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ANNEX 6

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of the Republic of Mozambique for 2022 – Part 1

Action Document for ‘ResiNorte – Resilience for the North’

ANNUAL PLAN

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

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title OPSYS business reference Basic Act	ResiNorte - Resilience for the North OPSYS number: ACT-60677 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	The action will contribute to the e-Youth Team Europe Initiative.
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Northern Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa)
4. Programming document	Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP ¹) for Republic of Mozambique for 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	MIP Objective: To enhance social cohesion and to reinforce peace and stability through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus Expected Result: Conflict-affected communities are involved in political processes (including peaceful resolution initiatives), local governance, and benefit from socio-economic development to prevent radicalisation.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 3: Governance, Peace and Just Society
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Other significant SDGs: 1 - No poverty; 5 – Gender Equality; 10 – Reduced Inequalities.
8 a) DAC code(s)	73010 – Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation 15220 - Civilian peace building, conflict prevention and resolutions 130 - Population policies/programmes and reproductive health 150 - Government & civil society
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	United Nations Development Programme - 41114 United Nations Population Fund - 41119

¹ MIP 2021-2027 for Republic of Mozambique (C(2021)9271)

	Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society – 2000 Private sector in recipient country - 62000			
9. Involvement of multilateral partners	Yes. UNDP and UNFPA.			
10. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" 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			
11. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
12. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @ digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ transport people2people energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	digital connectivity		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
13. Amounts concerned	Budget line: BGUE-B2022-14.020122-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 40 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 35 000 000 Amount and modality for the involvement of multilateral partners: - UNDP for an amount of EUR 5 000 000 - UNFPA for an amount of EUR 500 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
14. Type of financing	Direct management through grants Indirect management with UNDP and with UNFPA			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Despite being a resource-rich country, Mozambique is one of the 10 least developed countries in the world, according to the Human Development Index. In this wider context of enormous fragility, the Province of Cabo Delgado witnessed since 2017 the rapid escalation and intensification of an armed conflict, which in 2021 also spread to the neighbouring province of Niassa. As of February 2022, the armed violence has resulted in over 800 000 internally displaced population (IDPs) in the region and caused over 3 700 fatalities due to organised violence and targeting of civilian². The violence of the conflict fuelled concerns that it could further spread in Niassa and expand to the Nampula province, where underlying structural challenges are similar to Cabo Delgado's.

These violent attacks have resulted in significant destruction of private and public properties and breaches of human rights and international humanitarian law. Civilians have been kidnapped and forcefully recruited into armed groups. Particularly women and children have been exposed to sexual and gender-based violence, including forced marriages. There has also been significant limitations to the access to basic social services. At least 30 per cent of IDPs in northern Mozambique have had to flee multiple times³. Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods exhausted the scarce resources of families, which contributed to the growing humanitarian crisis. Displacement and violence, amidst several health emergencies (including the COVID-19 pandemic), increased the pressure on already extremely limited essential services, particularly in places receiving a high influx of displaced people. The insecurity and violence in the North have particular implications for the youth, with 68 per cent of the population being 25 or younger.

The programme ResiNorte - Resilience for the North - will contribute to Priority 3 'Governance, Peace and Just Society' of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Republic of Mozambique for 2021-2027. In particular, it will contribute to the objectives of 'enhancing social cohesion and to reinforcing peace and stability through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus'. The action aims to support the short and medium term development strategies of the Government of Mozambique in an integrated manner encompassing humanitarian, development and peace aspects, with the overall objective to enhance resilience and to accelerate the recovery in the northern provinces.

² ACLED 2021.

³ OCHA, The cost of inaction, June 2021

The programme has three components:

i) Component 1, seeking to support the immediate stabilization and recovery of the districts of Cabo Delgado most severely affected by the armed conflict and cleared of non-state armed group control. This will be done by supporting the re-establishment of the state presence necessary to reinforce the social contract and with the aim to establish the foundations for peace and development.

ii) Component 2, seeking to restore a protective environment and build resilience of displaced girls, women, youth and host communities in northern Mozambique. This component focuses on sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), prevention and mitigation of gender based violence (GBV), psychosocial support and economic empowerment of women, girls and young people –including IDPs and host communities in the three Northern provinces (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa).

iii) Component 3, seeking to support and mobilise civil society organisations (CSOs) and the private sector in the three Northern provinces to:

- Promote socioeconomic development, including sustainable approaches for better livelihoods and improved access to basic services;
- Enhance participation of youth through economic empowerment (skills development, technical and vocational training, employment opportunities) in collaboration with the private sector, and through leadership skills;
- Foster spaces for activities and dialogue at all levels (multicultural, inter-generational, inter/intra-faith) to mitigate and prevent conflict, counter violent extremism, increase accountability and monitor security developments.

The action has an EU contribution of EUR 35 000 000 and will have a duration of 60 months.

It will benefit from synergies with various Actions under the Annual Action Plan 2022, including i) AguaNorte programme, which will increase access to water and sanitation services in the North, ii) SER – Support to Education Reform, iii) National Control Centre for Energy; iv) the Growing Strong programme to improve nutritional status in Cabo Delgado, Zambezia and Nampula; and v) Resiliência Climática programme, for strengthening resilience and adaptation capacities to climate change. With its focus on youth empowerment, the Action also contributes to the Team Europe Initiative e-Youth, which aims to support the Mozambican youth to reach their full potential to lead the socio-economic transformation of the country, by promoting better education, access to employment and empower the youth politically, economically and socially.

The Action is also articulated with the EU-Africa Global Gateway investment package, especially in relation to health, education and training. More broadly, the Action contributes to achieving the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), but also SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). The Action is in line with UN Security Council Resolutions 1235 on Women, Peace and Security, and 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Mozambique remains among the least developed countries in the world in terms of human development⁴, witnessing also increasing inequality⁵ (including significant gender differences⁶) and substantial regional disparities. The country has a population of 31 million, of which around 67 % live and work in rural areas, and 68 % of the population is under 25 years (2020). Despite significant economic growth over the last two decades, progress in Mozambique has not been inclusive and has not translated into broad poverty reduction. The country is still recovering from a long civil war while it has been dealing with a series of multidimensional shocks in recent years, including the 2016 ‘hidden debts scandal’, the cyclones in 2019, and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic, which pushed approximately two million additional people into poverty in 2020 alone.

⁴ Ranked 181(out of 188) in the 2019 Human Development Index.

⁵ Gini-coefficient rose to 0.56 (2014/15) from 0.47 (2008/9), placing Mozambique among the most unequal countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

⁶ Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.39 for women compared to 0.44 for men.

Since 2017, the security and humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique has significantly deteriorated. The ongoing armed conflict in Cabo Delgado escalated rapidly in 2020 and intensified in terms of covered area and sophistication. Since December 2021 several attacks affecting local population also took place in the neighbouring province of Niassa, and there are risks that the conflict could spread further. It is estimated that the conflict already led to over 3 700 fatalities and, according to the Government's estimates, more than 800 000 IDPs, hosted in relocation camps or informally by local communities. Over 900 000 people are currently facing severe hunger and over 1.3 million people need urgent humanitarian support. The attacks also resulted in significant destruction of public and private property and in the disruption of basic services.

Following a major attack on the town of Palma in March 2021 the majority of the companies involved in the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) projects in the region suspended their activities due to insecurity, which is having a negative effect on Mozambique's long-term economic development.

Following the escalation of violence of last year, upon Mozambique's request, defence and security forces from Rwanda and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries were deployed to Cabo Delgado in July and August respectively. This changed the dynamics of the conflict and, as a result, the armed groups have lost the initiative in large parts of Cabo Delgado. While the situation remains volatile and violent attacks continued in various districts in the province, the Government considers that the current security situation already allows for the return of the displaced population and that stabilization efforts could start in the majority of districts. Humanitarian and development stakeholders have advocated for any return to be voluntary, sustainable take place under conditions of safety and dignity.

Already before the outset of the security crisis, Cabo Delgado was characterised by chronic underdevelopment⁷, low welfare levels and deep-rooted fragility challenges, including frequent climatic shocks and recurrent disease outbreaks. Fragility in northern Mozambique is linked to a complex set of interlocking factors, including socio-economic grievances, a disconnected and marginalised youth, limited opportunities for economic betterment, education and political voice, uneven delivery of basic services and inequalities, limited confidence in the state to protect citizens and deliver justice, poor management of natural resources, and external factors such as the illicit trade of drugs, minerals and other resources via porous borders with a cross-border dimension and with support from foreign fighters.

