

IOM MOZAMBIQUE

# ROADMAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

ACCELERATING THE TRIPLE NEXUS  
PROGRAMMING IN 2022



IOM MOZAMBIQUE

# ROADMAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

ACCELERATING THE TRIPLE NEXUS  
PROGRAMMING IN 2022

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

---

Publisher: International Organization for Migration  
139, Rua Joseph Kizerbo  
Maputo  
Mozambique  
Email: [iommaputo@iom.int](mailto:iommaputo@iom.int)  
Website: [mozambique.iom.int](http://mozambique.iom.int)

This publication was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Report design by We2 – [www.we2.co](http://www.we2.co)

Cover photo: Rafina walks with her son Ruas in Saul and Unidade Host Community (Metuge, Cabo Delgado), where she has received an emergency shelter built by IOM after being displaced twice from Quissanga district (Cabo Delgado) and Quaia (Metuge, Cabo Delgado). © IOM 2021

Required Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2022. Roadmap for Northern Mozambique: Accelerating the Triple Nexus Programming in 2022. IOM. Mozambique.

---

© IOM 2022



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 IGO License \(CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode).\*

For further specifications please see the [Copyright and Terms of Use](#).

This publication should not be used, published or redistributed for purposes primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation, with the exception of educational purposes e.g. to be included in textbooks.

Permissions: Requests for commercial use or further rights and licensing should be submitted to [publications@iom.int](mailto:publications@iom.int).

\* <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>IOM Mozambique at a Glance</b>	2
<b>Introduction</b>	5
<b>Context</b>	7
<b>Theory of Change: Accelerating the HDPN Approach</b>	9
<b>Operationalization of the HDPN Approach in Northern Mozambique</b>	11
<b>Strategic Outcome 1</b>	
Displacement-affected populations have their basic, life-saving needs met and have minimum living conditions.	12
<b>Strategic Outcome 2</b>	
Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed.	16
<b>Strategic Outcome 3</b>	
The Government provides inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, laying the foundations for sustainable solutions to displacement.	20
<b>Strategic Outcome 4</b>	
Humanitarian, peace and development actors use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based programming.	24
<b>IOM Mozambique and Relevant Government Plans and Priorities</b>	26
<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	27

## IOM MOZAMBIQUE AT A GLANCE

IOM Mozambique operates from its head office in Maputo as well as the sub-offices in Beira and Pemba. It also has a number of field offices across the northern Provinces, including in Nampula City (Nampula Province). IOM has a significant operational footprint, with over 640 staff and associated workforce across the country as well as ongoing programming in all of the ten Provinces in Mozambique. IOM works in close coordination with and in support of the Government of Mozambique and has been providing technical support and assistance since 1994 across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus (HDPN), also referred to as the Triple Nexus.<sup>1</sup> By Following an HDPN approach, IOM seeks to reach sustainable solutions striving to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals while implementing the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

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



MHPSS Art-based and creative activities to stimulate sense of belonging, solidarity, while creating an avenue for identification of protection and mental health needs and risks – Montepuez/ Cabo Delgado. @ IOM 2022

### IOM MOZAMBIQUE OFFICES AND STAFF

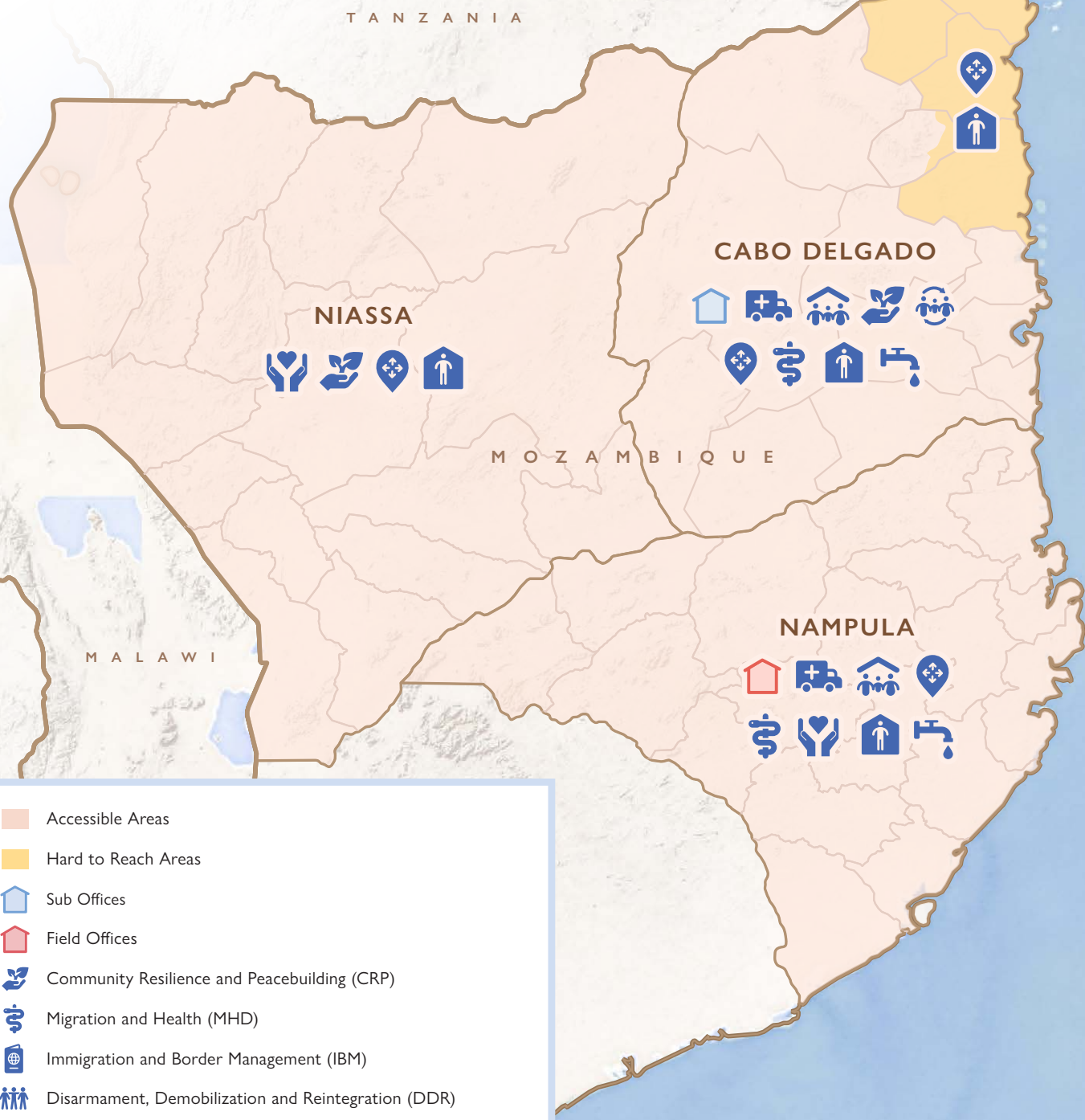


More information on IOM's operations in Mozambique in 2021 can be found in the IOM Mozambique Key Highlight 2021 document.

