



GCERF
Preventing Violent Extremism
and Terrorism

COUNTRY SNAPSHOT MOZAMBIQUE

MAY 2026

BACKGROUND

The violent extremism (VE) in Cabo Delgado started in October 2017 when an extremist non-state armed group attacked a police station and district administration buildings in Mocimboa da Praia. The violence has escalated in the years since, spreading to the other two northern provinces, namely Nampula and Cabo Delgado. Security forces, with assistance from international actors, are continuing efforts to stabilise the region; however, the situation remains volatile.

COUNTRY SUPPORT MECHANISM (CSM)

In Mozambique, CSM is chaired by the Agency for the Integrated Development of the North (ADIN), with representatives from the ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Interior, Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, as well as Gender, Children and Social Action. CSM provides strategic direction for the programmes, ensure results and progressively inherits ownership of funding community-level efforts to prevent violent extremism.

OUR INVESTMENT STRATEGY IN MOZAMBIQUE



Promote social cohesion in the communities affected by violent extremism.



Provide economic opportunities for vulnerable children and youth to avoid joining non-state armed groups.



Increase awareness among community members on preventing violent extremism and strengthen the capacity of local authorities to develop and implement community-level preventive practices.

2023

Mozambique became a GCERF partner country in 2023

USD 4 M

GCERF's total investment in Mozambique to date

USD 4 M

Active grants value

14

Current civil society partners

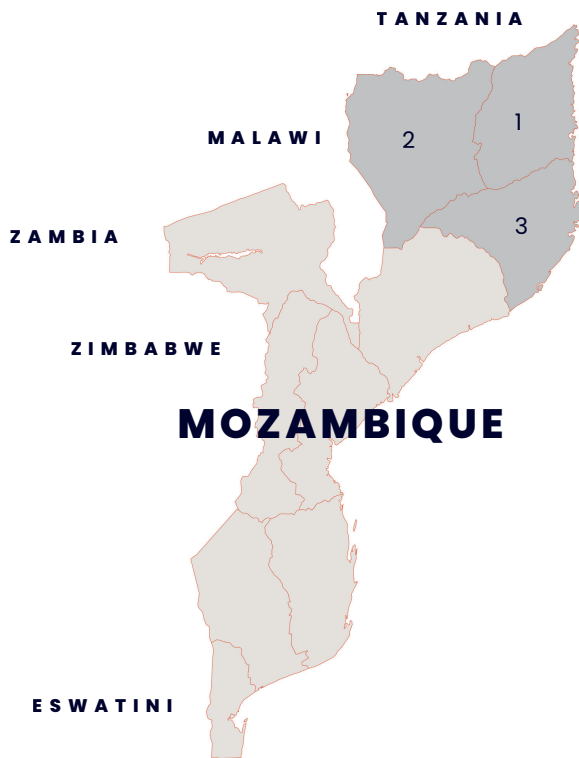
DRIVERS OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Socio-economic hardships

Lack of sense of purpose

Perceived marginalisation

GCERF FOCUS AREAS AND POPULATION GROUPS IN MOZAMBIQUE



LOCATIONS

- 1 Cabo Delgado
- 2 Niassa
- 3 Nampula

POPULATION GROUPS

Unemployed youth (15–35 years old)

Religious leaders, community leaders and influencers

Individuals who have disengaged from VE groups and their support networks

Supporting structures for PVE including CSOs with existing capacity for PVE or potential to develop such capacities, and public institutions at district, provincial and national levels

KEY RESULTS*

3000+

Young people at-risk of radicalisation equipped with vocational skills, livelihood and entrepreneurship support to reduce their vulnerability to recruitment into violent extremism

2,300+

Young people at-risk of radicalisation received training on civic engagement, community development issues and PVE to increase their participation and voice in local decision-making

2,000+

Young people at-risk of radicalisation, religious leaders and community leaders trained in conflict management and resolution to address grievances before VE groups can exploit them

400+

Young people at-risk of radicalisation actively engaged through youth clubs to strengthen cohesion and peacebuilding

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We drew up an action plan and dream maps, drafted advocacy letters and now we are already seeing results with the government responding positively to our letters such as the installation of a classroom. Now, with the creation of this village development committee, relations with government officials have improved and demands are being met which is crucial to reduce our grievances.

–President of a village development committee

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www.gcerf.org/mozambique/



*Cumulative figures from 2023 until December 2025