Within this context, the EU Member States endorsed an integrated approach for Cabo Delgado in March 2021, to address the challenges in the province. The EU integrated approach encompasses humanitarian, peacebuilding, development and security actions. In line with this approach, the EU has significantly increased its development cooperation projects in the northern provinces (EDF and thematic programmes), multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance (over EUR 38 000 000 since 2020) as well as its portfolio of peacebuilding actions. These are funded by the Foreign Policy Instrument under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and NDICI Rapid Response Pillar to establish dynamics of dialogue, building resilience to violence, and increasing law enforcement's positive relationships with communities. An EU training mission, EUTM Mozambique, was also launched in October 2021 to support the capacity of the Mozambican armed forces to restore safety and security in Cabo Delgado in a clear framework of respect for human rights and the rule of law. During the Mission's two-year mandate, eleven units of the Mozambican Army Commando Forces and Navy Fusiliers will undergo quick reaction force (QRF) operational training and support will also be provided through an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility.

The Action will contribute to Priority 3 'Governance, Peace and Just Society' of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 for Mozambique. In particular, it will contribute to the objectives of 'enhancing social cohesion and to reinforcing peace and stability through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus', addressing some root causes of the current crisis. The action aims at reinforcing the triple nexus between the life-saving humanitarian contribution already being provided by DG ECHO and the progressive conflict sensitive reconstruction of a stable, more inclusive and resilient society in the northern provinces.

Furthermore, the Action is fully in line with the Team Europe Initiative e-Youth (which aims to support the Mozambican youth to reach their full potential to lead the socio-economic transformation of the country) by promoting better education, access to employment and empower the youth politically, economically and socially.

⁷ The incidence of multidimensional poverty in Cabo Delgado is 61%, compared to a national average of 46%.

It is also articulated with the EU-Africa Global Gateway investment package, especially in relation to health, education and training.

The action is aligned with the Mozambican government's '*Plan for the Reconstruction of Cabo Delgado (PRCD) 2021-2024*', which was adopted in September 2021, and with the principles and criteria for prioritisation of interventions identified in the '*Strategy for Resilience and Integrated Development for the North*'⁸ (ERDIN). The 5-year ERDIN strategy, which is under consideration and yet to be approved by the Government, covers the three Northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, and it acknowledges the necessity to restore social cohesion (pillar 1), rebuild the social contract (pillar 2) and support economic recovery and resilience (pillar 3), with a strong focus on youth and women protection, participation and inclusion.

The action will support shorter-term, urgent stabilization efforts in the districts most directly affected by the conflict, in line with the PRCD, and will contribute to the implementation of the '*National Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019-2022)*' and the '*National Plan for Preventing and Combating Gender-Based Violence (2018-2021)*'.

More broadly, the action contributes to achieving the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), but also SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). The action is also in line with UN Security Council Resolutions 1235 on Women, Peace and Security, and 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Component 1 - Support for stabilization and recovery. The conflict in Cabo Delgado led to a mounting humanitarian and displacement crisis. By February 2022, one third of Cabo Delgado population was internally displaced (approximately 800 000 people, 45 % children). Large number of IDPs originate from rural areas, and now live in rural host communities, leading to increased pressure on food security and agricultural systems. Tensions between local and host communities are on the rise due to limited resources available, such as livelihoods, land, water, food and shelter, and limited application of a conflict sensitive approach. Thus, IDPs and host communities are exposed to multiple risks and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, services and protection. Displacement has also negatively affected economic activity, from access agricultural land to the loss of some fishing areas and the operation of markets in more remote locations.

The attacks caused damage to public and private infrastructure and disrupted basic services. Public infrastructure in the affected areas were destroyed, supplies and equipment damaged and human resource depleted, impacting the capacity to provide quality services in key sectors like health, education, water and sanitation, road access, communication, energy, as well as public administration. Commerce-related infrastructures were also destroyed, further constraining local economies and livelihoods while driving up the cost of basic commodities.

Already prior to the start of the conflict in 2017, the northern region was underdeveloped with presence of a complex set of interlocking internal and external challenges. Weak presence of public services, ethnic and religious issues, organised crime, and the presence of foreign fighters, also contributed to the complex dynamics of the armed conflict. The non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado are accused of severe human rights crimes and abuses, including the recruitment of children into armed groups, kidnappings, beheadings, and sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls. Some allegations of human rights abuses and breaches of International Humanitarian Law were also raised in relation to the Security and Defence Forces. Their accountability and promotion of good civil-military relations are key for trust building and in the context of the efforts to isolate and defeat the armed groups.

Within this context, the present action aims at ensuring immediate stabilization investments which are considered essential to re-establish the presence of the State and core government functions in the most affected areas, together with the restoration of basic services' provision and community security for populations settled or voluntarily returning. Stabilization is conceived as an immediate and foundational step on the way to sustain and maintain peace if well-coordinated, as part of an integrated humanitarian, development and peace engagement

⁸ Estratégia de Resiliência e Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte.

(humanitarian-peace-development nexus). Addressing livelihoods and food security issues in a conflict sensitive way remains also central to the prevention of violent extremism and the overall stabilization efforts.

Component 2 - Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Gender inequality is pervasive in the three Northern provinces. They have the highest rate of child marriage in the country, with more than half of adolescent girls married under 18⁹, and significant number of girls giving birth before that age¹⁰. Many have experienced physical violence in their lifetime¹¹.

Since 2018, Mozambique has revised its legislative framework to reinforce its fight against gender based violence, but despite progress implementation remains a challenge. The main perpetrator of physical violence against women tends to be the intimate partner or someone in the family sphere. Besides this, conflict-related sexual violence cases have been reported as occurring in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado affected by attacks, as well as in areas hosting large IDP populations. The modus operandi of the non-state armed groups is to attack villages and, in the process, abduct women and girls for sexual slavery and forced marriages. While victims are mainly women and girls, men and boys are also at risk of conflict-related sexual violence, including rape of boys. The impact of GBV is exacerbated by limited access to critical prevention and response services, by insufficient coordination among partners, and by gaps in referral mechanisms. There are very few actors providing mental health and psychosocial support services specifically for survivors of GBV. A recurrent problem among victims of GBV is the lack of income generation opportunities to allow them to break the cycle of violence.

Access to health care remains a significant challenge in the three provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, which have the lowest percentage of Mozambique's population able to access a health facility within a 30-minute walk¹². As a result, the indicators related to institutional delivery rate, prenatal consultation visits (4+), infant mortality rate, and maternal mortality ratio are among the lowest in the country. New HIV infections amongst young people (15-24) in Cabo Delgado (8.3 per 1,000 population) and Nampula (7.8) remain above the national average (6.5), with women disproportionately affected¹³. Health infrastructures in the reclaimed districts have been partially to severely destroyed, supplies and equipment are damaged and human resource shortages impact the capacity to provide quality services. The conflict also displaced a large number of health workers in Cabo Delgado.

Component 3 - Engaging with civil society and private sector to address drivers of conflict. The lack of economic opportunities and high unemployment rates, especially among Cabo Delgado's youth, is widely cited as a source of resentment fuelling widespread grievances. The establishment of extractive industries in the region exacerbated the growing inequalities and limited access of communities to their informal means of subsistence. The perception that jobs have been unfairly given to outsiders is widespread. Extractive mega-projects are said to require highly skilled workers which may not be available in the local market. The low level of education and professional skills is a key barrier, but even those that benefit from technical training or skills development opportunities often fail to find a job due to the disconnect between education and the needs of the private sector.

Mechanisms for civic engagement and meaningful participation of the population (particularly youth and women) in decision-making processes are limited, which also contributes to raise perceptions of exclusion and discrimination. The large-scale population displacement has further exacerbated the social cohesion deficit. Growing tensions are reported between IDPs and host communities regarding the distribution of benefits and access to services and livelihoods. The number of undocumented people increased, limiting their ability to access services. Mozambican and international journalists and human right defenders continued to report restrictions to their work in Cabo Delgado.