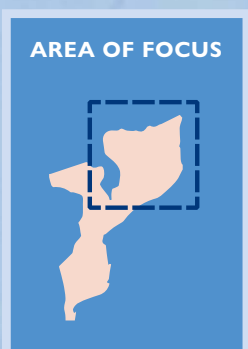
<sup>1</sup> IOM adheres to the OECD DAC Recommendations on the HDPN and works actively with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on the Nexus.



# OPERATIONAL MAP FOR NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE 2021



- Accessible Areas
- Hard to Reach Areas
- Sub Offices
- Field Offices
- Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)
- Migration and Health (MHD)
- Immigration and Border Management (IBM)
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
- Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)
- Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure
- Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
- Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Health in Emergencies
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



## NEEDS OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Displacement-affected populations have their basic, life-saving needs met and have minimum living conditions	
FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2022 (IN USD)
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	<b>20 199 483</b> (aligned with the HRP 2022)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	<b>5 874 471</b> (aligned with the HRP 2022)
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	<b>4 000 000</b> (aligned with the HRP 2022)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>2 885 300</b> (aligned with the HRP 2022)
Health in Emergencies	<b>1 500 000</b> (aligned with the HRP 2022)
<b>Total Strategic Outcome 1</b>	<b>34 459 254</b>

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed	
FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2022 (IN USD)
Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)	<b>10 000 000</b>
Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)	<b>3 000 000</b>
Immigration and Border Management (IBM)	<b>3 000 000</b>
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	<b>1 000 000</b>
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	<b>2 000 000</b>
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)	<b>1 500 000</b>
<b>Total Strategic Outcome 2</b>	<b>20 500 000</b>

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: The Government provides inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, laying the foundations for sustainable solutions to displacement	
FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2022 (IN USD)
Migration and Health	<b>3 000 000</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>2 500 000</b>
Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	<b>2 500 000</b>
Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)	<b>2 000 000</b>
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	<b>1 000 000</b>
Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure	<b>8 300 000</b>
Immigration and Border Management (IBM)	<b>2 000 000</b>
<b>Total Strategic Outcome 3</b>	<b>21 300 000</b>

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: Humanitarian, peace and development actors use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based programming	
FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR 2022 (IN USD)
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)	<b>3 000 000</b> (including 1 200 000 from HRP 2022)
<b>Total Strategic Outcome 4</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>

<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2022</b>	<b>79 259 254</b>
--	-------------------

# INTRODUCTION

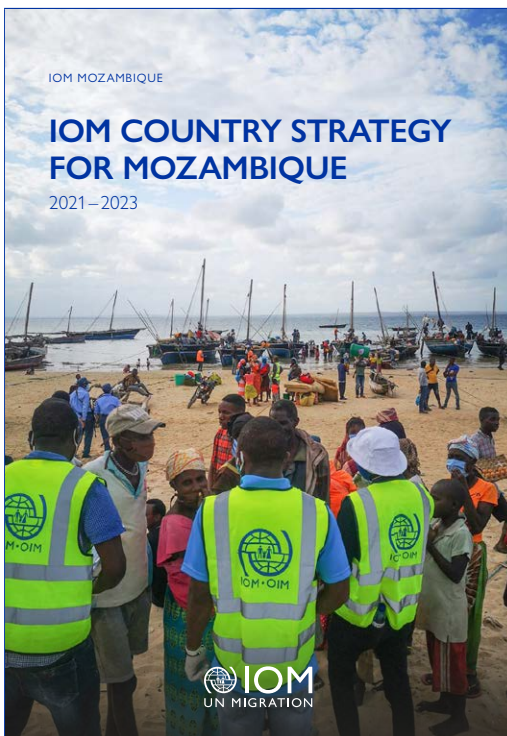
This Triple Nexus Roadmap provides an overview of IOM Mozambique’s understanding of the situation in northern Mozambique and highlights the programmatic priorities and funding requirements for 2022.

The document aims to inform international and national partners and stakeholders on IOM’s Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus (HDPN) approach in response to the complex crisis, which has seen the displacement of more than 780,000 Mozambicans across the three northern Provinces of Mozambique since its onset in October 2017.

This Roadmap is to be read in conjunction with the *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023*.<sup>2</sup> While this Roadmap provides a general overview of the approach to the operationalization of the HDPN and the interaction of focus areas/sectors to jointly contribute to the

four common Strategic Outcomes, the Country Strategy will provide more detailed information on the content, key results and strategic activities under each of the focus areas/sectors.

The identified priorities and results captured in this Roadmap can only be achieved through the collective efforts of all concerned stakeholders. IOM Mozambique stands ready to contribute to the Government’s efforts and work with all relevant stakeholders towards the promotion of the resilience of communities to the negative effects of conflict, fragility and displacement in northern Mozambique.



## IOM COUNTRY STRATEGY FOR MOZAMBIQUE 2021–2023

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

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



<sup>2</sup> *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023*: [IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023 | IOM Publications Platform](#).



