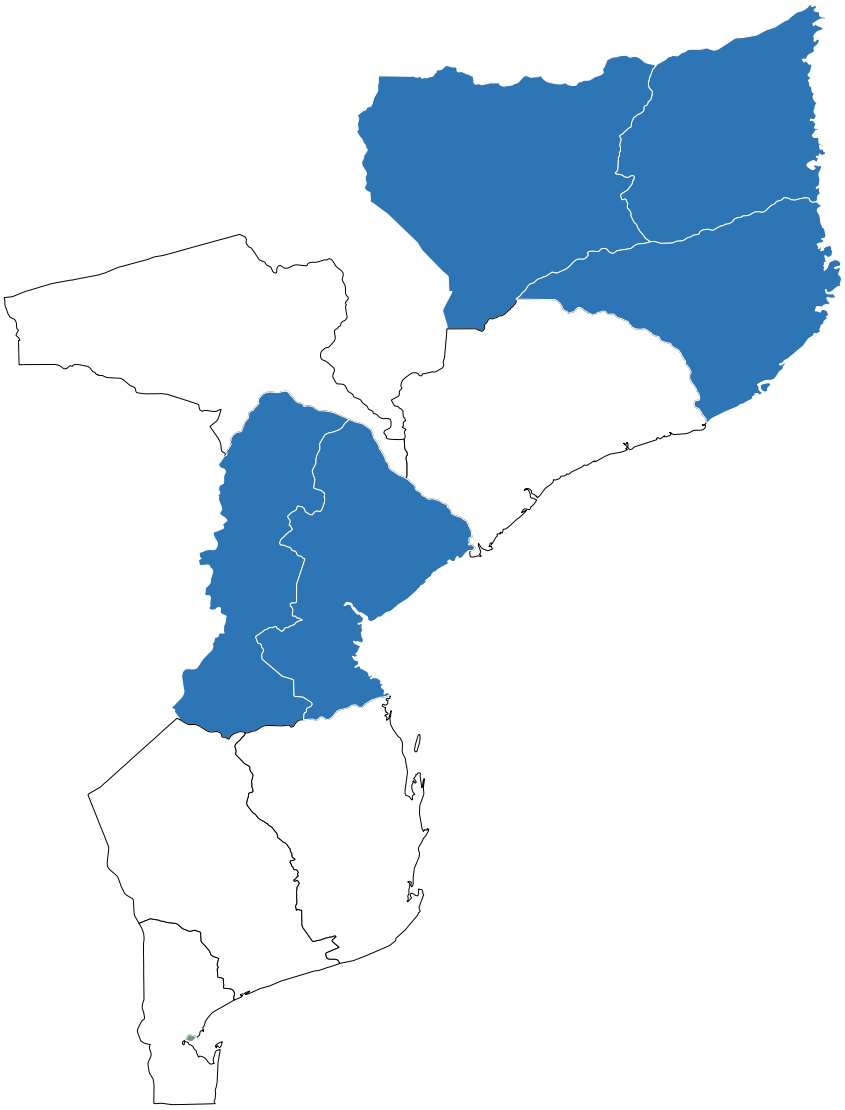
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PROMOTING DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL COHESION IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE

Bi-Annual Report
January-June 2026

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ACRONYMS

ADE	National Agency for Geospatial Development
ARA	National Water Administration Authority
AT	Customs Authority
CENOE	National Emergency Operation Center
CIMA	Italian Research Foundation
CO	Country Office
COE	INGD Emergency Operation Centre
CRD	Crisis Risk Dashboard
DARIDAS	INGD Division for Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Zones
DICORD	INGD Division for Coordination of Post-Disaster Reconstruction
DNGRH	National Directorate of Water Resources Management
DPM	INGD Division of Prevention and Mitigation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HDP	Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency
EWS	Early Warning System
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IOM	The International Organization for Migration
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
LDRMC	Local Disaster Risk Management Committee
MAEFP	Ministry of State Administration and Public Affairs
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MJACR	Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources Management
MRF	Mozambique Recovery Facility
NSAG	Non-State Armed Groups
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PEGDI	Policy and Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCO	UN Resident Coordinator Office

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UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

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1. Project Summary

<table>
<tr><td>Project Title</td><td>Promoting Disaster Resilience and Social Cohesion in Northern and Central Mozambique</td></tr>
<tr><td>Organization</td><td>UNDP Mozambique
Contact: Eunice Mucache / eunice.mucache@undp.org</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Submission</td><td>July 31, 2026</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target Country</td><td>Mozambique</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Location</td><td>Sofala, Manica, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beneficiaries</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Beneficiaries</th><th># People</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Institutional Beneficiaries</td><td>INGD</td><td rowspan="6">1,650</td></tr>
<tr><td>MAEFP</td></tr>
<tr><td>MINT</td></tr>
<tr><td>MGCAS</td></tr>
<tr><td>MJACR</td></tr>
<tr><td>Provincial Government</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Community Beneficiaries</td><td>District Government</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cabo Delgado</td><td>104,740</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nampula</td><td>71,560</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sofala</td><td>32,860</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manica</td><td>38,210</td></tr>
<tr><td>Niassa</td><td>95,258</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>344,278</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Period</td><td>June 2023 – March 2028 (57 months)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goal and Objectives</td><td>The goal of the project is to create resilient communities to both natural and human-made disasters in the project's target provinces.
<table>
<tr><th>Project Outcome</th><th>Related Framework</th><th>UNSDCF Outcome</th><th>Indicator</th></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 1: Improved national and sub-national capacities to anticipate, prevent, and address multi-dimensional risks.</td><td>UNSDCF (2022-2026)</td><td>UNSDCF Outcome 1: By 2026, more people, especially vulnerable groups, access inclusive, resilient, and gender-responsive social protection and services.</td><td>UNSDCF Indicator 1.1.2: Number of strengthened institutions and community actors addressing harmful norms, preventing violence, and improving women's socio-economic assets.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

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		5-Year Government Plan (PQG) (2025-2029)	Pillar V: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and Circular Economy: Climate Change and Disaster Management	Time (in days) for forecasting and implementing proactive actions based on forecasting. Floods and cyclones in 3 days
			Pillar V: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and Circular Economy: Climate Change and Disaster Management	Percentage of coverage of Integrated Early Warning Systems: 33.33% by 2029
			Pillar V: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and Circular Economy: Climate Change and Disaster Management	Volume of economic losses related to extreme weather events (as a percentage of 2.70% (2023) 2.40%)
	Outcome 2: Improved community resilience (rural and urban) to disasters and violent conflict.	UNSDCF (2022-2026)	UNSDCF Outcome 3: By 2026, more people will be resilient to climate change and disasters, benefiting from sustainable resource management and resilient infrastructure, positively impacting GDP.	UNSDCF Indicator 3.1: Direct economic loss due to disasters as a percentage of global GDP.
		5-Year Government Plan (PQG) (2025-2029)	Pillar I: National Unity, Peace, Security, and Governance: Promotion of peaceful conflict resolution and national reconciliation.	Territorial Integrity Index 70% by 2029
			Pillar II - Structural Transformation of the Economy: National Unity and Social Cohesion	Youth unemployment rate 22.10% by 2029
			Pillar III - Social and Demographic Transformation: Youth	% of young people covered by dialogue forums 40.42% by 2029
			Pillar III - Social and Demographic Transformation: Culture and Sport	% of young people participating in artistic and cultural

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				activities 36% by 2029
			Pillar V: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and Circular Economy:	Number of climate change-resilient infrastructures built
			Pillar IV - Infrastructure, Organization, and Territorial planning: Economic and social infrastructure	Number of renovated infrastructures

