response services; insufficient coordination among partners; gaps in referral mechanisms; and very few stakeholders providing mental health and psychosocial support services specifically for survivors of SGBV.

Additional problems to be addressed are:

Prevention of SGBV

- Whilst Mozambique has a progressive legislative framework, weak law enforcement and monitoring remains a key challenge, especially at the provincial and district level. The judicial system at the provincial and district level –including local traditional courts– need additional training to offer gender-sensitive services to prevent the revictimization of the survivors. Similarly, the Police needs also additional training to produce SGBV precedent reports that are accepted in court.
- While the women and girls centred approach has led to positive results, male involvement has been rarely a part of the equation. Strategic gender transforming approaches engaging men and boys are needed.
- While SGBV is now part of the agenda of official and civil society entities across Mozambique, marginalised groups, such as persons with disabilities and LGBT+ remain barely involved across the prevention and response continuum.

⁶ Gender Assessment for USAID/Mozambique Country Development Cooperation Strategy. Maputo, June 2019.

⁷ 40.2% in Cabo Delgado, 41.5% in Niassa and 51.7% in Nampula, according to Child Marriage and Adolescent Pregnancy in Mozambique: Causes and Impact, UNICEF Mozambique, UNFPA and Coligação para a Eliminação e Prevenção dos Casamentos Prematuros 2015.

⁸ Organisations and UN Agencies working in humanitarian/development settings must follow strict rules on PSEA, generally rooted in the [UN SG Bulletin on PSEA](#).

Services

- Overall, SGBV services are insufficient, need to be more coordinated, lack minimal psychosocial support and require reinforcement including protection networks for victims/survivors who report the crime. In addition, some of Tolerância Zero! target districts do not have an operational Centre of Integral Assistance of Victims of Violence (CAIs)⁹.
- Clinicians with training on forensic SGBV examination (Peritos Opcionais) are insufficient to meet the demand. Qualified health providers need to be trained in regular bases to counteract high staff turnover. These efforts need to be combined with sustained awareness raising and policy dialogue with the relevant stakeholders regarding retention of staff.
- Although economic interventions are key to women and girls' empowerment and are crucial for the social integration/autonomy of SGBV survivors, these are rarely available. Relevant income generation activities need to be integral part of SGBV endeavours since their inception, and their design must allow the inclusion of survivors, as they are identified along the programme implementation.
- Women and adolescent girls have substantial unmet family planning needs. For example, adolescent girls aged 15-19 who want to avoid a pregnancy have much higher unmet needs for modern contraception than all women of reproductive age who want to avoid a pregnancy (43% vs. 24%). Adolescent girls and women face many barriers to obtain contraceptive care, including fear of revealing that they are sexually active (if they are unmarried) and social pressure to have a child (if they are married).

Women's movements and civil society

- While the activists and civil society have made good progress raising awareness on SGBV, they need to have a more sustained dialogue and follow-up with Mozambican authorities. Mechanisms for civic engagement and meaningful participation of activists and civil society organisations (particularly youth, and women with disabilities) in decision-making processes are limited. CSOs and CBOs capacities around administration, financial management, programme management and fund-raising remain weak.

Institutional capacities and data

- MGCAS acknowledges the need of support to strengthen its institutional, technical and coordination capacities at the central, provincial and district level to perform its core duties. Key areas include overall coordination, planning, budgeting and supervision of SGBV-related endeavours.
- The application of a holistic approach to ending SGBV requires effective multi-sector coordination. Efficient coordination of the SGBV response, including Government and civil society, is not possible without the prior joint analysis of data and information, as a starting point for any decision making processes.
- The weak collection and use of SGBV data and statistics remains a challenge. The existence of different Information Management Systems (IMS) has led to the limited use of data for decision making processes. In 2022, InfoViolencia¹⁰ was rolled out and is now operational in the police stations in Maputo and in police posts and district commands in Gaza, Manica and Nampula. Trained staff in data management is mostly concentrated at the central level and at provincial capitals. Data collection only covered Spotlight Initiative districts making it difficult to capture consolidated information for the entire province through the system.

The **main stakeholders** covered by the Action are:

- **MGCAS** is the central organ that directs and coordinates the implementation of gender, children and social action policies. MGCAS is expected to ensure coordination and complementarity between all SGBV-related actors on the ground as well as overall strategic oversight and guidance. At the provincial level, Tolerância Zero! will coordinate and help build the capacities of the Provincial Directorates of Gender, Children and Social Action (**DPGCAS**).
- The Ministry of Health (**MISAU**) is the central organ responsible for implementing and coordinating health policy in the private, public and community domains. MISAU provides SGBV services following the national GBV protocols in several but not all of its health units. Its expected role is to coordinate, train and monitor

⁹ Centros de Atendimento Integrado (CAIs) combine four essential services: health, police, social and justice.