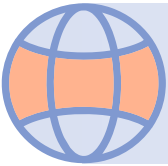
Graph 1. Relationship between IOM Roadmap for Northern Mozambique and other relevant national and global frameworks

**GLOBAL**



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

**REGIONAL**



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

**NATIONAL**

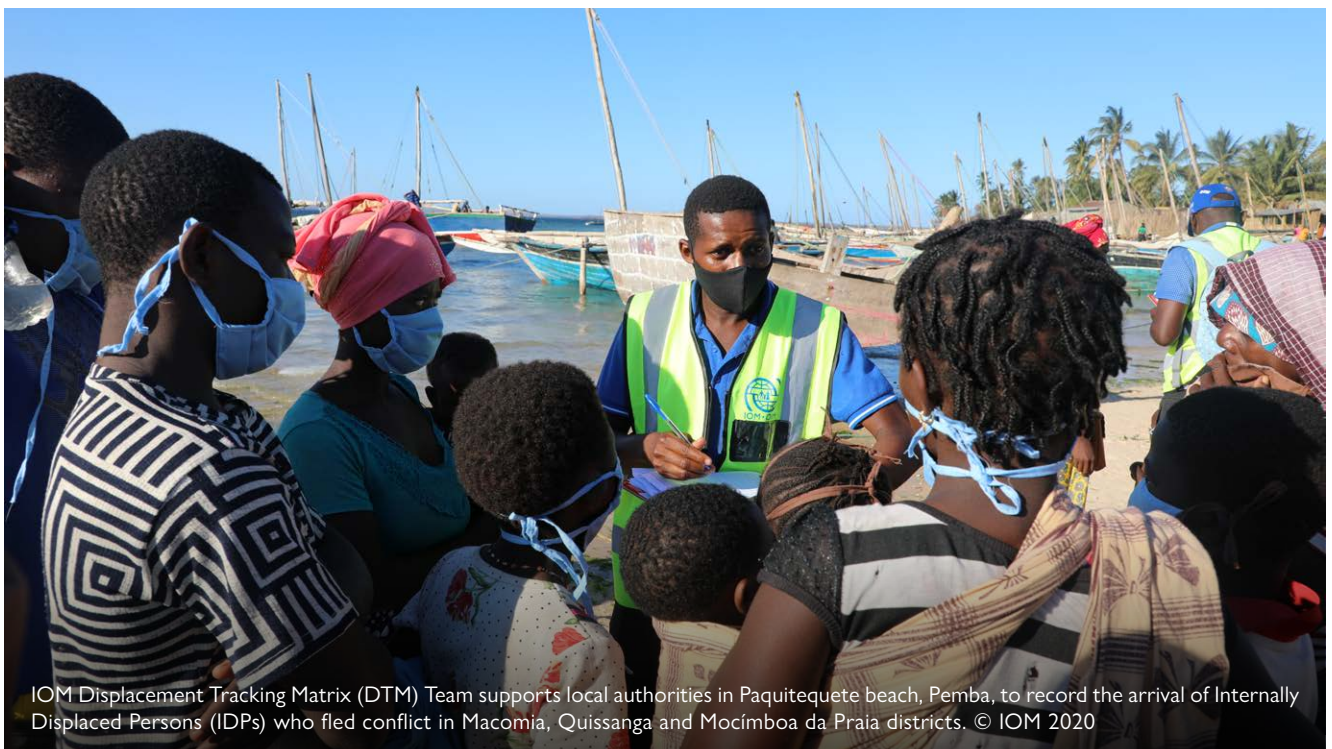


- IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023
- UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026
- Humanitarian Response Plan 2022

**LOCAL**



- IOM Roadmap for Northern Mozambique 2022



IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Team supports local authorities in Paquitequete beach, Pemba, to record the arrival of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who fled conflict in Macomia, Quissanga and Mocimboa da Praia districts. © IOM 2020

## CONTEXT

Northern Mozambique is facing an ongoing complex crisis marked by a dire humanitarian situation as well as extreme poverty. For over four years, northern Mozambique has experienced attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) allegedly affiliated with the Islamic State, resulting in large scale displacements. IOM estimates that 784,564 people are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique,<sup>3</sup> with 1.5 million people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview.<sup>4</sup>

NSAG have been in de facto control of pockets of territory and have led a number of attacks against urban centres and rural areas since the onset of the situation of insecurity. A particularly violent attack in Palma in March 2021 led to the halt of the investments by the oil & gas industry in Cabo Delgado. The subsequent deployment of Rwandan and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) forces to Cabo Delgado in 2021 in support of the Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM), have led to changes in control of certain areas, notably in Palma, Mocímboa da Praia, Quissanga and Macomia districts. As a result, there are reports of IDPs sporadically returning to their areas of origin. At the same time, the NSAG have increased the geographical area of operations, particularly extending into Niassa Province, which has also led to an increased risk of spill over into neighbouring countries, such as Malawi or Tanzania.

While there were security gains in certain areas in northern Mozambique, the drivers and root causes of violence, fragility and displacement remain unaddressed. This coupled with the recent geographical expansion of the NSAG as well as possible changes in tactics by the NSAG, which may lead to renewed attacks in certain urban areas in northern and coastal Cabo Delgado, will continue to adversely impact peace, stability and associated displacement. Common predictions look at a minimum at a three to five year timeline for instability and continued displacement, though the numbers will fluctuate between returns and further displacements, leaving approximately one third returning, one third remaining in relocation sites and other areas of displacement, and one third still undecided for some time.

### Development context

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

### Drivers of conflict and fragility

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

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

In addition, porous borders and limited cross-border cooperation and exchange of information, including intelligence, further supports ongoing insecurity as persons may move in and out of Mozambique relatively freely, and this also limits the effectiveness in combating transnational organized crime, which may lead to financial revenues for NSAG.

3 The International Organization for Migration (IOM), February 2022, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Baseline Assessment Report Round 15: [Northern Mozambique Crisis – Baseline Assessment Report Round 15 \(February 2022\) \(iom.int\)](#).

4 OCHA: [Mozambique | Global Humanitarian Overview \(unocha.org\)](#).

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

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

These long term and immediate causal factors remaining unaddressed leaves a real risk that the conflict will continue, though tactics may change and become more complex, targeted or spilling over to neighbouring countries, leading to increases and/or continued militarization in the North to ensure security. In this context it is crucial to invest in initiatives that reduce active or passive participation in violence, promote stability and social cohesion, and build trust and confidence in governance and contributes to achieving supporting SDG-16 – To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and build well-functioning, responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels, and support UN Resolutions 2250, 1325 and 1373.

### Drivers of displacement

The reasons for displacement are related to insecurity (100%, DTM, 2021) and more precisely to attacks or fear of attacks by NSAG. However, there is a case to be made that persons initially preferring to remain in affected areas have significant incentives to leave those areas. Those incentives not only being linked to the fear of attacks, but

also to the fact that economic activities and the provision of any type of services have broken down, while there may be prospects of access to services or income generating activities in other areas.