Project Budget	• Total Budget: USD 6.5 million KOICA: USD 6 million UNDP: USD 500,000			
Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation	**Category**	**Risks Description**	**Countermeasures**	**M&E plans**
	Environment	Risk of large-scale natural disasters demanding resources for extended periods	• UNDP implements field activities outside of rainy and cyclone seasons where possible. • In case of a natural disaster hitting the project's sites, UNDP will reallocate activities to other relevant locations according to the contextual needs.	• Regular weather pattern monitoring • Close communication with INGD and the UNDP office at the provincial level
	Security	Overall instability and insecurity in the northern and central regions of the country (accessibility)	• Under the guidance of the Resident Coordinator/Designated Officer (DO), the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), UNOCHA and internal UNDP updates and/or assessments on the security situation, UNDP will continuously engage the government and partners to discuss strategies that ensure the implementation of activities.	• Regular security monitoring via desk review, reports from UNDSS/UNOCHA and communication with UNDP sub-office • Monitoring Security updates from UNDSS and UNOCHA
	Safety	Potential community beneficiaries	• UNDP will apply a 'do no harm' approach and will consult government, local	• Regular engagement with

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		are unwilling or afraid to participate in project activities due to insecurity.	partners and community leaders to get community buy-in, consent and trust prior and during the implementation of activities.	national/provincial authorities, partners, and as community leaders at the local and district level
	Programme	Participants feel excluded and view the selection of livelihood beneficiaries as not impartial and balanced.	• UNDP and local partners will work with local authorities to agree on consensual selection criteria, with a focus on IDPs and host community members	• Monitoring beneficiaries' feedback through field officers and consulting with local authorities
	Coordination	Different partners within line ministries may pose coordination challenges, including staff turnover for effective decision-making and programme delivery.	• UNDP will strengthen coordination platforms at the technical and political level with MAEFP, MINT, MGCAS and MJACR. • UNDP will seek synergies for partnerships with UNDP Stabilization, Mozambique Recovery Facility, and the Decentralization Programme, among others	• Regular meetings with national partners and timely reporting with line ministries • Regular meetings with the UNDP programme team
	Operations	Delay in programme delivery due to bottlenecks in procurement processes for the delivery of goods and services	• UNDP will assess the best delivery modalities and will use its procurement capacity through its offices in Maputo, Pemba and Beira. • UNDP has consulted with the KOICA HQ delegation and CO regarding a possible one-year no-cost extension to ensure the full delivery of the intended project outputs.	• Regular meetings with the UNDP procurement focal point for the Unit • Monitoring procurement cases
Changes of the plan	**Category**	**Change**		**Remark**
	Grant Funding schedule (2024)	On 12 July 2024, a request was made by UNDP to KOICA to postpone the second disbursement of USD 2,000,000, originally planned for 2024, to the first quarter of 2025		Request approved and the 2nd installment was

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		due to the delay in the initiation phase.	transferred in the 1st quarter of 2025.
	Activity 1.1.2 (2024)	The INDG's CENOE offices in Sofala and Maputo are being supported by the CIMA Foundation. This allows the project to save the budget allocated for these offices and instead prioritize fully equipping the Nampula INGD's office through expanding office space, which includes renovation or construction works.	The adjustment was approved on 23rd October 2024
	Activity 2.1.2 (2024)	INGD's and the World Bank (PforR)'s Strategy and Action Plan for LDRMCs, excluding Cabo-Delgado, due to the insurgency. Since Cabo-Delgado was excluded, INGD/DPM proposed to the project to prioritize this province, as PforR had supplied kits to all other provinces. Training and other planned activities will continue in all provinces, and the Pro-Doc targets remain unchanged.	The adjustment was approved by KOICA on 13 November 2024
	Project pilot district (2024)	Challenges in accessing project sites due to ongoing conflict and security issues in Cabo Delgado and Nampula have led the project to propose excluding certain districts and including new ones.	The adjustment was approved by KOICA on 30 December 2024
	Grant Funding schedule (2025)	The grant agreement indicates that the total project funding allocated for 2025 amounts to USD 1,800,000. Following UNDP's internal review to reprioritize activities for 2025, UNDP and KOICA agreed to disburse the portion of this installment, USD 950,000, in 2025.	Approved by KOICA on 17th April 2025
	No-cost project extension	UNDP and KOICA have agreed to a 15-month, no-cost extension for the project to ensure the delivery of intended outputs, as the project implementation faced delays due to security concerns from armed conflict in the north, climate disaster risks, and logistical bottlenecks. The project has been extended to the end of March 2028.	Approved by KOICA on 26th May 2026

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2. Performance Review

2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

UNDP's programming policies and procedures use a results-based management framework to monitor and evaluate the achievements and progress made by the project at the activity level. To provide timely and transparent follow-up and facilitate any support as required, UNDP and INGD conduct regular meetings. These help monitor the progress of the project within the framework of results, manage risks, and review expenses.

Also, UNDP has provided strategic guidance to the project through technical discussions and planning meetings with KOICA and the national partners. Efforts have focused on preparing the substantive review and defining the changes to be included. Regarding evaluation activities, mid-term and final evaluations will be conducted, respectively. The evaluations will assess the progress made against the planned targets, assess challenges, draw lessons learned, and inform future implementation of the project.

In close consultation with KOICA and in alignment with the approved 15-month no-cost project extension, UNDP has conducted an outcome-level baseline assessment to establish mutually agreed indicators and their corresponding data sources. Additionally, a revised draft of the output and activity-level indicators within the logical framework has been prepared to reflect the project extension. This draft will be submitted to KOICA for revision/approval and national partners for confirmation, ensuring that subsequent project monitoring and evaluation are aligned with the revised indicators and targets. The detailed outcome level baseline report and draft revised project logical framework can be found in **Annex 1: Outcome baseline report and Annex 2: Revised logical framework.**

2.1.1 Project Coordination and Guidance Meetings (2026)

No	Date	Agenda	Agencies
1	Regular	Internal Weekly project follow-up meeting	• UNDP
2	Regular	Regular project follow-up meetings with INGD/DPC and other Divisions (DARIDAS, DPM, CENOE, Provincial Delegations), MJACR, MGCA/INAS and MINT.	• UNDP • INGD
3	9 January	A meeting was held with the INGD (DPM) technical team, chaired by the Deputy Director, regarding the 2026 project activities planning, specifically the approach to conduct the needs assessment for the community early warning system and ensure necessary discussions within INGD (including Delegations in priority provinces) and with the water resources authorities (DNGRH), disaster emergency preparedness kits, and capacity building of LDRMCs.	• INGD-DPM
4	9 January	A meeting with INGD DARIDAS was held with the technical team, chaired by the Director, to discuss the 2026 annual plan before the Project Steering Committee meeting. Specifically, the adjustments to the project for the renovation of the INGD Nampula Delegation, approach to undertake vocational training for youth and women, revisiting the plan for agriculture capacity building for communities, as well as livelihood kits	• UNDP • INGD DARIDAS

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No	Date	Agenda	Agencies
5	13 January	A meeting was held with MJACR to jointly reflect about the community court roundtable conducted in 2025. The reflection focused on lessons learned during the past implementation to inform to the 2026 plan for social cohesion activities, including upcoming community roundtables and a social cohesion campaign	• UNDP • MJACR
6	26 February	A second meeting was held with INGD DICORD and DARIDAS to align 2026 project activities that engage both Divisions and ensure better coordination. The discussion focused on livelihoods, community infrastructure, market and value chain assessments, and livelihood kits, with all specific actions now integrated into the 2026 Annual Work Plan (AWP).	• UNDP • INGD DICORD • INGD DARIDAS
7	10 March	A meeting was held with INGD CENOE technical teams, chaired by the Deputy Director, to discuss the 2026 Annual Work Plan (AWP). The discussion specifically focused on the equipping of INGD CENOE and COE offices after acquisition of equipment, follow-up actions to ensure smooth developing a risk data management system with the CRD, and the approach to establish community early warning systems supported by media outlets.	• UNDP • INGD CENOE
8	26 May	A follow-up meeting was held with INGD DICORD to re-discuss the detailed renovation plan for the Nampula INGD office, including the Bill of Quantities (BoQ), architectural designs, and recommendations for improvement to address comments received from the UNDP engineers.	• UNDP • INGD DICORD
9	17 June	A site visit led by INGD DICORD was conducted with the UNDP construction engineer at the INGD HQ in Maputo to assess the mobile office location to certify the drawings in relation to the power and water supply.	• UNDP • INGD DICORD
10	18 June	In line with the acquisition and customs-exemption process of the ICT equipment, a meeting was held with the INGD DPM Director to review the process and agree on lessons learned to avoid any future challenges. Key lessons learned recommendations pointed to the need for prioritizing procuring ICT equipment from the local market to avoid logistical delays and extra costs, carefully selecting customs clearance agencies, and maintaining continuous, timely communication regarding any operational constraints to enable proactive mitigation interventions.	• UNDP • INGD DPM

