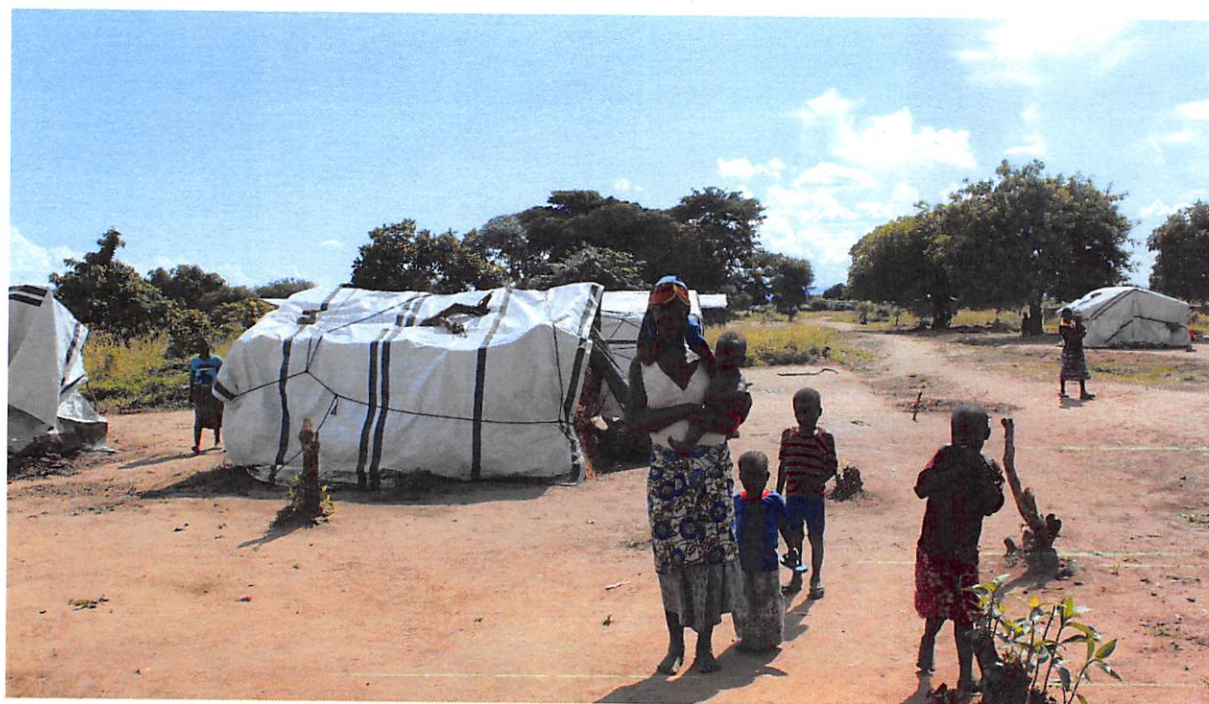




United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women



## Annex A



### PROMOTING WOMEN AND GIRLS' EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN PEACE, SECURITY AND RECOVERY IN MOZAMBIQUE

2017-2020

PROJECT DOCUMENT

April 2017



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS



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## **Table of contents**

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	1
Project Summary .....	2
1. Introduction .....	3
1.1 UN Women’s Mandate for the Work.....	3
1.2 Earlier and Ongoing Work in the Sector.....	3
2. Project Rationale .....	4
3. Context in Mozambique .....	5
4. Problem to be addressed.....	6
4.1 Project Strategy .....	7
5. Project Description.....	9
6. Partnerships .....	11
7. Implementation and Management Arrangements .....	11
8. Procurement and Financial Management.....	12
9. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	12
10. Knowledge Management and Learning .....	13
11. Duration and Budget .....	14
ANNEX 1: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK .....	15

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BDPA	Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CO	Country Office
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CSO	Civil Society Organization
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Cooperation
ISRI	Higher Institute of International Relations
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
NAFETE	Caucus of Women's Association of Tete Province
NAFEZA	Caucus of Women's Associations of Zambézia province
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NAP	National Action Plan
RP	Responsible Party
Res 1325	UN Security Council Resolution 1325
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNU-GEST	United Nations University Gender Equality and Studies Programme
UNSC	UN Security Council
WLSA	Women in Law in Southern Africa
WPS	Women, Peace and Security



