01 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2023

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PROGRAMME OVERVIEW Q1 2023

REPORTING PERIOD

01 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2023

PROGRAMME TITLE
IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IN CABO DELGADO

PROGRAMME DURATION
24 MONTHS

PROGRAMME RESOURCES
USD 66 MILLION

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PROJECT LOCATION
CABO DELGADO (MACOMIA, QUISSANGA, MOCIMBOA DA PRAIA, PALMA, NANGADE, MUIDUMBE)

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS BY MARCH 2023

European Union
Government of The Netherlands
United Nations Development Programme
The Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme, located in the Cabo Delgado Province in Mozambique, is being implemented since January 2023 in response to the attacks of non-state armed groups (NSAG) and follows an unprecedented deterioration of the security crisis initiated in March 2021.

The Programme aims to achieve its objective through the following pillars (1) Rebuilding Community Security and Social Cohesion; (2) Bringing back public institutions and services, and (3) Providing socio-economic support to individuals and communities.

The Programme is currently implementing activities in six districts, namely Macomia, Quissanga, Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Muidumbe and Nangade. In Q1, 4000 households in Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Quissanga and Macomia received 400kg of sesame seeds along with agricultural tools, including hoes, water cans and motorized pumps. Additionally, 321 people have been reached through Cash for Work initiatives in Mocimboa da Praia and Palma. Under the Community Security pillar, the construction of a community court in Quilawa, Palma is underway and 30 community justice actors have been trained on the role and jurisdiction of community courts as well as human rights and gender-based violence. Currently, the design phase of 4 water systems were concluded and rehabilitation is due to commence in Q2. The rehabilitation of 3 infrastructures, 2 community health porches and 1 administrative building are ongoing.
Introduction

STABILIZATION PROGRAMME IN CABO DELGADO

Since 2017, the Province of Cabo Delgado, in Mozambique, has been facing an escalating conflict compounded by a fragile situation of chronic underdevelopment, consecutive climate shocks and recurrent diseases outbreaks.

Violent attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have further heightened protection risks, especially for women and girls. The Government of Mozambique has responded with military action and reclaimed a number of areas that had been occupied by NSAGs.

The Stabilization Programme in Cabo Delgado aims to stabilize the areas liberated from NSAGs and rebuild trust between the legitimate authorities and the communities.

The Stabilization Programme is centered around three pillars for successful stabilization:

1. Rebuilding community security and social cohesion
2. Bringing back public institutions and services through the immediate rehabilitation of public infrastructure and strengthening the capacity of government institutions

Basic Services

Public Infrastructure

Community Security

Livelihood Opportunities

UNDP is actively involved in stabilization interventions within Cabo Delgado, with the overarching goal of tackling the underlying drivers of conflict, reinstating vital services, and advancing both peace and development. These efforts are strategically concentrated on the 6 districts directly affected by the armed conflict: Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Macomia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Nangade.
It is estimated that over 1 million people are currently internally displaced due to the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado.

Cabo Delgado is going through an unprecedented insecurity crisis following ongoing attacks which forced displacement in the severely affected districts as well as neighbouring regions. Where NSAGs have attacked, public infrastructures and equipment have been looted, damaged, and destroyed, and the loss of operational capacity and the human cost of the conflict have diminished the state’s capacity to provide public services in conflict-affected areas.

It is estimated that around 1 million people are currently somewhere other than their place of origin due to the armed conflict in Northern Mozambique, of which, about 930,000 were identified in Cabo Delgado.

This can be explained in part, by the continuation of sporadic attacks in Cabo Delgado and some in the districts of Nampula.

Despite the continued increase in displacement in the North of Mozambique, there has been an even greater spike in number if returnees. This number increased from 143,333 returnees in June to 352,437 in November (date refers to the last IOM mobility track assessment on November 2022) representing an 146% increase.

