



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Resolution No. _____ /2021
of

Due to the need to define the guiding principles and procedures related to the management of internally displaced people, resulting from (i) socio-economic (ii) natural, and (iii) human nature factors, and as a way to ensure a coordinated and efficient response, under the terms of the provisions of paragraph f), of Article 203 of the Constitution of the Republic, the Council of Ministers determines:

Exclusive. The Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (*Política e Estratégia de Gestão de Deslocados Internos - PEGDi*), abbreviated as PSiDM (in English), hereto attached, forming an integral part of this Resolution, is hereby approved.

Approved by the Council of Ministers on the 3rd of August, 2021

To be published.

The Prime Minister, Carlos Agostinho do Rosário



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT (PSiDM)

August 2021

Disclaimer

This Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PSiDM) is a translation from an original Portuguese copy, should there be any misinterpretation of its content, will prevail the meaning of the original version in Portuguese, published in *Boletim da República, I Série, No 173. Via: Resolução No. 42/2021*. Date: 8th September.

This translation is part of a collaborative effort among the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam South Africa (OZA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in the course of 3-years Action Plan for the operationalization of the PSiDM.

I. BACKGROUND

Mozambique has been registering an increasing number of internally displaced people resulting from (i) socio-economic, (ii) natural, and (iii) human-made factors. Armed conflicts and the repatriation of Mozambicans are mentioned as socio-economic factors. With regard to natural factors, natural disasters are highlighted. Regarding human-made factors, the human-wildlife conflict is an example.

Concerning armed conflicts, it is estimated that the 16-years civil war resulted in the displacement of approximately five million people. Currently, the country has more than 800 thousand internally displaced people, of which about 88% result from the actions of terrorist groups - in the coastal districts of the north of Cabo Delgado province, namely Palma, Macomia Mocímboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Quissanga and Nangade - and the armed conflict in the central of Mozambique, particularly in the districts of Sussundenga, Gondola, Macate, Barué, Nhamatanda, and Macossa.

Regarding natural disasters, it is estimated that in 2019, cyclones Idai and Kenneth resulted in about 502,000 internally displaced people. This number tends to increase due to the location and exposure of the country to various risks or threats. Mozambique is frequently affected by phenomena of hydrological and meteorological origin such as droughts, floods, cyclones, landslides, and erosion, becoming particularly

affected by climate variability and change, with a major propensity to coastal provinces and those crossed by the main river basins, namely, Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Inhambane, and Gaza.

Regarding economic activities, particularly the development of mega projects, thousands of people have been displaced from local communities, mainly subsistence farmers. It is estimated that between 2009 and 2019, around 16 000 families have been resettled, particularly in the provinces of Tete, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Gaza.

As for the human-wildlife conflict, the occupation of formerly uninhabited areas and migratory wildlife routes, and the increase of wild animal population, reduced the natural habitat of these animals and worsened the competition for scarce resources in nature, namely vegetation. Thus, the wildlife, to survive, has been forced to make incursions into the fields of farmers, raiding their crops.

In addition to these events, there is the forced repatriation of Mozambican citizens in growing numbers, especially from neighbouring countries, which negatively impacts the lives of the people and the country's economy.

In that context, it is estimated that over the past 40 years, cumulatively, approximately 20 million people have been affected by tropical cyclones, droughts, floods, epidemics, conflicts, and other phenomena. As a result, two-

thirds of those affected have become internally displaced. In addition, about 60% of the population is exposed to two or more risks or threats¹ with a negative impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

These situations raise challenges such as the need for sustainable reintegration, and local integration or settlement elsewhere, availability of housing, land for the development of routine activities, social infrastructure (health centers, schools, and others) as well as organisational, structural, cultural and cohabitation adaptation of the internally displaced people in the new context.

In many cases, host communities are faced with problems of demographic pressure, basic sanitation, environmental degradation, and other situations that require the intervention of the Government and its partners to normalise people's lives. In this process, there is a need to redesign infrastructure and basic social services such as water supply, health, education, security, housing, and food provision, among others.

In response, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has defined Disaster Risk Reduction as one of the national priorities. As such, the legal framework for disaster risk management and reduction was recently updated with the approval of Law No. 10/2020 of 24 August, which sets the Legal Framework

for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. In addition, to ensure post-disaster reconstruction and recovery in central Mozambique, the Government of Mozambique established the Office for Post-Cyclone Reconstruction (Gabinete de Reconstrução Pós-Ciclones - GREPOC) through Decree No. 26/2019 of 11 April.