¹⁰ Case management system created by the Spotlight Initiative and piloted in the Ministry of Interior.

health providers delivering SGBV-related services at the provincial and district level. The Adolescent & Youth Friendly Health Service (**SAAJs**) are under the jurisdiction of MISAU. These services include family planning, HIV prevention, counselling and treatment, and SGBV services.

- The Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (**MoJ**) is responsible for the direction, execution, and coordination of constitutional, legal, justice, human rights and religious affairs. Concerning Tolerância Zero!, their representation at the provincial level is the Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (**IPAJ**). IPAJ provides legal advice to SGBV survivors free of charge.
- The Ministry of Interior's (**MoI**) role in relation to Tolerância Zero! is to manage the InfoViolencia digital platform. At the provincial level, the MoI also coordinates the Cabinets for Attention of Families and Minors Victims of Violence (**GAFMVV**) and the National Criminal Investigation Service (**SERNIC**).

Tolerância Zero! will also coordinate with the following Government bodies at the provincial and district level:

- District Directorate of Health Women and Social Action (**SDSMAS**). Their role will be to assist SGBV survivors and to monitor the implementation of the activities.
- Provincial Social Assistance Services (**SPAS**, which operate under the centrally appointed Provincial Secretary of State) their main role will be the rehabilitation, furnishing and operationalization of temporary shelters at the CAIs.
- The **CAIs** combine four essential services: health, police, social and justice. CAIs encapsulate the vision of a multisectoral mechanism into a single service delivery point.

Finally, Tolerância Zero! will ensure the active participation of community leaders, activists and civil society organisations:

- Community leaders, including faith and traditional leaders are gatekeepers of change and critical allies in any prevention initiative.
- Youth and gender activists, particularly those representing groups who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are also vital actors in driving change.
- Civil society organisations will be meaningfully engaged throughout the programme cycle as implementing partners as well as in an advisory capacity.

The Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism will convene provincial and district groups meetings involving health, police, justice, IPAJ, DPGCAS, education representatives, civil society, as well as influential leaders, including youth.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this Action is to protect women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres.

The Specific Objectives of this Action are:

1. Prevention of SGBV - Gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours are promoted and supported by domesticated/translated laws at the institutional, community and individual level.
2. Services - Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, and quality essential SGBV services.
3. Women's movements and civil society - Women's rights groups, social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on ending SGBV.
4. Institutional capacities and data - Strengthened institutional, technical and coordination capacities of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and other relevant stakeholders, towards a multidisciplinary and integrated/holistic response to SGBV, relying on quality data.

The **Outputs** to be delivered by this action contributing to the Specific Objectives are:

- 1.1. Strengthened SGBV awareness, dialogue and spaces for prevention activities.
- 2.1. Enhanced access for SGBV survivors to multi-sectoral, integrated, confidential, quality and gender-sensitive services.
- 2.2. Enhanced access for SGBV survivors to income generation opportunities and socio-economic support integrating family planning services.
- 3.1. Women's groups and CSOs enhanced capacity to influence decision-making structures and better serve beneficiary populations.
- 4.1. Strengthened MGCAS's and other stakeholders' institutional, technical and coordination capacities to articulate all the SGBV programmes.
- 4.2. Strengthened SGBV data collection, analysis and evidence-based advocacy and decision-making.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1: Strengthened SGBV awareness, dialogue and spaces for prevention activities.

- Invest in innovative training modules, cascade training and refreshing training for public officials (e.g. on legislation, coordination efforts, protection mechanisms).
- Sensitise communities against SGBV (including child marriage, early pregnancies and harmful practices) using gender transformative approaches and culturally appropriate activities.
- Empower women, men, girls and boys, through mentoring activities.
- Engage men and boys in SGBV awareness as champions and agents of change.
- Expand the use of community radios, media and social networks for gender-sensitive messaging.
- Include measures against sexual exploitation and abuse in emergency and crisis management plans.
- Develop a strategy to meaningfully include and engage those furthest behind in mobilization and training (e.g. women living with HIV, persons with disabilities and LGBT+).
- Invest in developing activities and materials accessible to persons with disabilities, with the engagement of their organisations.

Activities related to Output 2.1: Enhanced access for SGBV survivors to multi-sectoral, integrated, confidential, quality and gender-sensitive services.

- Reinforce multisectoral technical groups to speed up response and attention to cases of SGBV at provincial and district level.
- Boost the capacity of the public administration at the provincial level to create demand for essential services, such as those provided by the CAIs, through a rights-based approach.
- Rehabilitation and equipment of SGBV services (CAIs, SAAJ, GAFMVV).
- Reinforce existing CAIs by ensuring that a complete package of essential services (health, police, social and legal) embracing also boys and men victims of rape. CAIs in selected locations will include transit shelters for survivors in need of protection.
- Integrate/improve mental health/psychological rehabilitation services in the CAIs and in the GAFMVV.
- Training of judges at the provincial and district level –as well as the local traditional courts– to offer gender-sensitive services to prevent the revictimization of the survivor.
- Map CSOs providing SGBV-related services (i.e. shelter, legal assistance, child support networks) nearby CAIs, clinics and mobile brigades and produce a directory with those services for referral.
- Strengthen community referral mechanisms to improve and speed up the detection, care and monitoring of cases of SGBV.

