

	digital connectivity		<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 40 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 35 000 000 Amount and modality for the involvement of multilateral partners: - UNDP for an amount of EUR 5 000 000 - UNFPA for an amount of EUR 500 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
14. Type of financing	Direct management through grants Indirect management with UNDP and with UNFPA			

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. In this wider context of enormous fragility, the Province of Cabo Delgado witnessed since 2017 the rapid escalation and intensification of an armed conflict, which in 2021 also spread to the neighbouring province of Niassa. As of February 2022, the armed violence has resulted in over 800 000 internally displaced population (IDPs) in the region and caused over 3 700 fatalities due to organised violence and targeting of civilian². The violence of the conflict fuelled concerns that it could further spread in Niassa and expand to the Nampula province, where underlying structural challenges are similar to Cabo Delgado's.

These violent attacks have resulted in significant destruction of private and public properties and breaches of human rights and international humanitarian law. Civilians have been kidnapped and forcefully recruited into armed groups. Particularly women and children have been exposed to sexual and gender-based violence, including forced marriages. There has also been significant limitations to the access to basic social services. At least 30 per cent of IDPs in northern Mozambique have had to flee multiple times³. Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods exhausted the scarce resources of families, which contributed to the growing humanitarian crisis. Displacement and violence, amidst several health emergencies (including the COVID-19 pandemic), increased the pressure on already extremely limited essential services, particularly in places receiving a high influx of displaced people. The insecurity and violence in the North have particular implications for the youth, with 68 per cent of the population being 25 or younger.

The programme ResiNorte - Resilience for the North - will contribute to Priority 3 'Governance, Peace and Just Society' of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Republic of Mozambique for 2021-2027. In particular, it will contribute to the objectives of 'enhancing social cohesion and to reinforcing peace and stability through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus'. The action aims to support the short and medium term development strategies of the Government of Mozambique in an integrated manner encompassing humanitarian, development and peace aspects, with the overall objective to enhance resilience and to accelerate the recovery in the northern provinces.

² ACLED 2021.

³ OCHA, The cost of inaction, June 2021