



EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN MOZAMBIQUE FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2027

GENERAL INFORMATION

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Approved by (list of MS and possibly other donors endorsing the RM): Austria, Belgium, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden. The document also benefitted from inputs from Canada and Switzerland.

GLOSSARY

The Roadmaps for EU engagement with Civil Society aim to create an EU shared framework for engagement with CSOs to improve the impact, consistency and visibility of EU and EU Member States. This roadmap follows the experience of the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Roadmap 2016-2019 and it is built on a large consultation process that produced the 2021 CSOs mapping study. It takes inspiration from the Mozambique Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy 2021-2024, the EU Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027, the Gender Country Profile 2021 and the Advancing Democratic Accountability in Eastern and Southern Africa: Mozambique Case Study 2018.

The Mozambique civil society mapping study 2021 investigates the environment where the Civil Society Organisations operate, detailing the CSOs' roles and the existing dialogue spaces, with a special focus on good governance, gender, green policies, youth and employment. It identifies the dialogue opportunities with public authorities and proposes the best strategies aiming at supporting CSOs. It also identifies the challenges for CSOs working on the ground. The study has involved more than 300 CSOs at all level, by bilateral and focus groups meetings, workshops and a web-based survey.

The human rights and democracy country strategies are developed by the EU delegations based on an analysis of the human rights situation in the country. The strategies identify priorities for EU action aiming the consolidation of democracy and they are endorsed by all the EU Member States.

The Multi-annual indicative Programme (MIP) for Mozambique 2021-2027 represents the overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country. The basis of the programming exercise in Mozambique is the Joint EU Heads of Mission report of July 2020, which frames the Union and Member States' policy towards Mozambique for the period 2021-2027.

Country Gender Profiles aim to provide an overall background on the gender equality situation in a particular country in order to facilitate the development of gender-sensitive country strategies (CLIP-Country Level Implementation Plan), programmes and projects, and to contribute to dialogue.

PART I – BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT AND PAST EU ENGAGEMENT

A. THE STATE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: BRIEF UPDATE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Mozambique's civil society formally emerged from the 1990 democratic Constitution that allows Mozambicans the right of establishment of, and adhering to associations and the right to express their views. Since then, Mozambique advanced considerably to enable space for engagement of citizens and organized groups in public affairs.

Recently, the CSO environment has started to shrink as the State both does not have capacity to enforce all the participatory legislation and confines the civil society to those themes that do not challenge the political structure and



status quo. The enabling environment is permissive when CSOs engage and collaborate on the improvement of social services (education, social protection, health, humanitarian action). On the contrary, the space is restricted when CSOs denounce human rights abuses and corruption, when journalists report on conflicts, when political participation and freedom of expression challenge the political order.

Even in those sectors where the civil society is recognized and praised, the impact on governance is hindered by several external and internal emerging dynamics. The State financial crises (accrued by COVID), the growing inconsistencies in public governance, the structural limitation of participatory mechanisms (Development Observatories and Councils¹), the recurring crisis (cyclones, conflicts, pandemic) are among the factors that continue to produce social and economic exclusion. On the other side, the civic world is not tackling some long standing challenges like the prevalence of competitive relationships amongst CSOs lack of long-term agendas, limited connection with grassroots CSOs and informal movements, a growing gap between the capital and the provinces, inadequate analysis related with market and social enterprises. International NGOs are very much present, but they mainly act as implementing agencies that *support* (instead of establishing equal partnerships) the national civil society with limited transfer of knowledge. There is little engagement on policies and political dynamics. Donors' strategies appear to be oriented to project approach which is not helping to solve those challenges.

Over the past recent years, this dualism has amplified. Large Mozambican CSOs are today clearly inspiring progressive laws and fostering micro-governance participatory mechanisms on service delivery, participatory budgeting, raising awareness on rights, conflict transformation and management at micro-local level. At the same time, the human rights and democracy situation in Mozambique is more challenging than ever as a result of violent attacks in the northern province of Cabo Delgado since 2017 and the restrictions imposed by COVID. Known cases of intimidation, arrests, kidnappings and assaults have led to an increasing self-censorship of activists. Additionally, the media environment has also deteriorated, with an increasing number of incidents that contribute to worsening indicators on freedom of expression. In view of the above, the EU Human Rights and Democracy Strategy focuses largely on strengthening civic and political space, protecting people in conflict-affected areas and the promotion of environmental and economic rights.

