

2025 Annual Programme Report

UNDP Multi-Donor Funded Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme for Cabo Delgado

Reporting period: January 2025 – December 2025

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Acknowledgement

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Mozambique extends its deepest gratitude to all partners and stakeholders who have contributed to the successful implementation of the Stabilization Programme in Cabo Delgado throughout 2024. This report is a testament to the dedication, collaboration, and unwavering commitment of numerous organizations and individuals who have worked tirelessly to restore stability, rehabilitate infrastructure, and support the livelihoods of conflict-affected populations.

We express our sincere appreciation to the Government of Mozambique, particularly the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), the Provincial Government of Cabo Delgado, Municipality of Pemba, and local district administrations across Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Muidumbe, Macomia, and Quissanga. Their leadership, guidance, and close coordination have been fundamental in ensuring the programme's alignment with national recovery and development priorities.

Special recognition goes to our international donors and development partners, including the Government of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and the European Union, whose generous financial contributions and technical support have been instrumental in driving impactful interventions. Their commitment to the long-term stabilization and socio-economic recovery of Cabo Delgado has allowed thousands of vulnerable individuals to rebuild their lives.

The dedicated staff and field teams of UNDP Pemba Sub-Office, alongside third-party contractors and technical consultants, deserve heartfelt recognition for their hard work, perseverance, and commitment to executing programme activities under often challenging conditions. Their efforts in infrastructure rehabilitation, community security enhancement, vocational training, and livelihood restoration have directly contributed to tangible improvements in people's lives.

Programme overview table

UNDP Multi-Donor Funded Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme for Cabo Delgado

Reporting Period	1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025
Donor	Co-funded by European Union, Government of Germany, Government of Japan, Government of Netherlands, UNDP TRAC funds.
Country	Mozambique
Project Title	UNDP Multi-Donor Funded Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme for Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique
Project Objectives	The overall objective of the action is to support the Government of Mozambique to provide immediate stabilization and recovery of Cabo Delgado Province severely affected by the armed conflict and cleared of non-state armed group control by extending state presence necessary to re-establish the social contract, laying the foundations for peace and development.
Implementing Partner(s)	Direct Implementation Modality
Project Start Date	21 February 2023
Project End Date	31 December 2026
Total resources required	66, 000,000 USD
Total revenue received by 2025	52,940,868 USD
Total revenue expected to be received in 2026	1,556,000 USD
Unfunded budget	11,503,132 USD
Project Locations	Districts of Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Muidumbe, Macomia and Quissanga
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Background

Since October 2017, Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique has been the epicenter of a violent insurgency carried out by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). What began as scattered attacks escalated into a protracted conflict, rooted in deep socio-economic exclusion, governance gaps, and compounded by the discovery of valuable natural resources such as rubies and natural gas. The violence has been devastating: over 4,500 people have been killed, more than 1 million displaced at the peak, and widespread destruction inflicted on social and economic infrastructure. Although security gains have been made with the liberation of key districts, the scars of war continue to undermine peace, stability, and development.

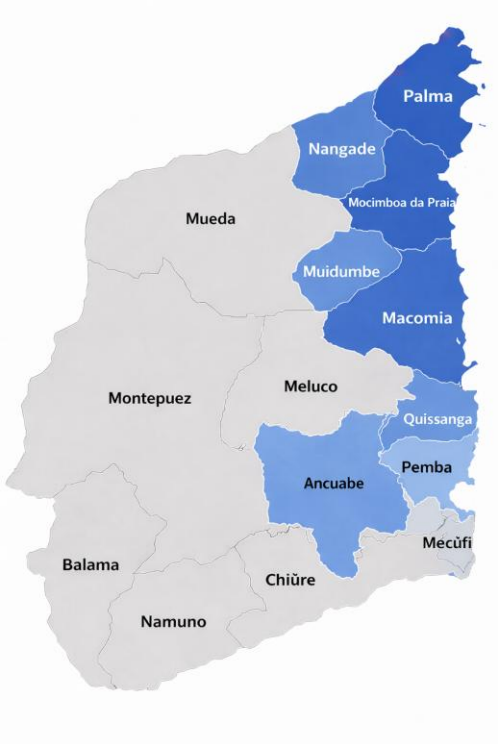
The conflict struck a province already burdened with chronic poverty, marginalization, and weak institutional capacity. Cabo Delgado has some of the highest levels of illiteracy in Mozambique (60% compared to 40% nationally) and one of the worst youth unemployment rates, two to three times higher than adults. With unemployment reaching 25% in parts of the province, frustration and lack

of opportunity have made youth particularly vulnerable to insurgent recruitment. Women and girls face additional challenges: entrenched gender inequalities, limited access to education, and alarming rates of gender-based violence. Chronic malnutrition affects 45% of children under five, reflecting the wider structural vulnerabilities.

The province itself is strategically located. Covering 82,625 km^2, it borders Tanzania to the north, Niassa to the west, Nampula to the south, and the Indian Ocean to the east. Pemba, the provincial capital, is both an administrative hub and a humanitarian lifeline. Its seventeen districts where the insurgency has been most intense, are home to a population of 2.7 million (51.3% female, INE 2023). The province also hosts five municipalities and key cross-border trade routes with Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia. The violence deliberately targeted the State. Police stations, courts, health posts, schools, and administrative offices were destroyed, eroding public confidence in institutions. Combined with climate shocks, disease outbreaks, and weak governance, the conflict has entrenched cycles of fragility, exclusion, and poverty.

Recognizing that military action alone could not secure peace, Mozambique and its partners endorsed a dual track of security and stabilization. On 21 September 2021, the Council of Minister approved the Plan for the Reconstruction of Cabo Delgado (PRCD), focusing on the districts directly impacted by the violence, for the period 2021-2024, with a provisional budget of USD300 million. This plan built on some of the quick military victories against NSAGs in the northern districts of the province of Cabo Delgado building momentum for immediate stabilization.

UNDP's Stabilization and Recovery Programme in Cabo Delgado



Following the liberation of previously occupied districts in 2021, UNDP launched the Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme, initially piloted through a Project Initiation Plan (PIP) supported by the Peace Initiative Fund. Building on early results, the programme was formally endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in February 2023, mobilizing USD 47.3 million from the European Union, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and UNDP core resources.

The programme has been designed to restore state presence, rehabilitate critical social and productive infrastructure, re-establish access to essential services, and stabilize livelihoods in conflict-affected areas. Implementation initially focused on Palma, Nangade, Mocímboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Macomia, and Quissanga—districts most affected by Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) violence and prioritized under the

Government's Reconstruction Plan. It has since expanded to Ancuabe and Pemba, with further scale-up in 2025 supported by additional UNDP internal resources.

Interventions have targeted conflict-affected communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and vulnerable populations—particularly women—while also strengthening the capacities of local government authorities and security actors. This dual approach has combined direct support to households with investments in institutional recovery and service delivery.
The programme has addressed the multidimensional impacts of conflict through three mutually reinforcing pillars: (1) Community security, rule of law, and access to justice, aimed at rebuilding trust and social cohesion; (2) Rehabilitation of basic services and infrastructure, to restore functionality and visibility of the state; and (3) Socio-economic support, to provide immediate livelihood opportunities while fostering economic recovery.

Guided by its Theory of Change, the programme has positioned the re-establishment of state presence as central to rebuilding the social contract between citizens and institutions. Through integrated interventions—spanning security, service delivery, and livelihoods—it has contributed to creating safer and more liveable conditions, enabling the gradual return of displaced populations and supporting early recovery.

The stakes remain high. Without sustained engagement, fragility in Cabo Delgado risks undermining broader regional stability. However, with continued investment and coordinated action, the province has the potential to transition from crisis to recovery. The Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme reflects this pathway, laying the foundations for peace, resilience, and long-term development.

Overall Progress Review



Since its launch in 2023, the Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme has been implemented across seven districts of Cabo Delgado—Palma, Mocímboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Nangade, Ancuabe, Macomia, and Quissanga—responding to the complex and interlinked impacts of conflict, displacement, and institutional disruption. By December 2025, the programme had reached **32,386 direct beneficiaries** and an estimated **707,252 indirect beneficiaries**, supported through over **USD 52.9 million** in mobilized funding.

Under **Output 1**, the programme has strengthened community security, access to justice, and trust in institutions. It has improved coordination among security actors, expanded their presence, and built capacity, with over **1,700 personnel trained** since 2023. At the community level, it has reinforced early warning systems and local security structures, while supporting community courts and human rights institutions. Social cohesion initiatives and community radios have further promoted dialogue and inclusion.

Under **Output 2**, the programme has restored essential services and state presence through large-scale infrastructure rehabilitation. By the end of 2025, **100 projects** have been initiated across key sectors, with nearly half completed. These investments have enabled the resumption of health, education, water, and administrative services, while supporting the return of public servants and strengthening institutional capacity. Ongoing works have continued to expand access and improve service delivery.

Under **Output 3**, the programme has supported livelihoods and economic recovery, reaching over **30,674 beneficiaries** since 2023. In 2025, interventions have combined short-term income support with longer-term solutions, including productive assets, vocational training, and business support. Cash-for-work activities have engaged **5,000 beneficiaries**, while agricultural inputs and cash grants have helped revive local production and microenterprises, particularly for women and vulnerable groups.

Overall, the programme has demonstrated a shift from immediate support to more sustainable recovery. By linking security, services, and livelihoods, it has contributed to improved stability, stronger institutions, and the gradual revitalization of local economies across Cabo Delgado.



Output 1: Community Security and Access to Justice

Progress Review of 2025 Activities

During 2025, the Stabilization Programme advanced efforts to strengthen community security, enhance access to justice, and reinforce trust between communities and state institutions across Cabo Delgado. Interventions were implemented across seven districts—Pemba, Ancuabe, Palma, Nangade, Mueda, Macomia, and Mocímboa da Praia—through a combination of institutional capacity building, community-level engagement, and provision of essential equipment.

Programme efforts focused on formalizing cooperation frameworks and strengthening coordination capacities among law enforcement and justice actors. Investments targeted both infrastructure and operational capacity, while capacity-building initiatives and equipment provision supported formal institutions alongside community-based security and justice structures. Complementary interventions, including the rehabilitation of community radios, the establishment of early warning mechanisms, and the promotion of human rights principles, contributed to fostering social cohesion and strengthening community resilience. Collectively, these efforts aim to support improvements in security, trust, and community-level stability.