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2.2 Overall Project Result (Performance during the target period)

Output 1.1: Enhanced Policies, Institutions and Coordination To Address Multidimensional and Inter-Related Climate And Conflict Risks

The project successfully procured and cleared customs for ICT equipment valued at US$ 261,132, with more than 200 ICT equipment. The equipment is planned for distribution following the handover ceremony in Q3 to INGD offices in Cabo-Delgado, Niassa, Manica, Nampula, Sofala, and Maputo to enhance their operational capacity. Additionally, new office furniture was procured to equip the mobile office once the INGD modular office is established. Security measures are being planned to reinforce the offices at provincial and district levels. Furthermore, the operational capacity of INGD offices in Manica, Niassa and Nampula has been improved by installing LAN/WLAN networks and Starlink internet connectivity

Output 1.2: Improved Systems and Information Management Platforms for Informed Decisi ons on Prevention and Response to Multidimensional Risks

The project continues to consult with INGD and other UN agencies to develop an integrated National Database Management System, ensuring strong synergies among different data platforms to harmonize information for effective disaster and conflict response.

Output 2.1. Integrated Early Warning and Early Response Systems at National and Provincial Levels

An assessment to identify priority locations for the installation and rehabilitation of community-based Early Warning Systems (EWS) is currently in progress, alongside consultations to expand assistance beyond the initial target of two systems. Furthermore, in response to a formal request from INGD to scale up the establishment, training, and equipping of LDRMCs from 12 to 50, UNDP conducted a market assessment for emergency preparedness kits to ensure that all INGD certified list of vendors for kits provisions well registered in UNDP system (QUANTUM). This exercise will help to conduct a procurement process that will invite all relevant certified suppliers of LDRMC kits and to determine the maximum number of committees that can be equipped within current budgetary resources.

Output 2.2. Improved Socio-Economic Community Resilience and Dialogue to Cope with and Address Climate and Conflict Risks at the Local level with Focus on Women and Youth

In the area of social cohesion, to complement the activities undertaken in 2025, a continuous plan for community roundtables and infrastructure needs assessments for community courts was developed across Manica, Sofala, and Nampula provinces to reinforce localized conflict resolution mechanisms. Regarding resilient livelihoods, key community activities, specifically resilient agriculture, fish farming, and apiculture, were mapped out for project target districts in Sofala, identifying complementary infrastructure requirements such as warehouses and poultry facilities. To ensure seasonal readiness, a tender for the procurement of livelihood kits including seeds, pesticides, and agriculture tools will be launched during Q3 2026."

Challenges: Despite the progress achieved, several challenges have arisen during the reporting period. These challenges, along with corresponding mitigation measures, are detailed in Sections 2.2.3 (Challenges and Counterplans) and 2.4 (Risk Management). To address the challenges, the project was extended by 15 months at no additional cost following close consultations with KOICA, moving the target completion date to late March 2028. The detailed achievements and extension justification can be found in **Annex 3. Key Achievements and Justification for no-cost extension**

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2.2.1. Key Achievements Outcome 1 - Improved national and sub-national capacities to anticipate, prevent and address multi-dimensional risks

Output 1.1: Enhanced Policies, Institutions and Coordination to Address Multidimensional a nd Inter-Related Climate and Conflict Risks

No	Indicator	Target (2026)	Result (2026)
1.1.1	Disaster Management frameworks capturing multidimensional risks for both climate shocks and conflict prevention are implemented	Disaster Management frameworks are fully reviewed and enhanced (completed)	Launched PEGDI-Action Plan
1.1.2	Number of Disaster management institutions (CTGD, CENOE, COE) and HDP platforms that are fully equipped and trained at central, provincial and district levels	All 03 CENOE offices fully equipped and trained	Partially equipped
		All 05 CTPGD fully trained	5 CTPGD fully trained
		4 Provincial COEs (Pemba, Nampula, Lichinga and Chimoio) fully equipped and trained	Partially equipped
		District COEs: 20 fully equipped and trained	Partially equipped
		Multi-partner HDP Platform is functional	Functional : SP3(UN Strategic Priority 3 group)

Activity	Description	Remark
1.1.1	**Review and develop integrated DRR, conflict and violent extremism prevention and resilience strategies at national and sub-national levels particularly in areas at risk of disasters and armed violence**	Completed
Progress	• Completed with the development of a 5-year Action Plan for the Policy and Strategy for IDPs (AP PEGDI).	
1.1.2	**Strengthen the capacity of the CTGD, CENOE, COE and other HDP coordination platforms for effective information sharing, joint planning and action on DRR and conflict prevention and response.**	Continuing in 2026
Progress	• Efforts to equip INGD offices in the target provinces continue, including the provision of ICT equipment, internet connectivity, security measures, office renovations, etc. Strengthening INGD's operational capacity through these interventions will continue as outlined below:	

Province	ICT equipment	Internet	Wireless LAN	VTC	Modular office with Furniture	Office Renovation
Maputo	•Laptops •Desktop •Monitor •Printer •Toner •Backpack •MS license •Power protection •Micro office license	2	Established	Supported by CIMA	O	
Cabo-Delgado		1	Established	O		
Nampula		1	O	O		O
Sofala		1	Established	Supported by CIMA		
Niassa		1	O	O		
Manica		1	O	O		

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	• ZOOM license • Etc					

Composition of equipment to be provided for INGD offices

- Under the leadership of INGD DPM and the Customs Authority (AT), customs duties were cleared up for ICT equipment valued at US$ 261,132.00 with more than 200 ICT equipment. While the customs authority approved the release of the equipment on 29 June 2026, a lengthy clearing process involving an external customs agency resulted in demurrage costs. The equipment is currently secured at the WFP warehouse in Matola. A distribution plan has been developed (see table below), and the items will be delivered sequentially to INGD offices following an official handover ceremony in Q3 2026

Province	Items
Cabo-Delgado	• 6 Desktops • 6 Big screens • 6 Laptops (3 INGD-1 MGCAS-1 MINT- 1MJACR); • 1 big printer+ tonners • Districts (5) – 2 Desktops/District (10) • 5 small printers/each district (1 additional toner) • Security for all locations
Niassa	• 6 Desktops (big-similar to Tafara's); • 6 Big screens • 6 Laptops (3 INGD-1 MGCAS-1 MINT- 1MJACR); • 1 big printer+ tonners • Districts (5) – 2 Desktops/District (10) • 5 small printers/each district (1 additional toner) • Security for all locations
Manica	• 6 Desktops • 6 Big screens • 6 Laptops (3 INGD-1 MGCAS-1 MINT- 1MJACR); • 1 big printer+ tonners • Security • Districts (5) – 2 Desktops/District (10) • 5 small printers/each district (1 additional toner) • Security for all locations
Nampula	• 6 Laptops (3 INGD-1 MGCAS-1 MINT- 1MJACR) • 1 big printer • 10 desktops for 5 Districts • 5 small printers/each district (1 additional toner)
Sofala	• 6 Laptops (3 INGD-1 MGCAS-1 MINT- 1MJACR) • 1 big printer • 10 desktops for 5 Districts +security • 5 small printers/each district (1 additional toner)
Maputo	• 1 big printer • 4 Desktops (INGD-MJACR-MINT-MGCAS) + 4 small printers • 4 laptops • Security

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ICT equipment distribution plan







Picture 1: ICT equipment being stored in the warehouses

- Additionally, new office furniture for the mobile office at the INGD HQ was procured and is currently stored across the INGD warehouse in Maputo and the WFP warehouse in Matola. The furniture will be delivered and installed in alignment with the construction timeline of the mobile office.





