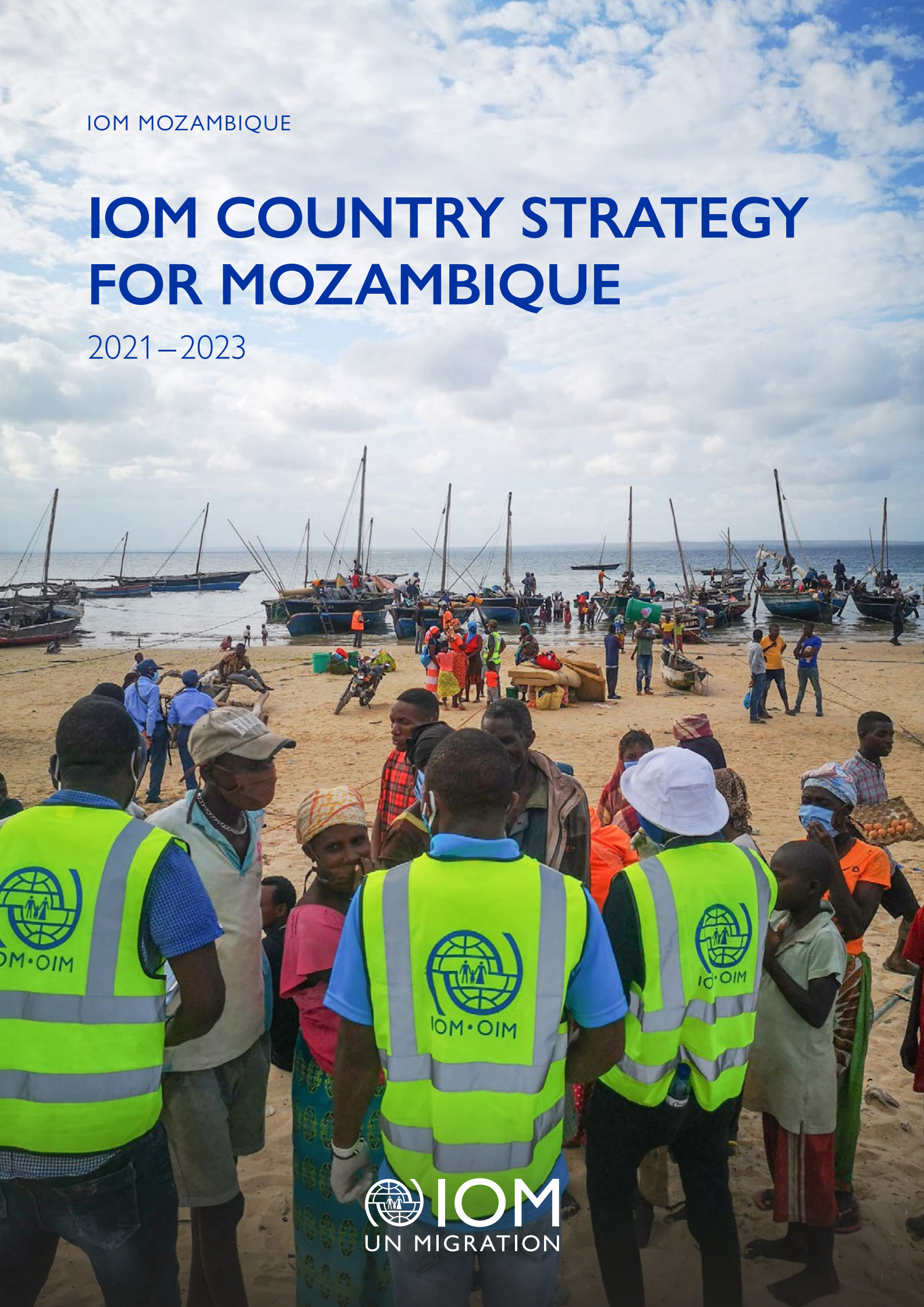
IOM MOZAMBIQUE

IOM COUNTRY STRATEGY FOR MOZAMBIQUE

2021–2023



IOM
UN MIGRATION

IOM MOZAMBIQUE

IOM COUNTRY STRATEGY FOR MOZAMBIQUE

2021–2023

IOM
UN MIGRATION

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
Website: mozambique.iom.int

This publication was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Report design by We2 – www.we2.co

Cover photo: IOM's DTM teams help local authorities in Paquitequete, Pemba, register internally displaced persons who fled insecurity in northern Cabo Delgado. From 16 October to 11 November 2020, over 14,400 internally displaced persons arrived at Pemba's Paquitequete beach by boat. Boat arrivals to the provincial capital peaked with 29 in a single day in late October. © *IOM 2021/Matteo THEUBET*

Required Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2021. *IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021-2023.* IOM. Mozambique.

© IOM 2021

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).*

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.

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

PUB2021/052/R

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms 5

Acknowledgements 6

Foreword 7

IOM in Mozambique 8

Context Analysis 10

Cross-Cutting Themes 16

Implementation Approaches 18

Strategic Priorities and Focus Areas 20

Strategic Priority 1: Migration Governance 22

Strategic Priority 2: Promoting Resilience and Durable Solutions 30

Strategic Priority 3: Humanitarian Preparedness and Response 36

Partnerships and Coordination 42

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) 44

Communications and Visibility 45

ACRONYMS

CSC	Community Safety Council
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDR	Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FRELIMO	Liberation Front of Mozambique
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer or Questioning
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MITESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Services
NFI	non-food items
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
PGR	Attorney General's Office
PRM	Police of the Republic of Mozambique
PPP	Private-Public Partnerships
RENAMO	Mozambican National Resistance
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SENAMI	National Migration Service
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
UN	United Nations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IOM Mozambique would like to thank all the government institutions, civil society organizations, donors, United Nations sister agencies, and other partners and stakeholders who have taken the time to provide feedback to the questionnaires. The feedback and inputs have been tremendously helpful, especially since a broad face-to-face consultation did not take place due to the ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Furthermore, IOM Mozambique would like to express its gratitude to IOM colleagues at the Regional Office for Southern Africa in Pretoria, South Africa as well as IOM colleagues at Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland who have shared their insights and provided guidance throughout the development of the IOM Country Strategy for Mozambique 2021–2023.

Families in Mandruzi resettlement site receive shelter materials and NFIs to facilitate their recovery following Cyclone Idai. © IOM 2019/Sandra BLACK

FOREWORD

Mozambique has been historically characterized by dynamic human mobility patterns that contribute to development, the economy and livelihoods of communities. However, the benefits of well-managed migration for development are yet to be maximized to their full potential through whole-of-government migration management approaches that promote safe, orderly and regular migration in Mozambique. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been operational in Mozambique since 1994. IOM has a solid footprint in the country, with a permanent presence in four provinces and programming in all ten provinces. IOM continues to work closely with the Government of Mozambique and various stakeholders on the multifaceted migration issues affecting the country.

Migration and human mobility have become one of the major trends of the twenty-first century and one of the most topical and controversial issues of our time. With almost 250 million international migrants around the world, migrants constitute some 3 per cent of the world's population, and all indications show that the phenomenon is most likely to be on the rise for decades to come.

Mozambique is not the exception to this trend. The country is large and has more than 53 border crossing points and bordering landlocked countries (Eswatini, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and therefore is one of the key linkages to major seaports and to the regional hub of southern Africa. These transport corridors (Maputo, Beira and Nacala corridors) are home to mobile and migrant populations, including cross border traders and long-distance transporters. In addition, Mozambicans from the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and to a lesser extent Manica, have historically migrated for work, mainly to South Africa, but also to other countries. On top of that, more than 700,000 persons have been internally displaced due to natural disasters and insecurity since 2017. Furthermore, Mozambique is located along a migration corridor, the so-called Southern Route, frequently used by migrants from East and the Horn of Africa to travel to South Africa in search of protection and economic and education opportunities.

In this context, Mozambique is presented with an opportunity to hinge on the positive outcomes of well-managed migration by leveraging the complex bidirectional relationship between migration and development. Such leveraging will only be possible through the understanding that migration is a multisectoral and non-linear phenomenon that requires an integrated and holistic approach at all levels of governance. By becoming part of the Global Compact for Migration, the Government of Mozambique has made a bold declaration, as its participation will bring migration at the heart of development and multilateralism in the country and region. With the inclusion of migration as a cross-cutting theme in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, all these international instruments will serve Mozambique in its endeavour to bear the positive benefits of well-managed migration.

IOM Mozambique developed this Country Strategy against this backdrop; the strategy will serve as a blueprint for IOM's programming in the country until 2023. The strategy is based on IOM's stance that migration is not a problem to be solved but a human reality to be managed, and if well managed, will be beneficial to countries of origin, transit, and destination, as well as the migrants and society as a whole. The intended results captured in this strategy can only be reached through the collective efforts of all concerned stakeholders. IOM stands ready to contribute to the government's efforts and work with all stakeholders towards strengthened migration management.

Laura Tomm-Bonde
IOM Mozambique, Chief of Mission

IOM IN MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique has been a Member State of IOM since 2011. IOM Mozambique operates from the head office in Maputo as well as sub-offices in Beira and Pemba and field offices in Nampula City (Nampula Province), Memba (Nampula Province) and Ibo (Cabo Delgado Province). As of December 2020, active IOM programming includes Migration Health, Migrant Protection and Assistance, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, Peacebuilding and Community Resilience, Immigration and Border Management, Migration Research and multi-sectoral emergency and recovery programming related to cyclones Idai and Kenneth, as well as the displacement in northern Mozambique due to the situation of insecurity in Cabo Delgado province. IOM is closely working with the Government of Mozambique and has been providing technical support and assistance to the Government since 1994.

Source: Humanitarian Data Exchange - data.humdata.org.
Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

6 OFFICES

1 national office
2 sub offices
3 field offices

416 STAFF

231

185

90% national staff

ABOUT IOM

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. With 173 member states, (a further 9 states holding observer status) and offices in over 100 countries IOM officially joined the United Nations family as a related organization in September 2016, further underscoring the role that IOM plays in the field of human mobility.

MISSION

Well-managed migration is a catalyst for Mozambique's sustainable development that benefits migrants, communities and society alike.

VISION

IOM is the Government of Mozambique's key partner in continuously improving migration management and governance and safeguarding the dignity and protection of migrants and migration-affected communities.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The Republic of Mozambique is a multi-ethnic, multicultural and multi-religious country with a population just over 30 million (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2021).[1] Mozambique is a low-income country and shares land borders with six countries, namely Eswatini, Malawi, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. To the east, Mozambique has a sea coast on the Indian Ocean. Mozambique has arable land, water, energy, and mineral resources, as well as offshore natural gas.

Mozambique has historically been part of global and regional migration and trade networks and continues to play an important role due to its strategic location; four of the six countries bordering Mozambique are landlocked, and hence dependent on Mozambique's deep seaports to access global markets. Mozambique is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Mozambique's strong ties to the region's economic engine, South Africa, underscore the importance of its economic, political and social development to the stability and growth of Southern Africa as a whole.