Enhancing the liaison and cooperation with security forces

A central pillar of the programme has been to strengthen coordination and cooperation between security actors as a prerequisite for restoring an effective and trusted state presence. In contexts such as Cabo Delgado, where institutional fragmentation and limited coordination have historically

undermined service delivery, establishing clear roles and operational alignment is essential to improving both effectiveness and public confidence. Throughout 2025, UNDP supported sustained engagement with key national and provincial actors—including the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM), the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), and justice sector institutions (SPJT)—to formalize cooperation frameworks and clarify responsibilities related to recruitment, training, equipping, and deployment. Regular coordination meetings in Pemba provided a platform to align priorities and address operational constraints.

This effort was further reinforced through support to civil-military coordination meetings in Palma and Nangade in November 2025, which aimed to strengthen communication and joint planning between security providers and local stakeholders. By facilitating these coordination mechanisms, the programme contributes directly to the expected result of improved institutional coherence and responsiveness, which are critical for rebuilding trust in state security actors.

Increasing law enforcement presence and capacity

Building on these coordination efforts, the programme prioritized increasing the presence and operational capacity of law enforcement actors, as envisaged in the project design. Throughout 2025, targeted investments in mobility and equipment were delivered to support the redeployment and effectiveness of security and justice institutions. In 2025, targeted investments in mobility and equipment were delivered to support the redeployment and effectiveness of security and justice institutions. In April 2025, 14 motorcycles were handed over in Pemba to PRM, SERNIC, SPJT, and judicial actors. This was followed in July 2025 by the delivery of 5 vehicles (2 to SERNIC, 1 to SPJT, 1 to the Tribunal, and 1 to PRM). These assets were deployed to priority districts, enhancing the ability of state actors to reach remote and previously underserved communities. At district level, operational capacity was further strengthened through the provision of 2 motorcycles to the District Command in Ancuabe in September 2025, improving response capacity and territorial coverage.



Image 1: Motorcycles donated to members of the Community Security Council and to the PRM in Ancuabe.

Complementing these investments, In terms of capacity-building, UNDP has supported training of law enforcement officers and community-level actors that work together with the PRM in areas where access or continued presence face significant challenges. Such initiatives aim to develop skills for police officers to better address and respond to the need of the communities they serve, and particularly vulnerable populations. In Ancuabe, 20 PRM agents received training in Doctrine



Image 2: Training of armed forces members on Human Rights, Ethics, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

and Ethics in July 2025, followed by training for 25 PRM officers in August 2025 on Ethics, Deontology, Human Rights, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). In October 2025, 49 SERNIC members were trained in criminal investigation related to organized and transnational crime, with a focus on counterterrorism. A field mission conducted on 7–8 October in Ancuabe and Pemba further reinforced these efforts through combined training on police ethics, criminal investigation, and human rights, alongside community engagement initiatives.

These interventions are expected to contribute to more accountable, professional, and community-oriented law enforcement. Increased mobility and presence have enabled PRM to re-establish operations in areas distant from district headquarters, supporting crime prevention, patrols, and information gathering in previously inaccessible locations. Improved access and strengthened capacities are also expected to enhance communication between communities and security providers, support coordination with local authorities and partners, and contribute to building trust and enabling broader stabilization efforts.

Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Community Security Mechanisms

The project places emphasis on strengthening local capacities for peace and resilience, including community-based structures such as community councils and district-level security actors. These mechanisms play a role in conflict prevention and crime management, as well as in generating early warning information on emerging risks. In the context of Cabo Delgado, Community Security Councils (CSCs) serve as an interface between law enforcement and communities at the local level. They contribute to information sharing, incident reporting, community-level coordination, and support to the implementation of government and partner-led initiatives.

In parallel, the programme has supported targeted quick-impact activities aimed at improving the community environment and fostering collaboration among local actors. These interventions are intended to contribute to perceptions of safety, strengthen local engagement, and reduce feelings of marginalization. In line with these objectives, UNDP facilitated dialogues between community members, government representatives, and UN personnel, ensuring participation across different groups, including women and youth. These dialogues focused on the development of local security plans and the establishment of early warning mechanisms.

To complement field-level interventions, UNDP launched a Context Analysis in March 2025 under the Early Warning Consultancy. Developed through a participatory and consultative process, the analysis provides a comprehensive assessment of the security context in Cabo Delgado and its implications for programme implementation. It includes a situational overview, identification of key

conflict drivers, mapping of coordination mechanisms, assessment of local capacities for peace, and identification of entry points for stabilization and peacebuilding.

The methodology combined expert interviews, desk review, and qualitative data collection to ensure triangulated and context-specific findings. Particular attention was given to perspectives related to youth, gender, and displacement, with a focus on Palma, Mocímboa da Praia, and Pemba. The analysis followed the UN Development Group's "Conducting a Conflict and Development Analysis" guidelines to ensure methodological rigor and policy relevance.

Findings point to a complex and protracted crisis shaped by multiple, overlapping factors, including armed insurgency, climate-related shocks, and socio-political exclusion. Since 2017, violence by non-state armed groups has resulted in large-scale displacement, destruction of infrastructure, and increased protection risks, particularly for women, children, and youth. At the same time, structural challenges—including limited access to services, governance constraints, and uneven distribution of natural resource benefits—have contributed to underlying vulnerabilities. The analysis highlights the importance of addressing both immediate security concerns and longer-term structural drivers through integrated and context-sensitive approaches. These combined efforts—linking operational engagement with analytical work—are expected to support a more coherent and evidence-based approach to stabilization programming, strengthening both coordination and responsiveness to evolving dynamics.

At the community level, the programme made progress in strengthening local security mechanisms and advancing early warning capacities, in line with its community-based approach. CSCs were supported through training, mentoring, and provision of operational equipment, reinforcing their role as intermediaries between communities and formal security providers. Their functions include information sharing, incident reporting, conflict mediation, and support to community-level initiatives.

In Ancuabe, 100 CSC members were trained to strengthen their operational and technical capacities, particularly in relation to security monitoring and early warning. This was followed by monitoring visits in September 2025 to assess the application of skills and provide continued support. Between September and October 2025, bicycles and operational equipment were distributed to CSC members, enabling them to carry out patrol and communication functions across dispersed communities.

In Macomia, where displacement has affected community structures, UNDP supported the training of 100 CSC members in December 2025, in collaboration with PRM and local authorities. Participants—20 women and 80 men—from multiple communities engaged in practical, scenario-based sessions covering conflict mediation, early warning, human rights, gender-sensitive approaches, and coordination with police. The training emphasized the role of CSCs as community-based actors supporting dialogue, prevention, and information sharing. Participants were drawn from communities including Changane, Napulubo, Nanga A and B, Machova, Xinavane, Nacate, and

Bangala. The composition of participants reflects both the continuity of community structures and the need to further strengthen women's participation in community security roles.

The training methodology prioritized practical engagement, using case-based discussions and examples drawn from participants' experiences. Sessions addressed key areas such as conflict mediation, identification of early warning indicators, human rights principles, and coordination with security actors. Interpretation in Makua, Makonde, and Kimwani supported inclusive participation. The sessions also contributed to clarifying the roles and responsibilities of CSC members, particularly in contexts where prolonged insecurity has led to overlaps with law enforcement functions. Emphasis was placed on their role as facilitators of communication and prevention, rather than enforcement actors.

Knowledge assessments conducted before and after the training indicated an improvement in participants' understanding of their roles and functions. Qualitative feedback also suggested increased confidence in applying the skills acquired and in engaging with both communities and security providers.

Increasing access to the Justice system and the community court

Community courts represent the immediate entry point for the population in the districts to access to mechanisms for the resolution of minor disputes, including land, family and intra-community disputes. There are some 800 community courts in the province of Cabo Delgado, however, the majority suffers from long standing inactivity or has been affected by armed conflict. Without an effective presence of justice institutions in the districts, communities do not have access to mechanisms for claiming their rights and solving their disputes, and justice remains an abstract. This, in turn, may hinder efforts to improve security, as it could potentially feed into dynamics and perceptions of exclusion, injustice and lack of confidence in state institutions, contributing factors for violent extremism.

Efforts to improve access to justice also progressed in line with the project's dual focus on formal and community-based mechanisms. Recognizing the structural limitations of the formal justice system in Cabo Delgado, the programme supported the revitalization of community courts as accessible and trusted entry points for dispute resolution. In November 2025, 40 members of community courts in Macomia were trained on human rights principles and dispute resolution, strengthening their capacity to handle local cases in a manner consistent with rule of law standards. At the same time, civil society organizations from Macomia, Quissanga, and Mocímboa da Praia participated in human rights training sessions held in October 2025, including in Pemba, reinforcing their role as key actors in promoting accountability and supporting communities in accessing justice. These efforts contribute to strengthening linkages between formal and informal justice systems, a key element highlighted in the project design.

Promotion of Human Rights principles and Rule of Law awareness of security providers

Across 2025 interventions, the promotion of human rights and rule of law remained a cross-cutting priority, underpinning efforts to strengthen trust between communities and state institutions. In the context of Cabo Delgado, challenges related to human rights compliance, limited institutional presence, and structural inequalities—including gender disparities—continue to affect perceptions of state legitimacy and access to protection and justice. Within this context, programme interventions aimed to strengthen the capacity of state and non-state actors to uphold human rights standards in the delivery of security and justice services.

A key development during the year was the inauguration of the Provincial Delegation of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) in Cabo Delgado in October 2025. Supported by UNDP through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of essential equipment, the establishment of this sub-delegation contributes to expanding the institutional presence of the State in the promotion and protection of human rights. The initiative, implemented in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, the European Union, and other partners, is expected to strengthen monitoring, reporting, and response capacities in a conflict-affected context.

Capacity-building activities delivered throughout the year consistently integrated human rights principles, ethical conduct, and the protection of vulnerable groups. These efforts targeted police officers, investigators, community structures, civil society actors, and national institutions, with the objective of strengthening compliance with legal and ethical standards and supporting more accountable service delivery.

In this context, a two-day training on “Investigation Techniques in Human Rights Violations” was conducted from 2–3 December 2025 under the UNDP–CNDH partnership. The training brought together 40 participants, including 30 staff from CNDH and 10 representatives from the Ombudsman’s Office, as well as UNDP personnel. It focused on strengthening technical capacities for conducting human rights investigations in complex and conflict-affected environments, including Cabo Delgado.