Picture 2: Office furniture being stored in the warehouses

- Currently, two INGD offices in Maputo (INGD Headquarters and CENOE), as well as INGD in Cabo-Delgado Delegation, have access to internet services. To address remote location and infrastructure constraints, Starlink internet was installed in INGD Manica and Nampula Delegation offices.
- Based on recommendations from the UNDP ICT unit to invest in STARLINK as it proved to be more cost-efficiency. After consultation with INGD, positive feedback was given, and internet services at several locations will transition from TV Cabo to Starlink from Q3 2026. The service upgrades will apply to the following INGD offices:
    - INGD HQ in Maputo Parque (replacing TV Cabo)
    - INGD CENOE in Maputo (replacing TV Cabo)

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- INGD Cabo Delgado Delegation (replacing TV Cabo)
- INGD Sofala Delegation (new installation)

- To address critical gaps in the ICT environment and infrastructure at the INGD offices in Manica, Nampula, and Niassa (Lichinga), the LAN/WLAN installation for the INGD provincial delegation situation rooms was completed in Q1 2026. The delivered LAN/WLAN components include:
  - Cabling: Completed all network cabling installation, testing, and patching across all required connection points.
  - Switches: Delivered and installed functional network switches, including an additional 24-port switch requested for the Administration block.
  - UPS: Delivered and installed Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) units to ensure backup power.
  - Firewall: Delivered, installed, and configured network security firewalls.
  - Access Points: Procured, delivered, and installed Access Points to provide robust wireless connectivity



*Picture 3: *LAN/WLAN installation in INGD Manica and Nampula office*

- As reported, the Nampula COE office is challenged with insufficient office space and a lack of security measures. Efforts are underway by UNDP in collaboration with INGD to improve the overall working environment. An initial design concept, accompanied by a preliminary bill of quantities, has been prepared and assessed by the UNDP lead engineer with recommendations for improvement. Building on this feedback, a more comprehensive assessment is currently in progress to refine the technical details (architectural and engineering) and finalize the full bill of quantities. Once completed, UNDP will launch a formal tender process in 3Q 2026 aimed at expanding the existing office facilities and strengthening security infrastructure. A detailed account of the Nampula INGD office with images and an expansion plan can be found in **Annex 4. INGD Nampula office expansion plan with drawings.**

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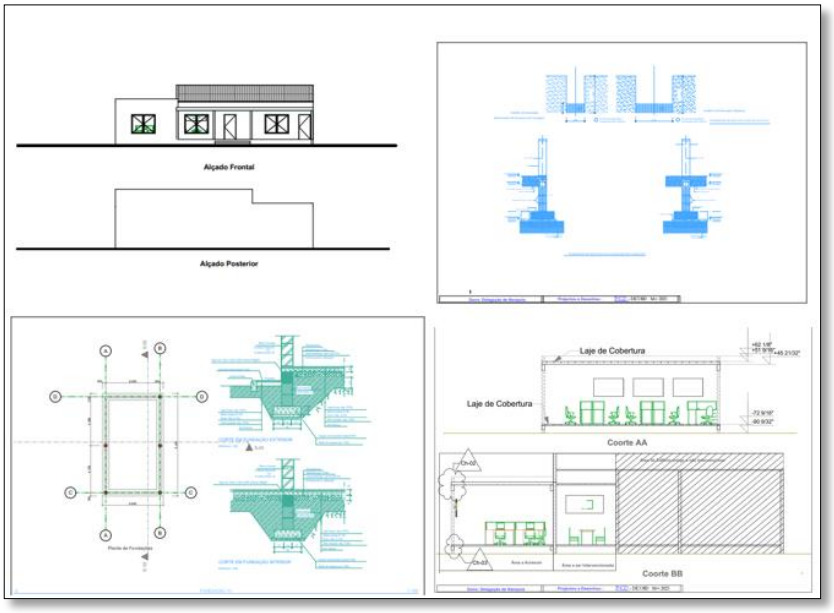


*Figure 1: *INGD Nampula office expansion plan*

- Additionally, UNDP is investing its own resources of approximately USD 130,000 to construct a modular office at INGD headquarters in Maputo to enhance INGD operations. This is a critical investment after the 2024 post-election demonstrations and vandalization of the INGD headquarters office. The procurement process has been re-initiated, and construction is expected to begin in 3Q of 2026.

Output 1.2: Improved Systems and Information Management Platforms For Informed Decisions On Prevention And Response To Multidimensional Risks

No	Indicator	Target (2026)	Result (2026)
1.2.1	Number of people benefiting from trainings	0	0
1.2.2	Improved existing Integrated National Database Management System	Designed and Piloted	Not yet designed and piloted
1.2.3	Operational Crisis Risk Dashboard to monitor crisis risks	Operational	Not yet operational
1.2.4	Number of people with enhanced skills for systematic data collection and analysis related to climate and conflict risks	360	0
Activity	**Description**		**Remark**
1.2.1	**Conduct trainings for national and provincial Government partners to improve their skills in DRR, conflict prevention, social cohesion and multi-dimensional risk analysis**		Completed
Progress	• The activity was completed by the end of 2025, following five capacity-building training sessions delivered to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD). The training targeted members of the Provincial and District Technical Councils for Disaster Management (CTPGD/CTDGD) and Operational Emergency Centers (COEs) across Cabo Delgado, Sofala,		

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	and Manica provinces. In total, 214 INGD personnel (152 men and 62 women) were successfully trained. • The training outcome shows an average +29 percentage point surge in strong confidence across every competency. Nationally, KoboToolbox mastery doubled to 63 percent, and DRR knowledge exceeded 82 percent.	
1.2.2	**Design an integrated National Database Management System that includes information on DRR, conflict prevention, and crisis management for informed decision-making.**	
Progress	• Activities 1.2.2 will be informed by and implemented with activities 1.2.3 and 1.2.4, which focus on the development of an integrated national database management system. UNDP is going to undertake the following steps: • Assessment phase (July 2025): An assessment was conducted on the disaster and conflict data management system currently used by INGD, along with other relevant platforms that support disaster risk management. This assessment identified strengths, gaps, and opportunities for data integration. • Stakeholder engagement workshop (July 2025): A key stakeholders' workshop was held to review the assessment findings. The session also served to learn & align methodologies and build consensus around the design of a unified national database system for INGD-CENOE to find complementarity and avoid duplication. • System design and planning (Planned): Based on the insights gathered, a tailored approach for developing the National Integrated Database Management System will be designed. The system will aim to incorporate the benefits of the CRD framework, ensuring both flexibility and interoperability. • System deployment and capacity building (planned): INGD will be equipped with the finalized data management system, including all necessary software and tools required for efficient operation. This step will also ensure that the institution is well-positioned to manage and utilize data effectively for DRM purposes.	Continuing in 2026
1.2.3	**Develop a Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) in Mozambique as a tool to support the government and partners in crisis risk analysis in the current context of conflict in Northern Mozambique.**	
Progress	• Following a broad stakeholder consultation and workshop in 2025—which included INGD, CIMA, INAM, ADE, the Ministry of Interior, academia, UNICEF, IOM, WFP, UNOCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, and ENABEL- a clear need was identified for a harmonized data management system for disaster and conflict response. To follow up, UNDP and INGD CENOE discussed the development of the CRD in 2026, during which UNDP was informed about UNDRR's disaster data management initiative. UNDRR has just started to implement an initiative with INGD (Strengthening Readiness for Resilient Recovery and 'Build Back Better' in Mozambique through Academic Partnership between Mozambique and Japan) that is also considering the use of the "Delta Resilience" tool under the Pillar 3 – Strengthen disaster loss and damage data systems. UNDP will continue to	Continuing in 2026