### Displacement and humanitarian needs

The complex crisis has led to large displacement over the past four years. According to IOM, 784,564 IDPs<sup>6</sup> are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique (DTM, February 2022) of which 216,413 are living in 71 IDP sites across northern Mozambique, while the remaining IDPs are being hosted by host families. The dire humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique is therefore not only fuelled by the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons, many of whom have been forced to flee multiple times, but also by the needs of the host communities, who have continued to show solidarity in the face of increasingly scarce resources and stretched services. Indeed, humanitarian needs remain significant across all sectors, with a total of 1.5 million persons in need, according to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

In addition to the humanitarian needs in areas of displacement, humanitarian needs may rise in areas of return. This will be the case, should significant voluntary return movements take place, depending on the security situation in 2022 and beyond and in line with international standards and principled action.



Together with their families, these children displaced by insecurity in Quissanga (Cabo Delgado), have been relocated from Quaia to neighbouring Saul and Unidade Host Community (Metuge, Cabo Delgado), where IOM has built safer shelters. @ IOM 2021

6 The International Organization for Migration February, 2022, Displacement Tracking Matrix.

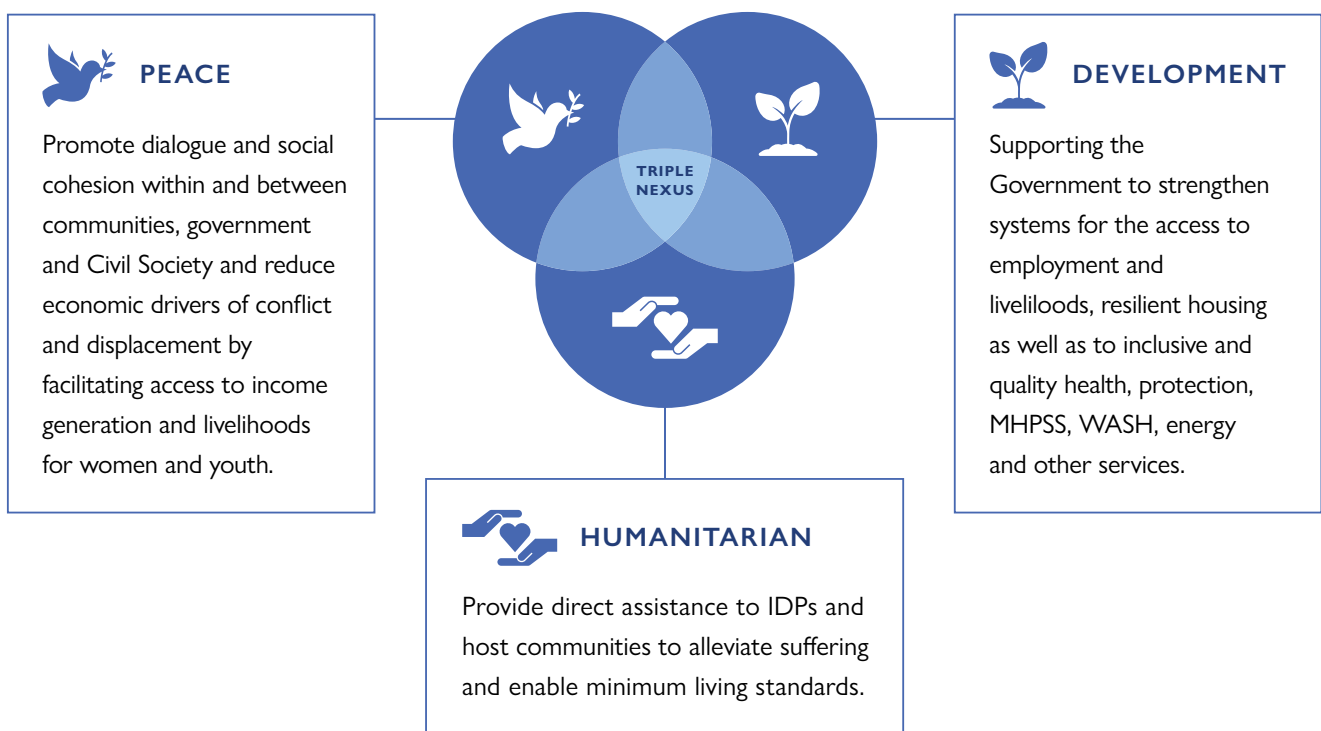
## THEORY OF CHANGE: ACCELERATING THE HDPN APPROACH

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

Humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peacebuilding are not serial processes, they are all needed at the same time to reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities. IOM Mozambique recognizes the importance of simultaneous, rather than sequential engagement and

has therefore established programmes and operations in northern Mozambique, that seek to capitalize on the comparative advantages of its humanitarian, development and peacebuilding interventions, to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities, respond to critical needs while increasing resilience, addressing the root causes of fragility and displacement, and supporting long-term solutions. Through this Roadmap, IOM Mozambique aims to accelerate the Nexus Programming through the development of collective strategic outcomes that support coherent and complementary coordination, programming and financing across its programmes and operations.