Image 3: Training of the National Human Rights Commission focal points.

The training covered key areas such as international and national legal frameworks, data collection and analysis, interview techniques, documentation, and the preparation of evidence-based reports. Particular emphasis was placed on the protection of victims, witnesses, and investigators, as well as adherence to conflict-sensitive and do-no-harm approaches. Implemented with the support of

the Institute for Multiparty Democracy (IMD), the activity is expected to contribute to enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of human rights oversight mechanisms, thereby supporting accountability and reinforcing public confidence in institutions.

Complementing these efforts, from 18–19 December 2025, more than 50 personnel from the Mozambican Armed Defense Forces (FADM) participated in a training in Pemba on human rights, ethics, and military deontology. Supported by UNDP under the Community Security pillar of the Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme, the training addressed the application of human rights standards in military operations within conflict-affected contexts.

The sessions combined case studies, guided discussions, and operational scenarios drawn from the Northern Operational Theatre. Topics included civilian protection, responsible use of force, prevention of gender-based violence, and ethical decision-making in high-pressure environments. The training was delivered in partnership with CNDH and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), ensuring alignment with national and international standards.

These combined efforts are expected to strengthen the capacity of security providers and oversight institutions to operate in accordance with human rights principles, improve accountability, and contribute to rebuilding trust between communities and state actors. By integrating human rights considerations across institutional strengthening and capacity-building activities, the programme supports a more consistent and rights-based approach to security and justice provision in Cabo Delgado.

Enhancing community radios to promote peace and social cohesion among youth

As part of broader efforts to strengthen community resilience, communication, and social cohesion, the programme supported the rehabilitation of community radio infrastructure across Cabo Delgado. These platforms are intended to facilitate information sharing within and between districts, while also supporting the development of early warning systems and the dissemination of content related to peacebuilding, violence prevention, and youth engagement.

Throughout 2025, the programme advanced social cohesion objectives through participatory and culturally grounded approaches. In Ancuabe, between 16 and 26 September 2025, social cohesion activities were implemented using art- and therapy-based methodologies. These activities provided spaces for dialogue and interaction among community members, contributing to processes of reconciliation and psychosocial support in conflict-affected settings.



Image 4: Social cohesion activities in Ancuabe.

Cultural initiatives were also supported as a means of reinforcing social bonds and local identity. In July 2025, Mapiko cultural events were supported in Mueda, Nangade, and Muidumbe, followed by the provision of cultural materials in December 2025. These activities were complemented by social cohesion training conducted in Montepuez in December 2025, extending the geographical reach of the programme's interventions.

In line with the programme's emphasis on community radios as platforms for peacebuilding, progress was made in strengthening community-based communication mechanisms. Between 24 and 28 November 2025, consultations were conducted in Palma, Nangade, Mueda, and Ancuabe to develop locally relevant radio content focused on peace, inclusion, and non-violent narratives. These consultations ensured participation from diverse community groups and contributed to the development of context-specific messaging.

This process culminated in the installation of community radio equipment in Macomia in December 2025, representing a step toward improving access to information and supporting early warning and awareness-raising efforts at community level.

Overall, interventions implemented in 2025 under Output 1 reflect a progression from institutional coordination and capacity building to community-level engagement and service delivery, in line with the programme's design. By combining support to institutional actors with investments in community structures, communication platforms, and social cohesion initiatives, the programme is expected to contribute to improved community security, strengthened social cohesion, and the foundations for longer-term stabilization and development in Cabo Delgado.



Output 2: Basic services and infrastructure are rehabilitated, functional, and accessible.

Progress Review of 2025 Activities

A core component of the Stabilization Programme focuses on rehabilitating critical infrastructure across Cabo Delgado's priority districts, while simultaneously strengthening the capacity of local institutions to deliver essential public services. This section presents progress on the rehabilitation and equipping of administrative buildings, health facilities, water distribution systems, educational structures, and government residences, implemented in coordination with the District Services for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) and relevant sectoral authorities. Complementary capacity-building initiatives—including Joint Action Plans and provision of equipment to provincial services—have enhanced coordination, planning, and operational effectiveness at the district level.

By December 2025, the programme has achieved measurable results in restoring public service delivery and re-establishing state presence in conflict-affected areas. Across seven districts—Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Nangade, Quissanga, Ancuabe, and Macomia—**a total of 46 infrastructure projects have been fully rehabilitated, while 54 additional projects are either under rehabilitation or in procurement phase**, including six newly added facilities in Macomia financed through supplementary German funds. Collectively, these 100 interventions span key sectors, including justice and security, health, water supply, education, administrative services, energy, residences, and markets.

All rehabilitation works have been implemented following "build back better" principles and national resilient infrastructure guidelines, ensuring increased durability against recurrent natural hazards. Joint supervision by UNDP and SDPI, in alignment with sectoral authorities and national recovery frameworks under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), has ensured that infrastructure investments are coordinated, sustainable, and aligned with broader recovery and stabilization objectives. These interventions have strengthened institutional capacity, enhanced access to essential services, and contributed to community resilience and socio-economic recovery in conflict-affected districts.

Fully Rehabilitated Infrastructure

This section summarizes all infrastructure projects that have been fully completed as of December 2025. It highlights interventions across key sectors—justice and security, health, education, water supply, administrative services, energy, residences, and markets—that have restored essential services, strengthened institutional capacity, and contributed to community resilience in conflict-affected districts of Cabo Delgado.

Justice and Rule of Law Infrastructure: The rehabilitation of justice infrastructure has been central to restoring access to legal identity, judicial services, and rule of law institutions, particularly in districts where these services had been severely disrupted.

- In Palma, the progressive completion of key facilities between December 2024 and January 2025 marked a critical step in reactivating the justice system. The District Civil Registry Office was finalized in January 2025, following extensive repairs to internal and external walls, plastering and painting, alongside a full electrical installation with new cabling, lighting, and fittings. Improvements to drainage systems, water supply, and roofing ensured that the building is fully functional and resilient. In parallel, both the Attorney Building and the District Court were completed in December 2024, after undergoing wall repairs, electrical system upgrades, and enhancements to water, drainage, and roofing systems. These interventions enabled judicial actors to resume operations in adequate working conditions and improved access to justice services for the population.

- In Nangade, similar progress was achieved throughout 2025, contributing to the re-establishment of justice services in the district. The Public Registry for Civil Documentation and Notarial Services was completed in August 2025, restoring a key entry point for legal identity and documentation. Earlier, in July 2025, both the Attorney Building and the District Court were finalized, following comprehensive wall rehabilitation, full electrical installation, and upgrades to water, drainage, and roofing systems. Together, these interventions have strengthened the physical and operational foundations of the justice sector, enabling more consistent and accessible service delivery.



Image 5: District Attorney Building - Nangade

Law Enforcement Infrastructure: To strengthen security presence and operational capacity, district police stations were rehabilitated across key locations, contributing to the re-establishment of law enforcement in conflict-affected areas.

- In Mocímboa da Praia, the District Police Station was completed in December 2023, representing an important milestone in restoring state authority. The rehabilitation included plastering, painting, and general structural repairs, combined with a complete electrical installation with new cabling and lighting systems, as well as improvements to water supply, drainage, and roofing. These upgrades have enabled the facility to operate effectively, providing a functional and safe working environment for police personnel and improving service delivery to the community.
- In Muidumbe, the District Police Station was completed in October 2025, while in Nangade, the same type of facility was finalized in September 2025. In both locations, police stations underwent comprehensive structural rehabilitation, including wall repairs, finishing works, and repainting to improve durability and usability. Electrical systems were modernized through installation and replacement of cables, sockets, and lighting, while water systems, drainage infrastructure, and roofing were also upgraded. These interventions have



Image 6: District Police Command - Muidumbe

strengthened operational readiness, enhanced staff safety, and contributed to increased public confidence in security services.

Health Infrastructure: Restoration of health facilities has played a key role in improving access to primary and maternal healthcare services, particularly in underserved communities.

- In Quissanga, the Health Centre was completed in December 2024, following rehabilitation works that included surface repairs, painting, and electrical installation, alongside improvements to drainage systems and roofing. These upgrades restored a functional environment for healthcare delivery and enabled the resumption of essential services.
- In Mocímboa da Praia, both the Diaca Maternity Building and the Diaca Health Centre were completed in October 2025, significantly strengthening healthcare provision in the district. Works included structural repairs, full electrical system renovation, and improvements to water supply and roofing, ensuring safe and reliable service delivery, particularly for maternal and primary healthcare.

These interventions were implemented in close coordination with WHO and UNFPA, ensuring that rehabilitated facilities are not only structurally functional but also supported with equipment and service delivery interventions, maximizing their impact on community health outcomes.

Water Supply Infrastructure: Investments in water systems have substantially improved access to safe water for domestic use, livestock, and productive activities, contributing to both public health and livelihoods.

- In Ntende, Mocímboa da Praia, the water supply network was completed in August 2025, involving the installation of pipelines to transport water from treatment points to distribution areas, as well as the construction of boreholes, reinforced concrete reservoirs, and elevated towers. The intervention also included public water fountains for community access, along with facilities to support system management and operation, ensuring sustainability and reliability.



Image 7: Water Supply System in Xinavane - Macomia

- In Macomia Sede, both the Xinavane and Changane water supply systems were completed in July 2025. Their rehabilitation involved structural repairs, electrical installations, and improvements to drainage and water systems, restoring functionality and improving access to water for surrounding communities.

Education Infrastructure: Education infrastructure rehabilitation has contributed to restoring safe and functional learning environments, supporting the return of students and teachers.

- In Quissanga, the Quilite Primary School was completed in July 2025, following works that included wall improvements, plastering and finishing, as well as a complete electrical installation and upgrades to drainage and roofing systems. These improvements have created a safer, more conducive environment for teaching and learning, contributing to the normalization of education services.

Administrative and Public Service Infrastructure: The programme has supported the rehabilitation of key government administrative buildings, enabling local authorities to resume core governance functions.