Mozambique has experienced unprecedented population growth in recent years and has grown rapidly from 16 million in 1997 to approximately 30.3 million in 2019. Adolescents are the fastest growing population group in Mozambique; an estimated 45 per cent of the population is younger than 15 years and 52 per cent younger than 18 years (UNICEF).[2] The country is ranked as 'low' on the human development index[3] and almost half of the population lives in poverty (48% in 2018).[4] Since the end of the civil war (1976–1992), internal migration and urbanization have increased in the country, but two thirds of its population live in rural areas and the majority is largely involved in subsistence agriculture.[5] Even though Mozambique has seen economic growth over the past years, inequality has not reduced. Persistent inequalities remain, based on various factors, including location (rural/urban), province and gender.

Mozambique is a source, transit, and destination country for migration (regular, irregular and forced). Other types of migration can be linked to traditional and localized cross-border migration linked to nomadism and cross-border movement with neighbouring countries. For the entry and exit of citizens, the Republic of Mozambique has 56 officially established Border Control Posts including airports, land border crossings and blue border points.

Following Cyclone Kenneth, IOM distributed tarpaulins and toolkits with building supplies to provide shelter support to affected families in Cabo Delgado. © IOM 2020

1 http://www.ine.gov.mz/noticias/populacao-mocambicana-para-2021.

2 https://data.unicef.org/country/moz/.

3 www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/publication/mozambique-economic-update-less-poverty-but-more-inequality.

4 Ibid.

5 www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/overview.

EMIGRATION AND DIASPORA

People emigrate from Mozambique for various push and pull factors. Historically, push factors have included the liberation war, natural disasters, instability, as well as a lack of economic opportunities. The main pull factor has been economic opportunities. Estimates vary, but according to 2010 World Bank estimates, approximately 11.7 million Mozambicans had migrated temporarily and permanently.[6]

Migration is an important enabler of sustainable development and therefore has significant potential for contributing to both the well-being (social, economic and physical) of individual migrants and of their communities of origin and destination.[7] According to World Bank data, in 2019, personal remittances accounted for 2 per cent of Mozambique's gross domestic product (GDP). Beyond their well-known role as senders of remittances, migrants can also promote trade and foreign direct investment, create businesses, spur entrepreneurship and transfer new knowledge and skills.

Many Mozambican migrants travel to countries neighbouring Mozambique such as Eswatini, Malawi, South Africa, or the United Republic of Tanzania. Those who leave the continent mainly go to Germany, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.[8]

CIRCULAR MIGRATION

Historically, Mozambique was and is a country of origin for migrant workers, especially for South Africa, where tens of thousands of Mozambicans migrate every year to work in sectors such as mining, agriculture, small businesses, domestic and construction work, and creative industries. These movements are characterized as circular migration movements.

Migration within Southern Africa comes with particular additional risks to migrants' well-being, as many work in the informal economy and therefore have limited access to services and assistance. Some Mozambican migrants abroad face hardships such as bad working and living conditions, limited access to health services and being unable to meet their sexual and reproductive health rights, amongst others. Some migrants travel irregularly or overstay. Migrants in irregular situations are exposed to significant risks in terms of violence, abuse and exploitation, including trafficking in persons.

IOM staff and volunteers set up tents at Samora Machel Accommodation Centre in Beira after Cyclone Idai in cooperation with government authorities to support displaced families. © IOM April 2019/Sandra BLACK

6 IOM, Mozambique Explores Engagement with Diaspora | International Organization for Migration (iom.int). Available at: www.iom.int/news/mozambique-explores-engagement-diaspora

7 IOM Global Compact Thematic Paper on Integration and Social Cohesion. Available at: www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ODG/GCM/IOM-Thematic-Paper-Integration-and-Social-Cohesion.pdf.

8 www.iom.int/news/mozambique-launches-diaspora-engagement-strategy.

SOUTHERN MIGRATION ROUTE AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Mozambique is a key transit corridor for migrants from diverse backgrounds and multiple regions, such as from the mainland and other regions such as East and the Horn of Africa, and East Asia. These are mixed migration flows that include regular and irregular migrants, victims of trafficking and other groups. Mixed migration flows are characterized and under-pinned by multiple drivers, including socioeconomic factors, conflict and political instability. One of the main migration corridors is the so called 'Southern Route,'[9] used mostly by migrants from the East and Horn of Africa, and which goes through Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique to the regional centre of South Africa. Most migrants who use this route are in search of economic and educational opportunities as well as protection. Another key flow is through the coastal zone of the Province of Cabo Delgado towards the south of the country and into South Africa.

On average, around 300 migrants are deported annually from Mozambique, with a considerable number using Mozambique as a transit country. Prior to their arrest due to irregular status, most of the returned migrants were stranded in transit to South Africa or had worked, at times irregularly, in Mozambique to earn funds to continue their journey to South Africa. Others were unsuccessful asylum seekers.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

As per the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) and UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol (Palermo Protocol) the Government of Mozambique does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.[10] In Mozambique, forced child labour occurs in agriculture, mining and market vending in rural areas, often with the complicity of family members. Traffickers lure voluntary migrants, especially women and girls from rural areas in neighbouring countries, to cities in Mozambique or South Africa with promises of employment or education. Traffickers also exploit Mozambican girls in bars, roadside clubs, overnight stopping points, and restaurants along the southern transport corridor. Child sex trafficking is of growing concern in the cities of Maputo, Beira, Chimoio, Tete and Nacala, which have highly mobile populations. As workers and economic migrants seek employment in the growing extractive industries in Tete and Cabo Delgado, the demand for sexual services may increase, potentially including child sex trafficking. In addition, increased internal displacement in Mozambique makes persons increasingly vulnerable to trafficking. Mozambican men and boys are also victims of trafficking for forced labour in South African farms and mines. Traffickers also exploit Mozambican adults and girls in forced labour and sex trafficking abroad, including in Angola, Italy and Portugal.[11] The Government has a Reference Group on Child Protection and Combating Trafficking in Persons and is setting up a National Referral Mechanism for the identification and assistance to victims of trafficking and irregular migration.

Thousands of Mozambican miners received health checks from IOM to facilitate their return to South Africa following border closures due to COVID-19. The IOM Cross-Border Occupational Health Centre operates in cooperation with Mozambique's Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. © IOM July 2020/Sandra BLACK

9 *In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity Assessment of the irregular movement of men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa.* IOM, 2009. Geneva. Available at: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iomresearchassessment.pdf.

10 Mozambique - United States Department of State.

11 Ibid.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration has an increasing impact on the socioeconomic development of low-income countries. With relative political stability and socioeconomic development, Mozambique has witnessed an influx of migrants from the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions, Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe, as well as from European and Asian citizens, particularly Bangladeshi, Chinese, Indian, Pakistani and Portuguese. By mid-2019, the international migrant stock in Mozambique was around 334,700 or 1.1 per cent of the population: approximately 51.7 per cent of this stock were female (UN DESA, 2019).

Migrants are found in all the provinces of Mozambique. The locations of migrant settlements are mostly associated with economic interests. Immigrants tend to settle in the urban areas of Maputo City, Maputo Province and Nampula. The main nationalities are Chinese, Indian and Portuguese.

Increasingly, as the extractive industries in Mozambique and related sectors expand, people travel to Mozambique to get involved in this sector. Furthermore, migrants work in the mining, fishing, wood exploitation and other sectors, in many cases as part of the informal economy. In 2016, the Mozambican state repatriated over 3,970 foreign nationals with an irregular status, according to the National Migration Service (SENAMI). Of these, most were citizens of Malawi, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe who settled in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Tete, Niassa and Nampula.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

As of August 2020,[12] Mozambique had received over 26,257 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (37.5%), Burundi (32.8%), Rwanda (14.1%), Somalia (13.2%), Ethiopia and other nationalities (2.4%). Many of these refugees and asylum seekers are residing in the Maratane Refugee Centre in Nampula Province. The remainder live in several urban areas, particularly the cities of Nampula and Maputo.

Anita, displaced by Cyclone Idai, received health and psychosocial support from IOM to recover from tuberculosis; she is able to again care for her children. © IOM 2020/Sandra BLACK

12 UNHCR (2020). Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/moz.

Families in resettlement sites received shelter materials from IOM to facilitate recovery following Cyclone Idai. © IOM 2020/Sandra BLACK

RURAL–URBAN MIGRATION

Sixty-eight per cent of the population of Mozambique lives in rural areas and the majority of the population is largely involved in subsistence agriculture (World Bank, 2019).[13] Over the past decades, internal migration and urbanization have increased. Cities are expanding rapidly, often with limited or no intervention by the Government. This trend of rural–urban migration (urbanization) is expected to keep growing in the future and with limited urban planning, can rapidly worsen living conditions in urban areas, with significant pressure on available resources and services.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Mozambique faces various challenges including insecurity, natural disasters and public health risks such as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In the last three years, Mozambique has witnessed multiple waves of conflict and natural disasters, which have affected the lives of millions of Mozambicans.

The country is experiencing ever more weather-related events, including both droughts and heavy rains. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)[14] ranks Mozambique the third most vulnerable in Africa for such

13 www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/overview.

14 GFDRR Disaster Risk Profile: Mozambique - www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/disaster-risk-profile-mozambique.

events. These events can be triggers for migration but can also exacerbate the already complex process of settlement and integration. INGD has recorded 67 extreme weather events in the period 1956–2008, including droughts, floods, cyclones, epidemics, windstorms and earthquakes. These events have affected an estimated 28 million persons and killed over 100,000 persons.[15]

In 2019, two consecutive category-4 tropical cyclones hit Mozambique within a six-week period in March and April, causing extensive destruction and damage to Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces in the central and northern parts of the country. These events affected more than 1.8 million people. Based on an assessment conducted in April 2020, most people in resettlement sites (89%) still live in emergency and temporary shelters. The remaining 11 per cent have upgraded to transitional shelters (9%) and permanent houses (2%).[16] Many resettlement sites still struggle to access basic goods and services. In addition, floods and drought in Mozambique have affected the ability of settled IDP families to cultivate subsistence crops, placing them at risk of food insecurity.

Similarly, in the northern region of Mozambique, past grievances and current violence have led to high levels of stress, tension and strained social coping mechanisms. The security environment in Cabo Delgado started to worsen in 2017 but escalated in 2019 and further deteriorated in 2020, when attacks and violence against civilians increased.

As a result of insecurity in Cabo Delgado, the humanitarian situation is deteriorating in both the host and displaced communities, as well as for persons left behind in communities of origin. In 2020, there has been a steady and significant increase of IDPs. In late 2020, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Baseline Assessment Round 7 collected information on a total of 527,975 IDPs who were displaced due to insecurity in the northern region. Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia provinces have also been receiving thousands of IDPs. It can be expected that there will be an increase in IDPs as the security situation in Cabo Delgado deteriorates, leaving both IDPs and host communities in need of support as local resources become overstretched.