According the 2021 Gender Country Profile, although women and girls continue to be disadvantaged compared to men and boys, in the last years some indicators of gender equality have somewhat improved in Mozambique. Primary education for example, has a substantial parity of enrolment amongst boys and girls and several progressive laws have been approved (e.g. against gender violence and early marriage, the revision of the family and inheritance laws) though the implementation is still a challenge. Nevertheless, the recent cyclones and the insurgency caused a huge movement of displaced people most of them women and children, who see their economic and social rights (NGOs for example are claiming attention the sexual abuses that women and children are suffering in areas of conflict and post-cyclone in exchange of support, shelter, food) under threat again. The main recommendations are thus related to the need to implement the progressive policies and laws, economic women's empowerment, fight violence against women in crisis context, training for gender inclusion in policies.

With the goal of Working Better Together, the EU and the Member States in Mozambique have approved in 2021 an EU Joint Action Plan as the one tool guiding the EU and the Member States' activities in Mozambique. The Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027 will aim at supporting this harmonization and is focused on three priority areas: Growing Green, Growing Youth, and Governance, Peace and a Just Society. For each of these priorities, the role of the civil society is explicitly acknowledged. Civil society engagement on environmental and climate action is growing but need to be reinforced; the voice of youth should be channeled by creating and supporting youth movements also by supporting the promotion of digital tools and innovative communication to ensure that no one is left behind. Moreover, a specific support to civil society organizations is foreseen to strengthen domestic accountability and contribute to a more enabling environment. Building on previous experience, this support will put in place strategies to progressively further reach grass-root organizations, emerging social movements and youth and women's associations.

¹ These consultative councils appeared in the 2000s as an alternative mechanism of participation and representation in the rural areas where local elections were not held. Nevertheless, these councils failed to provide an effective and inclusive participation because of some unsolved issues: the composition of these councils that remains linked to the political party in power, lack of information to the members in order to prepare their positioning, lack of funding to organise the meetings and monitoring progresses.



Maintaining this joint approach, this roadmap designs a strategy to develop a better partnership with CSOs that wish to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and democracy promotion, the development of a better environment and the programmatic implementation of the EU priorities, particularly on Growing Green, Growing Youth and Governance, Peace and Just society. It is important for this to rely on the last CSO mapping study that underlines the following characteristics under a sectorial analysis:

(i) Challenges

Green deal: CSOs engage mostly on waste recycling, eco-agriculture, installation of solar/renewable energy systems, training and awareness raising on improved stoves, etc. Nevertheless, only 30% of the CSOs consulted declared explicitly an involvement on issues related to advocacy and green policy. Many lack technical capacities in this area and at the same time there is a limited space for CSO to undertake proper policy dialogue on green issues. There are no significant records of civil society action to specifically mitigate climate effects, apart from actions aimed at pressuring natural resource exploitation companies to pay taxes, intervention in resettlement processes and the provision of basic services for communities (e.g. drinking water). The provinces most cyclically affected by environmental issues (environmental impact of coal mining, cyclones and floods), such as Tete and Sofala, are not necessarily where most CSOs active in this sector are operating. There is a perceived lack of funding available for specific activities on environment, climate change and green economy in Mozambique, most resources still being focused on rural development and agriculture.

Youth: Many organizations claim working on youth, digitalization and employment, but very few are technically prepared or even specialised in these areas. Most of the activities in this field are in traditional areas, such as support to farmers, vocational training, and small income generating activities. There are not enough interventions to address issues such as young entrepreneurs' resilience, excessive tax burden, low purchasing power of potential customers and access to finance for start-ups and innovation, which raises questions about the sustainability of businesses and jobs created. CSOs are not very active in advocacy on employment and entrepreneurship issues; they focus more on complementing Government actions or providing services to the private sector and donors. In the rare cases in which they do carry out advocacy actions, this is done in a rather isolated way. CSOs do not regularly promote debates on policies and programmes for youth and job creation, and although the government discusses annually a matrix of public reforms to improve the business environment, many of the recommendations continue to be ignored and not acted upon.