- In Palma, the rehabilitation of Department Buildings, the Permanent Secretary's Office, and the District Meeting Room was completed in January 2025, including wall repairs, electrical system upgrades, plumbing installations, and roofing improvements, restoring functional working spaces for public administration.
- In Nangade, a broad set of district service buildings were rehabilitated throughout 2025, including the SDPI and SDEJT buildings, both completed in September 2025, the SDAE and Business Council Building, completed in September 2025, and the SDSMAS building, finalized in November 2025. Each facility benefited from comprehensive structural rehabilitation, electrical installations, and improvements to water, drainage, and roofing systems, strengthening institutional capacity at district level.
- In Mocímboa da Praia, the IDEPA building was completed in December 2024, restoring an important facility supporting local economic governance, with works covering surface repairs, electrical systems, and water and roofing improvements.



Image 8: Business Council Building - Nangade

Government Accommodation and Residences: To enable the return and retention of public servants in remote areas, extensive rehabilitation of government housing was undertaken.

- In Palma, residences for key officials—including the SDEJT Director, PRM Commander, SDPI Director, and Permanent Secretary—were completed in December 2024, following wall repairs, full electrical upgrades, plumbing installations, and roofing improvements, ensuring adequate living conditions for deployed personnel.
- In Mocímboa da Praia, multiple facilities—including the SDPI Director's Residence, Chief Doctor's Residence, Government Guest House II, and several residential quarters for health staff—were completed in December 2024. These interventions involved wall repairs, electrical modernization, and upgrades to water and roofing systems, supporting the return of essential service providers.
- In Nangade, residences for the SDPI Director and SDEJT Director were completed in July 2025, while the SDAE Director's residence was finalized in November 2024, addressing critical accommodation gaps for public servants.



Image 9: Residence of the Permanent Secretary - Palma

Community Media Infrastructure: To support information access and social cohesion, community media infrastructure was rehabilitated, strengthening communication channels at local level.

- The Community Multimedia Centre in Mocímboa da Praia was completed in December 2024, while the Community Radio in Nangade was finalized in September 2025. Both facilities were restored through structural repairs, electrical installations, and improvements to water and roofing systems, enabling them to function as platforms for information dissemination, dialogue, and peace messaging.



Image 10: Community Radio - Mocimboa da Praia

Markets and Economic Infrastructure: Economic recovery has been supported through targeted rehabilitation of productive infrastructure.

- In Mocímboa da Praia, the Agricultural Post was completed in October 2025, following works that included plastering, painting, electrical upgrades, and improvements to water and roofing systems, strengthening its capacity to support agricultural activities and local livelihoods.

Energy Infrastructure: Expansion of energy infrastructure has further enabled service delivery and economic activity.

- In Mocímboa da Praia, the expansion of the electrical network was completed in August 2025, including the installation of 6 transformer substations (100 KVA), medium-voltage towers, and electrical cables, significantly improving electricity access.



Image 11: Rehabilitation and extension of electricity networks in Palma

- In Palma, power grid expansion and rehabilitation works were finalized in October 2025, including the installation of transformer stations, supporting structures, and medium-voltage lines, enhancing energy availability for communities and public institutions.

Pending Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works

By December 2025, the rehabilitation of infrastructure across Cabo Delgado province is progressing at varying rates, reflecting a mix of completed works alongside ongoing procurement and planning activities. These interventions cover critical sectors, including justice, policing, health, education, water supply and irrigation, administrative facilities, electricity, roads, residences, and markets, all aimed at restoring essential public services and reinforcing community resilience in conflict-affected areas. While a number of key projects are nearing completion, many initiatives—particularly in health, education, and water systems—remain in procurement or planning stages. Timely and coordinated execution of these works is vital to ensure equitable access to justice, security, health, education, and economic opportunities across the province's seven focus districts. The successful completion of these interventions will not only enhance service delivery and living conditions but also contribute to sustainable recovery and long-term development in Cabo Delgado.

Justice and Police Infrastructure: Rehabilitation in the justice and security sector remains a priority to restore the rule of law and strengthen local governance. In Mocimboa da Praia, the District Registry Office and the District Attorney's Office have each reached 55% completion, ensuring that legal identity registration and judicial services will become increasingly accessible. Police infrastructure is similarly advancing: the Namoto Border Police Post in Palma is at 50% completion, and the Mocimboa da Praia border post at 52%, enhancing border security and community safety. In Ancuabe (Mesa), a new police post is 56% complete, alongside the construction of a new restroom at 48%, reflecting attention to both operational capacity and staff welfare. These works are essential to restoring public trust in security institutions and enabling law enforcement to operate effectively.

Health Infrastructure: Health facilities across multiple districts are undergoing rehabilitation or construction to improve access to essential services, maternal care, and emergency response. The Rural Hospital in Nangade is 85% complete, while the Ntamba Health Centre is 82% complete, ensuring that residents in remote areas have reliable health services. In Mocimboa da Praia, the Nanduadua Health Centre is in procurement, whereas Macomia's Nacate Community Health Post is 60% complete with procurement underway for additional works. The Mucojo Health Center and Maternity in Macomia remain in the planning phase, and the consultation block and maternity ward in Mahate, Quissanga, are in procurement. These improvements are crucial for increasing healthcare coverage, reducing maternal and infant mortality, and responding to public health emergencies.

Education Infrastructure: Education rehabilitation efforts aim to restore safe learning environments and reduce school dropout rates caused by prolonged conflict. The six buildings of Januário Pedro School in Mocimboa da Praia are each at 75% completion, providing classrooms and

facilities that meet the needs of growing student populations. In Palma, Quionga Primary School is at 10% completion, while Incularino and Muaha Primary Schools are in procurement. Mucojo Primary School in Macomia remains in the planning phase. Completing these schools will allow children to return to quality education, which is vital for long-term community recovery.

Water Supply and Irrigation: Access to clean water and functioning irrigation systems is critical for health, livelihoods, and agricultural productivity. In Quissanga, the Quissanga Sede and Tandayane water supply system, covering nine communities, is 58% complete. Additional systems in Cagavero, Indique, and Napuda communities are 61% complete, and the 1 de Maio, Quilite, and Mossumero systems are at 57%. The Bilibiza system stands at 48%. In Macomia, the Nacate water supply system is in procurement, while Mucojo remains in planning. Irrigation systems in Chibanga (Mocimboa da Praia) and Muatide (Muidumbe) are progressing at 38% and 50%, respectively. These works are essential for ensuring reliable water access, reducing waterborne diseases, and supporting agricultural livelihoods.

Administrative Infrastructure: Rehabilitation and construction of administrative facilities support effective governance and service delivery. In Ancuabe, meeting halls, restrooms, the district secretariat, and 20 boreholes equipped with Afridev manual pumps are progressing between 77% and 85%, improving administrative efficiency and community access to public services. In Mocimboa da Praia, the District Service for Economic Activities is 52% complete, while Macomia's police and justice facilities are still in the planning phase. These upgrades enhance institutional capacity and provide functional spaces for community engagement.

Electricity and Power Expansion: Expansion of electrical networks is ongoing to improve public service delivery, economic activity, and community well-being. In Nangade, electrical extension and transformer works are 82% complete, while Quissanga (Mahate and Bilibiza administrative posts) is at 56%, and Muidumbe at 59%. Access to reliable power is critical for hospitals, schools, administrative offices, and local businesses.

Roads and Bridges: Road rehabilitation in Palma, specifically in Olumbe and Quionga, is progressing at 51%. These roads enhance mobility, facilitate access to markets, schools, and health facilities, and support the movement of humanitarian and government services. Improved road infrastructure is also crucial for economic recovery and integration of isolated communities.

Residences: Residential rehabilitation ensures safe and functional housing for officials, which supports service continuity. In Macomia, the residence of the Chief of Administrative Post in Nacate is in procurement. In Mocimboa da Praia, the Hospital Director's residence and the Procurator's residence are under procurement, with the latter at 60% completion. These works are vital for maintaining personnel presence in remote areas and improving staff welfare.

Markets and Business Offices: Market and business infrastructure supports local economies and livelihoods. Palma Central Market is 49% complete, Muatilde Main Market in Muidumbe has reached

64%, and Nanduadua Market in Mocimboa da Praia is at 57%. Additional market projects in Macomia are still in planning. Restored markets will facilitate trade, provide safe spaces for commerce, and contribute to economic recovery for affected communities.

Strengthening Urban Waste Management in Pemba: A Japanese-Supported Initiative

In 2024–2025, the Stabilization Programme in Cabo Delgado, with additional funding from the Government of Japan, delivered a landmark initiative to enhance waste management services in Pemba, addressing long-standing urban sanitation challenges and promoting community awareness.

Recognizing that inadequate access and infrastructure were major barriers to effective waste management, UNDP supported the construction of a 2.5 km access road to the Pemba landfill site, completed in August 2024. Alongside this, two open waste collection cells were built, significantly improving the operational capacity of the landfill and facilitating safer, more efficient waste disposal. To complement these physical investments, 100 informational boards were installed at key disposal points across the city, reinforcing public awareness of proper waste management practices.

Building on these infrastructure improvements, the Municipality of Pemba received 15 tricycle cargo motorbikes in July 2025, specifically designed to enhance primary waste collection. These vehicles are now fully operational, allowing municipal teams to expand coverage and improve collection efficiency across neighborhoods, especially in previously underserved areas.



Image 12: Donation of containers and motorcycles for solid waste collection to the Pemba Municipal Council.

The programme reached a major milestone on 18 October 2025 with the official handover of a comprehensive set of waste management machinery to the Pemba City Council (CMCP). Delivered during the Pemba City Day celebrations, the package included 2 dump trucks, 1 tank truck, 1 front loader, 1 grader, 2 skips, 20 containers, 1 compactor truck, and 1 lifting truck. The handover

ceremony, attended by the Mayor of Pemba, the Governor of Cabo Delgado, and other key stakeholders, was followed by a public parade showcasing the new equipment, allowing citizens to witness first-hand the tools that will drive improved sanitation services. All machinery is now operational, markedly strengthening collection and disposal operations across Pemba.

Complementing these investments, UNDP conducted Environmental Education training in September 2024 for 60 community activists. Twenty-eight of these were selected to lead door-to-door awareness campaigns in local neighborhoods. In addition, radio and television broadcasts in Portuguese, Emakhwa, Kimwani, and Makonde delivered key messages on solid waste management, ensuring outreach to the city's diverse population and embedding sustainable practices in everyday life.

This initiative, while funded separately by Japan, serves as a model of targeted, results-oriented municipal support, demonstrating how infrastructure, equipment, and community engagement together can transform urban service delivery in a fragile context.