In the central region, communities still struggling to recover from decades of violence during the Mozambican Civil War (1976–1992) were hit with a wave of conflict in 2013–2017, displacing over 23,000 people. While still attempting to rebuild community cohesion, communities were devastated by Cyclone Idai, which caused mass destruction and displacement in March 2019. On 6 August 2019, the Government of Mozambique and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO, signed the National Accord for Peace and Reconciliation. The months following the accord have seen sporadic outbreaks of violence, particularly in the districts most affected by the conflict between 2013 and 2017, as a splinter group of RENAMO, a Military Junta, disputes the party's leadership of the current President of RENAMO, Ossufo Momade, and demands to be recognized as stakeholder in the Peace Agreement.

REINTEGRATION OF FORMER COMBATANTS

Despite the intermittent violence, the Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) exercise as stipulated by the August 2019 Peace Accord has proceeded, targeting over 5,000 combatants. The Peace Support Secretariat which is coordinating and facilitating the DDR process, has made clear the need for a robust and effective reintegration process. Reintegration, however, has not yet been fully planned nor implemented, and to date DDR efforts have centered largely on support to individual combatants, and demobilized combatants are likely to attempt to reintegrate into communities that have been disrupted by violence and, in some cases natural catastrophes. Communities also suffer from perceptions of economic exclusion due to partisan affiliation, which has fuelled community tension. Literature also suggests that RENAMO combatants demobilized in 1992 still struggle with their reintegration. These former combatants have instead created (or maintained) their own networks of support, thus furthering their sense of social exclusion.

15 www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/library/environment_energy/study_on_the_impact_of_climate_change_on_disaster_risk_management.html.

16 Shelter Recovery Assessment in the Central Region of Mozambique (Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia) April 2020 - https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/Shelter%20Recovery%20Assessment%20in%20the%20Central%20Region%20of%20Mozambique%20April%202020_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=8437.

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

IOM Mozambique integrates the following cross-cutting themes into its projects and programmes. Each cross-cutting theme will be addressed according to the nature of the project and programme and integrated in each phase of the project implementation cycle.

Rights-based Programming

As an intergovernmental organization and the leading global agency in the field of migration, IOM is mandated by its constitution and policy documents, adopted by all its Member States, to contribute to the protection of migrants. IOM does this by actively promoting the dignity of migrants, their well-being and respect for their rights, and by adopting a rights-based approach in all its policies, strategies, projects, and activities. To achieve these goals, IOM will respect, protect and fulfil the rights of individuals regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, in order to preserve their safety, physical integrity and dignity.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. IOM will ensure that women's and men's concerns and experiences are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that all genders benefit equally.

Rosa, who lost her home and previous vegetable stand in Cyclone Idai, set up a new stand in Mandruzi Resettlement Site, using tarps that she received, in order to earn a livelihood to support her children. The family benefits from several services at the site, including health, camp management and shelter assistance. © IOM September 2019/Sandra BLACK

Virginia Carlos, from Meluco District in Cabo Delgado was displaced with her children to Pemba City. IOM supported Virginia's children during an MHPSS activity using colouring books on COVID-19 prevention measures. © IOM 2020/Shanice UBISSE

Environmental Sensitivity and Sustainability

IOM Mozambique will factor environmental and climate-change related concerns into its programming. IOM will limit and mitigate potentially damaging factors, so its programmatic interventions do not contribute to environmental degradation or damage. Hence, IOM will take all possible measures to prevent harming biodiversity and ecosystems. By promoting sustainable development, IOM is committed to ensuring that meeting the needs of people today does not degrade the available resources to meet the needs of the next generation.

Do No Harm

IOM is committed to ensuring that all its responses are designed in a way that avoids any unintended negative effects. IOM aims to ensure that its interventions are delivered according to needs of beneficiaries, prioritize safety and dignity, are grounded on participation and empowerment of local capacities, and are accountable to affected individuals and communities.

Mainstreaming Protection into Crises Responses

The mobility dimensions of humanitarian crises often include complex and large-scale migration flows and mobility patterns that typically involve significant and diverse vulnerabilities for affected individuals and communities. IOM will ensure the appropriate protection of affected persons, including migrants (displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, etc.) and crisis-affected communities of origin and destination of migrants.

Innovative Programming

IOM Mozambique aims to implement innovative practices and processes for effective programme operations. The focus will lie on developing innovative solutions to address the needs of beneficiaries through participatory methods, and on process innovation to improve programme implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES

IOM Mozambique will promote the following implementation approaches throughout its projects and programmes:

Integrated Multisectoral Programming

Most provinces in Mozambique face multiple challenges and issues that can only be addressed through comprehensive responses. IOM will adopt an integrated multisectoral approach to respond to migration, mobility and displacement-related challenges. IOM already implements an integrated multisectoral approach to its interventions, responding to disaster and insecurity-induced displacements in the central and northern regions. The lessons from this area of operations will be leveraged to expand it across the mission when possible.

Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus (HDPN)

IOM recognizes the importance of simultaneous, rather than sequential engagement of different stakeholders. This approach allows mainstreaming of this nexus, which strengthens coherence between humanitarian, development and peace actions in crises settings. IOM will seek to capitalize on the comparative advantages of each pillar to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities, respond to critical needs while increasing resilience, address the root causes of crises, and support long-term solutions. Through the development of collective outcomes that support coherent and complementary coordination, programming and financing across IOM programmes and partners, IOM will mainstream the humanitarian–development–peace nexus across its mission.

Evidence-based Programming

IOM will promote evidence-based programming by increasing the number of research projects, assessment and evaluations on migration management and across IOM programming. These actions will rely on the information products developed using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and IOM's in-house expertise in Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning. IOM Mozambique aims to generate evidence on a wide range of issues that affect migration patterns and migrants' well-being to inform programming and policy formulation internally and with partners.

Promoting a Whole-of-Government Approach

As outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, "migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone." IOM therefore applies a whole-of-government and society approach to migration governance, striving to ensure that migration and migrants' needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations. IOM therefore supports the Government of Mozambique in understanding how multiple governance areas are interrelated and affected by migration and to what extent other sectoral policies facilitate or impede migrants' ability to contribute to society.

Shelter reconstruction kits are provided to families whose homes were damaged in Cyclone Idai to facilitate repairs. © IOM 2020

Malawian migrants, stranded in Mozambique following their departure from South Africa, received Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration support from IOM. The return transportation included COVID-19 prevention measures. © IOM October 2020/Sandra BLACK

Community-Based Approach

A community-based approach entails considering the needs, desires and skills of individuals and communities during all stages of IOM's programme cycle. Such approach recognizes the resilience, capacities, skills and resources of affected populations, and builds on these to deliver programme interventions. Through this approach, IOM will support the work of communities to prevent and address social problems, instead of relying on external actors to assume these responsibilities. Thanks to its significant footprint and operational capacity on the ground, IOM is well positioned to promote an individual-based approach across its programmes.

Conflict Sensitivity

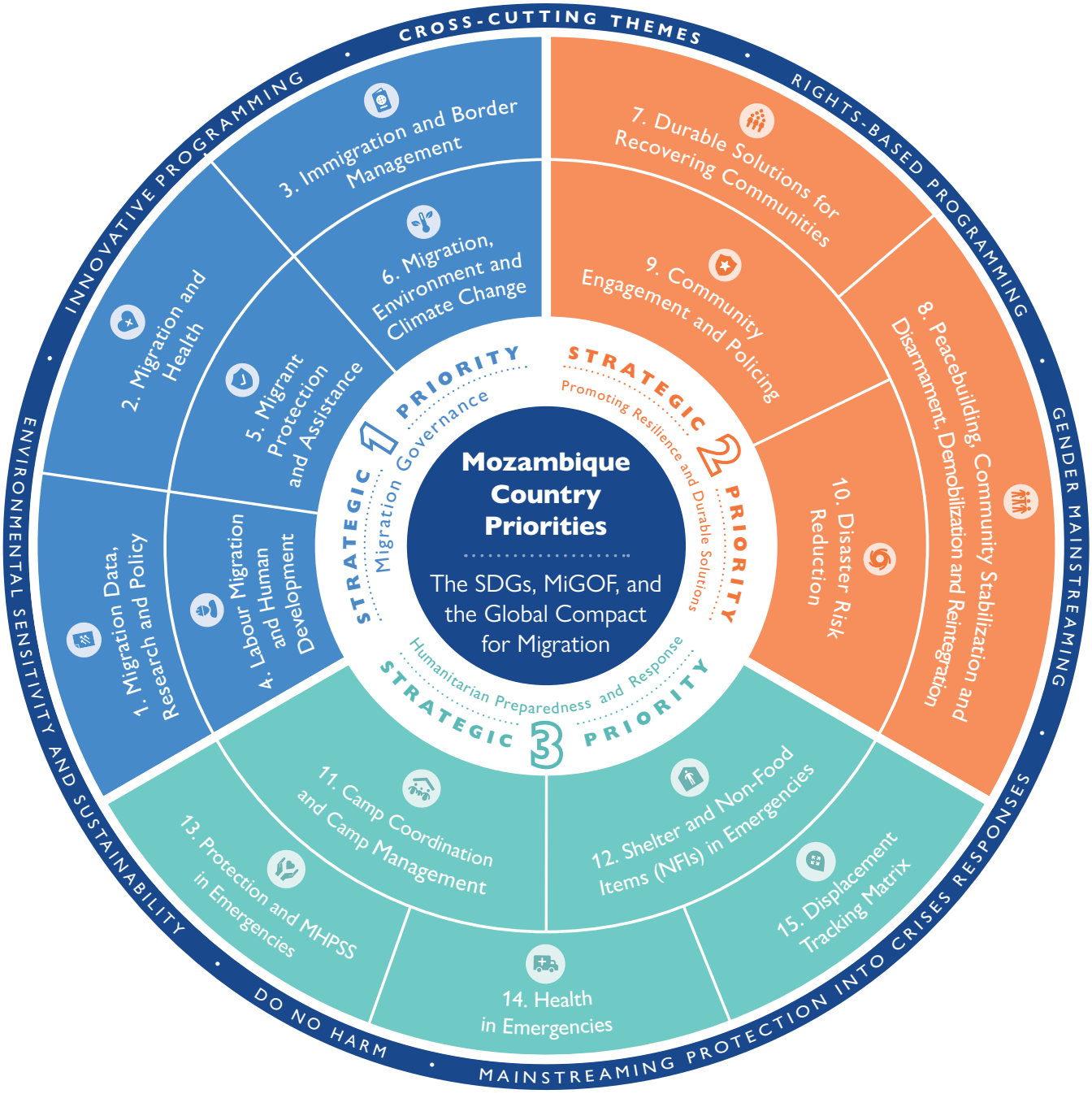
Based on the analysis and local understanding of operational contexts, IOM will seek to avoid fueling existing, or creating new, divisions, tensions and conflicts.

