

	digital services		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
13. Amounts concerned	Budget line: BGUE-B2022-14.020122-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 22 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 20 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: - UNICEF for an amount of EUR 2 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
14. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1.			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Despite being a resource-rich country, Mozambique is one of the 10 least developed countries in the world according to the Human Development Index (HDI) and one of the most unequal countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Gini-coefficient rose to 0.56 (2014/15) from 0.47 (2008/9), substantial disparities between north and south and urban versus rural areas persist. Since 2017, the rapid escalation and intensification of an armed conflict in Cabo Delgado, has made the northern provinces of Mozambique the focus of growing national and international attention. As of February 2022, nearly 800 000 people were reported to be displaced and over 4 000 fatalities were claimed, due to armed violence and civilian targeting. Escalation of the conflict has fuelled concerns regarding risks of spill-overs into the neighbouring Niassa and Nampula provinces, both of which face similar underlying structural challenges as Cabo Delgado, as well as into Tanzania.

Limited access to basic services was recognized as having an impact on the perceptions of exclusion and marginalisation by the northern population, which are subjacent factors of the conflict. This access has further deteriorated due to the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 and climate-related events. Mozambique is the 5th country in the world which suffered most from climate impacts in the whole 2000-2019 period (German watch, Global Climate Risk Index 2021²). In 2019, tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth, devastated entire areas, also in Cabo Delgado. As a result of these combined factors, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces have significant deprivations affecting the lives of the entire population, but particularly children and women and showing low levels of access to water and sanitation.

This action will contribute to improving the living conditions of the population through increased access to basic services, reduction of inequalities, economic recovery and peacebuilding. It aims to increase access to sustainable

² https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_1.pdf