Output 3: Socio Economic Support and Livelihood Restorarion

Progress Review of 2025 Activities

In a context marked by protracted displacement, fragile security conditions, and disrupted local economies, the Stabilization Programme maintained a strong focus on restoring livelihoods and promoting early economic recovery across Cabo Delgado. In 2025, interventions under Output 3 were implemented in line with the project's objective of restoring livelihoods and supporting economic recovery in conflict-affected areas of Cabo Delgado. Recognizing that limited access to income-generating opportunities and productive assets remains a key driver of vulnerability, activities focused on providing immediate income support, strengthening local production systems, and building the foundations for more sustainable livelihoods. Implementation took place in all seven districts, while coordination and planning functions were anchored in Pemba at provincial level.

Supporting immediate income earning opportunities for the vulnerable populations

Cash for Work (C4W) activities remained a cornerstone of the programme's efforts to provide immediate income-earning opportunities to vulnerable populations, including returnees, internally displaced persons, and host communities. In a setting where formal employment opportunities are scarce and local economies remain disrupted, these activities provided short-term financial relief while simultaneously contributing to community recovery. C4W activities have been implemented

across seven districts—Nangade, Muidumbe, Mocímboa da Praia, Palma, Pemba, Quissanga, and Macomia—targeting returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable host communities. Activities focused on public works such as waste management (including garbage collection and street cleaning) and light infrastructure rehabilitation. In addition to generating income, these interventions contributed to improving local environments and promoting community participation in recovery efforts.

Transition to a Harmonized and More Sustainable Model: By December 2024, a total of 3,707 individuals had participated in C4W activities, each receiving approximately USD 110 per month over a three-month period. Building on this foundation, a significant transition took place in late 2024, as the programme aligned its approach with the Government-led Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), implemented by the National Institute for Social Action (INAS). This transition aimed to strengthen the sustainability of outcomes by reducing reliance on direct cash transfers and introducing complementary livelihood support measures, including business kits and capacity-building.

To inform this transition, INAS conducted a comprehensive needs assessment across target districts. Based on these findings, over 5,000 individuals were selected for subsequent C4W cycles. As part of the harmonized approach, the cash transfer value was adjusted in line with INAS standards, decreasing from 6,957.50 MZN (~ USD 110) to 1,050.00 MZN (~ USD 17) per beneficiary. However, the programme introduced a complementary livelihood support component focused on the provision of productive and vocational kits, alongside capacity-building and follow-up support. This approach was intended to facilitate the transition from temporary employment to self-sustained income generation.

Implementation of the 2025 C4W Cycle: Throughout 2025, the programme engaged 5,000 C4W beneficiaries across six districts, with the following distribution: 800 beneficiaries each in Mocímboa da Praia, Palma, Nangade, Muidumbe, Macomia, and Quissanga, and 200 beneficiaries in Pemba. Of these, 2,800 were women and 2,200 were men, reflecting a continued commitment to gender inclusion. Participants were involved in C4W activities over a three-month cycle, receiving monthly payments aligned with PASP standards, while also being provided with personal protective equipment and the necessary tools to safely carry out public works activities. Importantly, beneficiaries were selected from households that had already participated in earlier phases of PASP, including cash-for-work and basic financial literacy training, ensuring a sequenced approach that progressively strengthened their capacity to transition beyond short-term assistance.

Beneficiaries were engaged in a range of labor-intensive public works designed to address locally identified priorities. These included community cleaning and sanitation campaigns—such as waste collection, street cleaning, and drainage clearing—which contributed to improved environmental health conditions. In parallel, participants supported the rehabilitation of small community infrastructure, including small public facilities and communal spaces, as well as the opening and maintenance of access routes, improving mobility and facilitating access to markets and basic

services. Additional small-scale infrastructure works, including minor repairs to roads and drainage systems, further contributed to restoring essential community assets. Through these activities, C4W not only addressed immediate livelihood needs but also fostered a sense of collective action, social cohesion, and shared responsibility in the recovery process.

Livelihood Support and Transition to Income-Generating Activities: A key milestone in 2025 was the implementation of the livelihood support component, which marked a shift from temporary employment toward more sustainable income-generating opportunities. Between November and December, all 5,000 beneficiaries received productive kits tailored to local market conditions and economic opportunities across the target districts. These kits supported a diverse range of activities, including tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, catering, agriculture, and other small-scale enterprises. The distribution process was launched through an official event in Pemba and subsequently rolled out across all districts. Beyond the provision of assets, beneficiaries also received vocational training, entrepreneurship support, and guidance on business registration and formalization, complemented by ongoing monitoring and follow-up at the district level.

Through this integrated approach—combining temporary employment, financial support, skills development, and access to productive assets—the C4W programme is expected to contribute to strengthening household resilience and supporting the gradual recovery of local economies. The provision of business kits, coupled with training and follow-up support, enables beneficiaries to initiate income-generating activities and re-engage in local markets. In turn, these activities contribute to the restoration of basic services, revitalization of community interactions, and gradual normalization of economic life in affected areas. Overall, the intervention reflects a structured transition from short-term social protection measures toward more sustainable livelihood solutions, contributing to stabilization and recovery efforts across Cabo Delgado.

Providing short-term vocational training

In line with the project's objective of strengthening skills and enhancing employability, a series of vocational training and entrepreneurship development activities were implemented, with a particular focus on women and other vulnerable groups. Between 27 October and early November 2025, approximately 300 beneficiaries across Ancuabe—including Ancuabe-Sede, Meza, and Metoro—participated in targeted training sessions on entrepreneurship and savings group management, delivered in collaboration with the District Planning and Infrastructure Committee (DPIC).

These trainings not only provided practical knowledge on business planning, financial management, and record-keeping but also facilitated the creation of 19 savings and credit groups (ASCAs), surpassing the initial project targets. This group of beneficiaries would later receive cash grants, which complemented the training and enabled them to initiate small income-generating activities.
Preparatory work was also conducted in Pemba to support broader vocational training initiatives. Multi-sectoral coordination efforts ensured logistical readiness, alignment with government training

structures, and planning for the distribution of income-generating kits. These foundational activities are expected to pave the way for future skills development programmes that respond to local market opportunities, fostering sustainable income generation and economic resilience for the communities involved.

Provision of Livelihood Assets and Agricultural Inputs

The scarcity of livelihood assets and economic opportunities continues to pose significant challenges for communities in Cabo Delgado, particularly in areas where displaced persons are returning. As returnees seek to rebuild their lives, social tensions may arise due to competition over limited resources and employment opportunities. In response, and in line with the conflict sensitivity principle, UNDP has adopted a holistic approach by distributing livelihood assets across communities. This strategy ensures that both returnees and host populations benefit, fostering social cohesion and mitigating tensions

UNDP's livelihood support has primarily targeted organized farmer groups, cooperatives, women-led businesses, and community-based enterprises, ensuring that resources are efficiently utilized for long-term economic resilience. Farmers and fishers received direct assistance in the form of certified seeds, farming tools, fertilizers, and fishing equipment. These interventions have strengthened community seed banks, farmer cooperatives, and women-led agricultural initiatives, promoting food security and sustainable agricultural production.

In line with the project's objective of restoring productive capacities, significant progress was achieved in the distribution of livelihood assets and agricultural inputs across Ancuabe District, Cabo Delgado. Since 2017, the region has been affected by violence from non-state armed groups, resulting in over 4,500 deaths, the displacement of more than one million people, and widespread destruction of homes, schools, health posts, and markets. By March 2025, over 600,000 individuals remained displaced, with Ancuabe hosting close to 47,000 displaced people within a total population of just over 72,000. These conditions, compounded by poverty and insecurity, have severely constrained household resilience and local agricultural production.

Consistent with the project's focus on restoring productive capacities, significant progress was made in the distribution of livelihood assets and agricultural inputs. In Septermber 2025, UNDP, in partnership with the Provincial Service of Economic Activities (SPAE) and the District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE), implemented a livestock distribution of 720 goats and sheep in Ancuabe targeting 240 vulnerable households, with each family receiving three animals (two females and one male) to support sustainable breeding and income generation.

The beneficiaries were primarily returnees and female-headed families, across Nanjua, Meza, Minheuene, Campine, Nacuale, Metoro, and Salawe. Beneficiaries were selected prioritizing those most affected by conflict and with limited livelihoods. Livestock were screened to ensure health and adaptability. The official handover ceremony, held on 19 September at Meza Post in Nanjua, was attended by SPAE, district authorities, and UNDP representatives.



Image 13: Livestock distribution of 720 goats and sheep in Ancuabe

Agricultural support was further scaled up during November and December 2025 to reinforce food production and household livelihoods. In November, a first group of 1,453 beneficiaries in Ancuabe received agricultural and productive inputs. This included 800 individual households (469 women) and 20 farmer associations comprising 653 members. Associations were additionally provided with sprayers, protective masks, and weighing scales to strengthen collective production and basic farm management. In December, a further 1,260 individual producers in Macomia received 28.9 tonnes of improved maize, bean, and sesame seeds, along with 1,260 hoes for land preparation, ensuring that planting could begin on time. Beneficiaries were selected through coordination with provincial and district authorities, local leaders, and technical services, with priority given to households affected by conflict, displacement, and economic vulnerability.



Image 14: Distribution of agricultural and productive inputs in Macomia.

These interventions were strategically timed to coincide with the planting season, ensuring farmers could begin cultivation without delay, plan labor efficiently, and reduce uncertainty in their production cycles. Beneficiaries were identified through coordination between provincial and district authorities, local leaders, and technical services, with attention given to households affected by conflict, displacement, and economic vulnerability.

For farmers, the interventions provided practical and timely support to sustain livelihoods. Access to seeds, tools, and livestock allowed households to engage in productive activities, support household food security, and contribute to local market recovery. In Muagamula, for example, beneficiaries reported that timely access to inputs translated directly into planted fields, planned labor, and increased confidence in securing a harvest. One farmer noted during the ceremony, “When the season starts well, the whole year feels different.” Across the district, recovery is

gradually taking shape through consistent, measured efforts in the fields—actions that, while incremental, are foundational to rebuilding livelihoods and strengthening community resilience over time.