Localization of Interventions

While migrants and displaced persons may travel long distances, migration is fundamentally a local-to-local dynamic that links the places from which migrants come, through which they transit, where they settle and to which they return – and often maintain ties and attachments. These dynamics are mediated by local and regional authorities on the ground who are the 'first responders' to migration. Thus, decentralized levels of governance and other key local actors are uniquely placed to articulate migration realities. This localization, in turn, creates more applicable and responsive national policies that can be more successfully implemented at the local level. Through programming IOM will ensure that local actors and partners are engaged and participate throughout the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

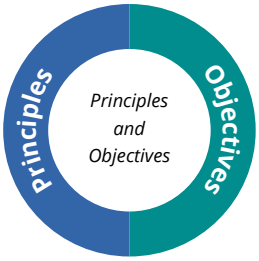
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND FOCUS AREAS

This country strategy has three priorities; they all contribute to fulfilling the rights of migrants for the benefit of society. IOM Mozambique is committed to promote migration as a key factor for development by supporting the Government of Mozambique and its partners to implement whole-of-government migration governance approaches that support resilient communities.



MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK (MiGOF)

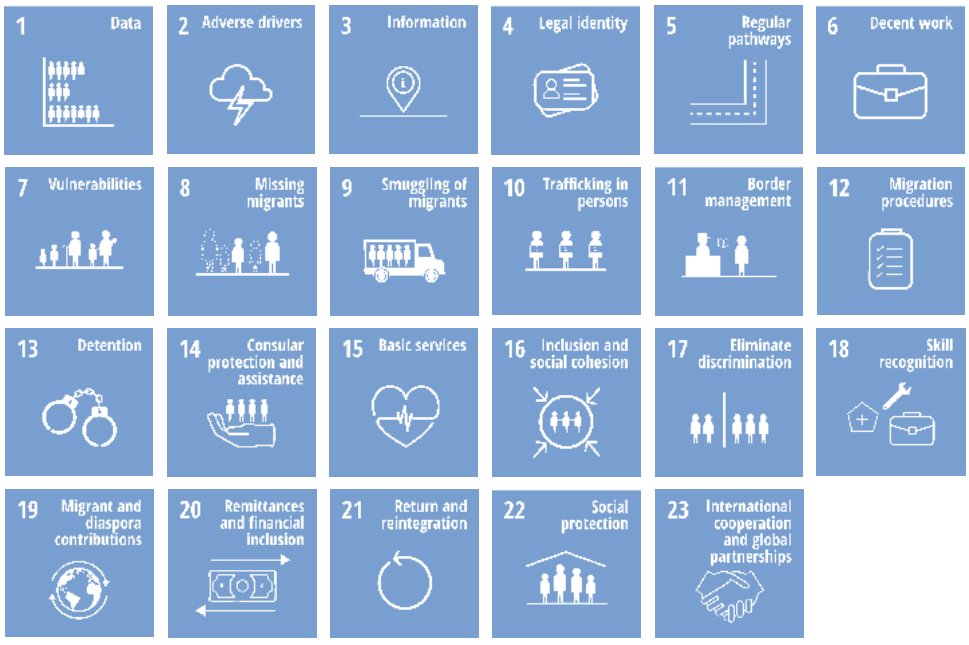
1. **Adherence** to international standards and fulfillment of migrant's rights.
2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach.
3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.

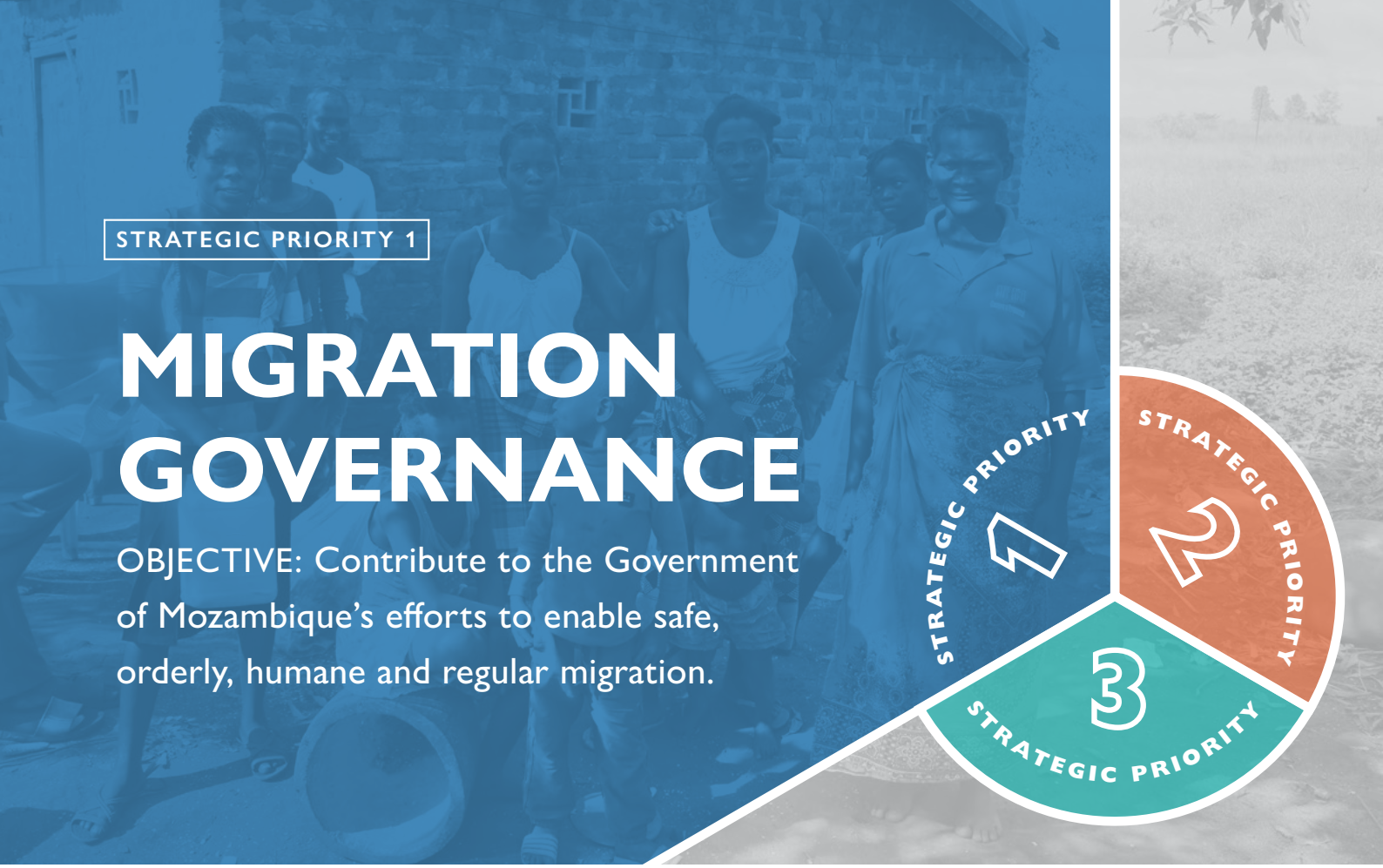


1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of the migrants and society.
2. **Effectively** addresses the mobility dimensions of the crisis.
3. **Ensures** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE: Contribute to the Government of Mozambique's efforts to enable safe, orderly, humane and regular migration.

Strengthen Migration Management

Mozambique's geographical location and socioeconomic situation places it at the centre of a dynamic migration context, including inward, outward, internal and return migration flows. IOM will support the Government of Mozambique to link migration and development policies, mainstream a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to manage migration, and forge strong partnerships internally and internationally to capitalize on safe, orderly, humane and regular migration for the benefit of all.

FOCUS AREAS

- Migration Data, Research and Policy
- Migration and Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migrant Protection and Assistance
- Migration, Environment and Climate Change

FOCUS AREA 1: MIGRATION DATA, RESEARCH AND POLICY

Coherent policies that promote a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance and emphasize the links between migration and development are at the core of well-managed migration. The Government of Mozambique and its partners are at a crucial moment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as they prepare to develop the Government's migration policy, the Government's new 5-Year Plan for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. IOM will support the mainstreaming of migration management across policy and legislative instruments through key research relevant to policy development. IOM will also strengthen data gathering, analysis and use that allows evidence-based decision-making on the most pressing migration-related topics. This focus area will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, as migration is cross-cutting across all goals.

Objective: Support the Government of Mozambique to maximize the positive contributions of migration and migrants to support the achievement of the SDGs.

Key Results

1. The Government of Mozambique has a comprehensive evidence-based migration policy promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in place.
2. National development strategies in Mozambique include migration as a key driver for development.
3. The Government of Mozambique is an active participant in regional, continental and global migration cooperation and consultative mechanisms such as MIDSA.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
10	1 2 3	1 23

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Support the Government of Mozambique to review, amend and develop laws and legislation when requested to promote improved migration management.

B. Support the Government of Mozambique to develop a comprehensive national migration policy.

C. Support the development of the migration profile to promote evidence-based decision-making and programming.

D. Develop key research in partnership with the Government to enable evidence-based decision-making on migration management.

E. Strengthen relations with academia and civil society to develop key research on migration enabling evidence-based decision-making on migration management.

F. Support the Government of Mozambique to mainstream migration within development strategies, legislation and policies.

G. Support the active participation of the Government of Mozambique in MIDSA.

H. Support the Government of Mozambique to align with global, continental and regional frameworks on migration.

I. Support the Government of Mozambique to actively participate in the development of the SADC Regional Migration Policy Framework.

J. Support and be an active participant of the United Nations Network on Migration.

FOCUS AREA 2: MIGRATION AND HEALTH

IOM supports the Ministry of Health to foster the availability, accessibility, and uptake of responsive health services for mobile and migrant populations, and migration-affected communities. Improving the physical, social and mental well-being of migrants and host communities enables them to achieve social and economic development. Migrants and mobile populations still face many obstacles in accessing comprehensive preventive and curative health services in many contexts in Mozambique. IOM will support the Government of Mozambique to address the main gaps on four main health priorities: establish monitoring systems for migrants' health to inform evidence-based policies, implement migrant-responsive community and health service delivery systems, deliver specialized health services for migrants, and strengthen health security along borders and mobility corridors.

Objective: Foster the availability, accessibility and uptake of responsive health services for mobile and migrant populations and migration-affected communities.

Key Results

1. Migration responsive and evidence-based health policies are in place.
2. Support the development and implementation of migrant-responsive community and health service delivery systems.
3. Specialized health services are available and accessible for migrants.
4. Improved Health Emergency and Global Health Security capacity along migration corridors is established.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
3 5	1 3	3 5 7

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Support the Government of Mozambique to link and develop coherent migration and health-related policies to foster inclusive service delivery.

B. Support data analytics for public health and mobility including population mobility mappings and epidemiology surveillance.

