



## BACKGROUND

The violence in Cabo Delgado started in October 2017 when violent extremists attacked a police station and district administration buildings in Mocimboa da Praia. The conflict has escalated in the years since and there are ongoing efforts by security forces to stabilize the province. The situation in Cabo Delgado is estimated to have displaced 1.3m people, many of whom have moved to the neighbouring provinces of Niassa and Nampula.

Mozambique became a GCERF partner country\* in 2023. GCERF has signed grants worth USD 4 million with three consortiums of Mozambican civil society organisations (CSOs) who began activities in January 2024 to implement our investment strategy, which contributes to efforts under the Northern Mozambique Integrated Resilience and Development Programme (PREDIN) and the Cabo Delgado Reconstruction Plan for Areas Affected by Terrorism (PRCD).

GCERF pioneers a unique model of investment designed to promote a whole-of-society approach and ensure the sustainability of our programmes. Under this model, in each partner country, we support national governments establish a steering committee called the Country Support Mechanism (CSM).

In Mozambique, the CSM (*Mecanismo Nacional de Apoio, or MNA*) is chaired by the Agency for the Integrated Development of the North (ADIN), with representatives from the ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Interior, Justice, Constitutional Affairs as well as Gender, Children and Social Action. This mechanism provides strategic direction to GCERF and the programmes we fund, ensuring accountability, results and alignment with national strategies.

To further embed local ownership, our grantees also seek to coordinate and effectively communicate with ADIN and other relevant government officials within the districts and provinces they operate in.

## GCERF'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY IN MOZAMBIQUE

Informed by a needs assessment, GCERF consulted widely during the course of developing our Investment Strategy for Mozambique in 2023. The drivers behind VE are complex but three of the most widely identified in Mozambique are:

1. Socio-economic hardships
2. Lack of sense of purpose
3. Perceived marginalisation

The Investment Strategy sets out our agreed approach to address the drivers of violent extremism and guides the co-creation process with our civil society partners as programmes are designed. Through our investment, GCERF's seeks to strengthen the resilience of communities in Northern Mozambique against radicalisation, recruitment, and exploitation by violent extremists. In line with PREDIN, to achieve this, our strategy has two core objectives:

1. Promote resilience in communities affected by violent extremism; and
2. Provide economic opportunities for vulnerable youth.

\*Partner countries are those in which GCERF funds civil society organisations to implement initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism.



## WHERE

- Cabo Delgado
- Niassa
- Nampula

## WHO

- Socio-professional groups, with a focus on unemployed youth between 15–35 years old
- Local authority figures (religious and communal leaders/ influencers)
- Supporting structures for PVE, including CSOs with existing capacity for PVE or potential to develop such capacities, and public institutions at district, provincial and national levels

# CURRENT GRANTS



## IMPLEMENTED BY

**Principal Recipient:** Association for Support and Legal Assistance to Communities (AAAJC)

**Sub-recipients:** Associação Para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (OLIPA – ODES), Fórum das Organizações Femininas do Niassa (FOFeN), and União das Cooperativas Agro-Pecuárias do Distrito de Lichinga (UCA)



## PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

1. Increase sustainable incomes of young men and women.
2. Improve community members' trust towards local public and private sector leadership and increase mainstreaming of PVE in local decision-making.



## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Cabo Delgado (Metuge and Ancuabe), Nampula (Meconta) and Niassa (Marrupa)



## \$ GRANT AMOUNT

USD 1,200,000



## PERIOD OF THE GRANT

January 2024 – December 2026



## IMPLEMENTED BY

**Principal Recipient:** ActionAid Mozambique

**Sub-recipients:** Associação ASSANA, Associação Kuendeleya, Conselho Cristão de Moçambique - Delegação de Cabo delgado (CCM – CD), Conselho Cristão de Mocambique-Delegação de Niassa (CCD-DN), and Fundação Nunisa



## PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

1. Increase the sustainable incomes of young men and women.
2. Increase young people's sense of empowerment
3. Enhance trust and tolerance among youth from different religious and ethnic groups



## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Cabo Delgado (Chiure and Pemba), Nampula (Erati), and Niassa (Lichinga)



## \$ GRANT AMOUNT

USD 1,600,000



## PERIOD OF THE GRANT

January 2024 – December 2026



## IMPLEMENTED BY

**Principal Recipient:** MASC Foundation

**Sub-recipients:** Associação de Desenvolvimento Comunitario Mukhaleiro (Mukhalihero), Associação Multisectorial para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (AMULTSDS)



## PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

1. Increase community participation and trust in the local government
2. Improve interaction and trust between youth/community members across religious/ IDP-host communities



## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Cabo Delgado (Macomia and Quissanga), Nampula (Membra), and Niassa (Mecula)



## \$ GRANT AMOUNT

USD 1,200,000



## PERIOD OF THE GRANT

January 2024 – December 2026

# STORY OF CHANGE

## PEACE AMBASSADORS: WOMEN BECOME A COMMUNITY BRIDGE

In the Memba district, Nampula province, one of the challenges taken on by the Women's Peace Ambassadors group is to rescue women and young people who had joined the ranks or were connected to the violent extremism movement. One such example is a mother named Maria Rosa (pseudonym). She has been absent from her community for four years because of her connections to the violent extremist movement after two of her sons joined the extremist group in 2020.

Maria says it was very difficult to live in such a situation. "My children came, and I fled because the military and the local government were seeking me out. I lived in forests and abandoned houses; I confess to even staying in cemeteries, using the graves and grave houses as a haven. I lived off wild fruits and cassava from the fields. The best news I had was when I received a call from the ambassador group.

Look, I was so happy to know they were friends, and they said the following: Maria, return home! There is already peace here, and everyone in the community linked to extremism has received amnesty."

Maria accepted the invitation and, although scared for her security and of reprisals, decided to trust the peace ambassadors. She returned home and felt safe.



Discussion on village savings in Macomia, Cabo Delgado. Credits: MASC



Discussion on village savings in Macomia, Cabo Delgado. Credits: MASC



Discussion on cultural activities for community resilience, Cabo Delgado. Credits: MASC

# KEY RESULTS

## 3

grants to 10 civil-society organisations, including principal and sub-recipients

## 1,519

people receiving livelihoods or economic support

## 1,354

people joining dialogues, consultations, roundtables across religious, ethnic and generational lines

## 2,043

people trained on PVE, conflict sensitivity, critical thinking, conflict resolution skills and early warning

## 1,766

people trained in entrepreneurship and vocational skills

## 407

peace or youth clubs established to foster dialogue

## GCERF'S VALUE PROPOSITION

GCERF'S UNIQUE MODEL OF INVESTMENT PRIORITISES:

**Community-ownership and localisation:** We invest in trusted grassroots civil society organisations that prioritise the needs and grievances of communities most affected by violent extremism. Many of these organisations have never received international funding before.

**Sustainability:** Our programmes involve all groups of society and strengthens trust between government, civil society and community members to build stronger, more resilient societies. This ensures that initiatives and structures continue to be relevant and effective.

**Robust monitoring and evaluation processes:** Our multi-layered monitoring and evaluation system, operating locally and globally, provides continuous feedback on programme effectiveness, identifies areas for improvement, and ensures objectives are consistently met.

**Knowledge sharing:** Our global network of civil society organisations working on PVE facilitates the exchange of good practices and lessons learned, fostering collaboration and enhancing the effectiveness of interventions. We also share our experiences through our participation in various conferences, publishing of articles and research papers in reputed journals to advance the understanding of PVE.

**Capacity strengthening:** We strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations to manage large-scale grants and implement effective initiatives, while also enhancing government capacity to develop comprehensive, holistic strategies to prevent violent extremism.