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	engage with UNDRR to explore operational synergies between the CRD and the "Delta Resilience" UNDRR initiative.	
1.2.4	**Support coordination and provide training to multisectoral and HDP nexus partners for data collection, monitoring, information sharing and analysis on multiple risks and vulnerabilities to seek synergies and avoid duplication of efforts**	Continuing in 2026
Progress	• Building on positive feedback from the training for INGD information officers held in August 2025 on data collection, management, and visualization, which recommended expanding the program to other provinces for long-term impact. In this regard, UNDP, in coordination with INGD-CENOE, is planning to deliver a training session in 2026 on this topic. Future training sessions will focus on equipping national officers with data collection and analysis skills and tools tailored to conflict-sensitive and climate-resilient community-level practices.	

2.2.2. Key Achievements Outcome 2 - Improved community (rural and urban) resilience to disasters and violent conflict.

Output 2.1. Integrated Early Warning and Early Response Systems at National and Provincial Levels

No	Indicator	Target (2026)	Result (2026)
2.1.1	Number of fully equipped and trained Early Warning Systems	02 fully operational EWS in Cabo Delgado and Sofala	0
2.1.2	Number of new/existing LRMC fully equipped and operational	At least 12 until 2026	0
Activity	**Description**		**Remark**
2.1.1	**Assess and improve early warning and early response systems (EWERS) at national and sub-national levels for integrated climate and conflict risks.**		
Progress	• In consultation with INGD (including CENOE and the DPM) and MOPHRH (including DNGRH and the ARAs), an assessment is underway to identify priority early warning systems for both new installations and rehabilitation in the provinces with the greatest needs. • In line with the extended project period and available resources for building community early warning systems, UNDP and INGD are in discussions to expand the target beyond the two systems originally specified in the project document. • UNDP and INGD are exploring technical options that meet the following specifications for locally available community early warning systems in Mozambique ➢ An audible range of approximately 800 meters during the day and up to 1,600 meters between 8:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.		Continuing in 2026

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- A strobe light with visibility within a 500 to 700-meter radius.

- Furthermore, UNDP has studied various early warning system technologies implemented by other UNDP country offices that could be adapted to the Mozambican environment to detect and verify community-generated alerts, thereby supporting a timely and proportionate response.

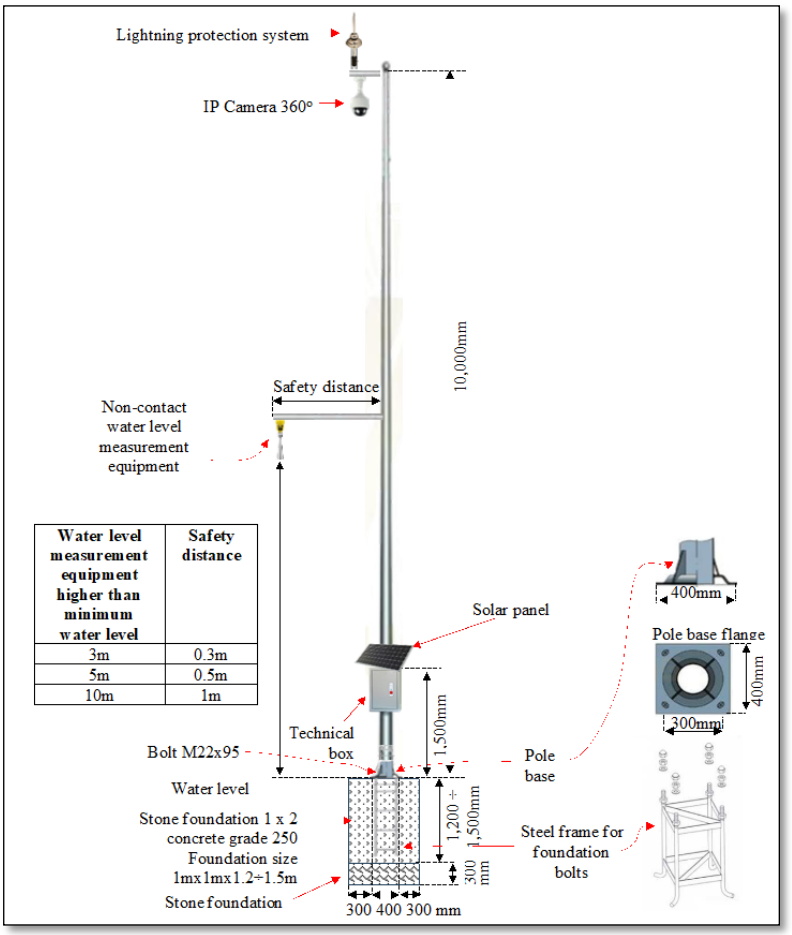


Figure 2: UNDP Viet Nam Climate Smart Communities Early Warning System

- To strengthen warning and early response systems, the project will provide LDRMCs and media outlets such as local community radio stations with tools and training to ensure dissemination related to disaster management and social cohesion. By doing so, the initiative ensures that disaster preparedness and response efforts are rooted in community involvement and ownership, capitalizing on the work of the LDRMCs.

- In 2Q 2026, INGD has requested UNDP support to evaluate the possibility of acquiring and installing automated community sensors within some river basins in the areas that are priority for the project. This intervention includes both equipment and software to improve the national loss and damage database regarding climate and disaster threats. In this regard, UNDP continues to consult with INGD to address