All the above conflict factors reflect a scenario of rising tensions and social instability, but they co-exist with resilience factors that can be capitalised on to counter the negative trends, such as: the moderate approach of religious leaders, who promote resilience and mediation, particularly relevant in addressing violent extremism; the role of CSOs which are still in the frontline when a crisis strikes, whether due to natural disasters, epidemics or violence, and are increasingly involved in creating spaces for advocacy and freedom of expression; the role of

⁹ 62.3% in Nampula, 60.7% in Cabo Delgado and 55.7% in Niassa.

¹⁰ 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 (CECAP) 2015.

¹¹ 24% of women in Cabo Delgado, 20.1% in Nampula, and 13.4% in Niassa.

¹² 38.7% or almost half the national average.

¹³ UNAIDS

traditional institutions and informal social networks in promoting social cohesion; the potential of extractive activities and the private sector, which represent the basis for economic recovery in the region.

Main stakeholders and institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities):

Government counterparts (duty bearers): Government authorities will be involved in the project at the appropriate levels. The distribution of functions at provincial level is rather complex and fragmented. The elected Provincial Governments have an important representative role and are seen as potential agents for more responsive, inclusive governance. Provincial Secretaries of State cover issues of national and sovereign interest at local level and are endowed with significant budgetary and administrative authority. Security issues, for example, are managed directly by the Secretaries of State. Any action that may be taken in the districts affected by the conflict must be brought to the attention of the provincial Secretary of State. Government line ministries exert power over subnational governments through sector policies and programmes, key personnel appointments, and hierarchies. Provincial directorates guarantee local level coordination within various thematic areas related to the provinces. The Agency for Integrated Development of the North (ADIN), established in 2020, is mandated to coordinate all development and humanitarian activities in the northern region of the country and mobilise funds. ADIN is also responsible for liaising with line Ministries in respect to activities related to their mandate. Given the multi-sectoral and integrated nature of this action, several key line ministries/provincial directorates will be involved in the implementation, namely those dealing with (non-exhaustive list): Economy and Finance, Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, Interior and Police, Health, Gender, Children and Social Action, Education and Human Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Defence, Justice, etc. District and municipal services of the areas covered by the action will be directly and actively involved in the planning and implementation of all activities.

Security Forces: Mozambican Police (PRM) and the Military (FADM) are operational in the target areas and have increased presence in 2020 since the uptick of violence. The security forces have an important role to play to protect the communities that they serve. Effective civil-military relations are crucial to ensure respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law. The stabilization programme is expected to work extensively on community policing, to reinforce the role of PRM as upholders of rights, and the trust between the police force and community members.

Youth (rights-holders): Cabo Delgado's population is extremely young (65% aged less than 25 years) and rapidly growing (+28 % over a 10-year period between 2007 and 2017). Yet, there is a sense of frustration among young people that elders do not intend to share powers and resources; youth suffers low involvement and participation in decision-making and low representation in public roles. The conflict further restricted access to already limited opportunities for educational, social and emotional development for adolescents and youth. This situation, coupled with the lack of livelihood opportunities, has increased the likelihood of their turning to negative coping mechanisms (including transactional sex or petty crime), and is a greater risk of child marriage, unwanted pregnancies and early motherhood. Adolescents have been kidnapped by non-state armed groups and girls exposed to forced marriage with members of the militias. Lack of legal documentation is common among internally displaced adolescents and youth; they therefore risk exclusion from opportunities and services, as well as discrimination by host communities in case of displacement. Youth on the other hand can be a driver of growth and stability if its potential is positively tapped into, including through adequate access to services, skills development, employment opportunities and establishment of spaces to promote meaningful participation.

Women and young girls: While displaced, outside of their communities and living in temporary accommodation centres or host families, women and girls are at increased risk and exposure to multiple forms of GBV (including sexual exploitation and abuse; trafficking, forced labour, physical and psychological violence, early and forced marriage, and unwanted and unintended pregnancies). The number of pregnant women have risen during the emergency because of lack of access to contraception methods, increases in transactional sex, GBV, and other forms of unsafe coping practices. Pregnant women severely lack access to life-saving emergency obstetric and new-born care and other critical sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services. As alarming low levels of SRH services persist, delivery of quality obstetric and new-born care is needed.

Civil Society Organisations (CSO), including women's organisations: CSO in Mozambique still have a number of limitations, but they have become more organised, coordinated and influential in certain areas. Their role on general accountability and on cross-cutting issues such as human rights-based approaches and due diligence in

natural resources issues, including extractive industries, is increasingly visible. They have focused on activities of the extractive sector, land rights issues and more generally on human rights and received support from donors seeking to keep investors and companies in check while not directly opposing business interests. They are also often able to provide information on the situation in Cabo Delgado, in a context of limitations faced by local media.

Religious groups and traditional leaders: Religion-linked organisations present in Cabo Delgado (such as the Aga Khan Foundation or Sant'Egidio) and to some extent traditional leaders are active in service delivery, conflict resolution at local level, and tend to bridge the gap between grassroots (rights holders) and authorities (duty-bearers) through awareness raising and advocacy. Cultural and inter and intra faith dialogue is and will become increasingly important.

Local communities: In conflict areas, local communities are striving to ensure that their basic needs are met, including food and other human security requirements. Displaced and resettled population as a consequence of conflict and/or extractive industries deserve specific attention. Community-based organisations can be a frontline in the defence against the insurgency, natural hazards and other crises.

Development partners: The international organisations (UN agencies and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement), multilateral and bilateral donors and international/national NGOs maintain an active presence in the region and play a fundamental role in the crisis response and in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. For humanitarian support, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-led inter-sector working group and other specific sectoral clusters aim to coordinate and ensure information exchange and synergies. In the programmatic framework of the stabilization, implementing partners work closely among themselves and with other agencies, in particular in terms of data collection and information management as well as gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.

Private Sector: The private sector is an important driver of growth, job creation and poverty reduction in the northern provinces. Yet, the security situation, COVID-19, and environmental disasters had a very negative impact on its capacities and potential. Local small and medium-sized companies are in urgent need of development so that they can be included in the value chains, including but not solely those related to oil and gas. In parallel, the companies linked to the gas industries offer an important potential for a variety of jobs in multiple areas.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective (Impact)** of this action is to enhance resilience and accelerate the recovery in the North of Mozambique.

The **Specific Objectives (Outcomes)** of this action are to:

1. Enhance immediate stabilisation of the districts most severely affected by the armed conflict.
2. Establish a protective environment and resilience of girls, women, and youth (IDP and host communities).
3. Enhance opportunities for livelihood, social cohesion and conflict prevention for IDP and host communities through the mobilisation of civil society and the private sector.

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

- 1.1. Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Improved community security and access to justice.
- 1.2. Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Rehabilitated basic service infrastructure and enhanced capacities of local authorities to improve access to services.
- 1.3. Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Strengthened immediate socio-economic support, and sustainable approaches for livelihoods and income generation opportunities promoted.
- 2.1. Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Improved access to lifesaving and sexual and reproductive health services and rights (SRHRs) for adolescent girls, women and youth.
- 2.2. Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Scaled-up and strengthened GBV coordination, prevention, mitigation and response mechanisms.
- 2.3. Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Improved women and girls' access to skills development, economic empowerment and resilience.

- 3.1. Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Improved access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities in a conflict sensitive manner (including for both displaced population and host communities).
- 3.2. Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Enhanced participation of youth (women and men) through increased economic empowerment (including employability and job opportunities) and leadership skills.
- 3.3. Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Strengthened awareness, dialogue and spaces for activities on conflict mitigation and prevention, and government's accountability.

Activities related to Output 1 will be implemented in the districts of Cabo Delgado most severely affected by the armed conflicts. Activities related to Output 2 will be implemented in the districts covered under Output 1 as well as other selected districts in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula. Activities related to Output 3 will be implemented in the three northern provinces of in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1: Improved community security and access to justice

- Support to community-level security and community policing, through trainings and coaching activities to law enforcement actors, including training of security forces on human rights, women's rights) international humanitarian law and civilian protection.
- Establish mechanisms for dialogues between community members, state actors (including security forces) and civil society and women organisations to improve security interventions and strengthen cohesion, leading to agreements to address local conflicts.
- Support to the revamping/rehabilitation of community courts for the resolution of minor disputes and support to community radios to promote peace and social cohesion.
- Support the rehabilitation and equipment of key 'rule of law' infrastructures to ensure minimum conditions for people to access to justice (e.g. public justice services providers, court houses, police stations, community policing posts, and others) - based on damage assessments.