Activities related to Output 2.2: Enhanced access for SGBV survivors to income generation opportunities and socio-economic support integrating family planning services:

- Conduct value chain/market studies by geographic area.
- Ensure that economic entrepreneurship actions are an integral part of support services for survivors, and that they are inclusive (e.g. persons with disabilities, LGBT+).
- Seek synergies with ongoing programmes on skills development, livelihoods, and economic opportunities.

- Partner with qualified CSOs and CBOs with proven successful experience on economic empowerment to follow up, accompany and refer beneficiaries to complementary services.
- Make agreements with technical and/or professional training centres to refer survivors residing in urban areas or nearby.
- Refer SGBV survivors to cash-based interventions including in non-traditional remunerated activities.
- Ensure referral and contra-referral between SGBV services to economic empowerment initiatives.
- Integrate family planning in the socio-economic support services (by increasing demand and increasing the capacity of health service providers and community health workers to provide these services, including contraception).

Activities related to Output 3.1: Women's groups and CSOs enhanced capacity to influence decision-making structures and better serve beneficiary populations:

- Support the technical autonomy of organizations and build their managerial agency including their capacity to design and implement technically sound SGBV programmes and administer their funds efficiently and transparently.
- Strengthen CSOs and CBOs capacity to promote gender transformative approaches across their interventions, including in multisectoral mechanisms and community-based work.
- Support advocacy and policy dialogue platforms that lead to the replication of SGBV best practices at community, provincial and district level.
- Ensure that activists, women and youth groups and CSOs are part of the planning, decision making and implementation processes of the programme.

Activities related to Output 4.1: Strengthened MGCAS's and other stakeholders' institutional, technical and coordination capacities to articulate all the SGBV programmes:

- Train MGCAS and other relevant stakeholders at the national, provincial and district level for planning, funding and managing multi-sectoral programmes to prevent and respond to SGBV.
- Provide qualified and experienced expertise to reinforce MGCAS' capacities to manage SGBV related endeavours and programmes.
- Facilitate peer-to-peer learning mechanisms and reinforcement of multidisciplinary actions in collaboration with other State Institutions – including joint visits to project sites.
- Create synergies with regional programmes among PALOP-TL countries to install/utilise best practices on gender financing and adequate budgeting during GoM yearly planning.

Activities related to Output 4.2: Strengthened SGBV data collection, analysis and evidence-based advocacy and decision-making.

- Train relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and utilise SGBV related data for policy decision making, advocacy, and to inform and adjust SGBV programmes.
- Strengthen the effective utilisation of data from “InfoViolência” through data analysis training, and expand it to all Manica districts (including equipment, training, and follow-up) in order to test the system.
- Development of multilateral information sharing protocols and/or policies for enhanced data analysis and utilisation across sectors and SGBV Information Systems.
- In partnership with a national university, conduct two behavioural surveillance surveys (BSS) to address information gaps regarding the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of women, girls, men, and boys on SGBV.

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative to which this action refers, will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe members. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective member's meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise, the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Climate Change and Environmental Protection

Women, particularly young women and girls, may experience more SGBV during and in the aftermath of crises caused by extreme weather events. This risk is heightened when food insecurity increases, when collecting water and firewood, or when staying in temporary shelters. Tolerância Zero! will work closely with MGCAS and concerned stakeholders to develop a preparedness plan, including prevention, response and mitigation of SGBV as well as ensuring strengthening multisectoral integrated services through the police, social protection, health and legal services. The Action will apply ‘Building Back Better’ principles and the PSEA guidelines to integrate specific shock-sensitive and gender-sensitive solutions, such as crisis modifiers, and any other SGBV-related measures.

Outcomes of the SEA screening; Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening ; Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening: no need for SEA, EIA and CRA screenings.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, Tolerância Zero! is labelled as G2. This implies that gender equality and women empowerment is its principal objective. Besides focusing on SGBV, gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the programme. Gender inequalities in Mozambique are severe and social, economic, and political disadvantages are pervasive. That is also the case for Manica and Gaza, which are among the provinces with the highest rates of child marriage and sex trafficking respectively. Without concerted actions to identify, mitigate and monitor these inequalities, it is likely that the situation will worsen, undermining the gains and investments previously made in these provinces.

Women and girls are especially vulnerable due to poverty. Formal and informal leadership structures and decision making are mostly male dominated. Tolerância Zero! will monitor that women are part and parcel of the planning, decision making and implementation processes through the community structures, and that survivors of SGBV participate in economic empowering activities.