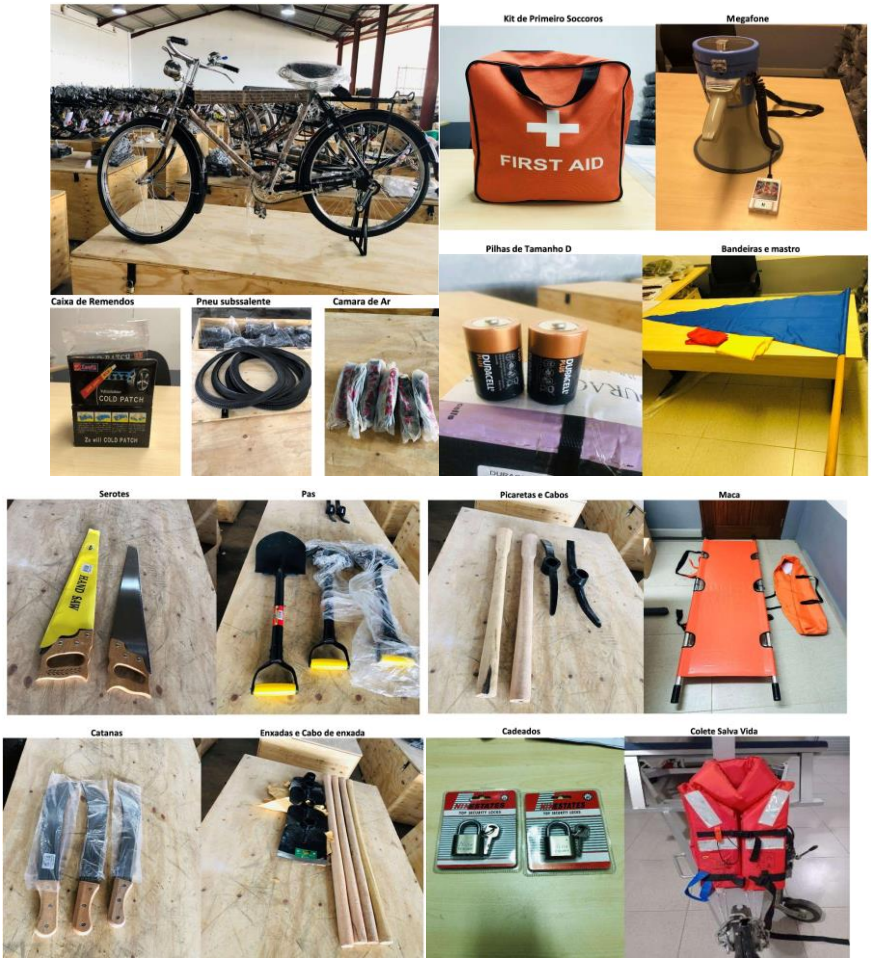
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	these technical needs and enhance localized disaster risk mitigation and monitoring.	
2.1.2	**Create, equip and train Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC) for DRR, resilience and conflict prevention in disaster-prone communities.**	Continuing in 2026
Progress	• In 2025, TOT sessions for INGD technical council members were completed in Pemba (23 men and 17 women) and Manica (29 males and 7). These empowered focal points are now strategically positioned to cascade vital emergency preparedness and risk reduction expertise to district and community levels nationwide • INGD has requested UNDP to establish, train, and equip 50 LDRMCs, incorporating simulation exercises and additional Training-of-Trainers (ToT) sessions. The request also includes training communities to incorporate people with special needs into disaster risk management planning, as well as training 32 communities in arid and semi-arid zones on utilizing data collection forms to assess drought impacts and manage information. In this regard, UNDP continues to consult with INGD to address these needs and deliver the necessary support through the project. • Emergency preparedness kits of LDRMCs INGD-DPM, have a master kit composition that was used to prepare the BoQ. The preparedness kits include essential items such as bicycles, spare parts, and repair kits to facilitate mobility and quick response. Additionally, first aid kits, a radio, megaphones with batteries, and various protective gear like raincoats, rubber boots, and gloves are included.  *Picture 4: *Items of Emergency preparedness kits* • Based on the Terms of Reference (ToR) and technical specifications for the emergency preparedness kits, UNDP conducted a market assessment according to the approved list of suppliers that have the kits according to INGD standards. UNDP identified a list of locally available suppliers and requested quotations to have an actual cost of a complete	

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kit. The detailed locally available materials can be found in **Annex 5: emergency preparedness materials in the local market**.

- With the estimated cost of a single preparedness kit at approximately USD 5,500, UNDP and INGD have started to assess the possibility of supporting more than the 12 LDRMCs initially targeted in the project document, in response to the request of INGD to establish, train, and equip a total of 50 LDRMCs.



Picture 5: Emergency preparedness kits available in the local market

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Output 2.2. Improved Socio-Economic Community Resilience and Dialogue to Cope with and Address Climate and Conflict Risks at Local level with Focus on Women and Youth

No	Indicator	Target(2026)	Result (2026)
2.2.1	Number of people participating in community dialogues	750	0
2.2.2 a	Number of households benefiting from trainings	600	0
2.2.2 b	Number of communities benefiting from enhanced community infrastructure based on LRMC projects	24	0

Activity	Description	Remark
2.2.1	**Organize community dialogues, sensitization campaigns, trainings and engagement with youth women, community leaders, religious leaders to promote community resilience against climate shocks and conflicts.**	Continuing in 2026

Progress

- In close coordination with the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, is planning roundtables for the coordination of judicial and extrajudicial mechanisms for conflict resolution in communities and needs assessments of community courts.
- 4 weeks of roundtables and mapping will take place in the targeted provinces and districts as in the table below.

Province	Districts	Activity
Manica	Gondola, Macate, Vanduzi, Chimoio	Four round-table discussions (2 days each) and one visit to a Community Court.
Sofala	Nhamatanda, Dondo, Buzi, Chibabava	Four round-table discussions (2 days each) and one visit to a Community Court.
Sofala	Gorongosa, Machanga	Mapping and needs assessment of 80 Community Courts.
Nampula	Eráti, Memba	Mapping and needs assessment of 80 Community Courts.

- Targeted roundtables along with training will strengthen the performance and capacity of community judges, translating to improved access to justice for community members. Furthermore, the roundtables will foster better coordination between formal judicial systems and informal, extrajudicial conflict resolution mechanisms, leading to more cohesive and effective community dispute management. The roundtables will also serve as a mean of infusing concepts of Disaster Risk Reduction/resilience and social cohesion. These roundtables are designed to utilize presentations, practical case analyses, and group work.

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	• The mapping exercises aim to understand the specific challenges and requirements of each court. This includes assessing the need for construction, rehabilitation of existing facilities, and the supply of equipment and office materials. The assessment will inform MJCR's pilot programme for improving court infrastructure. The ToR of the roundtable and mapping exercise can be found in **Annex 6: Roundtable and mapping ToR.**	
2.2.2	**Equip community infrastructure and train communities for resilient livelihoods.**	Continuing in 2026
Progress	• In coordination with INGD at central and local levels, UNDP has consulted on community livelihood activities and prioritized community infrastructure across target districts in Sofala Province. While the summary of these proposed activities is detailed below, UNDP and INGD continue to assess and design livelihood interventions for other provinces. ○ **Nhamatanda District** ▪ Apiculture ▪ Resilient horticulture ▪ Community fish farming ▪ Community infrastructure: Warehouse construction ○ **Buzi District** ▪ Apiculture ▪ Resilient agriculture ▪ Fish farming ▪ Community infrastructure: Warehouse construction ○ **Machanga District** ▪ Goat farming ▪ Fish farming ▪ Community infrastructure: Warehouse construction ○ **Chibabava & Gorongosa Districts** ▪ Distribution of climate-resilient agricultural seeds ▪ Goat farming ▪ Broiler chicken production ▪ Community infrastructure: Poultry farm infrastructure development ○ **Dondo District** ▪ Resilient horticulture production targeting Beira and Dondo markets ▪ Producer group organization and farm formalization ▪ Seedling distribution ▪ Provision of soil fertility management tools ▪ Community infrastructure: Community warehouse and solar dryers ▪ Capacity building: Training for 60 LDRMCs members on resilient agriculture practices	

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The details of livelihoods activities in Sofala can be found in **Annex 7: Livelihood activities in Sofala.**

- For vocational and technical training, UNDP has reviewed vocational training activities conducted under the UNDP MRF programme, which includes rice processing, beekeeping, duck and chicken breeding, solar power irrigation, group savings and credit, electricity installation, leadership, stove construction, environment protection, conflict negotiation, etc.
- To deliver the vocational and technical training at the project sites, UNDP is currently reviewing and assessing UNDP partners, such as NGOs and Government institutions that have a presence and capacity in the project areas. Upon assessment completion and capacity validation of the potential partners, UNDP will form a partnership to deliver vocational and technical training for the beneficiaries.
- Additionally, kits include essential farming tools, watering equipment, and pesticides. The target districts and quantities of each item have been assessed and confirmed with INGD/DARIDAS to support one full agricultural cycle. A tender for procurement, which will be launched in alignment with the agricultural season in each project location in Q3 2026.



