



2021-2022 United Nations Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism



Enhancing the capacity of Mozambique authorities to prevent and counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism

This UNOCT-led “all-of-UN” assistance package aims to support the Government of Mozambique in developing a coordinated CT and PVE plan, in line with regional strategies. The Programme is comprised of nine pillars of action, and it addresses key technical and capacity building needs, while promoting an effective, human rights compliant, and gender sensitive response to terrorism and security threats.

Description of the Project

This UNOCT-led programme aims to support the Government of Mozambique in developing a coordinated CT and PVE plan, in line with SADC and AU strategies, while promoting an effective, human rights compliant, and gender sensitive response to terrorism and security threats.

The overall objectives of the Programme are:

- Enhanced implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant UNSC resolutions in Mozambique;
- Improved legal and institutional frameworks, and operational capabilities to effectively prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism in a human rights-compliant and gender responsive framework;
- Strengthened civil society engagement in the national response and expanded outreach in social mobilization for sustainable peace.

This programme includes **technical and capacity building assistance across nine pillars**: 1) National inter-agency coordination mechanism (Fusion Cell); 2) Operational counter-terrorism capacities; 3) Protection of vulnerable targets and critical infrastructures; 4) Legislative assistance; 5) Border security and management; 6) Countering the financing of terrorism; 7) Prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration (PRR); 8) Preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE); 9) Gender-responsive approach.

The Programme’s integrated and “all-of-UN” approach draws on the collective strength of the UN family to both prevent further escalation and address the root causes of the crisis in Mozambique, in line with the Secretary-General’s prevention agenda.

Rationale

The security situation in Mozambique is rapidly deteriorating with increasing terrorist attacks posing a threat to security in both the country and broader region. While Mozambique is still recovering from decades of devastating conflict, security forces are struggling to stem a nascent insurgency and the recently proclaimed Islamic State Central Africa Province (ISCAP). The mineral-rich but economically under-developed northern Cabo Delgado province has been increasingly affected by violence since October 2017. Hundreds of civilians have been killed and more than 500,000 displaced from their homes, according to UNHCR. Since June 2019, the newly established ISCAP claimed multiple attacks in Mozambique, marking an attempt by Daesh to expand its footprint.

This programme was designed in cooperation with the African Union (AU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and it will draw on the capacities and expertise available across the UN Global Compact entities (CTED, INTERPOL, UNPOL, UNDP, IOM, UN WOMEN, UNODC), ensuring an “all-of-UN” approach in its implementation. Over a 3-year timeframe, the Programme aims to enhance the capacity of Mozambique authorities to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, in line with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Outcomes

The programme seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: The capacity to collect, share and analyze information to produce joint threat assessment to inform decision-making and operations is enhanced.

Outcome 2: The operational capacity of specific counter-terrorism entities is increased.

Outcome 3: The capacity of Mozambique’s authorities to protect vulnerable targets and critical infrastructures is strengthened.

Outcome 4: Mozambique’s counter-terrorism legislation is strengthened in line with international instruments.

Outcome 5: Mozambique’s border security and management are strengthened.

Outcome 6: The capacity of Mozambique to counter the financing of terrorism and to carry out financial investigations is improved through a comprehensive approach.

Outcome 7: National capacity to develop, adopt, and implement comprehensive, coherent, and tailored human rights-based, age- and gender-sensitive PRR practices is increased.

Outcome 8: Individual, community and national resilience to violent extremism, and the reduced threat of terrorism, is strengthened.

Outcome 9: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are successfully mainstreamed in counter-terrorism efforts.

Outputs/Indicative Activities

The Programme is comprised of projects across 9 thematic pillars (elaborated below), while promoting an effective, human rights compliant and gender sensitive response to terrorism and security threats.

Pillar 1: National inter-agency coordination mechanism (Fusion Cell)

Output 1.1: The legal framework and operating procedures for a national-level inter-agency cooperation mechanism are developed.

Output 1.2: Specialized training courses for CT information reporting and threat analysis are delivered.

Pillar 2: Operational Counter-Terrorism Capacities

Output 2.1: An inter-agency Passenger Information Unit is established to receive, process, and analyze passenger information to detect and investigate serious criminals and terrorists and exchange information with regional partners.

Output 2.2: Prosecutors and judges have enhanced capacity to prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases with respect for human rights.

