

Disability

Persons with disabilities in Mozambique are among the most left behind groups. In crisis settings, persons with disabilities, particularly young women and girls, face enormous barriers to access services and humanitarian assistance and face discrimination and stigmatization, which expose them to risks of physical, sexual and emotional violence and abuse. Within the Action, interventions under component 2 and 3 will pay particular attention to the specific needs of disabled persons within the benefitting communities as well as their effective representation within the participatory processes.

Democracy

Mozambique has embarked in the decentralization process which led to the election, in 2019, and for the first time in history, of the provincial governors and assemblies. It is expected that by 2024 district level authorities will also have to be elected. MERCIM has already started decentralized planning, budgeting, funding, monitoring and verification methodology which has been, generally, well accepted and should be continued. The new program will be run within the time frame of the district decentralization and will be a good opportunity to keep promoting good governance practices, already being tested by MERCIM, such as participatory planning, open procurements and tendering, performance-based financing, and competence and evidence-based district administration.

Local governance issues are simultaneously being addressed while seeking to build climate resilience through financial support and capacity building at the district level. The performance-based approach provides the incentives to gradually improve local administrations' governance performance.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The Action has the potential to strengthen different resilience dimensions, at societal, institutional, community, economic and with regard to conflict prevention. It will be mindful of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, especially in areas with specific humanitarian needs and in relation to displaced population and host communities. The fundamental variables associated to the human rights-based approach (see above) will be addressed to resolve existing-potential conflicts between different stakeholders in the local development process. Community-based mechanisms proven to be effective in a range of sectors in Mozambique – from wildlife conservation to prevention of natural hazards and crises – and could be a significant resource for the conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding.

A conflict-sensitive approach to climate change and natural resources management is essential in Mozambique, not least in conflict-affected areas such as Cabo Delgado.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management in strategic planning, budgeting and implementation will be key activities of the Action, both at central, provincial and district level.

Moreover, specific shock-sensitive solutions, such as crisis modifiers, shall be defined under the implementation contracts of component 3, wherever considered feasible and suitable. This will enable early action and rapid response to new humanitarian needs that could occur in the project areas during the implementation phase.

Other considerations if relevant

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Security	Expansion of Cabo Delgado conflict	M	H	LAPs implementation activities could still proceed at municipal level (Pemba). Districts of the coastal areas of Sofala, Nampula and Zambézia are considered secure. In Cabo Delgado, the southern coastal districts are being pre-identified. In the event of worsening trends, some activities could