Governance: Many CSOs are active on governance in general. Monitoring of public services and policies and social accountability is one of the most widespread forms of CSO action and cooperation. Over 49% consulted CSOs declared participating in such activities (e.g. evaluation of the quality of public services, community monitoring of services, monitoring of the state budget). However, initiatives on good governance tend to have limited sustainability: activities are carried out when resources are available; when resources end, the initiatives end as well, local committees are "demobilised", the capacities acquired by local players are used only occasionally or when urgent needs arise (e.g. human rights violations, cases of corruption, conflicts between local players). Other challenges faced by CSOs include: difficulties in mobilising qualified human resources, particularly in specialised technical areas (e.g. public finance); dependence on global players and international pressure to identify issues and subjects for analysis, monitoring and mobilization instead of being linked to citizens concerns (e.g. topics such as public debt relief); vulnerability of local CSOs to pressure from both public institutions and conflicting "interest groups" (e.g. threats to CSOs are more frequent at local level). *Peace and security* appear also as significant performance sectors by CSOs; 45% consulted CSOs declared activities in this domain. Most activities are taking place in conflict areas and linked with internal migration flows (e.g. community resettlements, support to internally displaced persons), where resources and funding are most concentrated. There are few initiatives focusing on conflict management capacity building, peace building and prevention of violent extremism, and these are mostly led by the big national NGOs. CSOs perceive a lack of participatory space in the peace talks.

(ii) Needs

CSOs needs are essentially connected with three key aspects: (i) social legitimacy, i.e. lack of representation capacity, internal governance and transparency difficulties; (ii) pertinence of actions, which appears very limited looking at the results and impact of CSO interventions, despite the fundamental roles they play in political processes and in mitigating social exclusion; and (iii) maximization of available resources to support social, economic and institutional development, taking into consideration that the State also needs to have CSOs as a critical partner to understand, address and effectively manage complex emerging development processes.



CSOs at the different levels need to be recognised as actors in their own right instead of beneficiaries or implementing agencies. Their capacities should be strengthened to define institutional and governance strategies that are focused on the roles of CSOs and respective collaboration strategies (networking). It is necessary to consolidate and scale-up mechanisms for effective citizens' participation, including conducting a wide reflection among CSOs on the roles of the different actors and on the specific civil society "political space", as opposed to the one of the State and other political institutions.

Additionally, CSOs require capacity building to be better prepared to work autonomously in areas such as youth, digitalization and employment and others in which they are already involved but lack a technical approach. More attention should be paid to including vulnerable or marginalized youth groups into employment initiatives. The specific needs of the media should be considered to enhance freedom of expression: supporting independent and pluralistic media, regulatory framework, access to information and fighting misinformation, promoting digital tools and innovative communication, also through social media.

It is necessary to explore new funding approaches, e.g. mobilizing resources from foundations and the private sector; supporting core-funding for institutional development and the functioning of CSOs; opening-up funding opportunities for local and smaller scale CSOs.

Recovering the role of the iNGOs as vehicles of support and innovation, and linking large international movements to local ones, is essential to strengthen the autonomy and technical capacities of national and local CSOs.

(iii) Opportunities

The implementation of the decentralisation reform provides for the opportunity to review the official system of community participation (observatories, councils) in order to include the widespread presence at local level of youth movements and grassroots organisations, participatory mechanisms and budget. This will open-up spaces for dialogue on sectoral policies where CSOs may exert influence to improve the pertinence and effectiveness of local initiatives. In some cases, at national and local level, the relationship between the public administration and civil society are good. Memoranda of Understanding amongst Assemblies, municipalities and CSOs platforms are being signed.

The capacity of CSOs to monitor public finance, service delivery and policy implementation is improving and can be extended further, as well as the monitoring of the SDGs. CSOs can play an important role in "localising" SDGs. Collaboration with the media can be further explored, opening-up access to information in order to strengthen pluralism.

Provision of local services, although one of the largest areas of CSO action, is currently characterised by limited effectiveness, due to both the dimension of the actions (too small to produce impacts beyond the local realities at stake), and the lack of integration of the lessons learned into public policies. Opportunities exist to expand the scale of action (e.g. through coordinated involvement of more CSOs in different places and through dissemination of lessons learned), and transform experiences into knowledge and orientations for State and development partners policy and action design. Greater opportunities could come from partnerships with the private sector in youth/employment, TVET and digitalization, and strengthened advocacy to influence employment, entrepreneurship and business environment reforms, as well as creating green jobs.

B. LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PAST ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs

A first *Mozambique EU & partners' country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2016-2019* was approved in July 2015 and revised in 2018 by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Nations. The document also benefitted from inputs from Canada, Switzerland, Unicef, and Usaid.