In 2020, through Decree No. 9/2020 of 18 March, the Government created the Northern Integrated Development Agency (Agência de Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte - ADIN). The institution was created to ensure the promotion of multi-sector actions for the harmonious, integrated, and balanced development of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Nampula provinces, including the promotion of multiform humanitarian assistance to populations affected by extreme events, including psychosocial assistance, as well as socio-cultural and sports activities.

On the megaprojects, the Government of Mozambique has instituted specific legislative reforms, such as the approval of Decree No. 31/2012 of 8th August, inherent to the Regulation on the Resettlement process resulting from economic activities, the Ministerial Decree No. 8/2017 of 16th June approving the Implementation Guide of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy ("CSR") for the Extractive Industry of

¹ Data from the summary information of the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (INGD, 2017)

Mineral Resources, among other instruments.

The Government of Mozambique has approved successive legal instruments to address human-wildlife conflict. In particular, Law no. 10/99 of 7th July (Forest and Wildlife Law) and its Regulation (approved by Decree no. 12/2002 of 6th June, with amendments introduced by Decree no. 11/2003 of 25th March, Ministerial Decree no. 57/2003 of 28th May and Ministerial Decree no. 96/2003 of 28 July). The Mechanisms for channeling and utilising the 20% of the tax amount of forestry and wildlife exploitation (approved by Ministerial Decree No. 93/2005 of 4th May 2005), the Forest and Wildlife Tax Inspectors Regulations (approved by Ministerial Decree No. 128/2006 of 12th July 2006), and other legal instruments.

The management and assistance to the growing number of internally displaced people referred to here is carried out in a multidisciplinary approach and, due to its complexity, has presented problems such as:

- i. Weak structuring of interventions throughout the IDP management cycle that in some cases results in incomplete response;*
- ii. Lack of clarity on the roles of key actors involved in the management of IDPs;*
- iii. Deficient communication and coordination mechanisms which, time and again, result in overlapping or lack of*

assistance in some accommodation or transition centres; and

- iv. Shortage of financial resources.*

In light of the above, it is necessary to provide the country with a **Policy and Strategy to** guide the management of IDPs and to define the principles, vision, objectives, and actions of the Government and other stakeholders in the process, to minimise the occurrence of displacement as well as its effects when it does occur.

The **Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PSiDM)** also specifies the pillars, the strategic objectives, the role of the different actors in the process, and the actions necessary to mitigate the suffering of displaced people through their integration in host communities or their return to their areas of origin when security conditions have been re-established, aiming to normalise their lives in the short, medium and long term.

II. POLICY LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique and has its legal framework in:

- a) Law 10/2020 of 24th August on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management;
- b) Law 17/97, of 1st October, on the National Defence and Security Policy;

- c) Law No. 19/2007 of 18th July (Territorial Planning Law);
- d) Decree No. 76/2020, which approves the Regulation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act;
- e) Decree No. 31/2012, of 08th August, which approves the Regulation on the resettlement process resulting from economic activities;
- f) Resolution No. 46/2019 of 2nd November, approving the Social Action Policy and Strategy for its Implementation;
- g) Resolution No. 29/2016 of 31st October, which approves the Employment Policy; and
- h) Resolution No. 19/2011 of 8th March, which approves the Housing Policy and Strategy.

Mozambique is a signatory to the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), ratified by the Assembly of the Republic through Resolution No. 21/2017 of 28th December. The PSiDM is also aligned with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10th December 1948, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

III. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This policy shall apply to people or groups of people who have been forced to leave their places of usual residence to mitigate the adverse effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed the borders of the Republic of Mozambique. Assistance shall be provided to IDPs in situations of vulnerability.

The IDP Management Policy and Strategy covers the entire cycle of IDP management, namely prevention or mitigation, preparedness, response, and reconstruction or recovery.

The condition of the internally displaced, ceases with the achievement of durable solutions.

In these terms, this Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management is implemented throughout the national territory and covers IDPs who have resulted from:

- a) Armed conflicts, situations of generalised violence, and human rights violations;
- b) Natural and man-made disasters;
- c) Forced repatriation of people in need of reception; and
- d) Other similar situations.

3.1. Vision

IDPs with protection and access to appropriate and sustainable conditions.