Graph 2. IOM Mozambique' work across the Triple Nexus



### RESOURCES ON THE HDPN

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

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

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



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

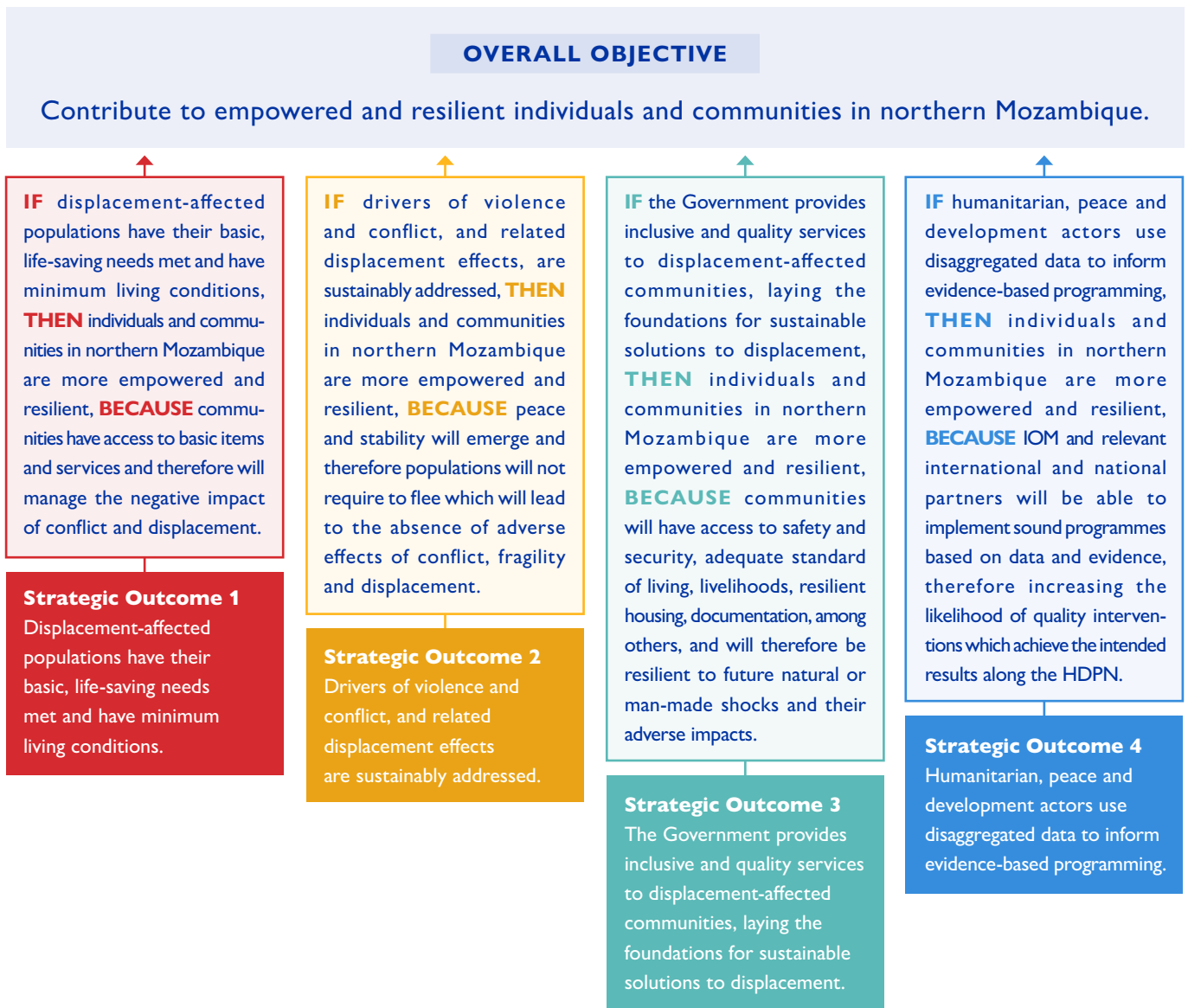
**Towards attaining this Overall Objective, the Roadmap outlines four Strategic Outcomes:**

(1) Displacement-affected populations have their basic, life-saving needs met and have minimum living conditions; (2) drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed; (3) the government provides inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, laying the foundations for sustainable

solutions to displacement; and (4) humanitarian, peace and development actors use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based programming.

In total, **67 Key Results** are highlighted under the four Strategic Outcomes. The Key Results are spanning across 15 focus areas/sectors and they are highlighted in the next section.

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







## OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE HDPN APPROACH IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

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

In total, 68 Key Results are highlighted under the four Strategic Outcomes. The Key Results are spanning across 15 focus areas/sectors and they are highlighted in the next section.

# 1 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

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

Workers unload bamboo, material used to construct emergency shelters in Saul and Unidade Host Community (Metuge, Cabo Delgado) to host 170 displaced families who fled Quissanga (Cabo Delgado) in 2021 due to insecurity. @ IOM 2021

The humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique is dire. IOM estimates that 784,564 people are currently internally displaced in northern Mozambique ([DTM, February 2022](#)). Attacks continue to occur, so does displacement. Of the 784,564 IDPs, 215,000 are accommodated in 85 IDP sites across the three northern Provinces, while the remaining IDPs are hosted in communities. As services have been largely disrupted in northern Mozambique since the onset of the crisis, IDPs as well as host communities lack access to the most basic services and items. Addressing the humanitarian needs remains urgent. IOM Mozambique will contribute to saving lives through the continued implementation and scaling up of its multi-sector humanitarian portfolio. Furthermore, IOM humanitarian response ensures comprehensive mechanisms for meaningful Community Engagement and promotion of Accountability towards Affected Populations (AAP). On the one hand, the humanitarian response is focused on the 85 IDP sites and surrounding communities and on the other hand, IOM will provide survival kits in hard-to-reach, insecure areas, which don't permit a permanent presence of its staff on the ground.

## FOCUS AREAS



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Health in Emergencies

FOCUS AREA <sup>7</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>8</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
<p>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)</p> 	<p>Shelter/NFI Cluster partners benefit from effective and inclusive coordination and have the technical and operational capacity to provide a Shelter/NFI response in line with international standards.</p> <p>Vulnerable people affected by crisis have access to locally appropriate non-food-item kits in a timely and non-discriminatory manner.</p> <p>Displacement-affected communities (IDPs and host communities) have access to adequate shelter solutions (Emergency shelter, shelter upgrades, roof repairs, etc.) that provide dignity and protection.</p> <p>Displacement-affected communities (IDPs and host communities) have improved knowledge and ensure practice of Build Back Safer construction principles.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p><b>20 199 483</b> (aligned with HRP 2022)</p>
<p>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</p> 	<p>The CCCM Cluster partners have the operational and technical support to provide an appropriate CCCM response whilst strengthening local capacities.</p> <p>A conducive environment for service provision and dignified living conditions for displaced populations is promoted.</p> <p>IDP sites meet the international minimum standards.</p> <p>Representative, participatory and inclusive local governance structures are operational for meaningful community engagement while supporting comprehensive communication with communities (CwC) approaches.</p> <p>Complaint and feedback mechanisms are available to strengthen the accountability to affected populations.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p><b>5 874 471</b> (aligned with HRP 2022)</p>