More than 70% of the returnees are located in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado, namely, Mocimboa da Praia (71,409), Muidumbe (85,706), Mueda (50, 568), Palma (40,508) and Quissanga (34,956). Among the reasons for return, the most popular were perception of safety in the place of origin (52%) and better living conditions (43%).

The security situation has been evolving rapidly. While security forces have had reasonable success in taking control of their areas of deployment (especially the Rwandan Defense Forces in Palma and Mocimboa da Praia), small scale attacks continue to occur frequently. Incidents have intensified, specifically, along the Muidumbe-Macomia border in early 2023 as a result of the military operation called “Vulcão IV” launched by the Mozambican forces. The objective of the operation is to pursue and destroy NSAG bases along Muidumbe-Macomia border.
SECURITY issues

Following attacks in 2020/2021, most of the districts faced an increase in internal displacement numbers. In 2023, many of the governing administrations commute between Pemba and their district’s capitals. Some are operating out of neighboring districts as in the case of the Quissanga administration operating out of Metuge and Muidumbe administration operating from Mueda.

Many of these governing administrations lack the infrastructure (including government residences and supplies to be able to function in the district and provide services to the growing returnee population.

The economic activity in these districts has taken a hit. The populations greatly relied on agricultural and fishing activities for their livelihoods prior to the attacks. Currently, most people have lost the tools and inputs to be able to partake in agricultural and fishing activities. Additionally, some of the areas where the population used to practice these activities, are currently unhabitated and unsafe. The movement of goods across the border with Tanzania has also decreased due to the security situation, with the only open border crossing point being Negomano in Nangade.

Additionally, many roads are in terrible condition, especially during the rainy season. This hinders the free movement of goods.

The economic activity in these districts has taken a hit. The populations greatly relied on agri-cultural and fishing activities for their livelihoods prior to the attacks. Currently, most people have lost the tools and inputs to be able to partake in agricultural and fishing activities. Additionally, some of the areas where the population used to practice these activities, are currently unhabitated and unsafe. The movement of goods across the border with Tanzania has also decreased due to the security situation, with the only open border crossing point being Negomano in Nangade.

Additionally, many roads are in terrible condition, especially during the rainy season. This hinders the free movement of goods.

CABO DELGADO AT A GLANCE

OVER A 1,000,000 PEOPLE INTERNALLY DISPLACED

OF THE RETURNEES ARE LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF CABO DELGADO

POPULATION OF 2,267,715
JOINT ACTION PLANS

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE FORMULATION OF THE PROGRAMME

District selected for immediate stabilization are supported on the basis of short-term Joint Action Plans (JAPs), a tool for planning, coordinating and guiding the implementation of stabilization interventions through a consultative process characterized by inclusive community participation in the formulation process.

The action plans are formulated by local consultative committees, whose members represent different segments of the society (women, youth, traders, religious leaders, etc) and public servants (teachers, doctors, agronomists, etc). In the first quarter of 2023, the Provincial Services for Economy and Finance led the consultative process for the elaboration of the JAPs with consultative committees of the 6 target districts (Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Nangade, Macomia, Muidumbe and Quissanga).

The two-day event took place in Pemba and was attended by over 130 people which included various representatives from the districts and provincial services, ADIN and other UN agencies who contributed with their inputs for the planning process.
PROGRESS BY PILLAR

COMMUNITY SECURITY

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES
As the number of returnees continues to increase due to the gradual improvement of the security situation in the affected districts, it is imperative that minimum access to justice is guaranteed in these areas. To this end, UNDP, in partnership with the Provincial Justice and Labour Services of Cabo Delgado (SPJT), has initiated the process of building the capacity of community judges. This begun with a mapping mission to the district of Quissanga in late February which consisted in the identification of judges to attend the training, the assessment of the need to build their capacity on the Mozambican legal framework and the role of community judges.

Social Cohesion

As an effort to continue to build trust and resilience as well to promote sustainable peace and development, UNDP has undertaken some social activities.