Human Rights

Tolerância Zero! adopts a human rights-based approach. As part of its prevention endeavours, it will further disseminate and build awareness on laws such as the 22/2019 Laws of the Family, 23/2019 Law on Child Marriage, and the 23/2019 Law of the Successions. Also, State actors are accountable duty-bearers for the provision of basic services to communities, SGBV survivors and rights-holders. Tolerância Zero! seeks to strengthen the capacities of State actors to provide essential gender-sensitive services in public infrastructures such as the CAIs and to reach remote communities through the mobile brigades and at the same will support right-holders in awareness-raising, participation and community dialogue. Besides the provision of essential services, activities include the capacity development of stakeholders on gender transformative and human rights-based approaches. Tolerância Zero! will respect the five human rights-based principles: i) respect to all human rights; ii) non-discrimination; iii) participation; iv) transparency, and v) accountability.

Disability

Persons with disabilities face enormous barriers to access services and face discrimination and stigmatization, which expose them to risks of physical, sexual and emotional violence and abuse. Organisations of persons with disabilities will be part of the programme planning, decision making and implementation processes through the community structures, and the rights of persons with disabilities will be integrated into the training courses for Government and CSOs and CBOs staff, activists and community leaders. Organisations of persons with disabilities will also advise on the adaptation of selected IEC materials to make them accessible. Any rehabilitation of infrastructure (e.g. CAIs and SAAJs) will be accessible. Persons with disabilities will be linked with inclusive referral pathways. Data will reflect the number of PWD. Women’s movements and civil society will also include persons with disabilities and advocate for their rights.

Democracy

Cultural values –including gender-related values– inform the way societies and their governance systems are built, perceived and, eventually, promulgate biases that favour male over female. There are close links between gender engagement, democratic openness, including political engagement, trust in society and well-being. In this respect the Action will encourage wide participation of diverse stakeholders to promote a culture of mutual understanding, debate and respect for different opinions and voices. By building the capacity of women and marginalised groups including women living with HIV, PWD and LGBT+, Tolerância Zero! will promote their engagement and public participation.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Tolerância Zero! seeks to enhance the resilience of girls and women by promoting their fundamental rights. It will sensitise key actors, State Institutions and beneficiaries in order to combat SGBV. It thus seeks to act preventively or in a timely manner in a situation of potential violation of human rights. Once a case of violence is confirmed (premature union, early pregnancy, SGBV, or even situations of perceived risk), Tolerância Zero! will support the provision of services to assist the survivor, including access to justice. It will also seek to promote better relations between the civil society and the State.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Specific shock-sensitive and gender-sensitive solutions will be applied wherever considered suitable. This will enable early action and rapid response to new humanitarian needs of women, girls and persons with disabilities that could occur in Tolerância Zero! areas during the implementation phase.

Youth

Young women and men need to be sensitised against SGBV and empowered with the use of gender transformative approaches eliminating harmful traditional practices that contravene basic human rights. In a context where SGBV has been normalised for generations, forced child marriages and early pregnancies, awareness of sexual reproductive rights is an important factor. Youth will be involved in decision-making through youth platforms that will be included in the monitoring of policy-making and implementation. Male youth will be effectively involved through mentoring programs. Use of digital tools and innovative communication on prevention of SGBV and available services, also through social media, will be promoted to raise awareness of young people.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Financial	Insufficient resources are allocated by the Government for running costs of rehabilitated infrastructure of CAIs, SAAJs, Mobile Brigades and GAFMVV.	H	H	Concentration on fewer strategic locations, ensuring the critical mass of interventions needed for a sufficient service provision to meet the created demand of SGBV services.
External environment	Resistance of traditional leaders, including members of traditional courts	H	H	Specific communication and training activities using transformative approaches directed to traditional leaders and courts.

External environment	Scarce, inadequate or inexistent shelters for protection of survivors under threat by perpetrators	H	H	Expedite the study and mapping of feasible protection sites, community networks and any other local proven effective protection mechanism to offer alternatives to survivors.
External environment	Economic empowerment activities may not lead to access to market or revenue increase.	M	H	Carrying out preliminary studies to identify promising opportunities / value chains and consequently determine the activities.
External environment	Occurrence of new weather-related disasters	H	H	Integration of specific shock-sensitive and gender-sensitive solutions, such as crisis modifier and PSEA revised guidelines. Apply 'Building Back Better' principles.
Planning, processes and systems	Limited institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders to benefit from funding opportunities provided	M	M	Promote targeted communication to all stakeholders and identify key stakeholders to act as info contact points. Provide training and coaching.
External environment	Reluctance from local communities to discuss and disseminate sensitive LGBT+ related messages.	H	H	Involvement of local, opinion and influential leaders while ensuring that there is no backlash or security implications for LGBT+.
External environment	Similar lockdown measures that would compromise program implementation as COVID-19 did.	M	H	Concentrate endeavours through radio, community radios, digital tools and including social media and messages sent by mobile aiming to reduce domestic and sexual violence in the context of confinement.