C. Strengthen migration health monitoring, information and management systems to inform the development of evidence-based migration health policies and programmes.

D. Facilitate multisectoral coordination platforms for migration health data collection, sharing, analysis and use for improved migration health policies and programmes.

E. Pilot actions that enhance community and health system responses to migration and health, particularly around sexual and reproductive health rights and HIV and tuberculosis prevention and treatment.

F. Systematize and share best practices and support replication and scale-up at local and national levels of effective community and system solutions to migration health issues.

G. Support access to quality health assessment services for migrants, their families and communities.

H. Expand the reach of comprehensive occupational health services for migrants, their families and communities.

I. Provide technical and operational support to the Government of Mozambique to prepare and address the mobility dimensions of health crises.

J. Build the capacities of the Government of Mozambique and partners at the local and national level to prepare and respond to the mobility dimensions of diseases outbreaks.

K. Build the capacities of the Government of Mozambique and communities to prevent, detect and respond to health threats along the mobility continuum, including but not limited to borders (points of entry).

L. Support cross-border cooperation on migration health-related issues, especially with neighbouring countries.

FOCUS AREA 3: IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

Immigration and Border Management requires that all competent authorities work together in an effective and efficient manner to minimize bottle necks and potential delays in cross-border mobility, while ensuring the safety and security of those who move along the migration continuum. In addition, cooperation should be established across borders, with relevant agencies and entities in neighbouring States. With the coming into force of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), synergies between immigration and trade are becoming increasingly relevant, with a need to ensure interoperability of policies, systems and operational responses. An assessment carried out by IOM in 2018 evidenced the need to strengthen the capacities the Government of Mozambique, including border and law enforcement agencies, to improve border management and promote the ratification and eventual implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitated Movement of People and Goods. IOM will support the Government of Mozambique to improve it operational systems, human resources and administrative and technical structures required to respond more effectively to diverse migration and border management challenges, while ensuring the protection of vulnerable migrants and security.

Objective: Support the Government of Mozambique in the implementation of integrated border management and immigration processes.

Key Results

1. New and upgraded tools and infrastructure are available for institutions involved in border management.
2. Strengthened capacities of officers of institutions involved in border management.
3. Improved coordination within and between the Government of Mozambique and neighbouring countries to manage borders.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
9 17	2 3 3	3 9 13 4 11 14 5 12

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Build the capacities of border officials on border management, security documents, fraud detection, intelligence and risk analysis, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, protection of migrants in vulnerable situations and humanitarian border management.

B. Strengthen the capacities of border officials on intercultural communication and languages such as English.

C. Train immigration officers on basic and advanced ICT so they can use the border management information system.

D. Promote small-scale trade between border communities through the introduction of Border Residency Cards for selected border communities.

E. Support the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda to increase access to services and reduce risks of violence, abuse and exploitation, by promoting access to legal identity for migrants and persons in migrant-sending communities in Mozambique.

F. Support the establishment of one-stop border posts as part of the key priorities of the SADC Protocol on the Free Movement of People and Goods.

G. Support the Government of Mozambique to assess and upgrade the current Border Management Information System.

H. Implement migration and border management assessments to promote evidence-based decision-making.

I. Build the capacities of SENAMI and other institutions to reconcile its ID management database and therefore reduce documents obtained fraudulently.

J. Support the development of frameworks and protocols to collect data, keep data private and inform the public.

K. Support the development of frameworks and protocols to use and share data.

L. Promote coordination between institutions of the Government of Mozambique involved in border management.

M. Promote the identification and prosecution of migrant smugglers.

FOCUS AREA 4: LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Labour migration has been increasingly playing a significant role in the development of the Southern Africa region, including Mozambique. Mozambique is a country of origin and transit for migrant workers, mainly to South Africa. In addition, cross-border migration and migration to Mozambique, as well as of Mozambicans to other countries, presents an opportunity to leverage labour migration as a driver of development. In line with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and the Members of their Families, to which Mozambique is a signatory, and the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2020–2025) adopted at the 2020 SADC Ministerial and Social Partners, Employment and Labour Sector Meeting held in Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania IOM will support the Government of Mozambique to implement the priorities in this action plan including data collection, bilateral and multilateral coordination, portability of social benefits, remittances, protection of the rights of migrant workers, ethical recruitment and corporate social responsibility. In addition, as a key stakeholder, IOM will promote cooperation between the Government and societal actors such as the private sector and civil society as well as initiatives that foster diaspora engagement.

Objective: Optimize the benefits of labour migration for both the country of origin and of destination, as well as for the migrants themselves, while ensuring the protection of migrant workers and their families.

Key Results

1. The Government of Mozambique has the tools and information to develop and operationalize labour migration policy and ensure the social protection of migrants and their families.
2. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation on labour migration with countries of origin of migrants in Mozambique and destination of Mozambicans is increased.
3. The Government of Mozambique has the capacities to engage and empower the Mozambican diaspora.
4. Engagement between the private sector in Mozambique, destination countries and the Government of Mozambique is increased to promote ethical recruitment, the protection migrant workers and corporate responsibility in ending slavery and trafficking in persons.
5. Risk of violence, abuse and exploitation of Mozambican migrant workers is reduced as migrant-sending communities are aware of safe migration practices.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Build the capacities of the Government of Mozambique to gather, use and analyse data on labour migration, including through the establishment or strengthening of a Labour Migration Information System.

B. Support the implementation of the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families and other regional and global frameworks for the protection of migrant workers.

C. Promote discussions of bilateral and multilateral labour migration agreements between the Government of Mozambique and key origin and destination countries.

D. Promote cross-country coordination between the Government of Mozambique and neighbouring countries to manage labour migration.

E. Support the Government of Mozambique to align social benefit portability schemes for migrant workers in Mozambique and Mozambican migrant workers with regional guidelines.

F. Organize meetings, conferences and round tables between the Government of Mozambique and the private sector to promote ethical recruitment and corporate social responsibility to end slavery and trafficking in persons.

G. Build the capacities of the Government of Mozambique, and the private sector in Mozambique and key destination countries on ethical recruitment, including IOM's International Recruitment Integration System (IRIS).

H. Raise awareness and deliver services in coordination with the Government to promote safe migration in migrant sending communities.

I. Build the capacities of the Government of Mozambique on labour inspections and its link with the prevention and identification of trafficking in persons.

J. Develop key research on the demographic profile, needs and wants of the Mozambican diaspora in line with IOM's 3E strategy: engage, enable and empower.

K. Strengthen the capacities of the Government of Mozambique to engage and leverage the capacities of the Mozambican diaspora to promote development.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
8, 10, 17	1, 2	3, 19, 6, 20, 18, 22

FOCUS AREA 5: MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

As a country of origin, transit and destination, Mozambique experiences continuous regular and irregular migration flows, with persons travelling from, across and to Mozambique for varied reasons such as work, education and family reunification. During transit and at destination, migrants, especially the most vulnerable, may be subject to violence, abuse and exploitation, including trafficking in persons. IOM will support the Government of Mozambique, civil society and other partners to provide protection and assistance to migrants in need, including victims of trafficking, stranded migrants, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, migrants subject to violence, exploitation or abuse and others. In addition, IOM will provide direct assistance, including assisted voluntary return and reintegration to the most vulnerable migrants, bridging the gaps in service provision. As a pre-emptive measure, IOM will support local coordination mechanisms and the central Government to prevent trafficking in persons and raise awareness about the risks of irregular migration. IOM will particularly focus on mitigating the significant protection risks that children on the move, including unaccompanied and separated children, face in Mozambique.

Objective: Contribute to upholding the rights of migrants in accordance with international laws and standards.

Key Results

1. The capacities of the Government of Mozambique and civil society to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons is increased.
2. The child protection system for unaccompanied and separated migrant children in Mozambique is strengthened.
3. Vulnerable migrants receive voluntary return and reintegration assistance.
4. Mozambicans and migrants in Mozambique are aware of the risks of irregular migration and protection services available to them.
5. The Government of Mozambique and its partners promote the adoption of alternatives to detention for irregular migrants.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Build the capacity of the Government of Mozambique to prevent, identify, respond and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons.

B. Build the capacities of the Government of Mozambique and civil society to provide protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, as well as other migrants in situations of vulnerability.

C. Establish and strengthen district and provincial Reference Groups on Child Protection and Combating Trafficking in Persons through capacity-building, technical support and coaching opportunities.

D. Build the capacities of Reference Groups on Counter Trafficking in Persons and Child Protection on the prevention of irregular migration and assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations.

E. Provide direct assistance and protection services to migrants in situations of vulnerability including victims of trafficking in persons, smuggled migrants with protection needs, rejected asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situations, stranded migrants, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, and migrant victims of violence, exploitation and abuse, among others.

F. Build the capacity of stakeholders on the provision of assistance and protection services to migrant children, including unaccompanied or separated children.

G. Provide assisted voluntary return and reintegration services to vulnerable and stranded migrants.

H. Support the establishment of cross-border forums and reference mechanisms on migration between Mozambique and neighbouring countries, including government and civil society.

I. Perform key research and raise awareness about alternatives to detention of irregular migrants.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
1, 10, 5, 16, 8, 17	1, 3	3, 10, 15, 4, 13, 7, 14

FOCUS AREA 6: MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters and to the effects of climate change globally.[17] The country is affected by climate-related hazards such as drought, rising sea level, soil salinization and natural disasters such as cyclones and flooding, which can all have a devastating impact on the affected population and place Mozambicans at high risk of forced migration.

These environmental factors are deeply rooted among the multicausal nature of migration within Mozambique, putting an increasing pressure on migrant-receiving communities, and depleting markets at communities affected by climate change and the environment. In addition, if unmanaged, internal and international migration can have an impact on the environment, for example through deforestation for the use of local resources, or increased pollution. IOM will support the Government of Mozambique to study, develop or adapt legal and policy frameworks, and will launch initiatives that can address migration and its links with the environment and climate change.

Objective: Contribute to long-term development through adaptation to climate change and environmental pressures in order to create conditions for migration to be used as an adaptation strategy and a choice.

Key Results

1. The capacities of government stakeholders are enhanced to address complex migration, environment and climate change matters.
2. Governments, partners and communities have access to data and information for evidence-based policy and programme development on migration, environment and climate change.
3. Responses to support migrants and vulnerable communities to adapt to environmental factors and climate changed are enabled and improved.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
7 11 15 10 13	1 2	2

17 Climate Change Profile: Mozambique

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Conduct key research on issues related to climate change and its effects on migration in Mozambique.

B. Develop technical guidelines, protocols and action plans to address climate change and its effects on migration in Mozambique.

C. Conduct key research on the linkages between migration and the environment to promote evidence-based policymaking and programming.

D. Conduct sensitization workshops for governments, partners and affected communities on climate change and its effects on migration.

E. Build the capacities of central and regional government officials and civil society to effectively address climate change and environment induced migration.

F. Develop and pilot community projects addressing the effects of climate change and the environment on migration, generating data and learnings to inform policy development.