Activities related to Output 1.2: Rehabilitated basic service infrastructure and capacities of local authorities developed to improve access to services.

- Construct, rehabilitate and equip essential public services infrastructure and facilities (administrative, health, judicial, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and education), including accommodation of staff, with a gender and conflict sensitive approach.
- Training in participatory planning to local government officials to improve inclusive access to quality local service delivery based on local community needs.
- Installation of IT equipment, development of Geographic Information System (GIS) and software and training ADIN for quality data collection and management.

Activities related to Output 1.3: Strengthened immediate socio-economic support, and sustainable approaches for livelihoods and income generation opportunities promoted.

- Provision of temporary employment opportunities using cash for work through community projects (e.g. infrastructure rehabilitation, street cleaning, etc.), with a gender, environment, and conflict sensitive approach.
- Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure (e.g. market structures, storage, small business offices).
- Provision of short-term skills development or vocational training to expand employment and income generation opportunities (in areas such as agriculture, fishing, cooperative management, electrical repairs, etc.) and provision of productive or business assets, agricultural inputs for farmers and fishing gear for fishermen.

Activities related to Output 2.1: Improved access to lifesaving and high quality sexual and reproductive health services and rights (SRHRs) for adolescent girls and youth, with focus on women and girls.

- Purchase of essential medicines, equipment, and medical commodities to re-establish 24/7 access to life-saving comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care services, referral and information services. This includes access to modern form of contraception and efforts to raise awareness of contraceptive use targeting both women and men.

- Training of health care professionals, protection workers and other stakeholders to deliver standards of care for emergency obstetric and new-born care, clinical management of rape survivors, and other essential services at the primary, secondary and tertiary health care level.
- Equipping rehabilitated maternity wards in the six districts with medical equipment, reusable commodities, and essential medicines.

Activities related to Output 2.2: Scaled-up and strengthened GBV coordination, prevention, mitigation and response mechanisms during the emergency, the post-conflict stabilization and the recovery phases.

- Provision of multi-sectoral, integrated, confidential, quality and gender-sensitive GBV services (including mental health and psychosocial support). Support to the government to establish an ‘Integrated Care Centre (CAI)’ for GBV survivors in Cabo Delgado.
- Improving coordination mechanisms, establishment of GBV Information Management Systems (GBVIMS) linked to national reporting mechanisms; capacity development of protection, legal, education, health stakeholders to affect behaviour change using gender transformative and human rights-based approaches.

Activities related to Output 2.3: Improved women and girls' access to skills development, economic empowerment and resilience.

- Providing access of women and adolescent girls living in vulnerable situations to economic empowerment, education, literacy and skill-development initiatives (e.g. small business management, financial literacy, micro-financing and savings groups, cash-for-work, etc.).

Activities related to Output 3.1: Improved access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities in a conflict sensitive manner (including for both displaced population and host communities).

- Financing of CSO projects to increase access of basic social services (health, education, social protection, civil registration, etc.) to the population, in partnership with public authorities, and to support sustainable approaches for improved livelihoods. These should ensure inclusive support packages and service delivery benefitting all actors, including IDPs and host communities. Establishing independent structures and tools for monitoring and evaluating service performance delivery and does not contribute to creating conflicts, including community-based organisations, local communities, and women organisations in the process.

Activities related to Output 3.2: Enhanced participation of youth (women and men) through increased economic empowerment (including employability and job opportunities) and leadership skills.

- Financing of CSO and private sector projects to improve the access of youth (women and men) to quality and demand-driven professional training and skills development (including leadership skills) to enhance their employability by meeting the investments needs; promote internships in close cooperation with the private sector for youth to acquire employability skills and positive agency; support early stage start-up entrepreneurs and help them starting and growing their business through incubators and accelerators; and encourage the private actors to help closing the education and skills gap through their Corporate Social Responsibility programmes and include youth in the monitoring of these.

Activities related to Output 3.3: Strengthened awareness, dialogue and spaces for activities on conflict mitigation and prevention, and government's accountability.

- Financing of CSO, including women organisations, projects to create or strengthen inclusive community-based mechanisms for inter/intra-faith, generational and cultural dialogue, trust-building, and decision-making on conflict mitigation and prevention initiatives (e.g. village development committees, land and natural resource management committees, local ‘peace clubs’); provide training to community representatives and leaders and local CSOs on conflict management and negotiation; protect and assist victims of conflict and ‘at risk’ individuals; raise awareness and engagement for preventing and countering violent extremism and promote alternative narratives to prevent youth radicalisation; increase women's participation in decision-making and peace related processes and other activities in line with United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325; carry-out independent studies and research to improve understanding of conflict dynamics, factors and stakeholders, monitor security developments, and inform peace-building policies; design and implement advocacy strategies to increase the accountability and influence conflict sensitive public policies.

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative foreseen under this action plan will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe partners. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective partners' 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 & Environmental Protection

Mozambique is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change and weather-related disasters. These are becoming increasingly strong and more frequent, with devastating impact across sectors and provision of services that are key for human capital development. Considering that more than 70 % of the fast growing Mozambican population depends on climate-sensitive agriculture for food and livelihood, it is clear that biodiversity and agricultural ecosystems remain crucial elements in the country's economy. At the same time, environment-poverty linkages remains very strong, where competition over land, unequal access to natural resources and weak institutional framework contribute to exacerbate inequality and vulnerability. Poor households are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and climate change due to their vulnerability, high dependence on natural resources and low capacity to cope with external shocks. Within this context, this action will directly address climate change adaptation under the stabilization and recovery component through the climate proofing of the rebuilt/rehabilitation of infrastructure/Build-Back-Better principle and through support to climate resilience of communities. Another important aspect 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. For this reason, the project will pay particular attention to preparedness, including prevention, response and mitigation of GBV as well as ensuring strengthening multi sectoral integrated services through the police, social protection, health and legal services

Outcomes of the SEA screening N/A

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project). The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project). The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality and women empowerment are significant objectives. Besides activities linked to the specific objective that focuses on SRHR and GBV, gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the programme. Gender inequalities in Cabo Delgado are severe and socially, economically, and politically pervasive. Without concerted actions to identify, mitigate and monitor these inequalities, it is likely that programmes in Cabo Delgado will exacerbate them, undermining the achievement of development outcomes, with considerable potential to cause harm.

Women and girls are especially vulnerable in conflict situations and they often bear a disproportionate burden in the post-conflict process. Formal and informal leadership structures and decision making are mostly male dominated. In line with UN Security Council Resolution 1235 on Women, Peace and Security, the programme will monitor that women are part and parcel of the planning, decision making and implementation processes through the community structures. They will also participate in the cash-based interventions including in non-traditional cash-for-work activities. Gender awareness will be integrated into training of security providers – military, community police – for avoidance of civilian harm.

Human Rights

The programme adopts a human rights-based approach. In the context of stabilization, State actors are accountable duty-bearers for the provision of basic service to communities, IDPs and returnees as right holders. The programme seeks to strengthen the capacities of State actors to provide basic service in rehabilitated public infrastructures and at the same will support right-holders in awareness-raising, participation and community dialogue. All return,

integration or resettlement of previously displaced population must be voluntary. The second component focuses on sexual and reproductive health and rights, besides the provision of essential services, activities include the capacity development of stakeholders (service providers, teachers, maternal and child health nurses, community leaders, IPs and others) on gender transformative and human rights-based approaches. The action will respect the five human rights-based principles in all phases: i) respect to all human rights; ii) non-discrimination; iii) participation; iv) transparency, and v) accountability.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities is a significant objective.

Persons with disabilities in Mozambique are among the most left behind population. In crisis settings such as in Cabo Delgado, persons with disabilities, particularly young women and girls face enormous barriers to access services and humanitarian assistance and face discrimination and stigmatisation, which expose them to risks of physical, sexual and emotional violence and abuse. Targeted responses addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, will be integrated in the programme.

Under component 1, a strategy will be developed to ensure that persons with disabilities are 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 staff, including security providers. Services and rehabilitation of infrastructure will be inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. Under component 2, peer support groups will be set up in safe spaces for women and girls with disabilities at the community level where they can receive peer support and open up about cases of abuse, violence and/or discrimination. These groups will be linked with inclusive referral pathways targeted for persons with disabilities.