In mid-March, UNDP donated sports equipment to the Administrative post of Quironga in the District of Palma on the occasion of Quironga’s 103rd anniversary.

UNDP is helping to ensure that the security actors are well equipped to be able to improve the timeliness of their interventions.

In February 2023, UNDP provided IT equipment to the district Command in Palma. Furniture was provided for the refurbishment of the District Command and has already been purchased and the delivery will take place as soon as the ongoing rehabilitation works of the infrastructure in Palma District Commanda are finalized.
Public Infrastructure and basic service

Under this pillar, UNDP is aiming to ensure speed and scale in the rehabilitation and/or construction of public infrastructure enabling the fast resumption of public services. UNDP also aims to guarantee sustainability by building the capacity of the public servants to provide timely and quality services to the population in need.

ONGOING REHABILITATION WORKS

In an effort to re-establish state presence in conflict affected areas, UNDP has been rehabilitating public infrastructures that are crucial to ensure the proper functioning of the government.

These infrastructures includes the official Government Guest House in Macomia district along with the Administrative Building and the Community Health Porch in Nacate locality (also in Macomia).

Another Community Health Porch is in the early stages of construction in Namagico, Meluco District.

Design for Rehabilitation of Water Supply System

Through the Stabilization Programme, UNDP aims to provide the basic services needs to ensure minimum livable conditions. One of these conditions is access to potable water.

UNDP has conducted the assessment and finalized the design for rehabilitation works of 4 water systems (two located in Macomia District in Xinavane and Changanene neighborhoods) and two other in Quissanga District (1 ranging from Quilite to Quissanga sede and another in the administrative post of Bilbiza).

These water supply systems have the capacity to provide water to approximately 81,572 people.
Livelihood Opportunities

Under this pillar, the aim is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities, and cash injection to communities, particularly for families that return to their homes, as well to IDPs in the communities, considering the relevant vulnerability area. Initiatives such as Cash For Work (C4W) that generates temporary employment opportunities while promoting local integration are essential to re-instate a sense of normalcy and community belonging. UNDP also promotes through this pillar, the distribution of agricultural inputs and business assets to help restore productivity and means of subsistence for affected population.

CASH FOR WORK:

Cash for Work is a method by which UNDP injects cash into the community to increase their short-term purchasing power helping to kickstart the local economy. The beneficiaries usually carry out tasks such as cleaning, removal of rubble as well as light rehabilitation of community infrastructure such as schools, multi-use gathering spaces, productive infrastructure as well temporary offices for public services, etc, enhancing their sense of ownership by participating in the reconstruction of their communities. Since January 2023, a total of 321 people have been reached through Cash for Work activities.

321 CASH FOR WORK BENEFICIARIES

FROM JANUARY - MARCH 2023

PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

In February, UNDP, in partnership with the Provincial Services for Local Economic Activities (SPAE), donated 4000 kg of Sesame seeds, and various agricultural tools (including 4000 hoes, 625 watering cans, 15 sprays, 5 moto pumps) to 4000 households through Macomia, Quissanga, Mocimboa da Praia and Palma. This distribution will help to ensure food security and it will create a source of income for the conflict-affected families allowing them to rebuild their livelihood and communities.
Partnerships

Q1.2023

UNDP COUNTERPART:
GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE

COLLABORATION:
Immediate Stabilization requires effective collaboration between UNDP and National Authorities, UN Agencies and Donors.

UNDP PARTNERSHIPS IN CABO DELGADO
UNDP has also established partnerships with many governmental entities at the Provincial level and its pursuing the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council of Provincial Services of State Representation (CSPRE), headed by the Secretary of State of Cabo Delgado Province.

Similarly, UNDP implements activities in collaboration with the Local Governments of the target districts, this includes the Administrator and Permanent Secretary, as well as heads of sectors at the district level.