3.2. Mission

Create solutions to prevent displacement, guarantee assistance, and protection, and promote reintegration in a context of sustainable development.

IV. OBJECTIVES

4.1. General objective

Reduce and mitigate risks relating to IDPs through appropriate prevention, response, and socio-economic reintegration actions.

4.2. Specific objectives

- a) Ensure coordination, monitoring, and adequate supervision of the interventions of key actors for the prevention and management of IDPs;
- b) Ensure protection and assistance to IDPs and affected communities.
- c) Ensure the dignified treatment of IDPs;
- d) Create conditions for sustainable reintegration at the place of origin or elsewhere in the country.

V. POLICY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This policy is guided by the following principles:

- a) **Principle of the dignity of the human person** - consists of the protection and preservation of life, the means of subsistence, public and private assets, services, and infrastructures that ensure the well-being of the citizen.
- b) **Principle of solidarity** - this determines that all people, individuals, or groups, public or private, national, regional, continental and international participate in humanitarian assistance actions and the mobilisation of support before, during, and after the event that caused the displacement.
- c) **Principle of sustainability** – the preservation, protection and management of the environment, in the process of social reintegration of IDPs, must take into account the durability of the means and mechanisms of survival in the short, medium, and long term.
- d) **Principle of single command and complementarity** - determines that all agents act in the operational field in an articulated manner and under a single orientation.
- e) **Principle of Gender Equity and Equality** - recognises that men and women in the condition of IDPs are treated equally, and fairly, and enjoy the same rights and opportunities.

- f) **Principle of primacy of vulnerable groups** - Determines that in assisting internally displaced people, primacy must be given to vulnerable groups (the elderly, pregnant women, children, the sick, people with disabilities, and others in this condition).

VI. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The process of managing IDPs requires the participation of various actors at all levels in the implementation of short, medium and long-term measures to meet the imposed challenges.

In these terms, they are the key actors in the IDP management process:

- a) Government;
- b) Business sector (public and private; national and international);
- c) Humanitarian Agencies;
- d) Donors and international organisations;
- e) Communities and Community-Based Organisations;
- f) Non-Governmental Organisations; and
- g) Media.

6.1. Government

Through governance institutions at central and local levels, the Government is primarily responsible for preventing displacement, protecting and assisting IDPs, including mitigating their impacts.

Thus it is incumbent on the Government to:

- a) Coordinate efforts to ensure the maximisation of synergies and that any gaps in sectoral responses are overcome;
- b) Ensure effective communication, provision of official statistical data and the flow of information to meet diverse needs through its specialized bodies in the multi-sectoral management of IDPs;
- c) Define the rules of cohabitation and management of the accommodation centres;
- d) Promote the participation of community-based organisations in the process of managing IDPs until life is restored;
- e) Promote and coordinate the intervention of the media to safeguard the integrity of those involved; and
- f) Investigate cases of irregularities in the response actions to IDPs, allocate resources, develop and approve rules, procedures and regulations.

6.2. Business sector (public and private national and international)

The Public and Private Business sector collaborates with the Government in implementing actions, programmes and projects to assist IDPs and address displacement.

6.3. Humanitarian Agencies

Humanitarian agencies and cooperation partners, under the laws of the Republic of Mozambique and international law, are responsible for:

- a) Assisting the Government of Mozambique in mobilising resources to support IDPs;
- b) Creating conditions for the rapid normalisation of life and integration in productive, recreational and socio-cultural activities;
- c) Supporting the Government in measures to prevent and prepare for future displacement; and
- d) Collaborating with equivalent national sectors to implement actions to strengthen local response capacity and maximise the use of available human, financial and material resources.

6.4. Donors and international organisations

Working in coordination with government, it is the role of donors and

international organisations, through implementing agencies, to:

- a) Support and participate in the institutional capacity building of the Government and national organisations with responsibilities in social assistance and protection;
- b) Provide sectoral support to different areas, throughout the cycle of IDPs management and the establishment of durable solutions in the framework of national priorities in the fight against poverty, vulnerability and the promotion of development and social well-being.