Democracy

In Mozambique most democratic governance related indicators suffered a negative trend in recent years. The insurgency in the northern provinces has made progress in this area even more urgent. The three components of the programme integrate participatory approaches in order to ensure that the local population have a say in decision-making processes that affect them. This will lead to increased transparency and accountability in local government, and to increased capacities of the latter to deliver quality public services.

The programme will also contribute to improved access to justice and rule of law so that people can enjoy personal social freedoms, including protection from violence and gender-based violence. During the life-span of the project, Mozambique will go through municipal and general elections (in 2023 and 2024). It is expected that by strengthening civil society and by creating spaces of dialogue, the programme will contribute to awareness-raising, peaceful exchange of ideas and increased voter participation during the electoral cycle. The resumption of civil registration services is also essential to allow returning IDPs exercise their voting rights. Intra and inter faith dialogues should also contribute to a democratic society where people are free to express their faith or non-belief in public and private.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The programme follows an inclusive approach to ensure that actions respond to local perceptions and realities. Communities will be engaged in the design and implementation of activities, through participatory accountability mechanisms. Consultative committees at district level will drive participatory planning and decision-making to define and implement community-defined priorities in a gender and age sensitive manner. Key indicators of divisions and tensions will be included in the regular monitoring activities to ensure that exacerbating tensions and trends can be quickly detected and addressed.

In partnership with CSOs, several assets present in the Mozambican society will be mobilised to address the identified drivers of conflict, ensure conflict sensitivity, and contribute to sustainable peace. The country's demographic structure with its young population, an emerging civil society, a large number of actors engaged in promoting dialogue, including religious and traditional leaders as well as 'peace clubs', could support mediation and dialogue-based approaches. In line with the country's National Plan on Women, Peace and Security the project will support women's participation in peace processes and the security and justice sectors.

The activities will hopefully strengthen different resilience dimensions, at societal, institutional, community, economic and conflict prevention level, and will be mindful of the humanitarian-development- peace nexus approach, especially in areas with specific humanitarian needs and/or presence of security forces.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Specific shock-sensitive solutions, such as crisis modifiers, may be defined under the implementation contracts, wherever considered feasible and suitable. This will enable early action and rapid response to new humanitarian needs that could occur in the project areas during the implementation phase. This action will directly address climate change adaptation under the stabilization and recovery component through the climate proofing of the rebuilt/rehabilitation of infrastructure/BBB principle and through support to climate resilience to communities.

Youth

The action gives a special attention to involving youth at risk as beneficiaries and drivers of the programme in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. Through community engagement, participation of youth in decision-making structures, cash for work and income-generating activities, the programme will support the social and economic integration of youth into the economic and policy making system. Selection criteria and validation mechanisms established at the district level will aim to involve youth at risk of displacement or youth at risk of recruitment by the non-state armed groups.

Law enforcement agencies will be trained to improve engagement with youth and women at risk of radicalisation and violent extremism. Youth will also be at the centre of all activities related to the provision of sexual and reproductive health and GBV services, including through Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) in the resettlement sites, host communities and for returnees in the conflict-affected districts. Through the call for proposals, the programme will engage with CSOs and private sector to increase youth participation through economic empowerment (including employability and job opportunities) and leadership skills, and will further engage youth in activities and dialogues on conflict mitigation and prevention so that they can become drivers of positive change.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Security	Increased attacks by non-state armed groups negatively impacting programme implementation	H	H	<p>Continuous assessment during the project cycle, evaluating potential impact and rapidly undertaking required revision of interventions.</p> <p>Ensure close civil–military coordination in target areas.</p> <p>Ensure that early warning systems, and enhanced community security measures and structures are responsive and in place.</p> <p>Work with community-based organisations, religious and traditional leaders to promote community dialogue and inclusiveness among community members, as well as to reinforce social cohesion and suppress violent narratives.</p> <p>Work with local media, in particular radio, to facilitate larger information outreach on conflict prevention, create counter narratives and fight against disinformation.</p>
Operational	Difficulty in identifying qualified service providers (contractors) on specific areas for the	M	M	Resort to the UN's implementing partners' database and actively search for new/additional contractors.

	required stabilization work			Introduce the pre-qualification method to allow for improved contract planning, also on the side of the contractors.
Operational	Lack of access in some areas due to seasonal and extreme weather events	M	H	Prepositioning of key inputs. Use of partners with permanent, in-situ presence. Flexibility to adapt the approach based on contextual needs. Support target districts in development of resilience plans to respond to SRH and GBV needs in emergencies. Establish alternative communication channels to communicate with hard to reach communities such as mobile phones.
External environment	Occurrence of new weather-related disasters	H	H	Focus on resilience to natural disasters and apply 'Building Back Better' principles and disaster risk reduction and management. Integration of specific shock-sensitive solutions, such as crisis modifiers
Financial	Insufficient resources are allocated by the government for running costs of rehabilitated infrastructure for restored basic services	H	H	Pre-negotiations and sustained advocacy with Government. Signed letter of agreement before implementation with Government counterparts for each target area, defining the programmes' support and public authorities' commitments.
Financial	Insufficient resources mobilised under the stabilization component to cover all the targeted districts	M	M	Adjustment of the geographical scope, with concentration on fewer districts, ensuring the critical mass of interventions needed for a successful stabilization effort.
Operational	Conflict between host and displaced communities; including related to the distribution of benefits and resources.	M	H	Ensure that IDPs and host communities equally benefit from the activities and services provided; adequately involve community leaders; put social cohesion and conflict sensitivity concerns at the centre of the Action.
Security	Security challenges negatively impacts presence of the private sector in the region	M	M	Involve private sector in all phases of the Action and security assessments. Work with private sector to ensure responsible business conduct, including social and environmental safeguards
Operational	Limited CSO capacity to absorb funds received	M	M	Ensure CSO capacity strengthening and institutional support, transversally in all Action's components; promote coordination with State authorities and other partners active in the field (e.g. national CSO networks, international NGOs, UN system).
External environment	Reluctance from local communities to discuss and disseminate sensitive SRHR messages.	M	M	Involvement of local and religious leaders and parents, while ensuring that there is no backlash or security implications for women and girls.
Operational	Weak coordination with other stakeholders and projects in the same region preventing efficient programme	L	M	Partners will draw on existing coordination mechanisms under the humanitarian cluster system, support of ERDIN and ADIN's overall coordination of national efforts in the region linked to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and reconstruction interventions.

	implementation and synergies			
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Lessons Learnt:

Prioritisation of interventions and initiatives. The criteria outlined in the draft ERDIN strategy for prioritizing interventions will be guiding implementation of activities under component 1 and include: (i) activities that contribute immediately and concretely to peace building and conflict prevention in the northern provinces; (ii) activities that contribute to eliminating the underlying causes of the conflict and reduce the exclusion and the marginalisation of different groups in the northern provinces; (iii) activities that reinforce and legitimize the presence of the State and institutions and expand the space for civic participation by citizens; (iv) activities that take due account of cross-cutting issues; and (v) activities that are realistic and feasible (taking into account the security situation, human and financial resources) within the envisaged timeframe.

Operationalisation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. The integrated approach endorsed by the EU Member States for addressing the multiple challenges in Cabo Delgado represents a concrete attempt to operationalise the humanitarian-development-peace nexus', encompassing humanitarian, peacebuilding, development and security actions to address some root causes of the current crisis. The action aims at reinforcing the nexus between the life-saving humanitarian contribution already being provided by DG ECHO and EU Member States and the progressive reconstruction of a stable, more inclusive and resilient society in the northern provinces.

Decentralisation process. As decentralisation is not fully consolidated, decisions on most critical issues are often taken from Maputo and in some cases implementation is not effective. This is compounded by existing duplication of institutions at provincial level, without a clear separation of mandate and responsibility. Implementing partners will need to closely coordinate with Government counterparts and partners to ensure clarity on roles and responsibilities and smooth implementation. The programme will also capitalize on the first lessons learnt from the EU funded Decentralisation project in Cabo Delgado (also implemented by UNDP).

Flexibility and effective coordination. While there are considerable risks in engaging in an unfolding emergency, the risks of inaction could be even greater. EU engagement can help mitigate some of those risks by working in partnership with UN agencies and NGOs to put in place a development response that can help to stabilize the situation over the longer term. The project design should use a selective approach, focusing on activities that support Government priorities and that can realistically be carried out in the current environment. The flexible design should also allow for adjustments, in consultation with the Government and key partners, as the situation evolves. For this reason, the Action integrates a so-called 'crisis modifier', designed to quickly reallocate funding to address spikes in need and enable rapid response to new humanitarian needs that could arise in the project areas during the implementation.