## Project Summary

<b>Country:</b>	Mozambique			
<b>Project Title:</b>	Promoting Women and Girl's Effective Participation in Peace, Security and Recovery in Mozambique 2017-2020			
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UN Women Country Office			
<b>Duration/ Period:</b>	April 2017 – December 2020			
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Gender / Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325)			
<b>Project Objective:</b>	Ensure that Peace, Security and Recovery Processes contribute to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			
<b>Outcomes:</b>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and security are enhanced and their human rights protected</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> The Socio-economic recovery of women and girls are increased in the post conflict setting</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> The enabling environment for sustainable implementation of Women, Peace and Security commitments is strengthened</p>			
<b>Expected Outputs:</b>	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Women and girls affected by violence have access to comprehensive services to redress including appropriate protection, health and psychosocial and legal services in resettlement and returning areas</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Women and girls have increased access to economic opportunities in the context of recovery from conflict</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Women and girls capacity to participate meaningfully in conflict prevention/resolution strengthened</p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Capacity of the Ministry of Gender to coordinate, monitor implementation of the NAP and fulfil UN reporting requirements strengthened</p> <p><b>Output 3.2:</b> National capacity to implement and generate knowledge on WPS enhanced</p>			
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Women and Girls in affected communities and districts			
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia Provinces – Districts to be selected			
<b>Project Partners/ Participating Institutions:</b>	Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Action, Interior, Justice, Health, Defence, Women's Organizations, Academic Institutions			
<b>Overall Budget</b>	Total: US\$2,500,000 (including a minimal estimate from UN Women's Global Acceleration Instrument Contribution of US\$200,000) Total amount requested of MFA Iceland/ICEIDA: US\$2,300,000			
	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>
	US\$300,000	US\$850,000	US\$850,000	US\$500,000
<b>Contact:</b>	Florence Raes, UN Women Representative, <a href="mailto:florence.raes@unwomen.org">florence.raes@unwomen.org</a>			



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 UN Women's Mandate for the Work

UN Women's work on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) is guided by a series of commitments on women's rights. These include Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council (Res 1325), and six supporting others —[1820](#), [1888](#), [1889](#), [1960](#), [2106](#), [2122](#) and [2242](#), as well as, the [Beijing Platform for Action \(BDPA\)](#) and the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)](#), specifically [CEDAW General Recommendation no. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations](#).

Around the world, UN Women acts to build women's participation and influence in decision-making to prevent and resolve conflicts. UN Women supports women's engagement in all aspects of peacebuilding, towards more inclusive, egalitarian societies that can end gender discrimination and resolve conflicts without violence. UN Women reaches out to peacekeepers to detect and stop conflict-related sexual violence and support national institutions to safeguard the rights of women and girls and protect them from violence and discrimination, to making public services fully responsive to women's needs, to enable women's greater access to economic opportunities, and women's engagement in all forms of national and local public decision-making. Furthermore, UN Women provides support to Governments in developing national action plans that respond to their priorities, emphasizing the need of working closely with civil society organizations and in building national capacities to implement the plans and perform the reporting obligations which derive from the UNSC resolutions.

In Mozambique, UN Women's work is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1) Consolidate National Unity, Peace and Sovereignty and 2) Develop Human and Social Capital of the Government Five Year Plan and with the National Plan on the Advancement of Women. The project will contribute to the implementation of the National Action Plan on Resolution 1325, which has been developed with UN Women's support. The project is part of UN Women Mozambique Programme for 2017-2020 and will be implemented within the framework of the UNDAF, the overarching programmatic cooperation framework between the UN and the Government of Mozambique.

### 1.2 Earlier and Ongoing Work in the Sector

UN Women Country Office in Mozambique (CO) has been working in the area of WPS since 2010 advocating for the implementation of the UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. The first result of this work was the inclusion of interventions clearly related to the resolution in the National Action Plan on the Advancement of Women 2010-2014. In the following years since then, the CO has been advocating for national progress reporting. In 2012 in collaboration with the High Institute for International Relations (ISRI), the CO organized the first conference to raise awareness of national partners on the UN framework on WPS which included exposure to experiences of other African countries. The event brought together Government Institutions, CSOs, academia and resulted in a strong recommendation for the formulation of the NAP. Most recently in 2016, at the request of the Government of



Mozambique, through the Ministry of Gender, Women and Social Action, the CO has been supporting the formulation of the NAP. Furthermore, in partnership with the Higher Institute of International Relations and the Centre of Analysis and Strategic Studies of the Defence Sector within the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP)<sup>1</sup> the CO promoted a reflection on the subject and exchange of experiences towards engagement of the security sector in the implementation of the UN resolutions on WPS. Finally, the CO supported the Government in conducting a mapping on the status of implementation of the resolution 1325 as part of the regional Study conducted by the UN Women's Regional Office for East and Southern Africa which is due to be launched in 2017.

## 2. Project Rationale

In 2000, the UN Security Council (UN SC) adopted the landmark Res 1325 on WPS. The resolution is “one of the most inspired decisions”<sup>2</sup> of the UN SC for recognizing that sustainable peace can only be achieved with full participation and engagement of women. Through Res 1325, the UN SC challenged the traditionally masculinized peace and security realm to include the experiences and contributions of women by urging Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, resolution of conflict and peace building.