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

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



FOCUS AREA <sup>7</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>8</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
<p>Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</p> 	<p>Members of the MHPSS Technical Working Group have access to functioning platform to coordinate interventions and benefit from capacity-building initiatives.</p> <p>Integrated gender and age sensitive MHPSS/Protection services are available to displacement-affected populations.</p> <p>The knowledge and capacities of community focal persons and government counterparts on psychological first aid, mental health, gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and child protection is increased.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to mental health services through mobile outreach teams and mobile brigades.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to information regarding mental health and protection services.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>4 000 000</b> (aligned with HRP 2022)
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> 	<p>Displacement-affected populations have access to adequate, scalable and suitable WASH services in a timely and non-discriminatory manner.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have access to information regarding WASH services.</p> <p>Displacement-affected populations have better and improved knowledge on maintenance and operation of WASH services.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>2 885 300</b>
<p>Health in Emergencies</p> 	<p>Life-saving primary health-care services are available for the most vulnerable populations in relocation sites and host communities.</p> <p>The health system has increased capacity to ensure continuity of care throughout the displacement cycle, by using mobility data for services' provision planning, particularly for HIV and TB.</p> <p>Community-based delivery of comprehensive and integrated services, responsive to the needs of affected populations, including identification and reintegration of HIV/TB patients into care, MHPSS, and sexual and reproductive health services, is enhanced.</p> <p>Capacity of government and humanitarian partners to mainstream prevention and management of HIV in an emergency context is strengthened.</p>	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>1 500 000</b> (aligned with HRP 2022)

### MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



### MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



### IOM RESOURCES

<p><a href="#">Displacement And Health Migration Health in Crisis Context</a> (IOM, 2019)</p>	<p><a href="#">Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises   IOM Publications Platform</a> (IOM, 2019)</p>
<p><a href="#">IOM Vaccine Inclusion Mapping</a> (IOM, 2021)</p>	<p><a href="#">Protection in Humanitarian Action (PiHA)</a> (IOM, 2016)</p>
<p><a href="#">Preparedness, prevention, and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for refugees and migrants in non-camp settings</a> (WHO, 2020)</p>	<p><a href="#">IOM Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement   International Organization for Migration</a> (IOM, 2021)</p>
<p><a href="#">IOM Global WASH Strategic Plan (2019–2022)</a> (IOM, 2019)</p>	<p><a href="#">CCCM Manual IOM Emergency Operations</a> (IOM, 2020)</p>
<p><a href="#">Guidance on Scaling-up COVID-19 Outbreak in Readiness and Response Operations in Camps and Camp-like Settings</a> (WHO, 2020)</p>	



# 2 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

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

Being a member of the Women's Committee in Ngalane Relocation Site (Metuge, Cabo Delgado) has allowed Julieta to voice her concerns, participate in community decision-making processes and support other women. @ IOM 2021

The drivers of conflict, fragility and displacement which have led to the crisis in the first place, remain unaddressed. It is of critical importance to further strengthen and scale-up the interventions in the areas of peacebuilding and stabilization, applying a strong community-based approach. These interventions will lay the foundations for sustainable peace and stability, therefore ending conflict and displacement and associated needs. It will be also important to strengthen the resilience of communities to possible natural shocks, as these exacerbate vulnerabilities and grievances.

To achieve this, IOM aims to scale-up peacebuilding, stabilization and prevention of violent extremism interventions by promoting access to income-generating activities for women and youth, increasing the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in peacebuilding, and strengthening vertical and horizontal social cohesion through activities such as promoting civic education and youth peace ambassadors. Horizontal social cohesion focuses on strengthening cohesion between community members, including IDPs and displacement-affected communities, and vertical social cohesion promotes trust between communities and authorities, including law enforcement, by promoting positive engagements based on accountability. Furthermore, IOM works to support the authorities in the areas of border management as well as intelligence-led policing, equipping relevant government entities with the necessary tools for the prevention of violent extremism in line with international standards.

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

## FOCUS AREAS



**Community Resilience & Peacebuilding (CRP)**



**Community Engagement & Policing (CEP)**



**Immigration & Border Management (IBM)**



**Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)**



**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**



**Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)**

FOCUS AREA <sup>9</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>10</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
<p data-bbox="161 618 336 748"><b>Community Resilience and Peacebuilding (CRP)</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="387 412 979 479">Communities benefit from culturally appropriate activities that promote reconciliation and social cohesion.</p> <p data-bbox="387 539 979 645">Communities have access to small-scale infrastructure prioritized through community-based planning exercises to incentivize peace and social cohesion.</p> <p data-bbox="387 705 979 772">Youth and women have access to income generating activities and livelihoods.</p> <p data-bbox="387 833 979 900">Civil Society Organizations facilitate community dialogues focused on peace.</p> <p data-bbox="387 960 979 1102">Research products are available on a continuous basis to inform the contextual base for peacebuilding and stabilization programming, including community-based interventions.</p>	<p data-bbox="1031 651 1198 864">Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1286 741 1422 775"><b>10 000 000</b></p>
<p data-bbox="172 1368 323 1498"><b>Community Engagement and Policing (CEP)</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="387 1169 979 1274">Communities have access to well-functioning Community Safety Councils (CSCs) which facilitate the link between communities and law enforcement.</p> <p data-bbox="387 1335 979 1478">Engagement between communities and the police is strengthened through community-based activities and investments in infrastructure that promote positive engagement.</p> <p data-bbox="387 1538 979 1644">Community policing and civic engagement mobile brigades have the skills to conduct community outreach activities.</p> <p data-bbox="387 1704 979 1848">The capacities of active-duty police and other relevant authorities to interact more positively with communities is strengthened through training and mentoring initiatives.</p>	<p data-bbox="1031 1420 1198 1599">Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p data-bbox="1286 1491 1422 1525"><b>3 000 000</b></p>

<sup>9</sup> Focus Areas are based on the ones identified and listed in *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023*: [IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023 | IOM Publications Platform](#).

<sup>10</sup> IOM separates northern Mozambique in four areas of operations: (1) Cabo Delgado (accessible) which includes the districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mecufi, Meluco, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno and Pemba, (2) Cabo Delgado (hard-to-reach) which includes the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Palma and Quissanga, (3) Nampula Province, and (4) Niassa Province.