Stabilization approach: The overall proposed approach under this action follows the global lessons learnt from large-scale stabilization programmes, aiming at rapidly re-establishing basic services in Iraq, Yemen, Libya and Nigeria, implemented by UNDP with EU support. This approach focuses on the critical points of: i) state building; ii) civil-military cooperation; iii) critical mass of intervention and focus on 'quick wins'. The objective in Cabo Delgado is to help institutions and populations meeting urgent humanitarian needs and pave the way for long-term development, from restoring basic services to creating employment. Factors of success in these settings have been: working with local district authorities in order to ensure sustainability of good practices; stepping up coordination with other development actors (including other UN agencies) and local CSOs in order to scale up and increase impact; and giving women and youth a leading role.

Important dimensions that will frame the stabilization component of the action include: the HDP nexus perspective; the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the respect of humanitarian principles; the vision of durable solutions and approaches; the identification of risk mitigations measures in case access and security deteriorate. For the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, the use of climate resilient construction methods and techniques promoting the 'Building back better' principle will be applied. This approach reduces vulnerability in disaster-prone areas and builds community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and shocks.

Sexual and reproductive health services and Gender-based violence: ResiNorte builds on lessons learned from ongoing programmes, including the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative (2019-2022) currently implemented in Nampula, Gaza and Manica, which includes Cabo Delgado as a fourth province in its second phase. Mozambique counts with progressive gender legal and policy frameworks but weak enforcement capacity, especially at provincial and district levels. Support to national partners is thus essential ensure sustainability. While targeting girls and women in a positive discrimination approach is key, lessons learned point that it is necessary to also promote boys'

mentorship and positive masculinities (among other male engagement initiatives) to address harmful masculinities and unequal gender power relations. During COVID-19 pandemic, community radios, social media, call centers/helplines and SMS have been instrumental to spread awareness raising messages. Finally, the fight against GBV must be accompanied by the provision of opportunities for income generation or job creation, since one of the causes of GBV and child marriage is poverty and vulnerability.

Peacebuilding, dialogue and countering violent extremism: Lessons learned from IcSP projects¹⁴ point at the key role that CSOs can play in peace-building. Factors of success point at a triple strategy to i) understand the structural causes of the conflict; ii) constructing peace –through dialogue, inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, regaining access to basic services, and educating for tolerance, diversity and cultural identity; and iii) promoting social cohesion, which requires building trust between the citizens and their leaders, so that the latter are recognised and legitimised with the authority and capacity of interpreting the aspirations of the population, and placing them above the interests of any particular sector or group.

¹⁴ ‘O SABER OCUPA LUGAR: a CONSTRUÇÃO da Paz e Coesão Social em Cabo Delgado’, Relatório do Estudo para a Fundação MASC – Mecanismo de Apoio à Sociedade Civil (project ICSP/2019/410-506)

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that:

If a comprehensive and simultaneous set of stabilization interventions (on security mechanisms, social and productive infrastructure rehabilitation, provision of essential services, access to justice and livelihood support) is provided

and if a set of activities allow the provision of SRHR and of integrated GBV services in rehabilitated and equipped infrastructure, combined with access to income generating opportunities for youth and women.

and if civil society, including women organisations, and private sector are mobilised and their capacities increased and they are given resources to expand livelihoods opportunities, skills development and peacebuilding activities.

And assuming that

- national and regional security forces maintain security in the target locations and surrounding areas (providing the much-needed access for stabilization actors);
- the Government (national or sub-national) allocates and maintains sufficient civilian administrators (including health staff) and law enforcement personnel in the target locations;
- consultative committees at district and village level facilitate inclusive government-community cooperation;
- professionals from relevant sectors are mobilized and trained for GBV and SRH response;
- national and subnational level coordination mechanisms regularly meet;
- coordination and common understanding exist between stabilization, recovery, peacebuilding, and development actors on continuous support after the foundational stabilization interventions;
- there is an enabling environment for civil society organizations to contribute to stabilization and development efforts.

Then

- The stabilization of the districts more severely affected by the armed conflict will be enhanced;
- Communities will be more secure;
- A protective environment for girls, women and youth will be established;
- Opportunities for livelihood, social cohesion and conflict prevention will be enhanced.

And

- progress will have been achieved towards improving the trust between the State and the population;
- voluntarily returned citizens in target locations will have access to essential social services, such as education and health, including integrated family planning, adolescent sexual and reproductive health and survivor-centered gender-based violence services and information, prevention to gender-based violence and child marriage and mental health and psychological support;
- women, girls and youth will be empowered as active agents of the recovery process;
- CSOs (including women's organizations) and private sector will contribute to increase access to basic services, livelihoods opportunities, jobs and conflict mitigation and prevention;
- the local economy gets a boost, and people have short and medium-term livelihood opportunities to generate income, rehabilitate, recover and sustain themselves.
- the foundation is laid for a longer-term recovery, peacebuilding, social cohesion, and development.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix¹⁵

Results	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	OO. To enhance resilience and accelerate the recovery in the North of Mozambique.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by sex, age group, income level, education, citizenship, ethnicity (SDG 16.1.3) 2. Percentage of displaced girls, women, youth accessing rights-based and quality sexual and reproductive health, including maternal health, family planning, HIV prevention, gender-based violence and harmful practices prevention and mitigation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 20.18% (2017) 2. To be defined during the inception phase 	1 and 2. To be defined during the inception phase	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://sdg-tracker.org/peace-justice. 3. UNFPA reports 	<i>Not applicable</i>

¹⁵ This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outcome 1	SO1. Enhanced immediate stabilization of the districts most severely affected by the armed conflict.	<p>1.1 Number of local governments that are re-operating in the districts previously abandoned due to attacks by the non-state armed groups.</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of satisfaction with the provision and access to State-provided services in rehabilitated social and productive infrastructure, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>1.3 % Of people who feel that their communities are safer, disaggregated by sex.</p>	1.1, 1.2, 1.3. To be defined ¹⁶	1.1, 1.2, 1.3. To be defined	<p>1.1. Progress reports</p> <p>1.2. Community perception studies on trust and security</p> <p>1.3. Quantitative structured survey capturing Fragility Index (FI)</p>	There is no increase of violence and instability in the districts covered by the action.
Outcome 2	SO2. A protective environment and resilience of girls, women, and youth (IDP and host communities) established.	<p>2.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years), both IDP and host communities, who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1)</p> <p>2.2 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)</p> <p>2.3 Number of women who have benefited from skills development interventions supported by the EU leading to a job.</p> <p>2.4. Number of people benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence (** GERF 2.26)</p>	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4. To be defined ¹⁷	2.1, 2.2, 2.3. 2.4. To be defined	<p>2.1 Real Time Monitoring tool (RTM) Report/SISMA</p> <p>2.2 5W Reports</p> <p>2.3 Project reports</p> <p>2.4. Project reports.</p>	There is no reluctance from local communities to discuss and disseminate sensitive SRHR and GBV messages.

¹⁶ For the stabilization programme (outcome 1), whose interventions are carried out in the most severely affected and insecure districts in Cabo Delgado, a baseline survey for the definitions of baseline values and targets will be conducted during the inception phase of the programme. This applies to baselines and targets related to all three outputs under outcome 1.

¹⁷ Baselines and targets of indicators for component 2 will be defined or fine-tuned during the inception phase.