Following the adoption of Res 1325, the UN has put in place a very comprehensive normative framework on WPS which includes six successive<sup>3</sup> resolutions reiterating the importance of women's protection in conflict particularly against sexual abuse, leadership in conflict resolution and addressing their needs in recovery. The establishment of a strong accountability framework for implementation and the important role of civil society organizations is also covered. The National Action Plans (NAPs) constitute the cornerstone for UN Member States to translate international commitments on WPS into national policies and interventions. Since 2005 to date, 60 countries have developed their NAPs<sup>4</sup> with national or foreigner policy outlook actions.

More than a decade after the advent of the NAPs to, research and practice have built an irrefutable evidence base that women's participation and inclusion strengthens the protection efforts of peacekeeping, improves prevention and accelerates economic recovery through more diverse peace dividends<sup>5</sup>. It also revealed that by integrating women's peculiar needs and strengths in local and national agendas, the participation of women contributes to challenge patriarchal structures and discriminations that perpetuate violence against women and girls, as well as poverty and inequalities in both conflict and post conflict context. Moreover, research also established that peace agreements are 64% less likely to fail when

<sup>11</sup> Participated at the event representatives from the defense sector based in Mozambique namely Angola, Brazil, Portugal and Mozambique.

<sup>2</sup> UN Women Executive Director, Ms Phumzile Mlambo-Ngkuka, in Global Study on the Implementation of the UN Security Council Res 1325, 2015

<sup>3</sup> Res 1820/2008 recognizing conflict related sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security; Res 1888/2009 which strengthens leadership for the implementation; Res 1889/2009 calling for enhancement of national and international responses to the needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings; Res 1960 which creates the accountability framework specific for the implementation of conflict related sexual violence and resolution 2122/2014 which puts in place a roadmap for a more systematic approach to the implementation of all commitments on women, peace and security including deployment of technical expertise for peacekeeping missions and mediation teams.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.peacewomen.org/member-states>

<sup>5</sup> Global Study on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325



representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participate<sup>6</sup>. In the economic domain, there is clear evidence that targeting women's empowerment through an increased role in production, trade and entrepreneurship accelerates economic recovery. A critical analysis of the NAPs however pinpointed the lack of financial resources as a major barrier to their successful implementation.

The national approach to the implementation of Res 1325 in Mozambique has been evolving over the years. The National Action Plan on the Advancement of Women 2010-2014 made a generic reference to the issue with an outward looking perspective: "integrating more women in peacekeeping and mediation missions and cooperation"<sup>7</sup>. The Draft National Plan on the Advancement of Women 2015-2020, supported by UN WOMEN and pending approval by the Cabinet, expands the scope of intervention on Res 1325 and considers the "participation of women in internal processes of mediation and conflict resolution".

Building from international experiences, the NAP is being formulated around three strategic areas namely integrated response to violence against women and girls, promotion of economic empowerment and strengthening of the enabling environment for the effective and sustainable implementation of the global commitments on WPS at the national level. This approach responds to the strong perception that in Mozambique, like elsewhere in the world, conflict exacerbates violence against women and girls as well as their insecurity, disrupts their livelihoods and undermines the prospects of economic empowerment and reinforces the exclusion of women from decision making processes due to limited representation in formal conflict resolution platforms.

Consistent with the above and in support to the implementation of the NAP, the project focuses on four interrelated axis i) enhance safety for women and girls and provision of integrated multisectorial response services to the victims of violence; ii) promote and facilitate socio-economic recovery of women and iii) enhancing capacity of women and their organizations to participate in conflict prevention and resolution particularly at the community level and iv) enhancing institutional capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on WPS and develop a knowledge base about the subject in Mozambique

### 3. Context in Mozambique

Following the signature of the Peace Agreement between the Government and the former Rebel Movement RENAMO in 1992, Mozambique experienced close to 20 years of peace which enabled significant strides as a democratic country including on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Since ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1997 and adoption of gender equality as a Constitutional principle<sup>8</sup> the country made significant strides at the policy, legal and institutional levels. The main milestones include the existence of a National Policy and Implementation Strategy, National Plans on the Advancement of Women, a Law on Domestic Violence Against Women, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action and National Council on the Advancement of

<sup>6</sup> Making Women Count: Assessing Women's Inclusion and Influence on the quality and sustainability of Peace Negotiations and Implementation

<sup>7</sup> Page 34, National Plan on the Advancement of Women

<sup>8</sup> Articles 36 and 122 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique



Women both represented at the provincial and district levels and adoption and implementation of an integrated multisectorial approach of assistance to women victims of violence. Such advances are significant and have been contributing to positive outcomes notably in women's participation in decision making, girl's access to education and reduction of maternal mortality.