Lessons Learnt:

The assessment of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique confirmed the relevance of the intervention and its coherence with development efforts and Mozambique's policies. Spotlight introduced the fight against SGBV in the agendas of all State institutions and the civil society involved and established a solid foundation in the target provinces and respective districts. Lessons learned were of great value at the national level too.

Tolerância Zero! builds on the experience of the Spotlight and seeks to address some of the challenges identified. Overall, the coordination model was rather complex. The four UN Agencies involved had diverse management, procurement, CSOs selection approaches, etc. This led to confusion, limited information sharing and overlaps or lack of complementarity in some areas/actions, besides draining efforts and resources. From the different modalities applied, direct transfer of funds to the provincial authorities, proved to be the most cost-effective and efficient. With regards to SI's pillars, main lessons learnt were:

Laws and policies to prevent violence, discrimination and address impunity were vastly advocated for, elaborated and disseminated. Efforts should now focus on further dissemination at the district level, while ensuring accessible language for different audiences, and accessible formats for persons with disabilities.

Spotlight strengthened national Government and institutions. However, its efforts were mostly concentrated at the central level and some key institutional development actions did not reach target provinces and districts. MGCAS should be supported to strengthen its coordination and leading role in order to make a nationwide contribution to fight against SGBV.

With regards to prevention, the way the Initiative impacted target populations' attitudes, through the promotion of gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours was positive. The Initiative could have been more effective if it had engaged boys and men in SGBV awareness earlier/more broadly.

Essential services for survivors of SGBV were made available in target sites through CAIs, mobile brigades, and GAMFVV but they are still insufficient, not integrated, offer minimal psychosocial support and thus require reinforcement, including protection networks for survivors who report a crime. Transit shelters (2-3 day stay) are also necessary. The tracking/referral system of survivors has to be improved across the prevention-response cycle to help survivors break the cycle of violence. The economic empowerment component proved to be of utmost relevance, but in the absence of a market/value chain analysis, activities had limited impact in the life of survivors.

The quality, accuracy and availability of SGBV data was improved with the use of the “Ficha Única” in the CAIs, and the data system used by the Police. InfoViolência is an innovative tool, but still geographically limited. Challenges that need to be addressed are the compatibility of the different systems and the progressive expansion of InfoViolência. Efforts are needed to respond to the lack of essential data on SGBV in the short term (e.g. with behavioural surveillance studies). The internal monitoring mechanism of the Initiative was oriented towards monitoring activities/inputs rather than results.

Women’s movements and civil society organisations were empowered because of Spotlight support but too limited resources were allocated to strengthen their financial and organisational capacities to ensure sustainability.

Further lessons learnt point that men and boys must be more targeted in order to increase SGBV awareness and so that they become active agents of change. Although the rights-based and “leave no one behind” approach were an intrinsic part of the Initiative, the lack of a specific inclusion of persons with disabilities and LGBT+ compromised the aim to target the most marginalised.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

IF prevention activities are carried out engaging men, boys and traditional leaders to sensitize communities against SGBV; the Government is supported to implement its comprehensive package of essential services to survivors; strengthened socio-economic support, livelihoods and income generation opportunities are available for survivors; women's groups and CSOs' capacity is reinforced; MGCAS is supported to implement its coordination mandate; and training on data collection and analysis are carried out, different MISs are integrated, and infoViolencia expanded.

And assuming that prevention activities are implemented through inclusive and transformative gender approaches; the Government continues to allocate staff in integrated SGBV facilities; there is an enabling environment for CSOs to combat SGBV; alternatives for shelter and mechanisms for the protection of survivors under threat are found; consultative committees at district and village level facilitate inclusive Government-community cooperation; national and subnational level coordination mechanisms regularly meet; the economic empowerment component, is based on value chain/market studies by geographic area; and CSOs are part of the planning, decision making and implementation processes.

Then gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours will be promoted and supported at the community and individual level; women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices will use available, accessible, and quality essential SGBV services; women's groups and CSOs, will more effectively influence and advance progress ending SGBV; quality comparable data on different forms of SGBV, will be collected, analysed and used to inform laws, policies and programmes; and MGCAS and other key Government entities will have strengthened institutional, technical and coordination capacities to effectively lead governmental and civil society endeavours to fight SGBV.

And then women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity will be better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres.

Because the integrated approach including prevention, response, stronger Government coordination, data collection for informed decision-making and partnership with women’s organisations has proved its capacity to contribute to change, but requires sustained effort. Strengthened national systems, improved technical capacities of public officials and civil society and behavioural change will contribute to the sustainability of the Tolerância Zero!