Results	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outcome 3	SO3. Enhanced opportunities for livelihood, social cohesion and conflict prevention for IDP and host communities through the mobilisation of civil society and private sector.	<p>3.1. Number of non-state actors supported on countering/preventing violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights with EU support (**GERF 2.23)</p> <p>3.2. Number of civil society projects promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention between host/resident communities and displaced persons/returnees with EU support * (% of which are women organisations)</p> <p>3.3. Number of local based private sector companies implementing corporate social responsibility projects in coordination with CSOs with EU support EU (% of which are lead by women)</p>	<p>3.1. 0 (2022)</p> <p>3.2. 0 (2022)</p> <p>3.3. 0 (2022)</p>	<p>3.1. To be defined.</p> <p>3.2 To be defined.</p> <p>3.3 to be defined</p>	<p>3.1 Project reports</p> <p>3.2. Project reports</p> <p>3.3 To be defined</p>	Internal conflict does not make unreachable the three target regions of the Action (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa)
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	Op.1.1 Improved community security and access to justice.	<p>1.1.1 Number of law enforcement actors trained on professional security provision or on issues of HR, GBV and youth engagement with support of the Action (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of meetings between civilian military and humanitarian actors held by District authorities in the framework of the Action.</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of police infrastructures and community courts rehabilitated and equipped in Cabo Delgado with support of the Action.</p> <p>1.1.4 Number of complaints on alleged violations of human rights addressed with support of the Action.</p>	<p>1.1.1 0</p> <p>1.1.2. 0</p> <p>1.1.3. 0</p> <p>1.1.4 0</p>	<p>1.1.1 to be defined</p> <p>1.1.2. to be defined</p> <p>1.1.3. to be defined</p> <p>1.1.4 0 to be defined</p>	<p>1.1.1 Training reports</p> <p>1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4. Progress reports</p>	<p>Selected districts are accessible.</p> <p>Humanitarian and development stakeholders are allowed to operate.</p> <p>Communities participate in coordination/planning mechanisms.</p> <p>Construction inputs can arrive to beneficiary zones and prices do not increase substantially.</p>
Output 2	Op.1.2 Rehabilitated basic service infrastructures and	1.2.1 Number of essential social service infrastructure projects (administrative,	1.2.1 0 (2022)	1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4.	1.2.1 Progress reports	Selected districts are accessible.

related to Outcome 1	enhanced capacities of local authorities to improve access to services.	<p>health, WASH, and education) build, rehabilitated and equipped with support of the Action handed over to local authorities and communities.</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of staff from local authorities benefitting from trainings and other capacity development activities organised with support of the Action to improve service delivery at the local level (disaggregated by gender).</p> <p>1.2.3 Status of IT equipment, GIS and software installed or developed with support of the Action for quality data collection and management.</p> <p>1.2.4 Number of ADIN and provincial, municipal and districts staff trained with support of the Action on quality data collection and management (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>1.2.2 0 (2022)</p> <p>1.2.3 0 (2022)</p> <p>1.2.4 0 (2022)</p>	To be defined	<p>1.2.2 Training reports/ trainings questionnaire</p> <p>1.2.3 Progress reports</p> <p>1.2.4 Training reports/ trainings questionnaire</p>	Humanitarian and development stakeholders are allowed to operate. Communities participate in coordination/planning mechanisms. Construction inputs can arrive to beneficiary zones and prices do not increase substantially.
Output 3 related to Outcome 1	Op.1.3 Strengthened immediate socio-economic support, and sustainable approaches for livelihood and income generation opportunities promoted.	<p>1.3.1 Number of people benefiting from cash-for-work grants with support of the Action (disaggregated by sex, age, disability)</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of productive infrastructure projects (such as small business offices and market structures) rehabilitated or constructed with the support of the Action.</p> <p>1.3.3 Number of people benefiting from short-term skills development, vocational or other training (sex and age disaggregated) with support of the Action.</p> <p>1.3.4. Number of people that receive productive or business assets with support of the Action (disaggregated by gender, age, disability)</p>	<p>1.3.1 0 (2022)</p> <p>1.3.2 0 (2022)</p> <p>1.3.3 0 (2022)</p> <p>1.3.4 0 (2022)</p>	1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4. To be defined	<p>3.1 Progress reports</p> <p>1.3.2 Progress reports</p> <p>1.3.3 Progress reports/attendance lists</p> <p>1.3.4 Progress reports</p>	Selected districts are accessible. Humanitarian and development stakeholders are allowed to operate. Communities participate in coordination/planning mechanisms. Construction inputs can arrive to beneficiary zones and prices do not increase substantially.
Output 1		2.1.1 Number of health units in the reconstruction areas supported by the EU	2.1.1 0 (2022)	2.1.1 30 (in 2025)	2.1.1 Monthly 5W reports /	Health professional are deployed in the

related to Outcome 2	Op.2.1 Improved access to lifesaving and sexual and reproductive health services and rights (SRHRs) for adolescent girls and youth, with focus on women and girls.	that provide integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care. 2.1.2 Number of Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) established and maintained with EU support at the resettlement sites, host communities and as returnees in the conflict-affected districts 2.1.3 Number of health care professionals, protection workers and other stakeholders trained with the support of the action to deliver standards of care for emergency obstetric and new-born care, clinical management of rape survivors, and other essential services at the primary, secondary and tertiary health care level (disaggregated by gender)	2.1.2 0 (2022) 2.1.3 0 (2022)	2.1.2 +30 (in 2025) 2.1.3 To be defined.	Supervision reports/SISMA 2.1.2 Monthly 5W reports / Supervision reports 2.1.3 Training attendance sheet/training evaluation forms	areas of intervention and resources and inputs provided to be able to deliver services
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	Op.2.2 Scaled-up and strengthened GBV coordination, prevention, mitigation and response mechanisms.	2.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys reached by GBV awareness session and response services supported by the EU. 2.2.2 Number of GBV survivors attended with integrated, confidential services through the multi-sectoral mechanism developed with EU support. 2.2.3 Number of people benefitting from psycho-social support thanks to support from the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by sex and age).	2.2.1 0 2.2.2 0 2.2.3 0	2.2.1 to be defined 2.2.2 to be defined 2.2.3 To be defined.	2.2.1 Monthly 5W reports / Supervision reports 2.2.2 Monthly 5W reports / Supervision reports	Response can mobilise enough professional and trained staff to deliver adequate services. Outreach is able to attract most in need beneficiaries
Output 3 related to Outcome 2	Op.2.3 Improved women and girls' access to skills development, economic empowerment and resilience.	2.3.1 Number of adolescent girls and women who are actively participating in economic empowerment and gender equality activities through the facilitation and support of the EU. 2.3.2 Number of adolescent girls and women who have received skills development, vocational and entrepreneurship training with EU support to build self-confidence and soft skills	2.3.1 0 2.3.2 0	2.3.1 To be defined 2.3.2 To be defined	2.3.1 Monthly 5W reports / Supervision reports 2.3.2 Monthly 5W reports / Supervision reports	Response can mobilise enough professional and trained staff to deliver adequate services. Outreach is able to attract most in need beneficiaries

Output 3.1 Related to Outcome 3	Op.3.1 Improved access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities in a conflict sensitive manner (including for both displaced population and host communities).	3.1.1. Number of forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted by the EU (disaggregated by sex, age, location and disability status) 3.1.2. Number of CSOs supported by the EU providing services and/or advocating for the rights of internally displaced persons (disaggregated by service sector)	3.1.1. 0 3.1.2. 0	3.1.1. To be defined. 3.1.2. To be defined.	3.1.1. Project reports 3.1.2. Project reports and CSOs' mapping studies	There is an enabling space for CSOs to operate in the areas of intervention.
Output 3.2 Related to Outcome 3	Op.3.2 Enhanced participation of youth through increased economic empowerment (including employability and job opportunities) and leadership skills.	3.2.1. Number of youth who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills and leadership development interventions supported by the EU** (GERF 2.1.4) (disaggregated by sex, age, job sector, location and disability status) 3.2.2 Number of initiatives incubated or accelerated that focus on employability and/or meaningful participation of youth in decision-making structures with EU support (% of which led by women)	3.2.1 0 3.2.2 0	3.2.1 To be defined 3.2.2 To be defined	3.2.1. Project reports 3.2.2 Project reports	There is an enabling space for CSOs to operate in the areas of intervention. Private sector can be mobilised to participate in the project.
Output 3.3 Related to Outcome 3	3.3. Strengthened awareness dialogue and spaces for activities on conflict mitigation and prevention and government's accountability.	3.3.1. Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention (disaggregated by sex, age, location and disability status) (** GERF 2.24) 3.3.2. Number of dialogue initiatives and/or local governance structures set up or strengthened with support of the EU (e.g. village development committees, land committees, local Natural Resource Management) inclusive of youth, women, minorities and other marginalised groups or	3.3.1 0 3.3.2 0 3.3.3 0	3.3.1 To be defined. 3.3.2 To be defined. 3.3.3 To be defined.	3.3.1. Project progress reports 3.3.2. Project progress reports 3.3.3. Project progress reports	There is an enabling space for CSOs to operate in the geographical areas of intervention, including in sensitive sectors (such as security and countering violent extremism, and natural resource management)

		<p>and ‘at risk’ individuals (disaggregated by target group and location)</p> <p>3.3.3 Number of people whose awareness and engagement of preventing/countering violent extremism was strengthened by CSOs thanks to funding they received from the EU (disaggregated by sex and age)</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 60 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 by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 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 measures¹⁸.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grants will contribute to achieving Outcome 3: 'to support and mobilise CSOs and the private sector in strengthening livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and conflict prevention'. Therefore, the grants will address Outputs 3.1 'Improved access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities in a conflict sensitive manner (including for both displaced population and host communities)', 3.2 'Enhanced participation of youth through support to their economic empowerment (including employability and job opportunities) and leadership skills', and 3.3. 'increased awareness and spaces for activities and dialogue on conflict mitigation and prevention and government's accountability'. The guidelines of the call for proposals will ensure that the selection criteria and thresholds lead to the selection of a limited number of grants (indicatively between 4 and 6).