Women's political participation increased over time, particularly at central level, with the number of women members of parliament growing from 25.2% in 1994 to 39.6% in 2014, and with women's participation in all sectors of the government reaching 32.4% in 2016<sup>9</sup>. However, the advances achieved have not been enough to challenge the deeply entrenched patriarchal socio cultural norms at local level, which are behind the high levels of all forms of violence against women and girls and socio-economic disparities between women and men which are exacerbated in situations of conflict and the limited participation of women in the mainstream of formal conflict resolution processes.

The development of the NAP 1325 is taking place at a critical time in Mozambique, in the midst of a highly challenging political, economic and humanitarian situation. While the political-military tensions already aggravated the impoverishment of rural communities, other factors such as macroeconomic instability and the effects of droughts and floods seem to wash away hopes of long term improvements for the communities' livelihoods. In this perspective women take on a key role in both absorbing the costs of change and exploiting positive opportunities. The latest data suggests that, despite previous economic growth and efforts to reduce poverty, the current cumulated crisis has increased inequalities and particularly affected women and girls in central and Northern Provinces. The resurgence of religious or cultural extremisms across the world (and including in the Northern provinces of Mozambique) and growing exploitation of natural resources such as gas and oil in the country are new threats which require appropriate attention for their potential to impinge on women and girls' security and wellbeing. Recent studies already point to the pervasive impact of mining<sup>10</sup> and gas exploitation<sup>11</sup> in Cabo-Delgado Province, such as displacement, increase in the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and STIs, increased risks of sexual exploitation, as well as economic and social disruption.

Against this background, any intervention addressing Women, Peace and Security, also needs to take stock of the broader humanitarian context trickled by the economic crisis and climate hazards. It is therefore a priority to devise strategies and direct resources towards affected communities, particularly women and girls, as well as to enhance their protection, voice, participation and agency in the context of the political-military tensions and beyond.

#### 4. Problem to be addressed

The NAP offers a unique opportunity to harness the potential of the UN Framework on WPS for a transformative impact on women's participation and voice in conflict resolution, security

<sup>9</sup> Source: Ministry of Gender Children and Social Action, 2016

<sup>10</sup> Hikone Mozambique: Estudo sobre o Nível de Conhecimentos dos Direitos relacionados com a Exploração Mineira entre as Mulheres de Namanhumbir, Capanga e Mualadzi, August 2016

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.civilinfo.org.mz/files/Impactos%20da%20extrac%CC%A7a%CC%83o%20de%20rubi%20sobre%20a%20mulher%20e%20a%20rapariga%20em%20Namanhumbir.pdf>





including protection, prevention and response to violence against women and promotion of fair wealth-sharing patterns through women's access to economic opportunities during and in the aftermath of the conflict. Globally, UN Women has developed a framework for that purpose covering three main dimensions: strengthening the accountability and the enabling environment for women's participation, capacity building of all actors and financing.

Although data is generally lacking in Mozambique, there is an overall consensus that women disproportionately bear the negative impacts of the conflicts in affected Provinces. Anecdotic evidence points to increased vulnerability of women and girls to violence particularly sexual violence in the domestic and public spaces, disruption of livelihoods, limited women's leadership in conflict prevention and participation in conflict resolution and limited knowledge base about the impact of the conflict on the situation of women and girls which are the problems that need to be addressed.

The primary beneficiaries of the Project are women and girls whose capacity to engage in and ability to benefit from WPS efforts including in terms of their economic status will be enhanced, particularly at the community level. The secondary beneficiaries are:

- 1) The institutions accountable and have mandate to deliver on women's human rights, gender equality and peace and security at national, provincial and district levels: the Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Action, Interior, Justice, Defence and Health whose capacity will be strengthened to uphold women and girls rights in conflict and respond to their needs in peacebuilding and post-conflict settings. The capacity of the Ministry of Gender to lead and articulate monitoring and reporting on WPS will be also reinforced to sustain efforts beyond the project cycle.
- 2) Women's groups and leaders whose capacity to represent women and girls will be enhanced through leadership-building activities as well as receiving support on identifying, articulating and refining points for national and international level advocacy. It is worth noting that CSOs and women's organizations have generally remained at the outskirts of peace negotiations and processes as well as very cautious thus strengthening their agency and capacity is paramount to efforts and strategies to sustain similar interventions.
- 3) Academic institutions' whose capacity will be strengthened to produce evidence and consistently build a critical mass to support women's agency and quality responses to their needs during and in the aftermath of conflict.