Providing Business Support through Cash Grants

In the final quarter of 2025, the programme advanced its economic recovery efforts by providing business support through cash grants to small businesses and local entrepreneurs in Ancuabe district, with a particular focus on women-led enterprises and vulnerable groups. These interventions aimed to revitalize microenterprises, enhance business productivity, and stimulate local economies. On 18 November 2025, an official distribution ceremony took place in Ancuabe-Sede, bringing together provincial and district authorities, UNDP, and implementing partners. During the event, group-based cash transfers were provided to small business owners, including women-owned businesses and savings groups (ASCAS) in Salaue, Metoro, and Ancuabe-Sede, supporting collective income-generating activities.



Image 15: Distribution of cash funds to beneficiaries in Ancuabe.

Implemented by UNDP Mozambique in partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce (DPIC), the initiative reached a total of 1,730 beneficiaries, the majority of whom were women. Recipients included owners of micro and small enterprises, women-led businesses, and members of savings and revolving credit groups (ASCAS). Support was provided in different groups: 230 individuals who had lost their businesses, 300 women—including 128 business owners, with an average of two beneficiaries per grant—and 1,200 ASCAS groups (20 groups, each comprising 20 women, averaging three beneficiaries per grant). Grant amounts ranged from 45,000 to 300,000 meticais per recipient, providing flexible capital to restore livelihoods disrupted by conflict and displacement. In total, USD 17,945 was distributed in cash grants, enabling beneficiaries to restock merchandise, reopen market stalls, restart services, or invest in essential tools and equipment, directly supporting the revitalization of local microenterprises and community-level economic recovery.

Economic recovery in Ancuabe remains fragile, as thousands of families have returned after periods of displacement, local markets recover slowly, and small businesses operate on limited capital and thin margins. The cash grant initiative was carefully designed to address this reality, offering timely and flexible support that enables people to rebuild livelihoods on their own terms. Beneficiaries were selected through a coordinated process involving provincial and district authorities, community representatives, and civil society actors, prioritizing businesses affected by insecurity, returnee households, and highly vulnerable individuals. UNDP teams, alongside DPIC and district officials, ensured transparent and well-communicated distribution according to agreed criteria. For many

recipients, the grants were not intended for expansion but for continuity, supporting small trading activities, food vending, tailoring, and service-based businesses—key drivers of household survival and local market activity. Restarting these activities contributes to stabilizing incomes, restoring access to goods and services, and revitalizing local economic life.

To facilitate safe and effective receipt of funds, mobile phones and SIM cards were distributed to 669 beneficiaries (521 women) across Ancuabe-Sede, Meza, and Metoro between November and December 2025. This measure enabled secure mobile money transactions and improved communication, aligning with the programme's broader objective of linking livelihood support with digital access and early-warning capacities. As the ceremony concluded, attention swiftly turned to the work ahead, reinforcing the programme's commitment to sustainable economic recovery and resilience at the community level.

Supporting Coastal and Inland Livelihoods through Fishing and Aquaculture Interventions

Conflict and displacement have severely disrupted livelihoods across Cabo Delgado's coastal and inland districts, leaving communities highly vulnerable to food insecurity and economic instability. To restore livelihoods and promote sustainable economic recovery, UNDP, with support from the Japanese supplementary contribution, implemented a comprehensive fisheries and aquaculture programme targeting both immediate income support and long-term resilience.

In the coastal districts of Pemba, Palma, and Mocímboa da Praia, the programme has trained 1,000 fishermen in sustainable fishing, fish processing, and conservation practices. To ensure that training translates into tangible outcomes, UNDP distributed 1,000 fishing kits and 108 boat engines to selected fishing associations. These interventions strengthened operational capacity, improved access to fishing grounds, and fostered responsible fishing practices, directly enhancing household incomes while promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods. By combining skills development with essential equipment, the programme aims to secure a steady income stream for fishing communities and reduce their vulnerability to shocks.



Image 16: Distribution of Fishing Kits and Boat Engines

Simultaneously, aquaculture initiatives in Muidumbe and Nangade districts are providing alternative and sustainable sources of food and income. Ten of the planned 15 fish tanks are now completed and in the harvesting phase, each stocked with 2,500–3,000 fingerlings. With an estimated production of 3.5 tons of fish per district per cycle, approximately 200 beneficiaries will directly benefit from the first harvest. A joint UNDP-DPAP monitoring mission is scheduled to assess these

results, providing critical insights to consolidate project achievements and inform future interventions. The remaining five tanks are expected to be operational by February 2026, ensuring continuity in production and beneficiary engagement.

To complement infrastructure development, UNDP distributed 300 fish-farming kits and trained 300 beneficiaries (203 men and 97 women) in pond management, fish processing, and conservation techniques. This integrated approach ensures that investments in physical infrastructure translate into sustained productivity, increased household food security, and improved livelihoods for conflict-affected communities.

Building on these initial successes, the programme is expanding its reach by constructing and equipping 36 additional concrete fish tanks to support 360 households in Nangade and Muidumbe. Construction is currently 65% complete, with on-the-job coaching provided to households in tank construction, maintenance, and fish farming practices. Upon completion, juvenile fish and associated kits will be distributed, enabling all households to implement sustainable aquaculture operations independently.



Image 17: Fish tanks in Muidumbe

Through these combined interventions, the programme is not only restoring livelihoods but also promoting resilience, diversifying income sources, and reinforcing sustainable practices in fisheries and aquaculture. Ultimately, these efforts aim to stabilize the local economy, enhance food security, and support long-term recovery for households affected by conflict across Cabo Delgado.

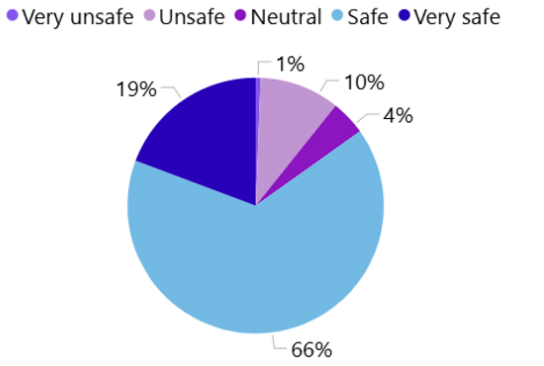
Perceptions of Stabilization Outcomes

The UNDP Stabilization Programme in Cabo Delgado seeks to address the multidimensional impacts of conflict through interventions aimed at restoring security, rehabilitating essential services, and supporting socio-economic recovery. While routine monitoring systems capture programme outputs—such as infrastructure rehabilitated or individuals trained—they provide limited insight into how these interventions are experienced by affected populations. To complement these approaches, a **Beneficiary Perception Survey conducted between April and May 2025** gathered both quantitative and qualitative data to assess how communities perceive changes in safety, service delivery, and livelihoods, as well as the extent to which these changes are considered relevant, inclusive, and sustainable.

The survey covered 391 beneficiaries across the districts of Palma, Muidumbe, Nangade, and Mocímboa da Praia. The sample reflects key demographic characteristics of conflict-affected rural settings. Households tend to be large, with a high proportion of respondents supporting multiple dependents. Livelihoods are primarily based on subsistence agriculture and informal economic activities. Educational attainment is generally low, particularly among women, who are overrepresented among those without formal education. These factors point to underlying structural constraints—including limited human capital, economic vulnerability, and gender disparities—that shape both access to services and perceptions of programme impact.

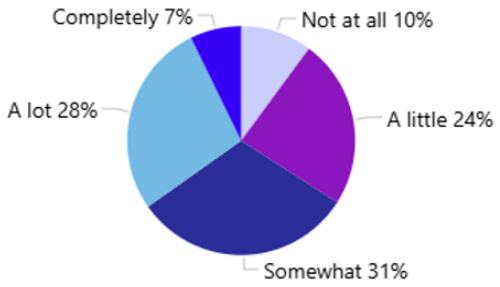
Within this context, perceptions of community safety are generally positive. A combined **85 percent of respondents report feeling safe or very safe** in their communities. These perceptions are relatively consistent across districts, although lower levels reported in Muidumbe suggest some variation in stabilization outcomes. Respondents attribute improved safety to a combination of factors, including the presence of security forces, the role of community-based policing mechanisms, and increased accessibility of law enforcement services. In addition to reduced insecurity, qualitative responses indicate that the restoration of routine daily activities and freedom of movement are important components of perceived safety.

Figure 1. Perceptions of safety within the community



Related to this, **66 percent of respondents indicate that they would be likely to contact the police in the event of a crime**. This suggests a moderate level of confidence in law enforcement institutions. However, the distribution of responses indicates that this confidence is not uniform,

Figure 2. Likelihood of contacting the police in case of crime



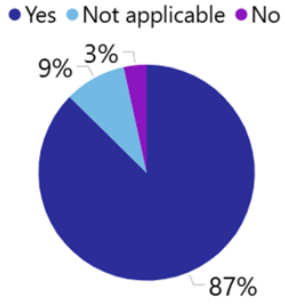
with many respondents expressing only partial willingness to engage. Differences across districts further suggest that perceptions of police accessibility and effectiveness vary depending on local conditions.

The rehabilitation of basic services and infrastructure is widely recognized by beneficiaries. Overall, **63 percent of respondents report being aware of rehabilitated facilities**, most commonly administrative buildings, health centers, and water systems. These types of infrastructure are frequently cited as important for facilitating access to essential services and supporting daily needs. Qualitative feedback indicates that the restoration of such facilities has improved physical access to services such as healthcare, civil registration, and water supply in several areas.

The data also indicate that access to services is an important factor influencing population stability. A large majority of respondents (**87 percent**) report that the presence of rehabilitated facilities contributed to their decision to remain in or return to their communities. This finding suggests a strong perceived link between service availability and decisions related to return and settlement.

Perceptions of State presence have increased, with **81 percent of respondents indicating that the State is more visible in their communities compared to before 2022**. However, perceptions of institutional trust are more mixed. While **53 percent of respondents express high levels of trust** in the government's ability to deliver essential services, a notable proportion report lower levels of confidence. This suggests that increased visibility of public institutions does not automatically translate into higher levels of trust, particularly where service delivery remains inconsistent.

Figure 3: Rehabilitated infrastructure as a factor influencing families' decision to stay or return



Livelihood support interventions under the programme are generally perceived as relevant, though with varying degrees of impact. Cash-for-Work activities are viewed positively by the majority of respondents, with **79 percent rating them as useful or very useful**. Reported benefits include the ability to meet basic needs, rehabilitate housing, and support education expenses. Some respondents also indicated that income from these activities was used to initiate small-scale economic activities. However, qualitative responses suggest that the short-term nature of the support and the level of payments may limit longer-term impact. Vocational training interventions are also positively assessed, with **91 percent of respondents reporting that the training was useful or very useful**, and a similar proportion indicating that they have applied the skills acquired. Reported outcomes include improvements in income-generating activities and business practices.