Pillar 3: Protection of vulnerable targets and critical infrastructures

Output 3.1: The awareness of government officials to adopt a strategic and collaborative approach on the protection of vulnerable targets and critical infrastructure is enhanced.

Output 3.2: Specialized training and mentoring is delivered to enhance Mozambique operational capabilities to protect vulnerable targets and critical infrastructures.

Pillar 4: Legislative Assistance

Output 4.1: Legislative assistance is provided to review and update Mozambique’s counter-terrorism legislation.

Output 4.2: Specialized training is provided to relevant Mozambican authorities on the counter-terrorism legal framework.

Pillar 5: Border security and management (BSM)

Output 5.1: Enhanced awareness of government authorities to develop and implement a comprehensive, integrated national border management strategy, which incorporates established good practices and counter-terrorism measures, is developed and implemented.

Output 5.2: Targeted training and technical assistance is delivered at the national and regional levels to strengthen border security and management capacities and enhance cross-border cooperation and information-sharing.

Pillar 6: Countering the financing of terrorism (CFT)

Output 6.1: Mozambique’s authorities develop a better understanding of the specific vulnerabilities and shortcomings in their legislative framework, financial regulations, and operational capacities in light of the nature of the threat of terrorist financing in the country.

Output 6.2: Non-Profit Organizations build their understanding of relevant UNSCRs, sanctions lists and vulnerabilities of the charities sector, through awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops and other activities.

Output 6.3: Mozambique’s Financial Intelligence Unit and relevant law enforcement entities increase their ability to analyze, store and disseminate financial intelligence and conduct improved financial investigations.

Pillar 7: Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (PRR)

Output 7.1: Specific capacity gaps in Mozambique’s practices are filled through targeted programmatic delivery and pro-active, high quality support.

Output 7.2: Strengthen the capacity of the Mozambican National Prison Service to establish rehabilitation approaches within its prisons.

Output 7.3: Increased collaboration with and participation of Civil Society Organizations in the development of PRR strategies and programme implementation is achieved, including through targeted workshops and events.

Pillar 8: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE)

Output 8.1: Strengthen PCVE capacity and coordination mechanisms to develop National and Sub-National PCVE Strategies through “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches, including consulting with the UN Country Team, donors and civil society representatives for initial mapping of needs, resources, and gaps, and to ensure an all-of-UN coordinated approach to PCVE.

Output 8.2: Strengthened PCVE capacity and coordination mechanisms to develop and implement PCVE Action Plans at the national and sub-national level that are inclusive, gender-responsive and seek to mitigate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

Pillar 9: Gender-responsive approach

Output 9.1: Government, UN entities and civil society have enhanced capacities to integrate gender analysis and the Women, Peace and Security agenda in PCVE/CT policy and programme development and implementation; as well as increased recognition and inclusion of women in PCVE/CT efforts.

Human Rights Mainstreaming

UNOCT will ensure that human rights and gender perspectives are mainstreamed throughout all stages of the Programme, including legislative assistance to strengthen human-rights compliant and gender responsive legal and institution frameworks, training to of law enforcement to promote human rights compliant and gender sensitive responses to terrorism and security threats, and other thematic areas. The relevant activities will also be undertaken in compliance with the United Nations’ Human Rights Due Diligence Policies.

Gender Mainstreaming

This support package includes a dedicated project on gender (pillar 9) that takes a three-pronged approach to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women through all programme activities by ensuring (a) systematic analysis on gender and identity dimensions is undertaken to inform project interventions and ensure the meaningful mainstreaming of gender equality and women’s rights into all initiatives; (b) specific initiatives are designed to address underlying issues of gender inequality to support PVE efforts; (c) the role of women leaders in government, civil society and communities is recognized, and consultations are held with women and women groups, especially women human rights defenders and peacebuilders while supporting their actions, and being mindful of their need for protection.

Budget

\$4,050,000.00

Pillar

Pillar III -Building States’ Capacity and Strengthening the Role of the United Nations

Project Status

Initiation

Implementation Period

2021-2023

UN Org

UNOCT

UN Global CT Compact Partners

IOM, INTERPOL, OHCHR, UNAO, UNDP, UNICRI, UNODC, UNPOL, UN WOMEN and in collaboration with CTED

Countries

Mozambique

Current Donors

The programme is currently unfunded.