The Project intends to cover the affected districts in the provinces of Manica, Tete, Sofala and Zambézia. The geographic coverage in terms of provinces and districts will depend on the availability of resources and will be determined during the initial phase of the project.

#### **4.1 Project Strategy**

The underlying strategy of the Project is the Human Rights Approach. The Project will simultaneously cover the areas of service delivery, engagement and so as to demonstrate the added value of NAP in the Mozambican context and mobilize additional attention, interest and resources to sustain efforts in the area with an emphasis on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as international frameworks on women's human



rights and women, peace and security. Capacity strengthening of duty-bearers (service providers), of rights-holders (women and their organizations) and evidence-based policy advocacy are key strategies for the Project.

The Project builds on the theory of change that, that is, if a solid response to violence against women and girls is ensured in the aftermath of the conflict, if women have access to economic opportunities and participate effectively in peacebuilding, this process is more likely to meet the needs of a broader range of society's stakeholders, and therefore likelier to be sustained and result in lasting peace. The inextricable link between inclusion, peace and sustainable development is indeed such that it has been universally recognized through Objective 16 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG): "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions".

The Project will work through targeted interventions that are practical and replicable to ensure that conflict resolution and recovery efforts are more gender-responsive. It will build on UN Women's accumulated expertise, methodologies and network of partners in the areas of prevention and response to violence against women and girls, economic empowerment, advocacy as well as capacity and knowledge building in order to provide quality and integrated responses to the multifaceted needs. Besides capacity building, the project will invest in cross learning among beneficiaries in order to create a solid base for sustainability of the results. Given the inexistence of a solid base of data and information on the impact of the conflict on women and girls, the Project will be implemented in three phases.

**Phase I - Preparation:** The preparation phase will take place over a period of 6 months and will be, besides recruitment of the project staff, it will involve a scoping study to collect information on the situation of women and girls in the target areas. The study will be the first research activity of the project and should be conducted by Eduardo Mondlane University and UNU-GEST Programme. It will assess the capacity of the institutions which are part of the multisectorial mechanism to provide health, police, psychosocial and legal services to women and girls victims of violence with a view to determine the level of investment which will be needed. The study will also aim at mapping ongoing interventions related to conflict resolution at the local level and assess the level of women's participation while bringing key insights for fine tuning of the project results framework: indicators, targets and activities, selection of target districts and implementation modalities (direct implementation or through implementing partners). The preparation phase will result in a final results framework and detailed workplan for year one and two.

**Phase II - Implementation:** The implementation will take place over a period of 36 months. During this period, the capacity of providers of health, police, legal and psychological assistance to women and girls victims of violence will be strengthened through capacity building and creation of minimum working conditions in the Centres of Integrated Assistance. Support will be provided to women and girls to access to opportunities of economic empowerment. The capacity of women will also be strengthened to promote or engage in conflict resolution at the local level while women's organizations will benefit from assistance to organize and participate in debates on WPS at the national and international level. A particular attention will be provided to discussions about emerging threats, which hold



potential to hold back the gains on women’s rights. Being a project that intends to contribute to fill in the knowledge and capacity gap on WPS in Mozambique and contribute to global learning on the issue it will provide for research and its dissemination through debates within the academia and more broadly through publications as well as implementation of a training programme on WPS within the academia.

**Phase III – Evaluation:** The last 3 months of the project lifespan or 3 months after the completion of project activities will be dedicated to a final external evaluation, which will be guided by the UN Women Evaluation Policy<sup>12</sup>. The final evaluation will focus on the assessment of outcome-level results as well as it will also capture lessons learned from the implementation of the intervention. Furthermore, it will i) assess the CO contribution including the effectiveness of programming, strategies in implementing global commitments on WPS at the national level; ii) map the contextual factors that enabled or restricted the achievement of results, provide an assessment scheme to measure their impact on the project; iii) evaluate the CO organizational performance with respect to the project; iv) evaluate the project design, project strategies, project management, including project monitoring and assess the stakeholder’s and beneficiaries perspective on the usefulness of interventions and their overall satisfaction with the project.

## 5. Project Description

The **overall goal** of this project is to ensure that Peace, Security and Recovery Processes contribute to Gender Equality, Women and Girls’ Rights and Empowerment. It will be achieved through 3 interrelated outcomes and 5 outputs described below as well as a set of indicative activities, which are detailed in the results framework.