The three main priorities identified in the document became the main pillars of action of the EU Program supporting CSOs in Mozambique, the Support Program to Non State Actors in Mozambique: participation for inclusive growth (PAANE II). As PAANE II enters in the second half of its implementation period, some preliminary lessons can be drawn as to the challenges CSOs are facing the most and which need to be addressed in a more strategic way: context challenges (e.g. Covid-19 pandemic, conflict in Cabo Delgado, natural disaster management, uncertainty of the decentralization process); internal challenges (the partner CSOs have different degrees of institutional capacities; there is limited communication at national level); and sustainability challenges – it is necessary to activate exit strategies at local level, initiatives to mobilise resources and capitalize experiences and good practices.



Thanks to the consultation developed around the Roadmap with EU-Members States and other donors, this document represents the first joint positioning on the kind of support EU-MS wanted to offer to the Mozambican civil society. It was also a fantastic occasion to create a technical group (the Roadmap Donor Group) that met four times per year sharing experiences, bringing CSOs positioning to the table, and discussing laws around the CSO environment (Law of association, law of information). Finally, in 2018, a booklet gathering information about all donors' mechanisms to support to CSOs in Mozambique was published and distributed.

In 2019, the Group absorbed the technical group on gender (following the Gender Action Plan) and became the current Gender and Citizens Group that has two main objectives: monitoring the Roadmap and the Gender Action Plan (GAP); and invite CSOs to express their position on the most important challenges faced by the country.

The previous roadmap process was successful in joining the donors under a common strategy and made the financing mechanisms available for CSOs more visible. Nevertheless, because of the country's worsening situation (war, cyclones, hidden debt...) and the predominating project approach with NGOs of most of the donors, the past roadmap did not succeed to improve the CSO environment and to lead to a more structured dialogue amongst civil society and EU-MS. Indeed, while the dialogue with CSOs has certainly improved during these last years in terms of quantity and quality (Policy dialogue on human right, consultations on peace, Team Europe Initiatives consultations, extended dialogue on gender....), EU-MS approach to civil society remain essentially based on "bilateral" relationships, and there is also space to improve donor coordination on support to CSOs. According to the last civil society mapping study, EU-MS have different approaches to CSOs: (i) through joint programmes implemented by iNGOs working as "intermediary entities" (e.g. AGIR Programme for support and capacity building of Mozambican CSOs); (ii) by supporting EU-MS iNGOs, which then support national CSOs; c) by providing direct support to Mozambican CSOs; and d) supporting iNGOs as implementers in partnership with national CSOs or public entities.

Lastly, during the elaboration of the past roadmap, CSOs were largely consulted but not really involved in the drafting nor on the following up of the dashboard.

The following are key conclusions and lessons learnt principally underlined in the frame of the 2021 civil society mapping study and that have contributed to build the current Roadmap action plan:

1) Fostering the development of a supportive environment by:

- Providing support to CSOs in their relations (and potential conflicts) with public authorities at all levels.
- Opening dialogue opportunities in relation to the formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development initiatives involving public authorities and donors, and include CSOs in development working groups
- Innovating the ways of support beyond classical NGOs, and reaching out to informal groups. Improve understanding and visibility for new social collective actions.

2) Fostering the participation and engagement in policy and governance by:

- Opening dialogue opportunities in order to allow CSOs to set their own agenda instead of focusing only on projects.
- Exploring mechanisms that promote networking and collaboration between big and small CSOs, rather than vertical relations or "inter-mediation" roles).
- Support to the development of new funding mechanisms (ex. pooling mechanisms for accessing private funding) that could also provide direct funding to provincial CSOs.

3) Strengthening CSO capacities by:

- Fostering peer-to-peer support and capacity transfer among CSOs (avoiding generic training), including informal groups and opinion leaders in capacity building programs, and addressing the challenges of dependence of local-based CSOs from the capital based organisations



- Support to innovation initiatives, develop access to information and communication.
- Support to design financial and institutional sustainability strategies.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the specific interventions that are ongoing in conflict affected areas, such as in the Cabo Delgado province, supporting peace and stability, social inclusion and cohesion, community resilience to radicalisation and security, as well as inclusive governance of natural resources. Lessons are being drawn from the implementation of these projects with a view to capitalise on good practices and further extend the support to CSOs working in the field, including by aligning EU and EU-MSs relevant strategies and plans.