UNDP strongly believes in the establishment of partnership between different UN agencies to leverage their expertise and experience in numerous areas to ensure the delivery of interrelated interventions to the communities who need it most.

UNDP AND EUROPEAN UNION
PARTNERSHIP SIGNATURE

UNDP SIGNS AGREEMENT OF USD 16 MILLION WITH EUROPEAN UNION TO THE STABILIZATION PROGRAMME

On March 29th, European Union and UNDP signed a partnership for the Immediate Stabilization Programme in Cabo Delgado Province, to support the Government Mozambique to stabilize and immediately recuperate the province affected by the insecurity crisis.

The USD 16 million agreement will support the stabilization of the programme developed by UNDP in partnership with the Government of Mozambique and under the National Plan of Reconstruction of Cabo Delgado Province (PRCD), and the Programme of Resilience of the North of Mozambique (PREDIN).

European Union financial donation is crucial to the development of the pillars of Community Security, Infrastructure and Basic Services and Livelihood Restoration and will impact the immediately recuperation of Cabo Delgado Province.
Challenges

From January 2023 to March 2023

The transition to Quantum, UNDP’s new enterprise resource planning system, has been challenging. Issues such as the incomplete migration of data from the previous system (ATLAS), the inability to issue payments to Cash For Work participants and Daily Subsistence Allowances to members of government to attend workshops, and the difficulty of enrollment of new vendors have hindered the progress in the 1st quarter of 2023.

The signature of the project document took place in late February which led to a delay in the receiptance of the funds. Furthermore, the contribution agreement of European Union only took place in late March and the funds haven’t yet been received. This has also slowed down progress as we have been relying mostly on core resources and The Government of Netherland’s contribution.

Additionally, there are a number of challenges encountered on the field related to bad road conditions and as well as the evolving security situation which has seen a number of sporadic attacks occurring in the target districts.

Bad network coverage is also a major issue which impedes efficient communication with out counterparts in the districts. The low implementation capacity of local contractors causes delay in civil works.
## ANNEX I

### FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

**BUDGET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>GAP</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Officers</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Stations</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justice Infrastructure</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>Early Warning System</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Community Radio</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Infrastructure and Service Delivery</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive Assets</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Assets</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for Work</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livelihood Opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Infrastructure</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Education Infrastructure</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Distribution</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Infrastructure</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence for Public Servants</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Servants</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Homes</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL BUDGET:** USD 66 MILLION  
**TOTAL SIGNED:** USD 26,268,882 MILLION  
**FUNDING GAP:** USD 39,731,118 MILLION

### DONORS

- UNDP TRAC  
  USD 5,000,000  
- Government of the Netherlands  
  USD 4,705,882  
- European Union  
  USD 16,563,000

### PROSPECTIVE DONORS

- Government of Japan  
  USD 10,000,000  
- Government of Germany  
  USD 10,020,040
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target (2 years)</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target (2 years)</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Officers deployed, trained and strengthened</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>People benefiting from Cash for Work activities (with a share of at least 50% of women)</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Radios Rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>People benefiting from short-term vocational training</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Stations rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 police station undergoing</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Administrative infrastructure for service provision rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security forces and community members trained on Human Rights, GBV and people living with disabilities</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Health infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice infrastructures rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,8%</td>
<td>Education infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of security councils trained on Early Warning Systems</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Water distribution systems rehabilitated</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure (markets) rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Electric infrastructures rehabilitated</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People that receive productive assets (agriculture input and fishing gear)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Residence for public servants rehabilitated</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People that receive business assets</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Public servants benefiting from training and other capacity development activities implemented to improve service delivery</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Homes rehabilitated</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stabilization Programme

Quarter 1 2023

CABO DELGADO, MOZAMBIQUE

CONTACT INFORMATION

FLORIAN MORIER
SENIOR STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY ADVISOR
florian.morier@undp.org

REBECCA NAVEGA
COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST
rebecca.navega@undp.org