Outcomes	Outputs	Key Activities	Responsible/ Participating Partners
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women and girls safety, physical and mental health and security are enhanced and their human rights protected  Indicator: proportion of women with adequate and safe access to integrated assistance services  Baseline: TBD Target: 100%	<b>Output 1.1:</b> Women and girls affected by violence have access to comprehensive services to redress - including appropriate protection, health and psychosocial and legal services in resettlement and returning areas  Indicator: Number of staff trained to perform their role as per the multisectorial integrated services mechanism  Target: TBC Baseline: TBC	1.1.1: Creation and Capacity building Multisectorial teams – social Action, Police, IPAJ and Health – to provide integrated assistance to women and girls at risk of and survivors of violence in selected districts	<b>MGCAS</b>
		1.1.2: Support the operationalization of safe spaces and referral services (Centres of Integrated Assistance) for women and girls at risk or survivors of violence in the selected districts	<b>MGCAS</b>
		1.1.3: Develop a module and conduct training of police and defence forces on the UN Normative Framework on WPS	<b>MINT/MDN</b>

<sup>12</sup> Evaluation policy of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNW/2012/12.



<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> The socio economic recovery of women and girls is increased in the post conflict setting</p> <p>Indicator: % of resources allocated for economic empowerment at local level (such as District Funds, local financial mechanisms, public-private partnerships) which benefit women opportunities in the selected districts</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TBC <b>Baseline:</b> TBC</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Women and girls have increased access to economic opportunities in the context of recovery from conflict</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> % of women and girls in need who benefited from support to access to economic opportunities</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TBC <b>Baseline:</b> TBC</p>	<p>2.1.1: Organize country-level consultations with women’s organizations and government counterparts to identify suitable approach to support women’s socio economic recovery</p>	<p><b>UN Women/MGCAS</b></p>
		<p>2.1.2: Provide livelihood support and facilitate access to sustainable economic opportunities to women (professional training, entrepreneurship development, financing and extension services)</p>	<p><b>UN Women/MGCAS</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> The enabling environment for sustainable implementation of WPS commitments is strengthened</p> <p>Indicator: Level of compliance with UN Res 1325 reporting obligations</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100% <b>Baseline:</b> 0%</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Women and girls capacity to participate meaningfully in conflict/prevention and resolution strengthened</p> <p>Indicator: Number of women trained to engage in conflict prevention/resolution at community level</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TBD <b>Baseline:</b> 0</p>	<p>3.1.1: Awareness raising of women’s organizations on the UN normative framework on WPS</p>	<p><b>UN Women/CSOs</b></p>
		<p>3.1.2: Support to women’s organizations to organize forums and lobby national and international decision-making bodies on WPS (including high-level representatives, rapporteurs, and relevant experts, wherever appropriate)</p>	<p><b>UN Women</b></p>
		<p>3.1.3: Address gender stereotypes and masculinities in WPS through work with leaders, negotiators, men, media</p>	<p><b>UN Women/MGCAS</b></p>
		<p>3.1.4: Organize reflections/analyses on new threats to women’s rights in Mozambique and propose preventive actions to relevant actors</p>	<p><b>UN Women/MGCAS</b></p>
		<p>3.1.5: Build the capacity of women in conflict mediation</p>	<p><b>UN Women</b></p>
		<p>3.1.6: Support community-based women’s initiatives to promote conflict resolution</p>	<p><b>CSOs</b></p>
		<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacity of the Ministry of Gender to coordinate and monitor implementation of NAP and fulfil</p>	<p>3.2.1: Conduct nationwide dissemination of the NAP and popularization of the UN Normative Framework on WPS</p>



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

	UN reporting requirements strengthened	3.3.2: Coordinate and monitor the implementation of NAP	<b>MGCAS</b>
	Indicator: N° of sectors which implement NAP related actions Target: TBC Baseline: 0%	3.2.3: Fulfil reporting obligations as per UN guidelines and participate in related platform	<b>UN Women/MGCAS</b>
	<b>Output 3.3:</b> National capacity to implement and generate knowledge on WPS enhanced	3.3.1: Sponsor Post graduate training for core team of nationals from academic institutions to lead capacity and knowledge development on WPS	<b>UEM/UNU-GEST</b>
	Indicator: Existence of a course on WPS in an academic institution	3.3.2: Sponsor the participation of national professionals from the academia, women's organizations and security sector to short term training on WPS	<b>UEM/UNU-GEST</b>
	Baseline: No Target: Yes	3.3.3: Facilitate partnership and organize short term training on WPS in an academic institution	<b>UN Women/UEM/UNU-GEST</b>
		3.3.4. Conduct research including project scoping study and academic debates on topics related to WPS	<b>UEM/UNU-GEST</b>

## 6. Partnerships

The Project will tap on the partnership with national and international institutions that either have a track record on WPS or hold potential to contribute to the achievement of project expected results. These include existing partnerships organizations such as WLSA, UEM, FORUM Mulher, NAFEZA, NAFETE and the Parliament (Women's Caucus) and will expanded to others which will be identified during the scoping study and along the implementation of the Project. The partnership with UEM and UNU-GEST is particularly relevant for evidence based intervention and to stand a better chance to making tangible and measurable progress. The partnership with the academic institutions will also aim at supporting capacity building including as a strategy to sustain project results.