G. Promote collaboration and the establishment of joint working groups with the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners to improve the effectiveness of local climate mitigation initiatives that minimize forced migration.

Children on Ibo Island who witnessed the fury of Cyclone Kenneth. IOM's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) teams in Cabo Delgado support young people and families affected by the cyclone to constructively process their experiences. © IOM May 2019/Sandra BLACK

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE: Empower communities in Mozambique to be safe and stable, as well as prepared to withstand and quickly recover from, natural and human-induced shocks.

Building Resilient Communities

Social, economic, and psychological vulnerability continues to be one of the main drivers of forced migration in Mozambique. IOM will support communities to become resilient, address the negative drivers of migration such as natural disasters, climate change and insecurity, prevent future losses, and strengthen self-recovery capacities. IOM will ensure participation of the most vulnerable groups within activities and local management structures, especially women, children, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons.

FOCUS AREAS

- Durable Solutions for Recovering Communities
- Peacebuilding, Community Stabilization and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
- Community Engagement and Policing
- Disaster Risk Reduction

FOCUS AREA 7: DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR RECOVERING COMMUNITIES

Following the passage of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in March and April 2019 and the subsequent large humanitarian response, Mozambique has transitioned into the recovery and resilience phase. As such, the key interventions currently aim to support displaced persons and other affected populations in Mozambique to build resilience and progress towards sustainable and durable solutions to displacement. In 2016, IOM adopted an inclusive, resilience-oriented approach to resolving displacement, outlined in the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework. Through an incremental approach that is aligned with existing global standards and best practices, IOM seeks to strengthen coping capacities, foster self-reliance and create environments conducive to resolving displacement. Central to IOM's approach is the recognition of the need for systematic efforts grounded in long-term and evidence-based development actions that involve multiple sectors and a wide-range of partnerships across humanitarian, development and peace actors.

Objective: Crisis-affected and vulnerable populations who have achieved a durable solution enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living.

Key Results

1. Displaced persons have access to durable housing and livelihood solutions.
2. Crisis-affected and host populations are empowered to build and maintain safe community structures, including resilient housing solutions that withstand future disasters.
3. Households and craftsmen have improved knowledge and understanding of safe and resilient construction practices, including DRR elements.
4. Awareness and knowledge of Build Back Better principles for long-term resilient communities and construction preparedness is established.
5. Shelter Cluster partners have the operational and technical support to provide an appropriate reconstruction response whilst strengthening local capacities.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
5, 13, 11	1, 2	7, 16

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Select localities based on vulnerability, coordination with other actors and agreement with the district and provincial government structures.

B. Organize common awareness meetings on reconstruction programmes in public places to ensure participation of all vulnerable groups.

C. Assign roles and tasks to beneficiaries at targeted communities so feedback and participation is guaranteed during programme implementation.

D. Provide technical support for settlement planning and preparation interventions to make communities more resilient towards hazards (for example, drainage and physical mitigation measures) and to foster an environment that is conducive to a peaceful, healthy and functional community life (adequate space allocations for public spaces and community infrastructures).

E. Implement a participatory identification, assessment and selection of beneficiaries method based on pre-defined criteria of vulnerability in close coordination with local stakeholders, other agencies and related clusters.

F. Select the modalities for early recovery and reconstruction programming based on market and labour assessments (material provision /cash /vouchers).

G. Procure appropriately designed shelter materials based on needs identified, contextual appropriateness, environmental impact and value for money in terms of transportation and speed of delivery.

H. Train, provide tools and accompany entrepreneurs that contribute to local markets and deliver necessary resources to the community.

I. Design permanent housing solutions through participatory approaches with the communities, and accompany construction by sharing models with Build Back Better principles that can be replicated.

J. Design, produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) and visibility materials, including advice on adequate set-up and maintenance of houses and community infrastructures.

K. Identify and develop appropriate training manuals on Build Back Better techniques, DRR and safety during construction.

L. Provide on-the-job coaching to masons and households engaged in permanent housing solutions and community DRR activities.

M. Support the Government and relevant partners to design a nationwide shelter and housing strategy for durable solutions.

FOCUS AREA 8:
PEACEBUILDING, COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION

IOM Mozambique's Peacebuilding, Community Stabilization and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programme seeks to strengthen the ability of communities to prevent and manage the negative effects of violent conflict and support processes that address the root causes of conflict. These programmatic responses focus on understanding the social, economic, resource or political dynamics that drive insecurity and tension in communities through participatory assessments that can inform community-based solutions. Through local stakeholders, IOM Mozambique targets communities vulnerable to, or affected by violence, with activities that promote reconciliation, social cohesion and youth participation.

Objective: Support collaborative processes and community stabilization initiatives that contribute to safe and secure communities.

Key Results

1. Communities participate in culturally appropriate activities that promote well-being and reconciliation.
2. Social cohesion messaging campaigns are delivered through culturally relevant mediums.
3. Small-scale infrastructure and income generation projects prioritized by communities incentivize peace and social cohesion in communities.
4. Civil society organizations facilitate dialogue for peace in communities.
5. Research informs a contextual base for the community-based interventions.
6. DDR efforts are supported through community- based reintegration initiatives.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
16	1 2	16

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Conduct context research and analysis to understand drivers and triggers of conflict as well as opportunities that promote social cohesion and stability.

B. Develop peacebuilding messaging campaigns with the relevant departments of the Government of Mozambique; work with local theatre groups, artists and other actors to disseminate peacebuilding messages.

C. Through community-based planning (CBP) processes, map sources of community tension and identify and prioritize community revitalization projects (CRPs) (small community infrastructure projects) and income generation/livelihood projects.

D. Identify and train Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on community dialogue for peace in communities in target areas.

E. Support the Government in the development of policies, strategies and guidelines on peacebuilding and prevention of violent extremism (PVE).

F. Provide reintegration support for the Mozambican National Resistance's (RENAMO) ex-combatants.

G. Implement community-based activities to promote social cohesion in communities receiving ex-combatants.

FOCUS AREA 9: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND POLICING

While the concept of Community Policing has been implemented by governments to make policing more responsive to communities, including in Mozambique, Community Engagement is a distinct but complementary approach promoting local populations' active contributions to their security, for example by providing information. IOM will promote the transition from an incident-based reaction to crime to a more proactive approach that aims to fulfil, respect and promote human rights. This approach will contribute to ensuring security and justice (which are pivotal to development), reducing forced displacement and addressing irregular migration challenges. In addition, recognizing that policing actions must be tailored to the needs and interest of local communities, community engagement and policing will play a key role in Mozambique to establish the foundations for longer-term recovery, including through livelihood restoration, access to services and peaceful coexistence.

Objective: Cooperation and trust between communities and law enforcement is increased through outreach, enhanced information sharing and joint problem solving.

Key Results

1. Community safety councils (CSCs) are established and strengthened as a critical link between communities and law enforcement.
2. Communities can identify security-related issues and determine solutions through dialogues facilitated by civil society organizations.
3. Community policing and civic engagement mobile brigades conduct community outreach activities.
4. Engagement between communities and the police is strengthened through community-based activities and investments in infrastructure that promote positive engagement.
5. The capacities of active-duty police and the Government to interact more positively in communities is strengthened through training and mentoring programmes.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
16	2	16

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Conduct research on community policing practices, needs and gaps in northern Mozambique, including perception surveys of challenges in community–police interactions.

B. Build the capacity of CSCs to better understand and perform their role and to hold regular meetings with police to discuss community challenges.

C. Conduct community dialogues on safety, security and peace through local CSOs.

D. Support police in establishing mobile brigades and conducting visits to communities to share information on community policing and community security.

E. Conduct activities (sports events, cultural events, etc.) that promote face-to-face positive relationship building and engagement between the community and police.

F. Conduct assessments of local police station infrastructure, support upgrades to facilities to create civilian-friendly spaces.

G. In coordination with the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM), implement trainings for police officials, including leadership, on community policing and human rights, as well as on human-centered and gender- and youth-focused approaches.

FOCUS AREA 10: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Mozambique is one of the most risk-prone countries in the world, ranking third among the African countries most exposed to multiple weather-related hazards. Mozambique is subject to environmental events including floods, droughts, cyclones, coastal erosion, rising water levels and soil salinization, which are becoming stronger and more frequent. This vulnerability affects the lives of millions of smallholder farmers every year, destroying livelihoods and infrastructure. At the same time, it is a driver of forced migration that, if not properly managed, can lead to the overpopulation of some areas and create local conflicts over scarce resources. Mozambique has had a disaster risk management system since 2006 that has led to the implementation of initiatives such as formalized contingency planning at the national and district levels. However, recent events such as cyclones Idai and Kenneth evidenced the need for continued and enhanced investment in DRR. IOM will contribute to the Government's efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 by integrating mobility-based strategies to reduce disaster risk and strengthen resilience, paying particular attention to at-risk communities, migrants, displaced populations and other vulnerable mobile groups. Such focus will contribute to preventing or reducing displacement through prevention and mitigation, risk governance and information strategies, as well as strengthened resilience through Build Back Better measures during recovery and reconstruction.

Objective: Strengthen disaster resilience to prevent future losses and displacement.

Key Results

1. The Government of Mozambique has a Disaster Displacement Management Strategy and a multi-stakeholder Disaster Displacement Action Plan.
2. The capacities of stakeholders on DDR are strengthened.
3. At-risk communities are more resilient to cope with an increased number of natural shocks.
4. An early warning system is operational.
5. Communities have the capacities to apply Build Back Better practices.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
11 13	2	2

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Assess the risks (including the risk of displacement as a consequence of environmental shock) in order to inform risk reduction actions.

B. Reduce the effects of hazards on buildings and infrastructure, by adopting and implementing hazard-resistant construction standards, including Build Back Better practices.

C. Improve the at-risk population's understanding of disaster risks through public awareness campaigns including DRR as part of school curricula.

D. Support the Government in conducting inclusive consultations, simulations and planning exercises on DRR.

E. Support the Government in the development of a Disaster Displacement Management Strategy, considering the lessons learned from cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

F. Support the Government in the development of a multi-stakeholder Disaster Displacement Action Plan.

G. Promote and apply Build Back Better standards in recovery and reconstruction activities.

H. Promote labour migration schemes to prevent the loss of livelihood associated with environmental degradation and natural hazards by facilitating institutional arrangements, transportation and access to labour markets.

I. Involve community members in hazard and vulnerability assessment and mapping exercises to assess local risk conditions and capacities.

J. Build on existing local knowledge, embedded in local cultures and lifestyles (such as language, customary land use practices and pre- and post-event behaviors), to define disaster management actions that are better understood and trusted by target communities.

K. Build in-country capacity at all levels by strengthening national and subnational risk management agencies, especially the National Disasters Management Institute (INGD), to better fulfil their mandate and contribute to DRR goals.