FOCUS AREA <sup>9</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>10</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
<p>Immigration and Border Management (IBM)</p> 	<p>Improved coordination and exchange of information between the Government of Mozambique and neighbouring countries on the situation in the border areas in northern Mozambique.</p> <p>SERNIC has improved capacity to provide relevant intelligence to inform policing in northern Mozambique.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>3 000 000</p>
<p>Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</p> 	<p>Mental health services are available to communities in northern Mozambique.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>1 000 000</p>
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</p> 	<p>Increased knowledge and capacity by at-risk communities to cope with natural shocks.</p> <p>Early warning systems are functional and operational.</p> <p>Community-based Disaster Risk Committees are operational.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>2 000 000</p>
<p>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)</p> 	<p>DDR efforts by the Government are supported through the establishment of community-based reintegration initiatives.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>1 500 000</p>

### MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



### MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



### IOM RESOURCES

[IOM Institutional Strategy on Legal Identity](#) (IOM, 2021)

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

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

# 3 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

The Government provides inclusive and quality services to displacement-affected communities, laying the foundations for sustainable solutions to displacement.

After losing his home to Cyclone Kenneth in the Cariaco neighbourhood in Pemba city, and trying to rebuild it with the remaining wreckage, IOM's Shelter teams identified his family of five to benefit from a newly improved home. @ IOM 2021

Prior to the onset of the crisis in 2017, efficient service provision in northern Mozambique presented a significant challenge to the Government, especially in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces. This is underlined by the fact that in recent Human Development Indexes (HDIs) Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces scored lowest among all Provinces in Mozambique. The onset of the crisis in 2017 and the subsequent significant deterioration of the security situation in northern Mozambique, has led to a quasi-total interruption of service provision in some areas where most of the attacks occurred. In other areas, services that were already limited prior to 2017, were stretched beyond limit, due to the high numbers of IDPs fleeing to these areas of relative safety. While service provision has to continue through all relevant stakeholders to reduce suffering, it is important to support the Government to re-establish and widen its capacity for the provision of inclusive and quality services. IOM will support this endeavour through capacity-building initiatives with a particular focus on putting in place and strengthening government-led systems.

Due to the significant displacement related to the crisis, it is furthermore paramount, to create the conditions for durable solutions for IDPs. IOM will work jointly with other international and national stakeholder to support the Government in promoting sustainable solutions for IDPs in line with international guidelines and standards, when the security situation allows.

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

## FOCUS AREAS



Migration & Health



Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)



Resilient Housing & Community Infrastructure




Immigration & Border Management (IBM)



FOCUS AREA <sup>11</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>12</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
<b>Migration and Health</b>  	Tailored health services, particularly around sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and TB prevention and treatment, are available and accessible to address the specific needs of displacement-affected communities.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>3 000 000</b>
	The capacities of the Government and displacement-affected communities to prevent, detect and respond to health threats along the mobility continuum, including at borders, are increased.		
	Community based surveillance is in place and integrated into early warning and alert systems to ensure timely and mobility-informed responses to epidemic-prone diseases.		
<b>Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</b>  	The Government has increased capacity to provide inclusive and quality Protection and MHPSS services.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>2 500 000</b>
	Communities in northern Mozambique have access to adequate facilities that respect the privacy of individuals.		
	The Government and civil society have increased capacity to prevent and respond to Trafficking in Persons.		
	Vulnerable migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated children in Mozambique have meaningful access to protective services.		
<b>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</b>  	The Government has increased capacity to promote the access to durable solutions for IDPs.	Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>1 000 000</b>
	Displacement settings meet the international standards related to settlements including DRR elements.		
	Access to inclusive, quality and integrated services in displacement settings is facilitated ensuring participation of all stakeholders – affected populations, government and organizations.		

<sup>11</sup> Focus Areas are based on the ones identified and listed in *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023*: [IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023 | IOM Publications Platform](#).

<sup>12</sup> IOM separates northern Mozambique in four areas of operations: (1) Cabo Delgado (accessible) which includes the districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mecufi, Meluco, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno and Pemba, (2) Cabo Delgado (hard-to-reach) which includes the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Palma and Quissanga, (3) Nampula Province, and (4) Niassa Province.

FOCUS AREA <sup>11</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>12</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> 	<p>The Government and associated water companies has increased capacity to provide inclusive and quality WASH services and maintenance.</p> <p>WASH related systems are well maintained by the community and relevant committees (water, hygiene, maintenance) are established and functional.</p> <p>Communities and artisans can build with local materials, resilient and durable WASH services, with high quality technique, that contributes to having a full comprehensive WASH response.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>2 500 000</p>
<p>Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)</p> 	<p>Responses to support displacement-affected communities to adapt to environmental factors and climate change are enabled and improved.</p> <p>Individuals in displacement settings have access to clean energy.</p> <p>Systems providing access to clean energy are accessible and well maintained.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>2 000 000</p>
<p>Resilient Housing &amp; Community Infrastructure</p> 	<p>Crisis affected and host populations have access to and are empowered to build and maintain safe community structures, including resilient housing solutions that withstand harsh weather conditions.</p> <p>Households and craftsmen have improved knowledge and understanding of safe and resilient construction practices, including DRR elements.</p> <p>Awareness and knowledge of Build Back Better principles for long-term resilient communities and construction preparedness is established.</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>8 300 000</p>
<p>Immigration and Border Management (IBM)</p> 	<p>New and upgraded tools and infrastructure are available for institutions involved in border management.</p> <p>Officers involved in border management have increased capacities.</p> <p>The Government has access to comprehensive information on the flow of persons across borders as well as associated possible security relevant information.</p> <p>Affected communities have access to legal identity documents (birth registration and/or national identity documents).</p>	<p>Cabo Delgado (accessible districts), Nampula and Niassa</p>	<p>2 000 000</p>

### MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



### MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



### IOM RESOURCES

<a href="#">IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development   IOM Publications Platform</a> (IOM, 2020)	<a href="#">IOM Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement   International Organization for Migration</a> (IOM, 2021)
<a href="#">IOM Energy Needs assessment Framework</a> (IOM, 2021)	<a href="#">Protection in Humanitarian Action (PiHA)</a> (IOM, 2016)
<a href="#">The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in Health</a> (IOM, 2021)	<a href="#">Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021–2030</a> (IOM, 2021)
<a href="#">Migration Health in the Sustainable Development Goals</a> (IOM, 2020)	<a href="#">Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework</a> (IOM, 2021)
<a href="#">HIV/AIDS and Population Mobility</a> (IOM, 2019)	<a href="#">Non-Communicable Diseases and Migration</a> (IOM, 2018)
<a href="#">The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking</a> (IOM, 2015)	<a href="#">The IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse</a> (IOM, 2018)
<a href="#">Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises   IOM Publications Platform</a> (IOM, 2019)	