Nonetheless, some respondents noted constraints related to the duration of training, as well as limited access to employment opportunities and resources needed to apply the skills in practice.

The provision of productive and business kits is similarly perceived as beneficial, with **87 percent of respondents indicating that these were useful or very useful**. Beneficiaries report using these inputs to support agricultural activities and small businesses. However, the effectiveness of these interventions appears to be influenced by external factors, including environmental conditions, availability of complementary inputs, and access to markets.

Perceptions of the sustainability of livelihoods support are more varied. While some respondents report improvements in food security, income generation, and productive capacity, others indicate that they have acquired skills but have not yet been able to apply them. Overall, responses suggest a degree of cautious optimism regarding future prospects, with many respondents expressing confidence that the support received may continue to be beneficial. At the same time, concerns were raised regarding the depletion of financial resources, limited access to inputs, and exposure to external shocks, including climatic and market-related factors.

Despite the overall positive trends, the findings also highlight several persistent challenges that may affect the consolidation of stabilization gains. Across sectors, a recurring theme is the gap between access and functionality. While infrastructure has been rehabilitated and services reintroduced, their regularity, quality, and inclusiveness remain uneven. In the health sector, shortages of medicines and personnel limit service reliability, while in water systems, maintenance and operational continuity remain concerns. Similarly, logistical barriers such as distance and lack of transport continue to constrain access, particularly for rural populations.

In the livelihoods domain, the main constraints relate to the broader economic environment. Limited job opportunities, restricted access to capital, and weak market linkages reduce the ability of beneficiaries to translate skills and assets into sustained income. Short-term support mechanisms—such as Cash-for-Work—provide immediate relief but are not always sufficient to ensure long-term economic stability without complementary interventions. Environmental risks, including drought and variable agricultural conditions, further affect the productivity of livelihood inputs and assets.

These challenges point to several considerations for future programming and adaptive management. First, there is a need to strengthen the link between infrastructure rehabilitation and service delivery systems, ensuring that facilities are adequately staffed, supplied, and maintained. Second, enhancing accessibility—through transport solutions, outreach services, or decentralized delivery—could help address persistent geographic barriers. Third, livelihoods interventions may benefit from a more integrated approach that combines training, asset provision, access to finance, and market linkages to support sustained income generation.

In addition, the gap between perceived State presence and institutional trust suggests the importance of reinforcing governance and accountability mechanisms. Transparent communication, community engagement, and responsiveness to local needs may contribute to strengthening trust over time. Finally, the variability observed across districts indicates the value of context-specific approaches and continuous feedback mechanisms to adapt interventions to evolving local conditions.

Taken together, the perception findings suggest that the Stabilization Programme has contributed to measurable improvements in safety, service access, and early recovery outcomes. At the same time, they underscore that sustaining these gains will depend on addressing structural and operational constraints, and on maintaining a flexible, adaptive approach to programming that responds to the priorities and experiences of affected communities.

Project Challenges and Risks

The programme's effectiveness is shaped by a combination of structural challenges, evolving risks, and systemic bottlenecks. While mitigation measures are in place, the scale and interconnected nature of these constraints can constrain the programme's ability to deliver at scale and ensure sustainability. Addressing these issues will require coordinated corporate engagement, flexible financing approaches, and stronger alignment between stabilization objectives and broader political, security, and development strategies.

Contextual and Structural Challenges

The programme is implemented in a highly complex and fragile environment, where overlapping structural constraints continuously shape delivery conditions and might limit operational efficiency. **Persistent insecurity in Cabo Delgado**, driven by ongoing activity of non-state armed groups (NSAGs), remains a defining feature of the context, constraining access, increasing operational costs, and requiring constant adaptation of implementation modalities. While mitigation measures—such as coordination with UNDSS, engagement with national security forces, and reliance on local partners—are in place, the volatility of the environment continues to disrupt field presence and planning cycles.

Operational risks are also substantial and multifaceted. Limited physical access due to **poor transport infrastructure** and long supply routes continues to delay implementation, particularly in remote districts, and is assessed as a moderate risk. This is further compounded by **seasonal weather conditions**, including heavy rains and flooding, which are highly likely and elevate the risk to a substantial level, regularly disrupting access and delaying construction timelines.

Operational delivery is further constrained by **market and capacity limitations**, notably the scarcity of qualified contractors and service providers. Contractor underperformance and withdrawals due

to insecurity directly affect the quality, timeliness, and durability of infrastructure investments. At the same time, procurement processes—often lengthy and complex—are further slowed by limited supplier availability in hard-to-reach areas. These combined constraints highlight systemic delivery challenges that go beyond routine programme management.

Institutionally, **weak government capacity and insufficient human resources** continue to constrain the operationalization and sustainability of programme outputs. Rehabilitated infrastructure does not automatically translate into functional service delivery, as local authorities often lack the staffing, systems, and budget required for operations and maintenance.

In parallel, the programme operates within **severely weakened local economic systems**, characterized by fragile markets, limited financial services, and scarce employment opportunities. These structural conditions significantly constrain the effectiveness of socio-economic stabilization efforts and limit the transition from short-term assistance to sustainable livelihoods.

Key Risks

Within this constrained environment, several interrelated risks may further disrupt implementation and undermine programme outcomes. While not all of these risks are explicitly categorized at high levels in the register, they manifest through moderate to substantial strategic and financial risks, particularly affecting the transition from short-term assistance to durable livelihoods.

- **Security risks (High):** Security incidents linked to NSAG activity remain highly likely and carry extensive operational implications, including restricted access, suspension of activities, and threats to personnel and assets. This risk is further heightened by the potential withdrawal of Rwandan security forces, which could lead to a significant deterioration of the security situation, with extreme consequences for programme continuity and access.
- **Access and climate-related risks (Moderate to substantial):** Limited physical access due to infrastructure constraints may delay implementation, while seasonal weather events (highly likely)—including flooding and extreme conditions—pose a substantial risk to timely delivery of activities and infrastructure outputs. Seasonal climate-related shocks interact with fragile infrastructure and access constraints.
- **Operational risks (Moderate to substantial):** Contractor shortages, underperformance, or withdrawal, combined with procurement delays, may continue to affect implementation timelines, quality standards, and value for money of investments.
- **Financial risks (Substantial):** Financial and funding-related risks further constrain programme effectiveness. The programme faces a substantial risk related to insufficient funding, with a confirmed funding gap that limits the scale, continuity, and prioritization of interventions. Budget shortfalls and rising operational costs directly affect the ability to deliver planned outputs and sustain engagement over time.

- **Strategic and institutional risks (Moderate to substantial):** Political instability or shifts in government priorities may delay approvals, reduce engagement, or disrupt planned activities, representing a moderate risk. More critically, limited government capacity and fiscal space pose a substantial risk to the sustainability of programme outcomes. Even where infrastructure is successfully rehabilitated, basic social services may not resume due to insufficient staffing, operational budgets, or institutional readiness, leading to underutilization of assets and reduced impact. This creates a structural bottleneck in the transition from humanitarian response to sustainable stabilization and development.
- **Socio-economic risks (Moderate):** Broader economic instability and a weak enabling environment for livelihoods, which—while assessed as a moderate strategic risk—has important implications for the programme's ability to transition beneficiaries from short-term support mechanisms, such as Cash-for-Work, to sustainable income-generating opportunities. Without stronger market linkages, access to finance, and private sector engagement, there is a continued risk of dependency on temporary support, erosion of community trust, and limited impact on the economic drivers of instability.
- **Social and reputational risks (Moderate to substantial):** Inadequate stakeholder engagement or perceived inequities in targeting may reduce community trust and ownership. These dynamics may translate into reputational risks, affecting relationships with communities, partners, and donors, and potentially undermining programme credibility.

Programmatic Pressures and Systemic Risks

A critical area of vulnerability lies in the socio-economic stabilization component. While Cash-for-Work (CfW), vocational training, and business support provide essential short-term relief, structural economic constraints limit their long-term effectiveness. The absence of functioning markets, access to finance, and viable value chains creates a disconnect between skills development and actual income opportunities. This results in several interlinked risks:

- **Dependency risk:** Short-term assistance may create cyclical reliance if not linked to durable economic pathways
- **Exit-gap risk:** Limited post-support mechanisms (finance, market access, business services) lead to sharp income drops after programme support ends
- **Perception risk:** Shifts from cash-based to in-kind or skills-based support may reduce beneficiary satisfaction and programme acceptance
- **Stabilization risk:** Economic desperation may continue to drive vulnerability to recruitment by non-state armed groups, particularly where illicit income streams remain more predictable.

These dynamics highlight that SES outcomes are not only programmatic but structurally constrained by the broader political economy, requiring approaches beyond traditional project-based interventions.

Leassons Learned

The implementation of the Immediate Stabilization and Recovery Programme in Cabo Delgado over the last three years has generated significant insights into the complexities of stabilization programming in volatile, conflict-affected environments. Below are presented six key lessons learned based on the results of the Critical analysis and sensemaking workshop conducted between October and Novermber 2025:

- Lesson Learned 1: The persistence and geographic spread of the insurgency highlight a mismatch between stabilization approaches and the political nature of the conflict. Infrastructure-led recovery assumes linear progress toward peace, but Cabo Delgado's violence is rooted in long-standing political exclusion, inequitable resource governance, and youth marginalization—drivers that require transformed state–society relations rather than technical fixes.
- Lesson Learned 2: Restoring physical state presence through infrastructure does not ensure legitimate or responsive governance. Where institutions continue to operate within extractive, patronage-based systems, increased state visibility risks reinforcing grievances rather than addressing the conditions that enable insurgent recruitment.
- Lesson Learned 3: Livelihood and capacity-building interventions delivered short-term relief but failed to provide sustainable alternatives to insurgency in the absence of functioning markets, finance, and employment pathways. Economic desperation, not ideology, remains a key driver of recruitment, requiring structural economic transformation beyond temporary support.
- Lesson Learned 4: Limited participation of district authorities and communities undermined local ownership. Centralized planning, weak coordination structures, and one-way information flows constrained meaningful engagement, reducing both effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.
- Lesson Learned 5: Strong tracking of outputs without adequate measurement of impact limited understanding of whether interventions strengthened trust, security, and social cohesion. Insufficient community participation and data disaggregation constrained adaptive, inclusive programming.
- Lesson Learned 6: A reactive focus on areas already affected by violence overlooked emerging recruitment hotspots. This approach risks delaying preventive action, as conflict dynamics and grievances extend beyond districts that have experienced direct attacks.