PART II – EU STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN TO ENGAGE WITH CSOs

C. THE STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOS AND HOW IT RELATES TO THE EU COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT AND AGENDA 2030/SDG

CENTRAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	OBJECTIVES FOR THE EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	COMMISSION PRIORITY	RELATED SDG
Dualistic environment, CSOs inspire progressive laws and micro-governance mechanisms but space for participation and human rights protection shrinks in conflict areas and when it is about the democratic sphere (corruption, elections, freedom of expression)	Strengthening an enabling environment for civil society	A Partnership for Peace, Security and Governance.	16 peace, justice and strong institution
EU and EU Member States have mainly bilaterally political and policy dialogue with civil society and CSOs only contribute to Joint Programming on ad hoc basis.	Shifting towards a more structured dialogue with CSOs	A Partnership for Peace, Security and Governance.	16 peace, justice and strong institution, and 17 partnerships for the goals
Awareness and advocacy about gender rights and women inclusion increases but the conflict in the north of the country and cyclones lead to increased gender based violence and reduce the economic independence of women.	Promotion of women's rights, gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. Fighting sexual and gender based violence.	A Partnership for Peace, Security and Governance.	5 gender equality
CSOs engage on waste recycling; eco-agriculture; and awareness nevertheless less than 30% of the CSOs consulted advocate for behavioural changes and green policies	Expanding Civil society engagement on environmental and climate action.	A Partnership for the Green Transition and Energy Access.	11 sustainable cities and communities and 13 climate action
Youth and informal movements are growing in towns and many CSOs claim working on youth empowerment, digitalization and employment, but very few are technically prepared to do so. The voice of youth has to be channelled.	Channelling and promoting the voice of youth and developing capacities on digitalization and entrepreneurship	A Partnership for Sustainable Growth and Jobs.	8 decent job and economic work
CSOs are establishing partnerships to monitor public finance, service delivery and policy implementation. However, the impact on governance is hindered by several external (i.e. multiple crisis) and internal (i.e. predominant	Strengthening domestic accountability and peace building.	A Partnership for Peace, Security and Governance.	16 peace, justice and strong institution 10 reduce



project approach) emerging dynamics. Few organisations are competent on the field of peace and preventing extremism. There is opportunity to strengthen further the democratic system (transparency, accountability and the rule of law) and economic governance frameworks for a more inclusive and just society in Mozambique.			inequalities
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D. THE ACTION PLAN