L. Promote the use of tools that contribute to the gathering of timely and accurate information on population displacement during crises and preparedness through disaster management training programmes.

Following Cyclone Kenneth, IOM distributed tarpulins on Ibo Island and trained local teams to support vulnerable families to install the tarpulins on their homes.
© IOM May 2019/Sandra BLACK

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE: Support migrants, displaced persons and communities affected by crises in accordance with humanitarian principles.

Saving Lives

Mozambique is among the ten countries most prone to suffering natural disasters and perceiving the slow-onset effects of climate change globally. Combined with rising insecurity, humanitarian needs are unpredictable but imminent. IOM will support the Government of Mozambique and other partners to prepare for and swiftly respond to the most immediate humanitarian needs of persons affected by crises, ensuring responses are conducive to early recovery. IOM will ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches and protects the most vulnerable, especially women, children, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons. The thematic areas under this pillar are a core component of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), which was adopted by IOM Member States in 2012.

FOCUS AREAS

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management
- Shelter and NFIs in Emergencies
- Protection and MHPSS in Emergencies
- Health in Emergencies
- Displacement Tracking Matrix

FOCUS AREA 11: CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

As natural disasters and insecurity continue to displace people in Mozambique, IOM will continue to support the Government of Mozambique to coordinate displacement response in sites across Sofala, Manica, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, as well as other provinces when needs arise. IOM's unique position as an intergovernmental organization allows it to work at scale in complex natural disasters and conflict contexts. IOM will ensure engagement and coordination with relevant government counterparts, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), displaced and host communities, and relevant partners, as leader of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in the country. The response will include site mapping and planning, and service monitoring, to ensure that internally displaced persons can access the services they need as well as efficient feedback mechanisms.

Objective: Facilitate coordinated access to basic services and promote dignified living conditions for IDPs in resettlement sites and host communities.

Key Results

1. A conducive environment for service provision and dignified living conditions for displaced populations is promoted.
2. Representative, participatory and inclusive local governance structures enhance meaningful community engagement and ownership.
3. Access to essential services is increased at resettlement sites and host communities through effective coordination with stakeholders.
4. Improved feedback mechanisms and coordination with nationwide mechanisms enhances protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations.
5. The CCCM Cluster partners in the northern region have the operational and technical support to provide an appropriate CCCM response whilst strengthening local capacities.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
10 17 11	2 2 1 3	7 12

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Conduct site assessment, planning and site maintenance with accessibility adaptations.

B. Set up local governance structures through the creation of committees based on needs assessment and meaningful representation.

C. Set up of complaint and feedback mechanisms and community-based complaint mechanisms.

D. Establish intra-site coordination and information management mechanisms through surveys, site profiles and assessments (satisfaction surveys, intention surveys, accessibility surveys, etc.)

E. Produce service maps, site profiles, contact lists and 4W Matrixes (4Ws)

F. Conduct safety audits in coordination with the Protection Cluster.

G. Conduct capacity-building of partners, government, and community leadership in CCCM standards, roles, responsibilities, and data collection.

H. Develop contingency planning through the creation and support of local structures and committees on DRR.

I. Establish community-led initiatives (pilot projects, livelihood and income generation activities) for durable solutions.

J. Extend Communication with Communities through a variety of communication methods to ensure engagement of all sectors (town hall meetings, focus group discussions, mass campaigns, mass dissemination of messages, radio, community theatre, among others).

K. Conduct mobile responses through area-based approaches in out-of-site settings.

L. Implement reception management for rapid response support.

M. Conduct trainings for government partners on response preparedness.

N. Monitor service provision at resettlement sites and host communities to avoid duplication and ensure humanitarian standards are respected.

O. Conduct regular community and service provider meetings at site level.

P. Lead, implement regular meetings, and establish an information sharing mechanism for the CCCM Cluster.

FOCUS AREA 12: SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN EMERGENCIES

Shelter and non-food items (NFI) support is meant as an immediate response for populations affected by crises, especially those displaced, by providing items such as plastic sheeting, cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and sanitary items, to allow affected populations to improve their living conditions in a dignified way. In Mozambique, IOM will remain ready to provide and coordinate Shelter and NFI support as part of emergency capacity, ensuring the response is informed by local and contextualized needs assessments of the affected populations. This component is strongly linked to the Durable Solutions thematic area, as after the emergency response it is important to ensure people will continue to have sustainable living conditions in the long term. IOM will also continue to lead the Shelter Cluster in Cabo Delgado to ensure coordination between partners, as well as adequate management of the IOM common pipeline.

Objective: The humanitarian situation of vulnerable people affected by crisis is improved by restoring dignity and reducing protection vulnerabilities through the provision of immediate emergency shelter and NFI assistance.

Key Results

1. The living conditions of people affected by crises are improved through the provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.
2. Vulnerable people affected by crisis receive and use locally appropriate emergency shelter kits.
3. Awareness of vulnerable people affected by crises on appropriate use and maintenance of shelters is increased.
4. The operations of the Shelter Cluster partners in the northern region of Mozambique contribute to an appropriate shelter and NFI response whilst strengthening local capacities.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Lead cluster coordination and meetings with other actors to prepare assessments and response strategies.

B. Prepare tools for reporting through effective information management at the cluster level.

C. Lead participatory identification, assessment and selection of beneficiaries based on pre-defined vulnerability criteria in close coordination with local stakeholders, other agencies and related clusters.

D. Based on outcomes of the cluster coordination and household identification activities, plan the Shelter and NFI assistance in coordination with community leaders and local populations.

E. Strengthen warehouse capacity with proper storage space and management for receiving emergency shelter and NFI stock and tools that will ensure efficient supply for the IOM Shelter/NFI pipeline response in northern Mozambique.

F. Conduct market assessments and environmental impact assessments, focusing on wood and non-wood construction materials.

G. Establish a proper bamboo and wooden poles storage and specific treatment area to increase lifespan of structural materials.

H. Procure shelter materials based on needs identified, contextual appropriateness, lower environmental impact and value for money in terms of transportation and speed of delivery. The materials will include the standard combination of items recommended by the Shelter Cluster and INGD and other items that may be identified by the community.

I. Transport and distribute shelter materials and tools as per distribution plan and provide support to partners to access the IOM common pipeline materials.

J. Identify capacity-building needs and conduct trainings with shelter stakeholders.

K. Provide on-the-job coaching to masons and households engaged in emergency shelter solutions activities to promote more resilient structures.

L. Design shelter solutions through participatory approaches with the communities promoting Build Back Better principles.

M. Ensure that women and marginalized groups (people with disabilities, people with albinism, LGBTQ people) participate on the design and construction processes.

N. Design, produce and distribute information, education and communication and visibility materials, including advice on adequate set up and maintenance of shelters.

O. Identify and promote community-based interventions related to Shelter/NFI supporting access to livelihoods.

P. Support artisans to set up the shelter structures in selected areas.

Q. Carry out distributions to families in a dignified and secure environment, accompanied by information and awareness-raising messages on how to optimize the use and lifespan of materials distributed to beneficiaries.

R. Monitor and evaluate distributions and interventions for: 1) accuracy in reaching targeted beneficiaries; 2) quality and appropriateness of materials and awareness-raising messages.

S. Carry out post-distribution monitoring and analysis to inform and improve future programming.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
5, 11, 17, 10, 13	2, 1, 3	7, 15

FOCUS AREA 13:
PROTECTION AND MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS) IN EMERGENCIES

Any form of migration implies a redefinition of individual, family, group and collective identities, roles and value systems, which can put individuals, families and communities under stress or increase their vulnerability. Protection mainstreaming is the inclusion of humanitarian protection principles into the crisis response through ensuring that any response is provided in a way that avoids any unintended negative effects (do no harm), is delivered according to needs, prioritizes safety and dignity, is grounded on participation and empowerment of local capacities and ultimately holds humanitarian actors accountable vis–à-vis affected individuals and communities. IOM adheres to and integrates the Global Protection Cluster definition of protection mainstreaming. In this context, IOM will provide protection and assistance to migrants in need, including through the prevention of trafficking in persons, gender-based violence and other forms of violence. IOM will also implement an inclusive and human rights-based approach that guarantees the inclusion of availability and accessibility of psychosocial support and mental health care for internally displaced persons and their host communities.

Objective: Contribute to the well-being of crisis-affected populations in accordance with international law and humanitarian standards.

Key Results

1. Integrated MHPSS/Protection services are available to crisis-affected populations.
2. The knowledge and capacities of community focal persons and government counterparts on psychological first aid, trafficking in persons and child protection is increased.
3. Crisis-affected populations in hard-to-reach communities have access to mental health services through mobile brigades.
4. Crisis-affected populations have access to information regarding mental health and protection services.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
3	2 1	7 15

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Conduct rapid assessment and mapping of services to identify the main protection and mental health needs and gaps in communities.

B. Deploy and train protection and MHPSS activists[18] to conduct community-based activities and identify and refer persons in need of protection services.

C. Organize community based MHPSS and protection activities.

D. Provide basic counselling (individual, family and group counselling) and psychosocial support to crisis-affected persons.

E. Refer individuals affected by crises to specialized services such as health, mental health and protection.

F. Provide direct assistance to vulnerable individuals.

G. Conduct capacity-building sessions on psychological first aid, trafficking in persons and child protection for government and other partners.

H. Support government mobile brigades to provide access to basic services, including protection services.

I. Organize community outreach activities on root causes of community suffering (mental health, gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, violence against children, violence against women).

J. Raise awareness of affected communities on gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and violence against children, and how to prevent these forms of violence and access support services.

18 As traditionally know in communities where they work.

FOCUS AREA 14: HEALTH IN EMERGENCIES

IOM's health interventions in response to crises aim to reduce mortality, morbidity and the human suffering of crisis-affected individuals, by ensuring access to and availability of life-saving health care, while simultaneously supporting the recovery and rebuilding of resilient health systems. In Mozambique, IOM provides direct outreach and referral services through static and mobile capacity support, working closely with the Ministry of Health and other emergency sectors including the CCCM and Protection Clusters. Joint government and IOM mobile brigades and teams will deliver a variety of services, including the identification of HIV and tuberculosis patients and their referral to treatment.

Objective: Contribute to improving the health of persons living in resettlement sites and communities affected by crises.

Key Results

1. Life-saving primary health-care services are available for the most vulnerable populations in resettlement sites and host communities.
2. The capacities of the Government of Mozambique to address the mobility dimensions of the health crisis, including due to climate hazards or human-induced crises, are increased.
3. The capacities of the Government and communities to prevent, detect and respond to health threats along the mobility continuum are increased.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
3	2 1	7 8

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Operate mobile brigades in coordination with the Ministry of Health and partners to ensure health service outreach and delivery in resettlement sites and host communities.

B. Identify and re-link to care and treatment, patients amongst IDPs and host communities who have chronic diseases, including HIV and tuberculosis.