6.5. Communities and Community-Based Organisations

Communities and community-based organisations break down into three main key players, namely:

6.5.1 Internally displaced People

- a) Comply with the rules and procedures applied in the process of managing and stabilising the lives of IDPs;
- b) Participate in training and capacity-building programmes organised by the competent authorities to ensure their rapid reintegration into society;
- c) Participate through their representatives in the identification of the resettlement and production sites of their choice as well as the

- development of their socio-economic and cultural activities in general;
- d) Support their representatives and report any malpractices of which they are aware to the authorities, and lodge complaints if their rights are violated;
 - e) Provide all necessary information and data on people, families, communities, tangible and intangible assets, and other factors to help carry out the social reintegration process effectively and fairly;
 - f) Collaborate in the identification of vulnerable people and groups among those affected;
 - g) Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the reintegration process;
 - h) Participate in the social activities of subdivision, infrastructure construction, and social assistance to vulnerable fellow citizens.
 - i) Collaborate with the authorities in the process of return to the areas of origin when applicable if they so wish.

6.5.2 Host communities

- a) Host internally displaced people;
- b) Make land available for displaced people to develop economic activities to restore livelihoods, without prejudice to the community's production areas;
- c) Engage IDPs in the lifestyles and cultural habits of host communities and vice versa;

- d) Share with IDPs social equipment, basic infrastructure, and other services of everyday use;
- e) Collaborate in identifying vulnerable people and groups within the affected people and their community;
- f) Participate through their representatives in the identification of the place for resettlement and production as well as for the development of other socio-economic and cultural activities in general.

6.5.3 Community Authorities

- a) Ensure compliance with the rules of social cohabitation between displaced and host communities;
- b) Sensitise host communities to live cordially with IDPs on their territory;
- c) Sensitise the host community to actively participate in the process of subdivision, infrastructure construction as well as social assistance to vulnerable fellow citizens in particular and IDPs in general;
- d) Accompany the Government and all intervening bodies in the process of monitoring and evaluating assistance actions, including resettlements;
- e) Participate in the process of collecting registration and socio-economic data of the host communities and IDPs;

- f) Collaborate in the administration of the communities.

6.6. Non-Governmental Organisations

- a) Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are responsible for developing activities within the scope of humanitarian assistance in the social areas, with emphasis on health and education, resettlement of internally displaced people and family reunification, construction and equipping of schools, hospitals and other public utility infrastructures, under the coordination and guidance of the Government;
- b) Civil society organisations and religious denominations play a key role in providing psychosocial support to IDPs, and humanitarian assistance, as well as in reducing vulnerability and its social effects among the families and communities involved.

6.7. Media

The media has the role of:

- a) Informing IDPs and citizens in general about measures for the mitigation of displacement and response actions in the context of IDP management;
- b) Disseminating the information provided by the authorities involved in the IDP management process;

- c) Disseminating and informing about the Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management.

VII. PILLARS OF THE IDP POLICY AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Policy and Strategy for the Management of Internally Displaced People of the Republic of Mozambique takes into consideration the **cycle** of IDP management which is comprised by the following pillars:

- a. **PILLAR I: PREVENTION OR MITIGATION;**
- b. **PILLAR II: PREPAREDNESS OR READINESS;**
- c. **PILLAR III: RESPONSE; and**
- d. **PILLAR IV: RECONSTRUCTION OR RECOVERY**

7.1. Pillar I: Prevention or mitigation

The prevention or mitigation of internal displacement presupposes, on the one hand, structural actions that guarantee the integrated socio-economic development and social harmony of the local communities, avoiding the vulnerability of the younger groups of society and the difficult access to conditions of subsistence by the populations.

On the other hand, land-use planning is a necessary precondition for the organisation of national territory and the sustainable use of natural resources conducive to the country's social and economic development, the promotion of people's quality of life and the

protection and conservation of the environment.

To this end, *Pillar I* strategic actions aim to address the following challenges:

- i. Planning, land-use planning and resilience;*
- ii. Environmental education and management;*
- iii. Strengthening conflict prevention and mitigation measures, including the promotion of peace and reconciliation; and*
- iv. Promotion of local development.*

7.2. Pillar II: Preparedness or Readiness

In the process of preparedness or readiness, strategic actions are foreseen to respond to the following strategic objectives:

- i. Dissemination and Communication of Early Warning System;*
- ii. Mobilisation of resources and means to carry out the planned activities;*
- iii. Creation of shelter conditions.*

7.3. Pillar III: Response

The response actions are exercised in a joint and coordinated manner, with the active participation of the various relevant sectors of government, civil society, the private sector, humanitarian agencies and cooperation partners, IDPs, host communities, and community-based organisations. A response to displacement means actions taken before, during, or after the

phenomenon/event, aimed at saving lives or reducing impacts.