OBJECTIVES FOR THE EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	ACTIONS (including analysis, policy and political dialogue, operational support)	MEANS (EU and MS programmes / instruments to implement the actions)
Strengthening an enabling environment for civil society.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of dialogue around human rights and activism gathering donors, CSOs and public sector. Supporting Human Rights Defenders/CSOs and extending their connection with international CSOs fora on Human Rights. Supporting national mechanisms to monitor international commitments signed by the State in relation to freedom of expression, assembly, and association. Innovating the ways of support beyond classical NGOs, supporting CSOs by alternative aid modalities in addition to project funding, and reaching out to local and grassroots organisations (core support). 	<p>EU Political Dialogue on Human Rights</p> <p>EU 2021-2024 thematic programme on civil society priority 1 (Strengthening the enabling environment for civil society) and 2 (Empowerment and promotion of rights of women, children, LGBTI and Persons with disabilities)</p> <p>EU 2021-2024 European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights</p> <p>EU MIP 2021-2027 measures in favour of civil society</p>
Shifting towards a more structured dialogue with CSOs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up and supporting a CSOs and movements fora for a structured dialogue with EU-MS/CSOs based on the EU-MS joint action plan progress Involvement of CSOs in the follow up (e.g. through the steering committees), monitoring and/or evaluation of some EU-MS programmes and projects 	<p>EU-MS joint programming</p> <p>EU PAANE</p> <p>EU MIP 2021-2027 measures in favour of civil society</p> <p>Team Europe Initiatives</p>
Promotion of women's rights, gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. Fighting sexual and gender based violence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the research, academic knowledge, data collection on gender inclusion and policies in Mozambique, as well as gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches. Boost the use and coverage of the Gender index for Municipality and its recommendations. Support women activism, and innovative communication Support the CSOs monitoring of the National Action Plan on women, peace and security and its recommendations. 	<p>EU PAANE</p> <p>EU Spotlight Initiative</p> <p>EU 2021-2024 thematic programme on civil society priority 2 (Empowerment and promotion of rights of women, children, LGBTI and Persons with disabilities)</p> <p>EU Instrument contributing to</p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Reinforce support to CSO fighting against all forms of violence against women and girls in armed and non-armed conflict contexts. 	Stability and Peace EU MIP 2021-2027 priority 2 (youth) and 3 (governance)
Expanding Civil society engagement on environmental and climate action (growing green).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investing in public awareness and behavioural change. 2. Promoting new/innovative platforms, approaches and methodologies and CSOs working on environmental and climate advocacy. 3. Linking local CSOs with the regional and international movements and CSOs that advocate on environmental protection and green policies 4. Supporting CSOs participation in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. 	EU MIP 2021-2027 priority 1 (green) and measures in favour of civil society EU PAANE EU 2021-2024 thematic programme on civil society priority 3 (Promoting economic development and green activism)
Channelling and promoting the voice of youth and developing capacities on digitalization and entrepreneurship (growing youth)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting existing youth fora, and promoting new youth formal and informal movements. 2. Creating a space for dialogue EU-MS and youth movements and support the monitoring of public policy-making and implementation at all levels. 3. Develop inclusive youth digital literacy and innovative communication. 4. Support and promote digital entrepreneurship and business incubators. 	EU MIP 2021-2027 priority 2 (youth) and measures in favour of civil society EU 2021-2024 thematic programme on civil society priority 3 (Promoting economic development and green activism) EU PAANE
Strengthening domestic accountability and peace building (Governance, peace and just society)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening CSO capacities by: (a) fostering peer-to-peer support and capacity transfer among CSOs and international CSOs and reaching out to local and grassroots organisations, (b) support the design of institutional and financial sustainability strategies, (c) support long term action strategy stemming from the initiative of CSOs and based on their strategic agendas., d) reinforce the capacities of Community Based Organisations and local mechanisms for monitoring and accountability of local governments. 2. Promote the inclusion of CSOs (including CSOs working on disability) in public policy formulation and monitoring, and participatory budget approaches (e.g. through local councils, public hearings, etc.). 3. Funding media and CSOs that conduct independent research, investigative journalism, evidence-based advocacy 4. Enabling CSOs to better work across the humanitarian and development nexus to move from humanitarian relief to sustainable development, and from conflict into safer, stable, and prosperous living conditions. 	EU MIP 2021-2027 priority 3 (governance and peace) and measures in favour of civil society EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace EU 2021-2024 European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights



PART III– FOLLOW-UP OF THE RM

OBJECTIVES FOR EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE INFORMATION (if available)	SOURCES OF INFORMATION & MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Strengthening an enabling environment for civil society	<p><i>Level of fulfilment by the State of international standards in relation to freedom of expression, assembly and association.</i></p> <p><i>Enabling environment for CSOs is included in the agenda of the EU political dialogue with the Government</i></p>	<p><i>Bouncing Back: Decline (or no change) over the last ten years, but showing recent progress</i></p> <p><i>One political dialogue discusses enabling environment per year</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing deterioration</i></p> <p>0</p>	<p><i>Ibrahim African Governance Index trend, categories of "Participation, rights and inclusion</i></p> <p><i>Political dialogue report</i></p>
Shifting towards a more structured dialogue with CSOs	<i>Evidence of more systematic engagements/structured dialogue spaces between supported CSOs and EU/other donors</i>	<i>Existence of a formal common space where the progresses of the EU Joint Action Plan and Roadmap are shared and commented by the CSOs</i>	<i>No space</i>	<i>Reports from the common space</i>
Promotion of gender equality and empowerment	<p><i>Equal opportunities are promoted and data on gender policies and implementation are known</i></p> <p><i>Number of EU and MS funded projects and initiatives related to WPS, including for relief and recovery programmes. (</i></p>	<p><i>Average of 36% gender responsive municipalities</i></p> <p><i>To be established</i></p>	<p><i>Average of 26% gender responsive municipalities</i></p> <p><i>To be established</i></p>	<p><i>The municipal index for Gender</i></p> <p><i>Survey Gender and Citizenship Group</i></p>
Expanding Civil society engagement on environmental and climate action.	<p><i>-Emergence of new entities/ leaderships in CS alliances, networking and coordination.</i></p> <p><i>-Evidence (nature and scope) of (supported) CSOs' recommendations retained in key policy and/or normative documents</i></p>	<p><i>More than 30% consulted CSOs working on green advocacy</i></p> <p><i>At least one per year</i></p>	<p><i>30% working on green advocacy</i></p> <p><i>Not available</i></p>	<p><i>CSO mapping study (current and future)</i></p> <p><i>Programs reports and evidence form the Local Adaptive Plans</i></p>
Channelling and promoting the voice of youth	<i>-Trend in the number of youth movements who use evidence-based argumentation and</i>	<i>Increasing</i>	<i>Less than 10 nationwide</i>	<i>CSOs mapping</i>