Conclusions

In 2025, the Stabilization Programme continued to make steady progress toward strengthening security, restoring essential services, and supporting socio-economic recovery in conflict-affected areas of Cabo Delgado. Interventions across the three outputs were implemented in a coordinated and complementary manner, effectively combining institutional support with community-level engagement. Overall, programme activities contributed to an increased state presence, improved access to basic services, and expanded livelihood opportunities, while adapting to the constraints of a dynamic and fragile operating environment.

Under Output 1, the programme enhanced coordination, capacity, and accountability among security and justice actors at provincial, district, and community levels. Targeted support to law enforcement—including mobility, training, and infrastructure—improved operational reach, particularly in remote and underserved areas. Concurrently, investments in community-based mechanisms such as Community Security Councils, early warning systems, community courts, and community radios strengthened local capacities for prevention, dialogue, and information sharing. Human rights and rule-of-law principles were systematically integrated across interventions, contributing to improved professional standards and oversight. Beneficiary perception data point to generally positive trends in perceived safety and state presence. However, confidence in law enforcement and public institutions remains moderate and uneven, underscoring that trust-building is a gradual and long-term process.

Under Output 2, substantial progress was made in rehabilitating infrastructure critical to service delivery and local governance. By the end of 2025, a significant number of facilities across sectors—including justice, security, health, water, education, energy, and administration—had been rehabilitated, with additional projects ongoing. These investments aim to facilitate the resumption of public services, supported the return of public personnel, and contributed to communities' decisions to remain in or return to their areas of origin. Both, perception data and operational experience indicate that physical rehabilitation alone is insufficient to ensure effective service delivery. Persistent gaps in staffing, operational budgets, and maintenance systems, could affect the functionality and reliability of services in several locations.

Under Output 3, livelihood and early recovery interventions addressed immediate needs while laying the groundwork for longer-term economic recovery. Cash-for-Work activities provided short-term income support while contributing to community rehabilitation and environmental improvements. The transition to a harmonized model aligned with the Productive Social Action Programme represents an important step toward sustainability. Complementary interventions—including vocational training, productive and business kits, agricultural inputs, livestock support, and cash grants—enabled beneficiaries to restart or diversify income-generating activities. Perception data reflect strong appreciation for these interventions, alongside cautious optimism regarding their

longer-term impact. However, structural constraints—such as weak market systems, limited access to finance, environmental shocks, and ongoing insecurity—continue to limit the extent to which households can translate support into stable and sustained livelihoods.

Across all outputs, implementation was shaped by persistent security risks, access limitations, climate-related disruptions, and contractor capacity constraints. While mitigation measures were applied, these challenges continued to influence timelines, costs, and the sustainability of results. Nevertheless, the experience of 2025 demonstrates that meaningful stabilization gains are achievable, and provides a strong foundation for further progress through sustained, flexible, and integrated support.



The **Stabilization Programme in Cabo Delgado** is paving the way for lasting peace, resilience, and opportunity. With every step forward, communities are reclaiming their future, turning challenges into progress, and building a foundation for sustainable recovery. The journey continues—stronger, united, and full of hope.

Annex 1- Results Framework – Outcome Indicators

Progress of Programme Objectives by December 2025

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Targets by the end of the project	Achieved By October 2025
Specific Objective 1: The security situation in target districts is reinforced through coordinated intervention by security forces that demonstrate respect for Human Rights principles	Proportion of people who report that they would be likely to contact police authorities in the event of being subject to a crime. (in the project target areas)	0	60%	35%[1]
	% of people who feel that their communities are safe (in the project target areas)	0	60%	85%[2]
Specific Objective 2: State presence is reinforced as the foundation for an improved trust and social contract between the State and its citizens	Number of local governments that are reoperating in the districts previously abandoned due to NSAG's attacks (in the project target areas).	0	6	6[3]
	Average percentage of satisfaction with the provision and access to State-provided basic services in rehabilitated or constructed infrastructure (in the project target areas)	0	60%	64%[4]
Specific Objective 3: The management of the return process is improved by the local authorities	The total number of returnees and people reallocated to the target districts of the project.	Baseline survey to take place during the inception phase	60%	*To be measured from official agencies and governmental reports*

[1] Based on a Likert scale from 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Completely) in the Perception-based Beneficiary Survey, 35% of perception survey respondents indicated they would be either 'a lot likely' or 'completely willing' to contact the police

[2] Based on a Likert scale from 1 (very unsafe) to 5 (very safe) in the Perception-based Beneficiary Survey, 85% of respondents reported feeling either 'safe' or 'very safe' in their communities.

[3] With addition to Macomia and Quisssanga

[4] Based on Perception-based Beneficiary Survey responses, 64% of participants expressed either satisfaction or high satisfaction with the quality of basic services in their communities.

Annex 2- Results Framework – Output Indicators

Progress of Programme Objectives by December 2025

Output 1 - The community security is improved with a focus on Rule of Law and Access to Justice, creating the foundation for social cohesion, peace and development.

Indicators	Logframe Targets	Value achieved by December 2025
Number of meetings between civilian military and humanitarian actors held by District authorities	8 security coordination meetings	08 security coordination meetings carried out
Number of mapping assessments of Security Actors	2 security assessments produced	02[5] security assessments produced
Number of police infrastructures (police stations and police posts) rehabilitated and equipped in Cabo Delgado	10 police stations and police posts rehabilitated or constructed	8 new Police Posts have been installed + 03 Police Stations fully rehabilitated + 4 ongoing
Number of law enforcement actors trained on professional security provision (deontology, community policing approach, criminal investigation police, etc.)	300 law enforcement actors trained	398 trained law enforcement actors trained
Number of targeted District with operational early warning systems	6 operational early warning systems	Ongoing
Number of local security plans produced	6 local security plans produced	6 local security plans produced
Number of community security council members trained and equipped	600 community members trained and equipped	848 community members trained and equipped
Number of rehabilitated or constructed community courts, tribunals, and attorney offices in Cabo Delgado	18 justice infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	7 justice infrastructure rehabilitated + 3 ongoing
Number of justice actors trained and equipped	300 justice actors trained and equipped	465 justice actors trained and equipped
Number of security forces and community members trained on issues of HR, GBV, people living with disability	600 security forces and Community members trained	1,711 security forces and Community members trained

[5] The second included in the Early Warning system consultancy report.

Number of Human Rights monitoring mechanism established at District level to provide monthly reports	6 Human Right monitoring mechanisms established	Ongoing
Number of community radios rehabilitated and equipped	3 radios building rehabilitated and equipped	2 radios building rehabilitated and equipped
Number of sensitization messages on social cohesion, PVE, and youth engagement produced	20 sensitization messages produced	Ongoing

Output 2: Basic services and infrastructure are rehabilitated, functional, and accessible and the capacity of local authorities are developed to improve access to service delivery.

Indicators	Logframe Targets	Value achieved by December 2025
Number of infrastructure administrative rehabilitated or constructed	1,500 infrastructures assessed	1,300 infrastructures assessed
Number of health infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	24 administrative infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed	11 administrative infrastructures rehabilitated + 8 ongoing
Number of WASH infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	12 health infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed	3 health infrastructures rehabilitated + 6 ongoing
Number of education infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	6 water distribution systems functioning (1 per target district)	3 water infrastructures rehabilitated + 8 ongoing
Number of public servant residence infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	18 education infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed	1 education infrastructures rehabilitated + 11 ongoing
Number of electric infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	18 public servant residence infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed	17 public servant residence infrastructures rehabilitated + 3 ongoing
Number of bridges and km of roads rehabilitated or constructed	6 electric infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed	2 electric infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed + 3 ongoing
Number of public servants benefitting from training and other capacity development activities implemented for	0 km of bridges and km of roads infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed	1 ongoing of roads infrastructures rehabilitation[6]

[6] Roads in Olumbe & Quionga in Palma

local authorities to improve service delivery at the local level		
Number of local governance diagnostics	300 public servants trained	Ongoing[7]
ADIN's knowledge management platform established	1 local governance diagnostic developed (assessment, report, workplan)	1 local governance overview and recommendations[8]
Number of coordination meetings with Provincial and District authorities organized in partnership with ADIN	1 ADIN database platform established	ADIN database platform is no longer being established[9]
Number of JAPs regularly monitored and updated	8 coordination meetings held (quarterly)	8 coordination meetings held in partnership with ADIN, SPEF, SDPI
Number of Provincial services equipped to improve coordination at district level	6 JAPs are regularly monitored and updated in collaboration with PRCD Secretariat	6 JAPs developed during coordination meetings[10]

Result 3 – Socio-economic support is provided to individuals and communities, including immediate livelihood support for affected populations.

Indicators	Logframe Programme Targets	Value achieved By December 2025
Number of people benefiting from cash for work activities (disaggregated by gender)	9,000 C4W beneficiaries (with a share of 50% of women)	8,707 beneficiaries have received payments under the Cash for Work initiative.
Number of rehabilitated or constructed productive infrastructure projects (such as small business offices and market structures)	12 productive infrastructures rehabilitated or constructed.	2 productive infrastructures rehabilitated + 4 ongoing
Number of people benefiting from short-term vocational or other training (gender and age disaggregated)	600 people trained	1,999 people trained

[7] LoA currently being developed with the Provincial Service for Economy and Finance to implement the training of 300 public servants in partnership with IFAPA.

[8] Consultant provided local governance overview of the findings and recommendations.

[9] MEF is already developing a database platform (MIS - in partnership with UNOPS) to capture all information regarding the implementation of the PRCD and PREDIN.

[10] JAPs developed during coordination meeting in Feb 2023 - signed by Secretary of State on April 2023.

Number of people that receive productive assets (agriculture input and fishing gear)	12,000 people received productive assets.	12,677 people received productive assets.
	3,000 received business assets	2,291 received business assets.