C. Train district-level officials and members of mobile brigades on service delivery during crises.

D. Support the Government response to diseases outbreaks in crises settings.

E. Rehabilitate or construct local health infrastructure and provide equipment for its operation.

F. Organize workshops to support the inclusion of HIV and tuberculosis in government contingency plans.

G. Implement training of trainers at the national level on addressing the mobility dimensions of health crises.

H. Promote the inclusion of the mobility dimensions of crises into national- and local-level health crises response plans.

I. Support the establishment and operation of Community Health Committees.

J. Conduct rumor tracking exercises in hard-to-reach communities.

K. Design and disseminate context-sensitive information on health and provide feedback on rumors.

L. Support the Government and communities to prevent, detect and respond to health threats along the mobility continuum.

FOCUS AREA 15: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The ability to provide humanitarian assistance is highly dependent on trends and patterns of human mobility. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) gathers and analyses data to disseminate critical multilayered information on displaced and mobile populations. DTM tracks mobility and displacement over time, monitoring trends and dynamics in populations, needs and flows. Humanitarian actors and governments require information on the location and composition of the affected population to deliver services and respond to needs in a timely manner. IOM, through DTM, will continue to deliver a variety of tools based on monthly data and regular analyses. The information provided will play an essential role, both in country and at regional and global levels, to enable decision makers and responders to make evidence-based decisions and provide crisis-affected populations with context-specific, therefore better, assistance.

Objective: Promote evidence-based decision-making through timely and accurate information on displacement and the needs of persons affected by crises.

Key Results

1. Information on displacement trends is available to partners.
2. The capacities of the Government and partners in data collection and information management are enhanced.
3. Data on cross-border movements is available to partners.

SDG Contributions	MiGOF Sections	Global Compact Objectives
11 17	2 2 3	1 3

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

A. Implement trainings for government officials on data collection, DTM methodologies and information management.

B. Implement regular data collection activities (surveys, registration, mobility tracking and flow monitoring).

C. Produce user-friendly information products such as multisectoral assessments, baseline studies and other reports to facilitate humanitarian planning for relevant stakeholders.

D. Build the capacities of partners on the use of registration technologies.

E. Create and maintain the DTM repository website for Mozambique.

F. Expand DTM operations to other northern Provinces (Nampula and Niassa) and regions as needed.

G. Develop maps of district capitals to better inform the humanitarian community.

H. Implement registration of IDPs through biometric systems.

I. Strengthen cooperation with local authorities to guarantee accessibility to certain areas for data gathering.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

IOM Mozambique closely collaborates with a wide range of stakeholders in Mozambique including the Government, international non-governmental organizations, other non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia and other actors at the national, provincial and local level. The Government of Mozambique recognizes IOM as a key partner to strengthen the capacities of relevant stakeholders in managing migration, whilst also responding to natural and human-induced disasters and building the resilience of migrants and their communities.

IOM and the Government of Mozambique

In January 2005, IOM signed an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC) to establish IOM offices in Mozambique. Before the establishment of offices, IOM provided technical support and implemented targeted project activities from its Regional Office for Southern Africa in Pretoria, South Africa. IOM regularly reports its activities to MINEC yet promotes a whole-of-government approach to migration management by regularly engaging relevant government stakeholders.

IOM also cooperates with the Ministry of Interior (MINT) and especially the National Migration Services (SENAMI). Fruitful collaborations include joint work on strengthening border management as well as the current partnership to develop a migration profile for Mozambique, which will pave the way for Mozambique's first National Migration Policy.

The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) is IOM's main partner in coordinating the provision of humanitarian assistance, including Shelter/Non-Food Items, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Protection/Mental Health Psychosocial Support and Health for internally displaced persons and their communities in response to natural or human-induced disasters. Furthermore, IOM supports the government's efforts in preparedness and contingency planning through INGD.

IOM Mozambique and the Attorney General's Office (PGR) maintain an excellent working relationship to combat trafficking in persons (TiP) and promote child protection. IOM has provided support to PGR to operationalize and strengthen the Reference Groups on Child Protection and Combating Trafficking in Persons at the provincial and district levels.[19] IOM will continue to develop this key partnership. In the area of combating TiP and smuggling of migrants, IOM closely collaborates with the investigation police (SERNIC). Other entities of the Mozambican National Police (PRM) also cooperate with IOM for programme implementation. For example, the Community Policing Department and IOM established a strong working relationship to review the department's strategy and implement it in northern Mozambique – a key thematic area under the Resilience and Durable Solutions Pillar of this strategy.

IOM works continuously with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), especially in relation to the provision of direct assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations, such as victims of TiP, unaccompanied migrant children, returnees, smuggled migrants and other vulnerable groups.

Other key governmental partners include the Ministry of Health (MISAU) and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Services (MITESS). IOM, MISAU and MITESS work closely to promote access to health for migrants as well as to deliver occupational health services and operate occupational health centres, especially for Mozambican mine workers.

All of IOM Mozambique's programmes and operations are guided by and support the Government of Mozambique. IOM Mozambique aims to further strengthen collaboration with the government and to remain a key partner in all aspects related to migration and displacement in Mozambique.

19 Multisectoral groups for the provision of protection services for victims of trafficking and children victims of violence.

IOM and International Partners

IOM joined the United Nations as a related agency in 2016. Well-before this date, IOM in Mozambique has been a key partner of the United Nations family in the country. IOM is a committed member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and other relevant coordination and working groups at various technical levels. IOM is an active actor in the ongoing process to develop the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026. IOM remains committed to coordinate its interventions with relevant agencies to increase efficiency and capacity to deliver.

Over the years, IOM has implemented numerous Joint Programmes with other UN agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Population Fund, the Word Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization and others. IOM aims to expand joint programming with UN agencies, building on their comparative advantage and strengths to provide a service of the highest possible standards to the Government and people of Mozambique.

IOM and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) / Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

IOM recognizes the importance and significant contribution of NGOs and CSOs to the sustainable development of Mozambique as well as to the well-being of migrants and society. IOM regularly cooperates with CSOs and invites them to participate in relevant cooperation platforms. For instance, in the area of protection of persons with albinism, or in the area of promoting occupational health to Mozambican mine workers, the collaboration with CSOs has proven to be extremely valuable. Furthermore, several CSOs are part of the Reference Groups on Child Protection and Combating Trafficking in Persons, which are chaired by PGR. While these are a few examples of positive interactions, IOM Mozambique will continue to expand its cooperation with relevant CSOs in Mozambique across various programmes.

IOM and the Private Sector

IOM Mozambique is aware of the important role that the private sector as well as Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) play for the sustainable development of Mozambique. For example, IOM has an ongoing partnership with Shell for the promotion of access to sustainable energy in resettlement sites in Sofala and Manica provinces. IOM Mozambique also collaborated with private–public institutions such as GAPI-Sociedade to provide reintegration assistance and vocational training to Mozambican returnees from South Africa. While these initiatives added significant value to specific interventions, IOM Mozambique will explore possibilities to further expand and strengthen its partnership with relevant private sector entities as well as PPPs.

IOM assisted the Government of Mozambique in preparations for the arrival of Cyclone Eloise, moving people to safety in accommodation centers in Buzi. © INGD January 2021

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)

IOM Mozambique is committed to results-based management, emphasizing on the impact and continuous improvement of service delivery across its pillars of intervention. The implementation of an effective monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning system is thus a key component to ensure IOM Mozambique programming is evidence-based, flexible, effective and accountable.

Monitoring

IOM will mainstream monitoring as a core component of project and programme implementation to drive evidence-based decision-making and programming. From project and programme development, IOM will develop monitoring plans leveraging its pool of expertise to adapt globally validated tools to specific contexts and needs. Monitoring plans will gather quantitative and qualitative data to measure the quality and reach of IOM activities in terms of results, effects and impact. The tools and sampling methods will be thorough, to ensure monitoring data is gathered from all target groups, especially the most vulnerable.

Accountability

As part of its strategy, IOM Mozambique commits to being accountable to beneficiaries, the Government, partners, donors and other stakeholders through reciprocal communication channels. IOM Mozambique's communication strategy will be informed by monitoring data that will ensure the adaptation of actions to the needs of beneficiaries and other stakeholders. In emergency and conflict-affected areas, IOM will ensure that tailored and accessible feedback mechanisms are in place, following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Commitment on Accountability to Affected Populations.

Learning

To promote the continuous improvement and development of IOM, staff and partners alike, IOM Mozambique will mainstream learning as a key component of its work. Through effective monitoring, evaluation and accountability, IOM will continuously gather and share best practices, lessons learned and recommendations that can promote improved service delivery and efficiency.

Coordination

IOM's MEAL strategy will contribute to the efforts made by the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG) to ensure data and learnings are shared and received from other UN agencies. IOM will also promote collaboration and capacity-building of partners to improve and implement joint monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanisms.

In cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, IOM facilitated transportation for displaced families from Guara-Guara to return to their areas of origin and reside in a resettlement site following Cyclone Idai. © IOM April 2019/Sandra BLACK

COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

As IOM activities in Mozambique expand and adapt to respond to evolving migration dynamics, there is increased need for robust communication and visibility to share migration related data, to communicate needs of vulnerable populations and to share joint program achievements.

To achieve the mission of serving as a key source of information for migration related data, IOM Mozambique works through established partnerships with Government of Mozambique, academia, civil society and development partners.

These partners work in concert to conduct research, build national capacity and inform humanitarian response. IOM contributes to the national and regional discourse on migration through production of publications, support for migration-related events and media engagement.

IOM Mozambique's communications and visibility framework establishes two-way communication between IOM and related stakeholders and beneficiaries to ensure transparency, accountability and feedback, and to enhance collaboration in the implementation of this strategy.

IOM Mozambique coordinates with UN Mozambique and IOM Headquarters to present communications materials on accessible platforms including social media, press releases, and website. Together with national partners, the goal is to establish clear steps for the development of communication campaigns, including message development, audience identification, dissemination and feedback.

Materials are designed to improve understanding of the migration experience. Throughout the process, high value is placed on communication in multiple languages, messaging via a variety of formats, and focused employment of means most effective and appropriate to local consumption and needs of media. Production of clear, informative and useful materials in print and online formats, including social media is vital to enhance communications and program visibility. Response to requests from media and engagement with journalists in coordination with the Government of Mozambique, facilitates dissemination of messages through media. Together with outreach and awareness-raising activities through community radio campaigns, mobile brigades and sensitization spreads essential and timely messages to facilitate IOM's programmatic efforts and improve outcomes for communities.

Women in Mandruzi Resettlement Site initiated a carpet weaving group in order to develop their livelihood and provide for their families. IOM supported the group with needles, yarn, a women friendly space in which to work, and transportation to share their skills with women at other resettlement sites. © IOM February 2020/Sandra BLACK

IOM
UN MIGRATION

mozambique.iom.int
iommaputo@iom.int

Rua Joseph Kizerbo 139,
Sommershield, Maputo,
Mozambique

@IOMMozambique
@IOM_Mozambique
@IOM_Moz