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	
Impact level <i>(Overall objective)</i>	OO: to protect women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres.	1. Proportion women and girls aged 15 years and older who have been in relationships and subjected to a) physical violence b) sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG 5.2.1) 2. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1)	1.a) 31,5% b)7,9% (2011) 2. 52,9%	1.To be defined 2.To be defined.	1. 2020 Voluntary National Review of the Agenda 2030 for Mozambique 2.Global SDG Indicators Database.	
Specific Objective(s)	SO1. Gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours are promoted and supported by domesticated/translated laws at the institutional, community and individual level	1.1. Evidence of increased public discussion on human and legal rights (e.g., in the media, parliament, local government, or other public forums) on gender-based violence, early marriage, early pregnancy and others.	1.1. 0 (2023)	1.To be defined at inception phase	1.Government reports/statistics, official reports of other relevant entities.	* <i>The political climate remains stable and there are no serious security problems.</i> * <i>The economic and financial</i>
	SO2. Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, and quality essential SGBV services (PQG 50, 52, 159 and 160) ¹¹	2.1. Percentage of people who report satisfaction with the provision and access to State-provided services in rehabilitated social and productive infrastructure, disaggregated by age, sex, and disability (PQG 50)	2.1. 0 (2023)	2.1 To be defined at inception phase	2.1.Progress report for the EU-funded Intervention	

¹¹ Aligned with SO “Promover a igualdade e equidade de género, Inclusão Social e protecção dos segmentos mais vulneráveis da população” and SO “Promover o desenvolvimento de Infraestruturas Económicas, Sociais e de Administração”

	<p>2.2. Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (EURF 2.2) (PQG 220)¹²</p> <p>2.3. Number of State and non-state actors supported by the Programme providing quality services on countering/preventing SGBV of women, girls –including those living with HIV–, PWD and LGBT+ using a human rights approach. (PQG 50, 52)</p>	2.2 0 (2023)	2.2. To be defined at inception phase	2.2..Progress report for the EU-funded Intervention	<p><i>situation remains stable.</i></p> <p><i>*Availability of Service Providers to be actively involved in the implementation of the Program</i></p> <p><i>*Trained CSOs remain committed to the Programme, and effectively implement their respective workplans.</i></p>
		2.3 0 (2023)	2.3. To be defined at inception phase	2.3. Progress report for the EU-funded Intervention	
SO3. Women's rights groups, social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on ending SGBV.	<p>3.1. Number of civil society organizations involved in policy formulation, monitoring, or advocacy on public SGVB sector services and women's rights with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>3.2. Number of CSOs and CBOs that acquire and strengthen their managerial and technical capacities through the support provided by the Programme (including gender transformative approaches, budgeting, reporting).</p>	3.1 0 (2023)	3.1 To be defined at the inception phase.	3.1. Progress report for the EU-funded Intervention	
		3.2 0 (2023)	3.2 To be defined at the inception phase.	3.2. Progress report for the EU-funded Intervention	
SO4. Strengthened institutional, technical and coordination capacities of MGCAS and other relevant stakeholders, towards a multidisciplinary and integrated/holistic response to	4.1. Number of GoM yearly and five-year action plans that prove to be gender-sensitive and include SGBV-related budget lines for the execution of those actions.	4.1 0 (2023)	4.1 To be defined at the inception phase.	4.1. Governmental reports/statistics.	

¹² Aligned with SO “Assegurar o bom funcionamento do sistema da administração da justiça com vista a garantir o acesso a justiça e ao direito aos Cidadãos”

	SGBV, relying on quality data (PQG 214) ¹³	<p>4.2. Evidence that sex-disaggregated SGBV data are regularly collected and analysed through the InfoViolência Platform</p> <p>4.3. Number of policies/actions/programmes informed by the data resulting from the BSS and incident report data at the central and provincial level (disaggregated by type of policies, actions, programmes).</p>	<p>4.2 0 (2023)</p> <p>4.3 0 (2023)</p>	<p>4.2 To be defined at the inception phase.</p> <p>4.3 To be defined at the inception phase.</p>	<p>4.2. Statistical data from the InfoViolência Platform</p> <p>4.3. Progress report from the EU funded intervention</p>	
<p>Output 1 related Outcome 1</p>	<p>Op.1.1 Strengthened SGBV awareness, dialogue and spaces for prevention activities.</p>	<p>1.1-1. Number of traditional leaders, matrons and other influential people from the target districts trained by the Programme who promote the elimination of SGBV and harmful practices (disaggregated by sex and age).</p> <p>1.1-2. Number of women, men, girls and boys who acquired and apply their knowledge on SGBV prevention and related service seeking behaviours thanks to the EU intervention (disaggregate by age and sex)¹⁴.</p> <p>1.1-3. Number of official personnel with improved knowledge and/or skills to include male rape/PWD/LGBT+ needs in the programme actions and services.</p>	<p>1.1-1. 0 (2023)</p> <p>1.1-2. 0 (2023)</p> <p>1.1-3. 0 (2023)</p>	<p>1.1-1. To be defined at the inception phase.</p> <p>1.1-2. To be defined at the inception phase.</p> <p>1.1-3. To be defined at the inception phase.</p>	<p>1.1-1. Progress report of the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>1.1-2. Pre-post training tests reports.</p> <p>1.1-3. Pre-post training tests reports.</p>	<p><i>The community members are willing to participate in the proposed activities.</i></p>

¹³ Aligned SO “Melhorar a prestação de serviços públicos e reforçar a integridade da Administração Pública”.