	<i>analysis for achieving advocacy goals</i> <i>-Extent to which youth launch new digital entrepreneurship</i>	<i>To be established</i>	<i>Not available</i>	
Strengthening domestic accountability and peace building	<i>Improved transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, including oversight by the parliament and civil society.</i> <i>Number of CS projects seeking peaceful resolution of conflict and socio-economic development to prevent radicalisation funded by EU and MS</i>	<i>Effective democracy and good governance</i> <i>To be established</i> <i>0</i>	<i>Moderate autocracy (political), moderate (governance)</i> <i>0²</i>	<i>Country ranking according to the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) (contributing to SDG 16).</i> <i>EU and MS survey</i>

PART IV - ANNEXES & REFERENCES

ANNEX 1: THE PROCESS

How were MS/EU+ present in the country involved in the drafting of the RM?	MS/EU+ are united under the Gender and Citizens Group (GCG). The GCG has followed and has been consulted for the new 2021 CSO mapping study and GAP/CLIP and both documents are the main sources of this roadmap. A specific sub-reference group composed by EU, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the National Forum for Gender (Forum Mulher), and the National CSO League (Joint) contributed to the drafting of the first version of the roadmap and submitted for approval to the rest of the group.
What mechanisms are set up to ensure the involvement of MS/EU+ in the implementation and follow up of the RM?	The Gender and Citizens Group (GCG) meets 4 times per year with the specific task of monitoring the implementation of the the GAP III (Country Level Implementation Plan) and the CSO roadmap.
What consultations with CSOs were organised? What type of actors were involved? What mechanisms, if any, were used to ensure the inclusiveness of the process?	CSOs were largely consulted under the 2021 CSO mapping study consultation process. More than 300 CSOs have been consulted using surveys, bilateral meetings, focus groups. All provinces of the country have been involved. Special attention has been paid to organisations of people with disabilities and women's associations. Social enterprises, private sector, municipalities, cooperatives, incubators, informal movement have been also included. Two CSO national platforms, Forum Mulher and Joint are part of the reference group that has prepared the roadmap.

² Starting new cycle 2021-2027



What mechanisms, are set up to continue the dialogue with CSOs? What mechanisms, if any, will be used to ensure the inclusiveness of the dialogue?	<p>Shifting towards a more structured dialogue with CSOs is one of the objectives of the Roadmap's Action Plan, so this will ensure the continuation of dialogue with CSOs throughout the implementation.</p> <p>Once the Roadmap is finalised, a feedback session will be organised with CSOs who have been previously consulted, ensuring large coverage.</p> <p>In 2022 a youth board will be established at country level, in order to have a network of youth focal points to work with EU and MS. The board should allow youth to express their views in a meaningful way, create opportunities for young people and advise EU-MS.</p>
How is the RM integrated /coordinated with the JP process?	This roadmap foresees the setting up of a formal common space where the progresses of the EU Joint Action Plan and Roadmap are shared and commented with the CSOs
How does the RM relate to other country processes including human rights and democracy country strategies, the gender action plan, etc.?	The Mozambique civil society mapping study 2021, The human rights and democracy country strategy, the Multi-annual indicative Programme (MIP) EU-Mozambique 2021-2027 and the Country Gender Profile 2021 have been largely all taken into consideration

ANNEX 2: RELEVANT REFERENCES AND SOURCES TO DEEPEN THE UNDERSTANDING ON THE STATE OF CS AND EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

The Mozambique civil society mapping study 2021

Human rights and democracy country strategy 2021-2024

The Multi-annual indicative Programme (MIP) EU-Mozambique 2021-2027

Country Gender Profile 2021

Advancing Democratic Accountability in Eastern and Southern Africa: Mozambique Case Study

National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018-2022