Pillar III focuses mainly on strategic actions to respond to the immediate short-term needs, concerning the following challenges:

- i. Activation and monitoring of alert and response mechanisms;*
- ii. Implementation of the reception, triage, assistance and accommodation of IDPs.*

7.4. Pillar IV: Reconstruction or Recovery

Pillar IV of recovery comprises the adoption of actions aiming at restoring or improving the means of subsistence of IDPs, and the environment for the normalization of their lives. As such, actions must be implemented in this pillar that will ensure a safe return to the areas of origin or integration in the host areas. To this effect, the highlights are the following:

- i. Implementation of resilience programmes, ensuring sources of income generation and livelihoods that prevent the displaced from returning to their vulnerable condition;*
- ii. Adoption of durable solutions and measures;*
- iii. Ensuring protection, health and well-being, the right to documentation/IDs, respect for human rights and access to legal assistance and public services for IDPs.*

VIII. COORDINATION, FUNDING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

8.1. Coordination

The management of IDPs is a cross-cutting issue. As such, there is a need to ensure a mechanism for coordination and articulation that ensures the maximisation of synergies, resources and rapid sectoral responses, enabling effective communication and flow of information. In these terms, the implementation of the PSiDM is coordinated by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD), obeying the specific responsibilities of each sector in the implementation of its sectoral strategic actions.

As general coordinator, INGD ensures the implementation of the specific activities of each Government sector, involving decentralised entities and other key actors whose role is to support and strengthen Government initiatives.

8.2. Funding and resource mobilisation

The main source of funding for PSiDM implementation actions is the State Budget through the Contingency Plans and other programmes and projects indicated in the Strategic Action Matrix. In these terms, the actions foreseen in the following Matrix must be covered by the Economic and Social Plans of the respective sectors and local entities.

In addition to State funds, other resources may be mobilised from cooperation partners and other domestic and international sources.

Contributions from companies, local authorities and NGOs are also important sources of PSiDM funding.

8.3. Monitoring and evaluation

The Coordinating Council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CCGRD) is the monitoring body for the implementation of the PSiDM, assisted by the Technical Council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CTGRD).

It will be the CTGRD's responsibility, at all levels, in permanent collaboration with the various government sectors, cooperation partners, humanitarian agencies, civil society, the private sector, communities, and community-based organisations, to ensure the systematic collection, documentation, archiving and management of information to be used for the monitoring and evaluation exercises of this instrument.

Key actors should be included in actions to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the PSiDM, especially those working in the areas of protection, human rights, and related areas.

8.4. Review of the Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management

The Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management will be reviewed and updated whenever necessary, to adapt it to the Country's development needs and the dynamics of the situation in the treatment of this population segment. The initiative for revision may be taken by the Government and/or the main players through the established coordination channels.

IX. THE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX OF THE STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The following Matrix indicates the *strategic actions* to be carried out in each of the pillars, taking into account the cycle of IDP management aforementioned. Each pillar indicates, the strategic action to be carried out. The process privileged complementarity with other instruments under implementation in a combined manner, leading to the achievement of the objectives of this policy.

MATRIX OF STRATEGIC ACTIONS OF POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT

PILLAR I: PREVENTION OR MITIGATION		
Strategic Objective	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
Planning, land-use planning and resilience	1.1. Develop, implement and supervise land-use planning instruments	MTA, MIMAP, OREPs, OGDPs, Municipal Bodies, District Governments
	1.2. Mapping and marking risk areas	INGD, MTA, MIMAP, District Governments, Municipal Bodies
	1.3. Encouraging the voluntary relocation from risk areas	INGD, MTA, District Governments, Municipal Bodies
	1.4. Requalify risk areas with inadequate occupations.	District Governments, Municipal Bodies
	1.5. Regulate the construction of resilient infrastructure	MOPHRH
Education and environmental management	1.6. Train teachers in environmental education, risk management and climate change at primary, secondary and pre-university levels	MINEDH, MTA, MCTES, SEETP
	1.7. Implement necessary actions to protect against environmental degradation	MTA, Partners, Municipal Bodies, District Governments
	1.8. Ensuring the sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources	MADER,MTA, MIREME,MOPHRH
Strengthening conflict prevention and mitigation measures including the promotion of peace and reconciliation	1.9. Ensuring the reintegration of demobilised soldiers	All sectors, Municipalities, District Governments
	1.10. Carry out dialogues that encourage the participation and integration of young people in patriotic actions for the promotion of peace, national unity and defense of sovereignty.	SEJE, ADIN
	1.11. Implement grievance and complaint mechanisms.	All sectors
	1.12. Create and provide capacity building to groups/networks to avoid radicalization and recruitment to prevent situations that could lead to displacement.	FDS, Community Authorities, Religious Leaders, Community Policing Council and Development Agency

