Stabilization Programme

REPORT QUARTER 2 2023
CABO DELGADO, MOZAMBIQUE
In Quarter 2, 2023, the Stabilization Programme started to lay the groundwork for the major activities of community security, infrastructure, basic services, and livelihood opportunities by releasing a comprehensive number of procurement tenders to speed up the activities after the signature of the project document. Between April and June 2023, UNDP sought to identify beneficiaries, organize infrastructure assessments and initiate partnerships with national and provincial authorities. However, UNDP was also able to carry out tangible interventions such as 567 people reached through Cash for Work initiatives. 700 new beneficiaries have been identified in the hard-to-reach districts of Nangade and Muidumbe and are due to begin activities early in the 3rd quarter. The active Cash for Work members have been responsible for cleaning activities, the construction of a community court, a primary school and construction of traditional roofing for over 10 prefabricated structures. Additionally, a series of trainings were delivered covering topics ranging from police deontology, ethics and human rights to community policing and early warning systems. The main beneficiaries were members of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) and members of community security councils, totaling 117 participants. Currently, 4 administrative infrastructures in Palma, and the Health Center complex in Quissanga, the Police Station in Mocímboa da Praia and the airstrip in Nangade are undergoing rehabilitation. In Q3, over 15 rehabilitation projects will be launched.
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 local authorities

The community security is improved with a focus on Rule of Law and Access to Justice, creating the foundation for social cohesion, peace, and security.

Basic Services and public infrastructure are rehabilitated, functional, and accessible, and the capacity of local authorities is developed to improve access to service delivery.

Socio-economic support is provided to individuals and communities, including immediate livelihood support for affected populations.
Contextual Analysis

Security Issues

From April to June 2023, the Province of Cabo Delgado experienced a decline in the number of attacks. However, sporadic incidents with focused attacks, the expansion of non-State armed groups (NSAG) influence by raids in border areas such as Macomia and Mocimboa da Praia, may potentially complicate the security situation, especially with the increased engagement with the local population.

Based on the information collected during field activities, there are indicators that NSAGs have gained the sympathy of the local population in the coastal zone of Macomia and the northern zone of Nangade. The engagement represents an attempt to establish a sustained presence in the coastal area, potentially aimed at reestablishing bases impacted by previous counter-insurgency operations. The community support to the NSAG jeopardizes the strategic position of Mozambican and foreign defense and increase the risk of attacks in these areas.

The expansion of the NSAG areas in the areas of Negomano, Tanzania, and Niassa may impede humanitarian and development agencies’ access to affected communities, which can significantly impact the socio-economic situation of the areas, increasing the risk of the reoccurrence of other attacks.
RETURN Rees
number is increasing in northern Cabo Delgado

The improvement of the security situation in the northern districts increased the number of returnees to their districts of origin. Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, and Muidumbe were the top three districts with the highest number of returnees, and consequently, there was a reduction in the number of IDPs in the province. According to IOM Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 18 (April 2023), 834,304 individuals are displaced in northern Mozambique.

Source: IOM Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment (Round 18: April 2023)

TOTAL TO RESUME OPERATIONS AFTER HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENT.

Since April 2021, Total operation in Mozambique has ceased due to Force Majeure decree related to the security threats.

In May 2023, an independent mission supported by Total assessed the humanitarian situation in the Province of Cabo Delgado in order to inform and recommend the resumption of gas activities interrupted in April 2021.

The report reminds us that the conflict in Cabo Delgado province was initiated prior to the gas exploration and attests to the positive impact of the humanitarian operations and the socio-economic development programs on the overall improvement of Cabo Delgado since 2021. Among the recommendations is the creation of the Foundation Pamoja Tunaweza (together we can in Kiswahili) that will implement socio-economic development programs covering the whole province of Cabo Delgado.

*top 3 districts hosting returnees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mocimboa da Praia</td>
<td>103,753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palma</td>
<td>96,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muidumbe</td>
<td>39,340</td>
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</table>
PROGRESS BY PILLAR

Community Security

Public Infrastructure and Basic Services

Livelihood Opportunities
UNDP supported the promotion of sports as social cohesion opportunities for bringing together different ethnic and cultural groups in Quionga, Palma. UNDP provided 152 football uniforms and 12 footballs as well as a number of medals and trophies to promote a tournament organized in the context of the return of the population to Quionga.

UNDP also supported the Provincial Service for Social Affairs (SPAS) by supporting the implementation of the 11th National Cultural Festival at the district level and provincial level. UNDP partnered with UN-OPS to provide logistical support to SPAS technicians responsible for the implementation of the festival.

UNDP purchased 4 vehicles to the Attorney General’s Office in Cabo Delgado for use in the districts of Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Macomia and Nangade, with a view of enhancing the Attorney General’s investigative capacity and due process compliance, and thus improve access to justice in the districts directly affected by armed conflict.
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.

Infrastructure assessment

UNDP has been conducting assessments to rehabilitate markets in the districts of Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia and Muidumbe. Through the rehabilitation of markets, UNDP will help to provide increased economic opportunities and revitalize the local economy, contributing to the stabilization of the region.

Ongoing Rehabilitation Works

UNDP is currently rehabilitating several buildings in Palma, namely the Permanent Secretary’s Office and residence, the government Meeting Room, and Department Offices. Additionally, a community court is nearing the end of construction in the village of Quilawa.

Additionally the District Police Station in Mocímboa is currently undergoing rehabilitation works. The rehabilitation of the primary school EPC Muegue has concluded and EPC 30 de Junho is close to conclusion. In Quissanga, works recently began on the rehabilitation of the Health Center in the district’s capital.