¹⁴ Aligned with indicators 37 and 38 of the PQG, “Promover a participação da Sociedade, em especial, da Juventude nas actividades socioculturais, desportivas e económicas”

<p>Output 1 related Outcome 2</p>	<p>Op.2.1 Enhanced access for SGBV survivors to multi-sectoral, integrated, confidential, quality and gender-sensitive services.</p>	<p>2.1-1. Number local authorities, health providers, law enforcement (judges) and official personnel at provincial level with improved SGBV service delivery at the local level with support of the Programme (disaggregated by sex and actor).</p> <p>2.1-2. Number of SGBV services (CAIs, SAAJ, GAFMVV) rehabilitated and equipped including basic access to PWD handed over to local authorities and communities.</p> <p>2.1-3. Number of GBV survivors attended with integrated, confidential services through the multi-sectoral mechanism (disaggregated by sex, age and service).</p> <p>2.1-4 Number of people benefitting from psycho-social support thanks to support from the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by sex and age).</p>	<p>2.1-1. (2023) 0</p> <p>2.1-2. (2023) 0</p> <p>2.1-3. (2023) 0</p>	<p>2.1-1. To be defined at the inception phase.</p> <p>2.1-2. To be defined at the inception phase.</p> <p>2.1-3. To be defined at the inception phase.</p>	<p>2.1-1.Pre-tests, post-tests and training reports by trainers</p> <p>2.1-2. Progress report for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2.1-3. Progress report for the EU-funded intervention</p>	<p><i>Support, collaboration and commitment from competent authorities and CSOs involved in the Consultative committees at District level.</i></p>
<p>Output 2 Related Outcome 2</p>	<p>Op.2.2 Enhanced access for SGBV survivors to income generation opportunities and socio-economic support integrating family planning services:¹⁵.</p>	<p>2.2-1. Evidence of studies/enquiries carried out to identify value chains to define economic empowerment activities, disaggregated by province.</p> <p>2.2-2. Number of SGBV survivors who have benefited from economic empowerment</p>	<p>2.2-1. (2023) 0</p> <p>2.2-2. (2023) 0</p> <p>2.2-3. (2023) 0</p>	<p>2.2-1. To be defined at the inception phase.</p> <p>2.2-2. To be defined at the inception phase.</p>	<p>2.2-1.Study Report</p> <p>2.2-2. Progress report for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2.2-3. Progress report for the EU-funded intervention</p>	<p><i>Disaster natural events (droughts, floods, epidemics) do not affect the beneficiaries' capacity to participate to the activities.</i></p>

¹⁵ Aligned with indicator 93 of the PQG “Promover o emprego, a legalidade laboral e a segurança social”

		interventions with the support of the EU intervention (disaggregated by sex, age and disability status) 2.2.-3. Number of women and girls accessing community based family planning, with the support of the EU intervention (disaggregated by age).		2.2-3. To be defined at the inception phase.		
Output 1 Related Outcome 3	to Op.3.1 Women's groups and CSOs enhanced capacity to influence decision-making structures and better serve beneficiary populations.	3.1-1 Number of CSOs providing SGBV-related services and/or advocating for the protection of SGBV survivors and the prevention of SGBV (disaggregated by service sector) 3.1-2. Number individuals from Women's Movements, CSO and CBOs with increased knowledge and approaches related to managerial skills to increase the capacity their organization.	3.2-1. 0 (2023) 3.2-2. 0 (2023)	3.2-1. To be defined at the inception phase. 3.2-2. To be defined at the inception phase.	3.2-1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention. 3.2-2. Pre-post training test reports.	<i>Positive and concrete collaboration between CSOs, OCBs and State Institutions.</i>
Output 1 Related Outcome 4	to Op4.1. Strengthened MGCAS's and other stakeholders' institutional, technical and coordination capacities to articulate all the SGBV programmes.	4.1-1. Number of coordination and monitoring tools available for Government institutions with the support of the EU funded intervention. 4.1-2. Number of joint data analysis dialogues conducted to inform policy and programmatic decision making with the support of the EU funded intervention.	4.1-1. 0 (2023) 4.1-2. 0 (2023)	4.1-1. To be defined at the inception phase. 4.1-2. To be defined at the inception phase.	4.1-1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention. 4.1-2. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention.	<i>Positive and concrete collaboration between State Institutions and UN Agencies involved in the Project.</i>
Output 2 Related Outcome 4	to Op.4.2 Strengthened SGBV data collection, analysis and evidence-based advocacy and decision-making.	4.2-1 Number of staff from local authorities SGBV services with increased knowledge to improve data collection after training supported by the EU funded	4.2-1. 0 (2023) 4.2-2. 0 (2023)	4.2-1. To be defined at the inception phase. 4.2-2. To be defined at	4.2.1 Pre-tests, post-tests and training reports by trainers	<i>*Political environment remains stable. *Positive and concrete collaboration</i>