	1.13. Develop community-based communication strategies	ADIN
	1.14. Promote, strengthen and expand community radios	GABINFO (ICS) and ADIN
	1.15. Establish and strengthen partnerships at national, regional, and international levels for the management of IDPs	MINEC, all sectors
	1.16. Implement actions that ensure compliance with Human Rights and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	INGD, MJACR, CNDH and MINT
Promotion of local development.	1.17. Expand basic social security programs	MGCAS
	1.18. Promote the creation of self-employment for young people through livestock promotion, agricultural production, and income generation activities	MADER, SEJE, ADIN,
	1.19. Promote the financing of young entrepreneurs and SMEs through platforms (Centre for Guidance to Entrepreneurs) - COrE and Incubators	MIC
	1.20. Create conditions to improve access to key public services in priority communities.	OGDPs, OREPs, Municipalities, District Governments, Development Agencies, ADIN

PILLAR II - PREPAREDNESS OR READINESS		
Strategic Objective	STRATEGIC ACTION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
Dissemination and Communication within the scope of Early Warning Systems	2.1. Systematize information on seasonal hydrological forecasts	MOPHRH
	2.2. Systematize information on seasonal climate forecasts	MTC (INAM)
	2.3. Train and empower Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (CLGRD) and communities	INGD
	2.4. Carry out evacuation drills	INGD
	2.5. Activate and disseminate the warning system	INGD
Mobilisation of resources and means to materialise the planned activities	2.6. Prepare annual contingency plans and budget	INGD
	2.7. Readiness of response means	INGD
Creating shelter conditions	2.8. Identify and make available safe and appropriate places for the reception of displaced persons	OREPs, Municipal bodies, District Government
	2.9. Prepare transit centres and temporary accommodation shelter	INGD
PILLAR III – RESPONSE		
Strategic Objective	STRATEGIC ACTION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
Activation and monitoring of warning and response mechanisms	3.1. Inform about the phenomenon that occurred	INGD
	3.2. Activate and disseminate warning subsystems	INGD
	3.3. Operationalize the implementation of the disaster management framework at all levels	INGD
	3.4. Assess the impact of the phenomenon that occurred (damage and needs)	INGD
	3.5. Assess needs and available goods	INGD
	3.6. Ensuring Humanitarian Assistance	INGD
	3.7. Mobilize, train, and assign volunteers to support the displaced	SEJE, <u>INGD</u> , MINEC and MINT

Actions for hosting displaced people		
Implementation of actions to host, triage, assist and accommodate displaced people	3.8. Host and triage of IDPs	INGD, FDS
	3.9. Provide primary care (health and food)	INGD, MISAU, OGDPs, District Governments, Local Municipalities
	3.10. Host IDPs in transition/accommodation centres	INGD, MINT
	3.11. Register and provide legal assistance (IDs/birth identification) to IDPs in transition/accommodation centres	INGD, MINT, MJACR
	3.12. Provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in transition/accommodation centres.	INGD, MINT, OREPs, OGDPs, District Governments, Local Municipalities
	3.13. Provide health care at transition/accommodation centres	MISAU
	3.14. Coordinate actions and organizations involved in humanitarian assistance	INGD, MINT
	3.15. Establish the self-management structure at the in transition/accommodation centres and ensure follow-up	MAEFP, MINT, INGD
	3.16. Ensure the safety and protection of people and property throughout the process of assistance to the displaced, including the return to the areas of origin	FDS
	3.17. Ensure that temporary accommodation centres are open as long as the situation prevails, considering the minimum time required for internally displaced people to stay	INGD, OGDPs, OREPs, District Governments
	3.18. Adopt mechanisms to control the movement of the displaced people	FDS
	3.19. Map out displaced officials and state agents and ensure their inclusion in public institutions in the hosting districts or locations.	MAEFP, OREPs, Municipal Bodies and District Governments
	3.20. Identify the skills, abilities and potential of the IDPs to better orient their integration into professional, social, economic, and other sectors.	INGD, OREPs, Municipal Bodies and District Governments
	3.21. Ensure safety and security in transit centres and temporary shelters	MINT
3.22. Involve administrative structures and local communities in the whole process of managing the displaced.	MAEFP, <u>INGD</u>	
3.23. Disseminate official statistics on the displacement and IDPs	INGD	
Phase 3. RESPONSE		

Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Responsible Institution
Implementation of actions to host, triage, assist and accommodate displaced people	3.24. Develop a digital database for the management of internally displaced people	MCTES
	3.25. Provide psychosocial assistance of a multisectoral nature to the IDPs, with special attention to the most vulnerable	MGCAS, OREPs, OGDPs, District Government
	3.26. Integrate eligible IDPs, including host families into social assistance programs	
	3.27. Create mechanisms for locating and reuniting separate families during displacement	
	3.28. Reinforce resources and means of assistance to the populations in the host communities, districts and municipalities	MAEFP, MEF, District Government
	3.29. Integrate students into schools, educational establishments and professional technical training establishments in the host locations	MINEDH, OREPs, OGDPs, District Government
	3.30. Provide food assistance to displaced people at reception and resettlement sites	INGD, OREPs, OGDPs, District Government
	3.31. Ensure security of land tenure or acquisition for IDPs	MTA, OGDPs, District Government
	3.32. Ensure the provision of water and sanitation in transition/accommodation centres or resettlement sites	MOPHRH
	3.33. Ensuring provision of access to energy at resettlement sites	MIREME

PILLAR IV: RECONSTRUCTION OR RECOVERY

Strategic Objective	STRATEGIC ACTION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
Implementation of resilience programs, identification and guarantee of sources of income generation and social integration in the community	4.1. Promote trade and distribute self-employment and training kits	MADER, MIMAIP, MIC and SEJE
	4.2. Re-launch the private sector by supporting economic agents	MADER, MIMAIP and MIC
	4.3. Promote economic opportunities for vulnerable groups	MGCAS, MADER, MIMAIP and MIC
	4.4. Promote vocational and business training programs in priority communities.	MTSS, MIC, SEJE, OGDPS, OREPs, Municipalities and District Governments, Development Agencies
	4.5. Promote training, capacity building and technical assistance to entrepreneurs and SMEs in displacement-affected communities.	MIC (IPEME), MADER
Durable solutions (sustainable reintegration at the place of origin - return; sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons are hosted - local	4.6. Create and organise resettlement areas	INGD, MOPHRH, MTA, District Governments and Local Municipalities in collaboration with the FDS
	4.7. Promote healthy lifestyles for adolescents and young people in terms of sexual and reproductive health, HIV, nutrition, and the harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs in resettlement areas and safe return sites	MISAU, SEJE
	4.8. Define the types of constructions to be built in the resettlement areas, taking into account locally available materials, cultural habits of the affected places, observing resilient construction techniques	MOPHRH, INGD, Local Authorities and Displaced Persons
	4.9. Mobilize the displaced to participate in the construction and/or reconstruction of their homes	Local authorities with the participation of other organizations, INGD

integration; and sustainable integration in another part of the country - settlement elsewhere in the country)	4.10. Ensure the management, coordination and control of the villages areas of the IDPs resettlement and respective population groups	Community leaders, Local Authorities, District Administrators / FDS, MAEFP
	4.11. In resettlement areas, provide spaces and encourage the development of physical, recreational and sports activities to promote health and well-being.	SED, MTA, DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES
	4.12. Ensure the re-establishment of security conditions for public administration institutions in the places of origin	FDS and MAEFP
	4.13. Deploy administrative infrastructure in safe resettlement areas.	MAEFP and Sectors
	4.14. Implement reconstruction and construction actions in the areas of origin.	INGD, All Sectors
	4.15. Allocate spaces for the practice of agriculture activities and income generation.	MTA, MADER, OGDs, OREPs, DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES
	4.16. Analyze the intentions and expectations of displacement-affected communities regarding their return to their areas of origin to define an intervention strategy specifying where to implement the temporary or permanent infrastructure.	MAEFP, <u>INGD</u> , DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, ADIN
Ensuring protection, health and well-being, right to documentation, respect for human rights and access to justice for the displaced	4.17. Rebuild the civil registration and issue vital documents for the displaced, including the primary registration.	MINT, MJACR
	4.18. Integrate eligible displaced people into social assistance programs	MGCAS
	4.19. Ensure basic services such as health, education, water, sanitation, energy, food, as well as guaranteeing conditions of public safety and tranquility in the resettlement areas, including host communities and areas of origin.	MOPHRH, MIREME, MINEDH, MISAU, MADER, FDS, ADIN
	4.20. Create conditions to guarantee links to economic opportunities for displaced populations.	OGDs, OREPs, Municipalities, District Governments, Development Agencies, ADIN