Mocimboa da Praia

- District Police Station
- Primary School EPC Muegue
- Primary School EPC 30 de Junho

Quissanga

- Quissanga Health Center

Palma

- Permanent Secretary’s Office
- Permanent Secretary’s residence
- Community Court in Quilawa
- Department offices
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-instil 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.

567 Cash for Work Beneficiaries Engaged

FROM APRIL - JUNHO 2023*

- MOÇIMBA DA PRÃAIA
  - 68%
- QUISSANGA
  - 33%
- PALMA
  - 12.5%

Livelihood activities
- waste management
- rehabilitation of public buildings
- Community facilities improvement

* MORE INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN ANNEX 2

7 USD/ DAY
300 METICAIS
4 HOURS OF WORK PER DAY
22 WORKING DAYS PER MONTH
3 MONTHS TOTAL DURATION
3 MONTHS TOTAL DURATION

* MORE INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN ANNEX 2
The Stabilization Programme continues to strengthen the relationship among UN agencies by participating in clusters and coordination meetings. Local government partnership continues to be the backbone of Stabilization development, and the signature of the Joint Action Plan has unfolded in numerous coordination bilateral meetings where the real needs of the local population were heard and taken into account.

**Q2.2023 Partnerships**

The Stabilization Programme continues to strengthen the relationship among UN agencies by participating in clusters and coordination meetings. Local government partnership continues to be the backbone of Stabilization development, and the signature of the Joint Action Plan has unfolded in numerous coordination bilateral meetings where the real needs of the local population were heard and taken into account.

**UNDP signs agreement of USD 10 million with Government of Japan to the Stabilization Programme.**

As part of the Reconstruction Plan of Cabo Delgado (PRCD) of the Government of Mozambique and the UNDP’s Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme of Cabo Delgado Province, the Government of Japan and The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mozambique signed the agreement for the Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project for Stabilization in Cabo Delgado Province, budgeted at US$ 10 million.

The agreement was signed by H.E. Mr. Hajime Kimura, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Mozambique, and Mr. Antonio Molpeceres, Resident Representative ad interim of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mozambique.

With this generous contribution from the Government of Japan, the project aims to (i) re-establish the government’s presence, (ii) restore basic services and livelihoods, and (iii) contribute to protecting and resuming economic development investments from the public and private sectors in the Province of Cabo Delgado. It is estimated that the project will reach a total of 405,000 beneficiaries, half of whom are women in the target districts.
Challenges

From April 2023 to June 2023

Despite signing the partnership with the European Union in March 2023, during Q2, the Stabilization Programme was still operating with the overall 15% initial budget since it had yet to receive the additional funding from the European Union. Consequently, many operational matters have been delayed, such as staff hiring, and other programmatic activities have been hindered. The expectation for Q3 is to receive the funds and be able to implement the planned activities during Q2.

Another major challenge that is being faced is the capacity of the contractors operating in Cabo Delgado. In the previous quarter, the global launch of Quantum Platform impacted the number of vendors registered to bid, and the Procurement Team has assessed this challenge by providing a vendor workshop on how to submit a bid in Quantum to facilitate the process. However, we found out that the low number of bidders is not solely a reflection of difficulties accessing Quantum; there is an underlying lack of capacity among bidders to submit their proposals, especially by the construction suppliers. For instance, bidders are unable to submit bid security and show reluctance to provide a bank guarantee for a performance bond. In other cases, due to the security challenges, suppliers are not interested in bidding, which leads to frustration with tenders quite often.

Additionally, the local staff recruitment process is facing longer delays due to a lack of skilled personnel to apply for the positions. The reduced local staff inhibits the outstanding performance of the program, and major efforts are being made to boost the advertisement of the positions, thereby receiving more applications, as well as adjust the requirements (when possible) to the local offer of workers.

Local suppliers are not able to face the minimum requirements of working with UNDP. Constant delays in finishing the works are affecting the overall speed of programme implementation.
### Annex I
#### Financial Contribution

**Budget**

- **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 Japan USD 10,000,000
- Government of the Netherlands USD 4,705,882
- European Union USD 16,563,000

#### Prospective Donors

- Government of Germany

### Financial Contribution per Indicator

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<th>EU</th>
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<td>360</td>
<td>300</td>
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**Unofficial Budget**

- TOTAL BUDGET: USD 66 MILLION
- TOTAL SIGNED: USD 26,268,882 MILLION
- FUNDING GAP: USD 39,731,118 MILLION
### ANNEX II

**PROGRESS PER INDICATOR**

**APRIL-JUNE 2023**

<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>
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<tr>
<td>Police Officers deployed, trained and strengthened</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>People benefiting from Cash for Work activities (with a share of at least 50% of women)</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<td>Community Radios Rehabilitated and equipped</td>
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<td>People benefiting from short-term vocational training</td>
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<td>Police Stations rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>Administrative infrastructure for service provision rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security forces and community members trained on Human Rights, GBV and people living with disabilities</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Health infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justice infrastructures rehabilitated and equipped</td>
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<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Education infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped</td>
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<td>Members of security councils trained on Early Warning Systems</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>Water distribution systems rehabilitated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure (markets) rehabilitated and equipped</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>Electric infrastructures rehabilitated</td>
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<td>People that receive productive assets (agriculture input and fishing gear)</td>
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<td>Residence for public servants rehabilitated</td>
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<td>People that receive business assets</td>
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<td>Public servants benefiting from training and other capacity development activities implemented to improve service delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Homes rehabilitated</td>
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