		<p>intervention (disaggregated by sex and age).</p> <p>4.2-2 Extent to which data collection on the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence is coordinated among key actors.</p> <p>4.2-3. Number of behavioural surveillance surveys conducted with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p>	<p>4.2-3. 0 (2023)</p>	<p>the inception phase.</p> <p>4.2-3. 2 (year 2 and year 4)</p>	<p>4.2.2 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>4.2.3. The final report of both BSS</p>	<p><i>between CSOs, CBOs, State organizations and UN Agencies involved in the project.</i></p> <p><i>*The officials trained by the project continue to work for the institutions involved.</i></p>
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4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer in duly justified cases.

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

n/a

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹⁶.

4.4.1 Indirect Management through an entrusted entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with an entrusted entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Technical competence in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights and sexual and gender based violence due to its mandate and expertise.
- Administrative capacity and experience to implement this type of intervention.
- Established presence in the target provinces, including logistical and management capacities.
- Demonstrated capacity to coordinate with various stakeholders.
- Acceptance of governmental counterparts at the central, provincial and district level.

This implementation entails the activities related to the specific objectives described in section 3.1: 1) Prevention of SGBV; 2) Services; 3) Women's movements and civil society; and 4) Institutional capacities and data; and their related expected outputs.

4.4.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

In case of exceptional circumstances, the change to a direct management mode (grants) may be envisaged.

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant will contribute to achieving the objectives and expected outputs described in section 3.1. 1) Prevention of SGBV; 2) Services; 3) Women's movements and civil society; and 4) Institutional capacities and data; and their related expected outputs.

¹⁶ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The type of applicants targeted for funding are: legal entities non-profit making Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or assimilated Civil Society Organisations, or respective networks, platforms or federations active in the field of intervention.

4.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.6 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components¹⁷	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third party contribution
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4		
Indirect management with an entrusted entity – cf. section 4.4.1	11 150 000	
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2	100 000	
Audit – cf. section 5.3		
Totals	11 250 000	

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The entrusted entity will be responsible for the overall implementation of the Action. For the overall follow-up and coordination, there will be done in two levels:

National Steering committee (NTC):

This is the space for strategic and technical stakeholder engagement, activity planning and monitoring. It gathers the ministries and public entities involved, entrusted entity and implementing partners, including women's movements and CSOs and the EU Delegation. It meets once a year. Main tasks:

- Provides political guidance and recommendations on the implementation of the Programme.
- Strategic dialogue and decision making on strategic issues to fight SGBV.
- Validates the progress in the implementation of the programme.
- Keeps all partners involved and informed about the progress in implementation of activities; ii) to foster coordination and synergies between implementing partners; iii) to ensure alignment with Government priorities.

Provincial Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC gathers the relevant provincial directorates (e.g. DPGCAS, SDSMAS, DPS, IPAJ) and implementing partners (both representatives of the entrusted entity and CSOs). It is the space for technical discussions, activity planning, and monitoring of the programme at provincial level. It meets at least once a year (preferably in February in order to harmonize with the planning period of the State Provincial Entities), prior to the national technical level steering committee.

- Advisory function of guiding the implementing partners.

- Ensures coordination and coherence locally.
- Holds technical discussions, activity planning and monitoring of the Programme at the provincial level.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

4.8 Pre-conditions

N/A

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logical framework matrix).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the Action is considering the principles of gender equality, human rights-based approach, rights of persons with disabilities, gender inclusion and diversity. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex, age and disability if possible.

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The monitoring system will focus on process monitoring, progress and results indicators. The implementing partners will be responsible for internal monitoring of Tolerância Zero!'s outputs and impact results and regularly reporting to the Steering Committee. This monitoring will include periodic collection of information; primary sources of verification will be activity reports, field visit reports, checklists, sectoral review reports and the behavioural surveillance surveys.

External monitoring under the form of external Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) exercises will be commissioned by the EU Delegation at selected times of the project.

Relevant information for the indicators at provincial and district level may not be available until the baseline survey is undertaken. Once the baseline data are available, Tolerância Zero!'s logical framework and activities framework will be updated to reflect the baseline value before, and target values after the action. This update will be a joint exercise and will follow a joint monitoring mission.

Regular monitoring will also be assured by partner institutions providing as such immediate feedback, on the pace and quality of activity implementation for immediate corrective action to achieve annual targets.

The EU Delegation will participate in joint monitoring missions. Annual joint reviews will provide the formal mechanism through which all parties can agree to modify the logical frameworks and adapt the programme accordingly.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and/or a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular to assess the programme is on-track to deliver expected outputs and outcomes with respect to the timeframe and budget; with particular attention to cost-effectiveness.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account that it is an innovative action that should inform future EU initiatives in the field.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

All evaluations shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality, women/girls' empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities and LGBT+. Expertise on human rights, disability and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>