	4.21. Assist vulnerable people in resettlement centres, in Community Child Protection Committees and in the community at large.	MGCAS, <u>INGD</u>
	4.22. Establish mechanism for filing of grievances and complaints	MAEFP, MJACR

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GLOSSARY

Humanitarian assistance: assistance provided to populations affected by disasters, armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, and natural or man-made disasters.

Disaster: serious disruption of the normal functioning of a community or society, caused by a natural, technological, biological, geological, or man-made phenomenon in the environment.

Internally displaced people: people or groups of people who have been forced to flee or leave their homes or places of usual residence, in particular as a result of or as a means of avoiding the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or man-made disasters and who have not crossed the border of an internationally recognized State.

Internal displacement: involuntary movement (due to disasters, insecurity caused by armed conflicts, or other extreme events) of people from their usual place of residence for a determined period of time or permanently.

Human rights: rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique.

Discrimination: any attitude that excludes, separates and diminishes people based on stereotype ideas.

Extreme events: they can be of hydrological, geological or geophysical, meteorological, and climatological origin, which occur in different ways such as floods and inundations, storms and cyclones, prolonged droughts, wildfires, and forest fires.

Contingency plan: preventive and alternative planning to respond to certain unexpected events that affect society's normal life and activities, which may cause human mobility in search of safe places.

Response plan: a set of standardized and harmonized instruments, strategies and operational decisions for the management and normalization of the lives of internally displaced people.

Resettlement: settlement of internally displaced people in areas of the national territory considered safe in relation to the cause of displacement, accompanied by the creation of shelter/housing conditions, infrastructure and basic services, namely health, education, water supply, environmental sanitation and other social facilities.

Resilience: The individual's ability to deal with problems, adapt to changes, overcome obstacles or resist pressure and adverse situations. In the area of infrastructure, resilience is considered to be the ability to resist and recover quickly from impacts generated by extreme events.

Durable solutions: this is the condition reached when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement, and can enjoy their human rights without

discrimination resulting from their displacement.

Gender-based violence: is defined as any type of physical, psychological, sexual, or symbolic aggression against someone in a situation of vulnerability due to their gender identity or sexual orientation.

Vulnerability: conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that increase the susceptibility of people or communities to be impacted by the occurrence of disasters or conflicts.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ADIN – Northern Integrated Development Agency
CCGRD - Coordinating Council for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction
CENOE – National Emergency Operational Centre
CEP – Provincial Executive Council
CNDH – National Human Rights Commission
COE - Emergency Operating Centre
CSPRE – Council of Provincial State Representation Services
CTGRD - Technical Council for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction
DPS – Provincial Health Directorate
DPEDH – Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development
DPGCAS – Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Action
GoM – Government of Mozambique
GREPOC – Post-Cyclone Reconstruction Office.
INACE – National Institute for Mozambican Communities Abroad

INAM – National Institute of Meteorology

INGD – National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction

INAR – National Institute for Refugee Support

MADER - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MAEFP - Ministry of State Administration and Civil Servants

MGCAS – Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action

MINEC – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

MINEDH – Ministry of Education and Human Development

MINT – Ministry of the Interior

MITSS – Ministry of Labour and Social Security

MOPHRH – Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources

MTA – Ministry of Land and Environment

MIC - Ministry of Industry and Commerce

MDN – Ministry of National Defense

MIREME – Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy

MISAU - Ministry of Health

OCB – Community-Based Organizations

PGDI - Internally Displaced People Management Policy

SDSAS – District Social Welfare Service

SDEJT – District Service of Youth and Technology Education

SDSMAS – District Service of Health, Women and Social Action

SEJE - Secretary of State for Youth
and Employment

SPAS – Provincial Social Welfare
Services