## 7. Implementation and Management Arrangements

UN Women will implement the Project, which will be ultimately responsible for Project oversight and reporting in case of selection of responsible partners. In implementing the Project, UN Women will work with the Government, CSOs, Women's Organizations and Gender Equality Activists as well as Academic Institutions that may be responsible to delivery on selected output as deemed appropriate. Technical and support staff will be assigned and recruited to ensure effective implementation. A dedicated staff will be assigned to the Project working under the overall guidance of a senior staff member partially assigned to the Project. A Project Advisory Group comprised of Government, donor, UN and CSO representatives will be constituted to oversee the implementation, support identification and

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dissemination of project results, replication of best practices and policy advocacy. The Advisory Group will also monitor the implementation of the Project and facilitate partnerships.

## 8. Procurement and Financial Management

The underlying principles behind the UN Women procurement management include: best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective competition; and the interest of UN Women<sup>13</sup>. Furthermore, the environmental and social considerations are also considered among the parameters of best value for money with a view to optimize social and environmental benefits and minimize adverse impacts are minimized. With regards to financial management, UN Women is guided by International Public Sector Accounting Standards, which are widely used by national governments and intergovernmental organizations. These principles apply both when UN Women implements the project directly or when working through responsible partners (RP) either governmental or non-governmental institutions.

Working through responsible partners takes place with the context of the Harmonized Framework to Cash Transfer (HACT). As a risk based management approach, responsible partners undertake a micro assessment to ascertain the IP's financial management capacity (i.e. accounting, procurement, reporting, internal controls, etc.) to determine the overall risk rating and assurance activities. The risk rating, along with other available information, is also taken into consideration when selecting the appropriate cash transfer modality for a RP. This assessment applies to both governmental and non-governmental IPs. The result of the micro-assessment determines the overall risk rating related to cash transfers to IPs (low, moderate, significant or high); and the appropriate type and frequency of assurance activities and cash transfer modality. For low risk RPs funds are transferred on a quarterly basis upon submission of quarterly plans as well financial and narrative reports.

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

The UN Women Mozambique Country Office will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the project in accordance with the corporate requirements. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed at the onset of the project implementation. A provision of not more than 3% of the project total budget will be allocated to monitoring (including collection of data, evidence and narratives from the project activities, as well a thorough project documentation along its implementation) and a similar percentage to the evaluation. Being a result based organization, monitoring and evaluation are key functions of UN Women Project management. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of all activities included in UN Women country Projects are guided by the stated outputs and respective indicators against which resources have been allocated. The progress is assessed through multi-faceted mechanisms, including quarterly reports progress and financial reports, on-site monitoring activities in line with the UN common practices within the Delivering as

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<sup>13</sup> UN Women endorses gender-responsive procurement as a critical part of the solution for gender equality and women's empowerment, and thus endeavors to continually integrate gender-responsive procurement approaches in order to align procurement processes with its mandate as an organization.



One context, and review of partners' annual reports and work plans at the beginning of each calendar year.

As part of a strengthened culture of transparency and accountability for results, UN Women will share with MFA/ICEIDA a detailed project's monitoring and evaluation framework. UN Women would welcome the participation of MFA/ICEIDA in monitoring visits to the project. In the same perspective, project-wide annual review meetings will be organized jointly with the main Government partners, project stakeholders, while an end-of-Project participatory evaluation will be undertaken to assess realization of expected outcome-level results. The evaluation will comply with the UN Women Evaluation Policy.

## **10. Knowledge Management and Learning**

UN Women is committed to strengthening its role in providing key stakeholders with knowledge on progress toward and the 'how to' of achieving gender equality in countries worldwide. Thus the Project will dedicate particular attention to ensuring systematic identification, capturing and packaging of lessons learned, best practices and success stories for dissemination both nationally and externally and to support policy advocacy. Under the guidance of the advisory group, a knowledge management and communication strategy and plan will be devised to ensure effective communication between UN Women, the donors and partners as well as informing key stakeholders and the public, as appropriate, on the Project strategies and results.