*Picture 6: *Livelihood kits*

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2.2.3. Challenges and Counterplans

Activity	Challenges	Counterplans
Activity 1.1.1: Review and develop integrated DRR, conflict and violent extremism prevention and resilience strategies at national and sub-national levels, particularly in areas at risk of disasters and armed violence	• There were no challenges encountered during the development of the five-year PEGDI (Policy and Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons) Action Plan. • The official launch was successfully conducted on 1st April 2025.	• N. A
Activity 1.1.2: Strengthen the capacity of the CTGD, CENOE, COE and other HDP coordination platforms for effective information sharing, joint planning and action on DRR and conflict prevention and response	• The inadequate COE office space in Nampula necessitated expansion. This issue was discussed with KOICA, and it was agreed to expand the office space within the scope of the activity and budget. • Due to the region's remote location and infrastructure challenges, internet service providers and landline internet connections are unavailable in the area where the INGD Niassa offices. • The customs duties and taxes for ICT equipment have created budget constraints by requiring approximately USD 100,000 for customs clearance. (Resolved) • Due to a lengthy customs clearance process for the ICT equipment involving a clearing agency, the cargo remained at the airport terminal longer than anticipated, incurring demurrage costs. • The INGD offices designated to receive the new ICT equipment currently lack adequate security measures to protect these assets. Consequently, these facilities require immediate security reinforcement.	• Close collaboration with INGD to develop the office expansion plan in line with the office requirements and allocated budget. • Assessed the existing internet infrastructure at the INGD Niassa office and provided internet connectivity through the Starlink satellite service • Worked closely with INGD and the Customs Authority to secure tax exemptions for the ICT equipment (Resolved) • UNDP, INGD, and the customs clearance agency discussed a path forward and documented lessons learned to inform future operations. • In this regard, UNDP and INGD are discussing the development of security protocols and necessary security infrastructure to ensure the assets are protected before distribution.
Activity 1.2.1: Conduct trainings for national and provincial	• The capacity building training was completed in 2025.	• N/A

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Activity	Challenges	Counterplans
Government partners to improve their skills in DRR, conflict prevention, social cohesion and multi-dimensional risk analysis		
Activity 1.2.2.: Design an integrated National Database Management System that includes information on DRR, conflict prevention and crisis management for informed decision-making:	• The activity will be implemented in line with Activity 1.2.3 in 2026 and 2027	• N/A
Activity 1.2.3. Develop a Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) in Mozambique as a tool to support the government and partners in crisis risk analysis in the current context of conflict in Northern Mozambique:	• INGD and multiple stakeholders are currently using different data management tools for risk analysis, making interoperability with the CRD a key issue. Introducing the CRD as a new tool for INGD may limit its effectiveness, given the presence of well-established systems already in use.	• UNDP CO, in collaboration with the UNDP Crisis Bureau and INGD, continues to evaluate the potential use of the CRD, aiming to promote a more unified approach among INGD and other partner agencies. • UNDP engages with UNDRR to explore operational synergies between UNDRR and INGD's new initiative to improve data management in assessing loss and damage
Activity 1.2.4: Support coordination and provide training to multisectoral and HDP nexus partners for data collection, monitoring, information sharing and analysis on multiple risks and vulnerabilities to seek synergies and avoid duplication of efforts:	• Similar to activity 1.2.3, this activity involves multiple actors from UN agencies and the Government, requiring coordination with the Government and the UN Resident Coordinator.	• Organize consultations and workshops to secure the attention and involvement of the government and UN agencies led by RCO/UNOCHA.
Activity 2.1.1: Assess and improve early warning and early response systems	• The activity has been delayed as coordination is in progress between INGD (DPM and CENOE) and DNGRH	• Continue to identify the priority sites for the early warning system in 2026.

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Activity	Challenges	Counterplans
(EWERS) at national and sub-national levels for integrated climate and conflict risks		• Confirm the EWS system and develop technical specifications of the community early warning system
Activity 2.1.2: Create, equip and train Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC) for DRR, resilience and conflict prevention in disaster-prone communities:	• INGD has requested support to establish and reinforce 50 LDRMCs, representing a significant scale-up from the 12 originally planned in the project document. While this expansion would broaden local capacity, increasing the target to 50 committees is likely to impose significant budget constraints.	• Consult with INGD to strategically prioritize target provinces and districts where the presence and needs of LDRMCs are most critical and to keep the assistance within the area of the priority Districts. • Conduct market research and secure quotations for emergency preparedness kits to determine the feasible number of LDRMCs that can be equipped within the available budget.
Activity 2.2.1.: Organize community dialogues, sensitization campaigns, trainings and engagement with youth, women, community leaders, and religious leaders to promote community resilience against climate shocks and conflicts.	• Active security threats in the northern region, a cholera outbreak in Nampula Province, and ongoing clashes between state security forces and artisanal miners in Nampula have hindered the execution of planned roundtables in these areas.	• UNDP and INGD delegations at the provincial and district levels continue to monitor closely the security situation to adjust and reschedule the roundtable timelines carefully.
Activity 2.2.2. Equip community infrastructure and train communities for resilient livelihoods.	• Diverse localized needs across target districts have delayed the design of infrastructure-linked livelihood interventions.	• UNDP and INGD are to develop prioritized livelihood activities to ensure subsequent project interventions are strictly prioritized and aligned with district-specific requirements

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2.3 Communication and Partnership with KOICA

2.3.1 Key Communication Activity

Activity	Content	Photo
Project video production	• Following the social cohesion activities in Pemba and other districts of Cabo Delgado, a video and documentary were produced. After reviewing the products by both project and communication teams and the Government, UNDP shared feedback with the video maker company and they are now working to accommodate the comments to ensure compliance with both KOICA and UNDP standards as well as in alignment with the project's objectives and impact. The final video will be available in 3Q 2026	 

2.3.2 Partnership with KOICA

No	Date	Agenda	Agencies
1	Regular	Regular project follow-up with KOICA and UNDP focal points	• KOICA • UNDP
2	3 March	A project coordination meeting was held to discuss the project no-cost extension and the relevant amount of remaining funds installment for 2026 and 2027. Key action items from the meeting include: • Newly appointed KOICA Director raised concerns regarding the project's low delivery rate and requested an update on planned hardware-related interventions (kits, construction, early warning systems, etc.) • To address KOICA's concerns regarding low delivery rates, the project team will implement immediate measures to expedite implementation. • KOICA requested that UNDP conduct a baseline assessment, as management in HQ is keen to monitor progress against indicators and there are no agreed baselines and data sources established. • KOICA requested that output and activity level indicators in the logical framework be revised to ensure they are realistic as the project extended. • PSC Meeting schedule is being aligned with the delivery of INGD ICT equipment, with discussions ongoing about inviting key sector ministries. • KOICA proposed a joint field monitoring	• KOICA • UNDP

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2.4 Risk Management

Category	Risks and challenges	Countermeasures	Remark
Delays in activity delivery	Due to the challenges outlined in Section 2.2.3, along with the associated risks described below, certain project activities have been postponed.	• UNDP closely collaborated with INGD to expedite the project implementation	• The 15-month no-cost project extension was approved.
Coordination	The project engages multiple national partners, which, while fostering collaboration, may present coordination challenges and complicate the decision-making process.	• Continuing stakeholder engagement efforts through bilateral meetings, training, workshops, and knowledge-sharing	
Armed conflict in the northern Province	Ongoing conflict and security issues in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa have led to access, security, and the increasing need to support internally displaced persons. Between 1 and 4 June, ISM militants were active in and around at least four villages in the Mesa area of Ancuabe district ISM also remains active at sea. Local sources reported that militants landed on Matemo island on 2 June, where, according to local sources, they purchased food and destroyed a health center, having looted it of supplies. On 12 July 2026, attacks and fear of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in Muidumbe and Mocimboa da Praia districts triggered displacement into host communities in Mocimboa da Praia District.	• UNDP collaborated with local and national authorities to assess security presence in the impacted areas. • Established continuous monitoring mechanisms for risk-informed decision-making • Continue communication with INGD and national authorities to stay informed about the security situation and possible impact on project target areas	• Target district changes were completed in 2024.
Natural disasters (Flood)	Between 24 December and 7 January 2026, heavy rains and floods affected 75,325 people (14,310 families) across Nampula, Niassa, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia, with 21 deaths reported. 5,727 people were sheltered in temporary accommodation centres, mainly in Zambézia, with smaller numbers in Niassa and Manica.	• UNDP, in collaboration with INGD, assessed the stability of project sites to ensure the feasibility of ongoing activities. The emergency response demanded full attention from INGD and this delayed the finalization of the planning and the PSC.	