# 4 STRATEGIC OUTCOME

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

After arriving in Quaia (Metuge, Cabo Delgado) fleeing insecurity in Quissanga (Cabo Delgado), Ança, her husband and 4 grandchildren have been relocated in a safer emergency shelter built by IOM in Saul and Unidade Host Community (Metuge, Cabo Delgado). IOM 2021. @ IOM 2021


IOM Mozambique remains committed to strengthen the evidence base on displacement dynamics, humanitarian needs as well as on fragility and stability. IOM will achieve this by scaling-up the investment in the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable, gender and age disaggregated data, while upholding the right to privacy and protecting personal data. This intervention aims to fill critical data gaps to allow for well-informed and evidence-based programming and policy-making

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

## FOCUS AREAS




### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

FOCUS AREA <sup>13</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>14</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 	Information on displacement trends, profiling, hazard mappings, and related needs is available.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>3 000 000</b> (including 1 200 000 from HRP 2022)
	Information on numbers and needs of populations living in sites is available and accessible.		
	Partners have access to return intention surveys using a representative sample size to inform relevant advocacy and programming priorities.		
	Partners have access to information about areas of return – intentions of populations, infrastructure and services – to inform relevant advocacy and programming priorities.		
	The capacities of the Government and partners in data collection and information management are enhanced.		

<sup>13</sup> Focus Areas are based on the ones identified and listed in *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023*: [IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023 | IOM Publications Platform](#).

<sup>14</sup> IOM separates northern Mozambique in four areas of operations: (1) Cabo Delgado (accessible) which includes the districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mecufi, Meluco, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno and Pemba, (2) Cabo Delgado (hard-to-reach) which includes the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Mocímboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Palma and Quissanga, (3) Nampula Province, and (4) Niassa Province.

FOCUS AREA <sup>13</sup> / SECTOR	KEY RESULTS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTERVENTION <sup>14</sup>	BUDGET 2022 (USD)
	Strategic information on mobility patterns and health vulnerabilities, particularly in relation to communicable diseases, is available to inform evidence-based strategies and services.	Cabo Delgado (accessible and hard-to-reach districts), Nampula and Niassa	<b>3 000 000</b> (including 1 200 000 from HRP 2022)

### MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



### MOST RELEVANT GCM OBJECTIVES



### IOM RESOURCES

<a href="#">DTM MSLA for Health</a>	<a href="#">DTM &amp; Partners Toolkit</a> (IOM, 2020)
<a href="#">IOM MIGRATION DATA STRATEGY: Informing Policy and Action on Migration, Mobility and Displacement 2020   2025</a> (IOM, 2021)	<a href="#">Methodological Framework used in Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations for Quantifying Displacement and Mobility</a> (IOM, 2017)
<a href="#">Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework</a> (IOM, 2021)	<a href="#">Global Migration Indicators</a> (IOM, 2021)
<a href="#">Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation</a> (IOM, 2021)	<a href="#">Guidance and Best Practices: Humanitarian Data Protection</a> (IOM, 2017)



## IOM MOZAMBIQUE AND RELEVANT GOVERNMENT PLANS AND PRIORITIES

In 2021, the Government of Mozambique has launched a number of (draft) plans, strategies and policies which specifically focus on northern Mozambique, or which are of high relevance. These include:

- **Government of Mozambique's five-year plan for 2020–2024:** The Government's Five-Year Program (PQG) 2020–2024 focuses its government action in improving the well-being and quality of life of Mozambican families, in reducing social inequalities and poverty, in creating an environment of peace, harmony and tranquillity, with a strong stimulus for job creation. (Most relevant for IOM: Priority 1 – Developing Human Capital and Social Justice, Priority 2 – Boost Economic Growth, Productivity and Job Generation; Priority 3 – Strengthen the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment).
- **Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PEGDI):** It represents the acknowledgement that Displacement is a growing reality in the country, with humanitarian and development challenges. Coordination of implementation will be led by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD) and overseen by the Minister of State Administration and Public Service (MAEFP). The strategy is aligned with the Sendai Framework and it takes a DRR approach. It identifies actions to reduce disaster displacement risk. Operationalization planned between 2022 and 2024.
- **Reconstruction Plan for Cabo Delgado (PRCD):** It aims at creating conditions to ensure affected populations can re-establish their lives and access basic infrastructure and public services. Its implementation period is until 2024 and looks into humanitarian and medium-term solutions for displaced population returning into areas of origin.

Through this roadmap, IOM aims to accelerate the Triple Nexus programming in northern Mozambique to efficiently and effectively contribute to the implementation of Government of Mozambique's five-year plan for 2020–2024, PRCD and PEGDI. IOM recognizes that its contribution to these government plans will also

contribute to the implementation of broader government plans such as the Government Five-Year Plan 2020–2024, the National Development Strategy 2015–2035 as well as relevant sector policies and programmes.



Displaced child uses drawings to overcome adversity and isolation – a risk factor for mental health difficulties" Ibo island/ Cabo Delgado. @ IOM 2021

## COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

IOM is a full and dedicated member of the humanitarian coordination architecture as well as the UN development coordination structures in Mozambique. IOM chairs or co-chairs a number of coordination structures, including the UN Strategic Priority Group on Peacebuilding, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance, the UN Joint Team on Human Rights, the Durable Solutions Working Group, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, the Shelter/Non-Food Items Cluster, the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Technical Working Group, and others. IOM operates within the relevant humanitarian, development and peacebuilding coordination structures, contributing to joint action and advocacy where possible.

IOM also closely coordinates its interventions and priorities with the Government of Mozambique. At the national

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



As part of its Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Programme, IOM sets up Women's Committees in relocation sites, aimed to promote women empowerment and their engagement within camp management. © IOM 2021



 [mozambique.iom.int](http://mozambique.iom.int)

 [iommaputo@iom.int](mailto:iommaputo@iom.int)

Rua Joseph Kizerbo 139,  
Sommershiel, Maputo,  
Mozambique

 [@IOMMozambique](https://www.facebook.com/IOMMozambique)

 [@IOM\\_Mozambique](https://twitter.com/IOM_Mozambique)

 [@IOM\\_Moz](https://www.instagram.com/IOM_Moz)