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The type of applicants targeted for funding are: (i) legal entities non-profit making Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or assimilated Civil Society Organisations, or respective networks, platforms or federations; (ii) Private sector economic operators, such as SMEs.

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a Pillar Assessed Entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UNDP. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Technical competence in the area stabilization and early recovery
- Established presence in the Northern provinces, including logistical and management capacities.
- Administrative capacity and experience to implement this type of intervention due to its mandate and expertise;
- Demonstrated capacity to coordinate with various stakeholders

¹⁸ 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.

This implementation entails the activities related to the Outcome 1 ‘Support the immediate stabilization of those districts most severely affected by the armed conflict’. UNDP has a long history of delivering results in the area of stabilization and early recovery, including livelihoods and community infrastructure. In Cabo Delgado, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will work in partnership with other UN Agencies (such as OCHA, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) leveraging on their expertise. The UNDP Country Office in Mozambique reinforced its logistical and management, with a dedicated Programme Management Unit since 2020.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission’s services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs: The Commission authorizes that the costs incurred may be recognized as eligible as of the date of 01/03/2022 because of the nature of the immediate stabilization and recovery activities foreseen under the action, which needs to provide visible results within a realistic timeframe, while managing expectations of the targeted communities in order to avoid fuelling of further grievances and discontent.

4.4.2.1 Indirect Management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Technical competence in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights and the fight against gender-based violence and specific mandate of the organisation.
- Established presence in the Northern provinces, including logistical and management capacities.
- Administrative capacity and experience to implement this type of intervention;
- Strategic relevance for the EU to partner with the organisation for more political weight to promote the gender agenda.

This implementation entails the activities related to Outcome 2 ‘Contribute to restore a protective environment and build resilience of displaced girls, women, youth and host communities in northern Mozambique’ and its related outcomes. UNFPA’s is the UN Agency mandated to work for the realisation of reproductive rights for all and to support access to a wide range of sexual and reproductive health services – including voluntary family planning, maternal health care and comprehensive sexuality education. UNFPA has long-standing partnerships and networks in the northern provinces, especially in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, where it has established trust relations with the Government both at policy dialogue and operational level. UNFPA has sub-offices in Cabo Delgado and Nampula staffed with technical experts in the area of SRH, GBV and M&E as well as Operations. It can also draw on capacities of sister UN agencies to complement when needed. The EU has already a strategic partnership with UNFPA and other UN Agencies in the area of gender equality and women empowerment in the framework of the Spotlight Initiative. This action will allow to strengthen and expand this partnership in the Northern provinces of the country.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission’s services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.4 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.

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3		
Objective/Outputs 1 composed of:		
Indirect management with UNDP cf. section 4.3.2	15 000 000	EUR 5 000 000
Objective/Outputs 2 composed of:		
Indirect management with UNFPA cf. section 4.3.2	5 000 000	EUR 500 000
Objective/Outputs 3 composed of:		
Grants –(direct management) cf. section 4.3.1	14 000 000	N.A.
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2	300 000	N.A.
Audit – cf. section 5.3		
Contingencies	700 000	N.A.
Totals	35 000 000	EUR 5 500 000
<i>Grants – total envelope under section 4.4.1: EUR 14 000 000</i>		

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The project will have three components. The first one will be the stabilization component, to be implemented by an international organisation (UNDP) in the districts most affected by the conflict in Cabo Delgado. The second one will focus on the sexual and reproductive health and gender based violence services, including psychosocial support and economic empowerment of displaced women, girls and young people and host communities. This component will be implemented in the districts most affected by the conflict (in collaboration with UNDP) as well as in other districts in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula. The third component will be implemented through a limited number of grants with civil society organisations (i.e. international/national NGOs) and private sector entities in the three northern provinces, and will contribute to 1) improve access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities in a conflict sensitive manner (including for both displaced population and host communities), 2) to enhance participation of youth through support to their economic empowerment (including employability and job opportunities) and leadership skills, and 3) to increase awareness and spaces for activities and dialogue on conflict mitigation and prevention, and government's accountability.

In light of the Aid Effectiveness agenda, in particular to ensure ownership and alignment, a Steering Committee shall be set up under components 1 and 2 (implemented respectively by UNDP and UNFPA) of the programme in order to oversee and guide the direction and planning of activities (or other responsibilities to be specified).

Steering Committees will be held in the northern provinces (at least once per year) and will be linked to joint (Government-EU-implementing partners) monitoring visits in the field. Steering committees will bring together Government stakeholders, implementing partner and the EU. Other stakeholders / implementing parties and donors may be invited in order to improve coordination and complementarity of interventions, particularly when issues of delegated cooperation/ silent partnership, co-financing, etc. are involved. The Governor/provincial Secretary of State or his/her delegate may chair the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee mechanism will be outlined in contractual modalities chosen for implementation.

For the overall follow-up, a Coordination Committee will be held in Maputo at least once per year, between Government, implementing parties and EU. This committee will serve the purpose: i) to keep all partners involved informed about the progress in implementation of activities; ii) to foster coordination and synergies between implementing partners; iii) to ensure alignment with Government priorities.

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 partners' 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 logframe matrix. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex. All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach and gender equality.

Since the activities under this component are carried out in the most severely affected and insecure districts in Cabo Delgado, still in a highly volatile context, the definitions of baseline values and targets for outcome 1 and 2 will be conducted during the inception phase of the action.

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).

The action will seek to improve quality of data, the lack of which leads to significant statistical inconsistencies in Mozambique, to ensure quality reporting.

For the stabilization component, UNDP has planned and budgeted stabilization monitoring units for collection, compilation and regular analysis of data and information using a combination of tools and techniques. A monitoring and information management system will be set up to adopt a results-based management approach for monitoring, evaluation and reporting. For the component on SRHR and GBV, UNFPA will monitor progress and performance of interventions through a robust combination of Government-led information systems, such as the Health Management Information System (SISMA) and the Gender-Based Violence systems, with other UNFPA developed or led tools, including the real-time monitoring tool for mobile brigades or the GBVIMS (gender-based violence information system). UNFPA will carry out an annual review of the achievement of annual targets, which will be presented in an annual report and presented to the Strategic Steering Committee.

The adequate involvement of Civil Society in the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the action should be ensured. As such, and as an integral part of the action's monitoring system, a mechanism of permanent dialogue with the final beneficiary populations/communities should be established to enhance their trust and engagement. This mechanism should enable:

- (i) Carrying-out regular consultations with the final beneficiaries of the action regarding identification, planning and implementation of activities;
- (ii) Receiving feedback from the final beneficiaries on the implementation and impact of the action, including any concerns or complaints they may have in this regard;
- (iii) Defining solutions and forms of redressing such concerns or complaints in a timely manner.

Special attention should be paid to consulting women and youth and persons with disabilities, with a view to breaking gender inequalities and strengthening the role of women as drivers of change, and facilitating the involvement of young people and of persons with disabilities in social, economic, civic and political issues.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that important lessons may be drawn regarding the implementation of the humanitarian-development nexus in crisis settings.

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 and women's empowerment. The evaluation teams will thus count with the necessary expertise on human rights and gender equality.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month 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.

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.

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 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as:

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Indirect Management with UNDP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Indirect Management with UNFPA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	Group of contracts to be awarded via a Call for Proposals.