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Category	Risks and challenges	Countermeasures	Remark
		• Regular weather pattern monitoring. • Close communication with INGD and UNDP offices at the provincial and district levels	
Health (cholera outbreak)	7326 cumulative cholera cases and 82 deaths between 3 Sep 2025 and 9 Mar 2026 were reported. Nampula and Tete provinces remain the most affected, with 3207 cases and 38 deaths, and 2625 cases with 32 deaths, respectively, followed by Cabo Delgado with 1006 cases and eight deaths. Additional cases were reported in Sofala (256 cases, one death), Zambézia (124 cases, one death), and Manica (106 cases, two deaths), while isolated cases without fatalities were recorded in Maputo City and Gaza Province.	• UNDP, in collaboration with INGD, assessed the health situation of project sites. • Close communication with INGD and UNDP offices at the provincial and district levels • The government approved a comprehensive multi-sectoral plan aiming to eliminate cholera as a public health threat by 2030 through upgraded sanitation and safe water access	

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2.5 Financial Management

The fund disbursement history as of 2026 is detailed below:

- First Installment: USD 1,200,000 on 14 July 2023
- Second Installment: USD 982,000 on 12 December 2024 (As a partial 2nd installment)
- Third Installment: USD 1,018,000 on 2 May 2025 (As a partial 2nd installment)
- Fourth Installment: USD 950,000 on 26 June 2025 (As a partial 3rd installment)
- Total Disbursed: USD 4,150,000 as of December 2025
- Remaining funds to be disbursed: USD 1,850,000

Following the approval of the 15-month no-cost project extension on June 24, 2026, the remaining balance of USD 1,850,000 will be disbursed in two installments for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years. These disbursements are aligned with a 60% cumulative expenditure threshold requirement. In 2026, the project was executed with no changes or instances of overspending. As of June 2026, a total of USD 1,655,052.47 had been expended, leaving a balance of USD 2,494,947.53. The detailed Bi-annual financial report can be found in **Annex 8: Project worksheet and Annual Financial Report**

Remote training and social cohesion activities, such as roundtables and community dialogues, involves significant costs, including transportation, accommodation, catering, stationery, venue rental, and participant stipend. As a result, each session is quite costly. In response, cost-saving measures have been implemented, including combining agendas, organizing joint provincial-level sessions for multiple provinces, and adopting a more ToT approach. Although UNDP secured tax and customs duty exemptions for the ICT equipment, due to a lengthy customs clearance process for the ICT equipment involving a clearing agency, the cargo remained at the airport terminal longer than anticipated, incurring demurrage costs. Should unforeseen financial challenges be faced, UNDP will consult with KOICA to discuss potential budget revisions in alignment with the Grant Agreement.

3. Work Plan for 2026

For the year 2026, UNDP plans to expedite various activities. By prioritizing and accelerating tasks in the table provided below, the project aims to make significant progress toward its intended goals.

Activity	Planned key actions
Activity 1.1.1: Review and develop integrated DRR, conflict and violent extremism prevention and resilience strategies at national and sub-national levels, particularly in areas at risk of disasters and armed violence	• Completed
Activity 1.1.2: Strengthen the capacity of the CTGD, CENOE, COE and other HDP coordination platforms for effective information sharing, joint planning and action on DRR and conflict prevention and response	• Internet provision to CENOE and COEs at the central and provincial level (Maputo, Sofala, Manica, Niassa, and Nampula) • Construct a modular office at INGD HQ • Renovate Nampula (Provincial) COE office to expand its focal point room • Procure equipment and equip CENOE(Nampula) and COE (Maputo, Cabo-Delgado, Sofala, Manica, Niassa, and Nampula)
Activity 1.2.1: Conduct trainings for	• Completed

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Activity	Planned key actions
national and provincial Government partners to improve their skills in DRR, conflict prevention, social cohesion and multi-dimensional risk analysis	
Activity 1.2.2.: Design an integrated National Database Management System that includes information on DRR, conflict prevention and crisis management for informed decision-making:	• Consult stakeholder consultations and design an integrated National Database Management System, in line with the findings and recommendations of the CRD mission under Activity 1.2.3 • Conduct validation workshops for the deployment of the designed Database Management System • Acquisition of equipment for the data management platform
Activity 1.2.3. Develop a Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) in Mozambique as a tool to support the government and partners in crisis risk analysis in the current context of conflict in Northern Mozambique:	• Conduct a multi-stakeholder workshop on the CRD concept • Design and pilot the CRD tool to analyze multi-hazard risk, including crisis risk • Conduct training sessions for INGD staff on the operation and management of the CRD tool
Activity 1.2.4: Support coordination and provide training to multisectoral and HDP nexus partners for data collection, monitoring, information sharing and analysis on multiple risks and vulnerabilities to seek synergies and avoid duplication of efforts:	• Workshops with multi-sectoral partners to develop a model for the systematic collection and analysis of data related to climate and conflict risks by responsible institutions at the central and provincial levels. • Conduct training sessions for personnel responsible for data collection and analysis on conflict-sensitive and climate-resilient practices at the community level
Activity 2.1.1: Assess and improve early warning and early response systems (EWERS) at national and sub-national levels for integrated climate and conflict risks	• Conduct a baseline assessment of the current state of early warning and response systems for both climate shocks and man-made disasters at the central and local levels in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Manica. • Build or rehabilitate Community Early Warning Systems in Central and Northern regions that have been damaged by climate-related disasters and conflict violence. This includes the provision of equipment and related training for use and maintenance • Provide equipment and training for media outlets, including community radio stations, to increase community awareness and dissemination of early warning information
Activity 2.1.2: Create, equip and train Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC) for DRR, resilience and conflict prevention in disaster-prone communities:	• Provide Emergency Preparedness kits for Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC/CLGRD) in selected districts to ensure they can be fully operational in communities at risk of disaster (climate shocks and/or conflict). • Create and train at least 12 Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (in Cabo Delgado) in disaster-prone areas that are also at risk of conflict, to function as community-based early warning and response systems for conflict prevention and violent extremism (pilot).

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Activity	Planned key actions
Activity 2.2.1.: Organize community dialogues, sensitization campaigns, trainings and engagement with young women, community leaders, and religious leaders to promote community resilience against climate shocks and conflicts.	• Conduct roundtables and community dialogues in selected districts with the participation of local authorities, religious leaders, women, youth and members (1 per province) • Conduct awareness campaigns on peacebuilding, conflict and violent extremism prevention and social cohesion (1 per province)
Activity 2.2.2. Equip community infrastructure and train communities for resilient livelihoods.	• Conduct baseline assessments to verify the situation of local markets, value chains, livelihoods and local businesses in the provinces of Niassa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Manica. • Conduct training on improved techniques for climate-resilient agricultural production, post-harvest loss reduction and processing of plant and animal products, business management, among other relevant topics • Conduct training in vocational and technical skills combined with skills in community engagement, leadership and empowerment for young people • Distribution of 600 livelihood kits for resilient agriculture, livestock and fishing. Participants in the training sessions will receive customized kits to apply the newly acquired techniques. • Construction of community infrastructure (irrigation systems, sustainable energy solutions in communities affected by drought or lack of access to water).
Monitoring and Evaluation	• Conduct regular monitoring. • Conduct mid-term evaluation.

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4. Annex

1. Project outcome baseline establishment report
2. Revised project logical framework draft
3. Key Achievements and Justification for no-cost extension
4. INGD Nampula office expansion plan with drawings.
5. Emergency preparedness materials in the local market
6. Roundtable and mapping ToR
7. Livelihood activities in Sofala
8. Project worksheet and Annual financial report. End.