## 11. Duration and Budget

In order to provide for production of solid and sustainable results, the Project is expected to have a duration of 4 years from 2017 to 2020 which is aligned with the UN Women Mozambique Strategic Note and UNDAF, with a total estimated budget of \$2,500,000 distributed as follows:

<b>A. DIRECT PROEJCT COSTS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>MFA/ICEIDA</b>	<b>UNW</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women and girls safety, physical and mental health and security are enhanced and their human rights protected	284,000	264,000	20,000
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The socio economic recovery of women and girls is increased in the post conflict setting	1,000,000	900,000	100,000
<b>Outcome 3:</b> The enabling environment for sustainable implementation of WPS commitments is strengthened	648,000	598,000	50,000
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>1,932,000</b>	<b>1,762,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>
<b>B. PROJECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>			
UNW CO Project Management	247,600	223,600	24,000
Monitoring	75,000	72,000	3,000
Evaluation	75,000	72,000	3,000
<b>Total Support Costs</b>	<b>397,600</b>	<b>367,600</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>2,329,600</b>	<b>2,129,600</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>C. INDIRECT COSTS</b>			
UNW HQ Support Costs (8% of donor contribution)	170,400	170,400	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>



## ANNEX 1: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Outputs	Key Activities	Responsible/Participating Partners	Years				Budget
				2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women and girls safety, physical and mental health and security are enhanced and their human rights protected	<b>Output 1.1:</b> Women and girls affected by violence have access to comprehensive services to redress - including appropriate protection, health and psychosocial and legal services in resettlement and returning areas	1.1.1: Implement the integrated and Multisectorial mechanism of assistance to women and girls at risk of and survivors of violence in refugees and displaced people camps and return areas	MGCAS					284,000
		1.1.2: Provide safe spaces and referral services (Centres of Integrated Assistance) for women and girls at risk or survivors of violence	MGCAS					
		1.1.3: Develop a module and conduct training of police and defence forces with the UN Normative Framework on WPS	UEM					
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The socio economic recovery and political participation of women and girls are increased in the post conflict setting	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Women and girls have access to increased economic opportunities in the context of recovering from conflict	2.1.1: Organize country-level consultations with women's organizations and government counterparts to identify suitable model to support women's socio economic recovery	UN Women/ MGCAS					1,000,000
		2.1.2: Establishment guidelines and partnerships for the implementation of the model	UN Women/ MGCAS					
		2.1.3: Provide livelihood support and access to sustainable economic opportunities to women (professional training, entrepreneurship development, financing and extension services)	UN Women/ MGCAS					
		2.1.4: Support community-based women's initiatives to promote conflict resolution	CSOs					
<b>Outcome 3:</b> The enabling environment for sustainable implementation of WPS commitments is created/ strengthened	<b>Output 3.1:</b> Women and girls participate meaningfully in policy dialogues	3.1.1: Awareness raising of women's organizations on the UN normative framework on WPS	UN Women/ MGCAS					290,000
		3.1.2: Support to women's organizations to organize forums and lobby national and international decision-making bodies on WPS (including high-level representatives, rapporteurs, and relevant experts, wherever appropriate)	UN Women					
		3.1.3: Address gender stereotypes and masculinities in WPS through work with leaders, negotiators, men, media	UN Women/ MGCAS					
		3.1.4: Organize reflections/analyses on new threats	UN Women/ MGCAS					

		to women's rights in Mozambique and propose preventive actions to relevant actors						
		3.1.5. Build the capacity of women in conflict mediation	UN Women					
	<b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacity of the Ministry of Gender to coordinate and monitor implementation of NAP and fulfil UN reporting requirements strengthened	3.2.1: Conduct nationwide dissemination of the NAP and popularization of the UN Normative Framework on WPS	MGCAS					100,000
		3.2.2: Coordinate and monitor the implementation of NAP	MGCAS					
		3.2.3: Fulfil reporting obligations as per UN guidelines and participate	MGCAS					
	<b>Output 3.3:</b> National capacity to implement and generate knowledge on WPS enhanced	3.3.1: Sponsor Post graduate training for core team of nationals from academic institutions to lead capacity and knowledge development on WPS	UEM/UNU-GEST					258,000
		3.3.2: Sponsor the participation of national professionals from the academia, women's organizations and security sector to short term training on WPS	UEM/UNU-GEST					
		3.3.3: Facilitate partnership and organize short term training on WPS in an academic institution	UN Women/ UEM/UNU-GEST					
		3.3.4. Conduct research including project scoping study and academic debates on topics related to WPS	UEM/GEST					
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>								<b>1,932,000</b>
<b>Project support costs</b>	<b>UNW CO Project Management</b>							247,600
	<b>Monitoring</b>							75,000
	<b>Evaluation</b>							75,000
<b>Subtotal 1 – Project Support Costs</b>								<b>397,600</b>
<b>Subtotal 2 – Project Costs</b>								<b>2,329,600</b>
<b>Indirect costs</b>	<b>UNW HQ Support Cost (8% of Donor Contribution to Project cost)</b>		UN Women					170,400
<b>Total</b>								<b>2,500,000</b>