

Mozambique faces heightened vulnerability to climate change due to its location along the Indian Ocean, extensive coastline, low-lying hinterland, agricultural dependence, limited infrastructure, and poverty. Floods and storms have been the most recurring natural hazards, affecting millions of people over the past four decades. Cyclones primarily impact provinces like Nampula, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado, while floods are common in Sofala, Zambezia, and Nampula. Droughts also pose a significant threat, affecting nearly half of the population annually, with Zambezia being the most affected province. Climate change has severely impacted Mozambique's power sector, with recent cyclones causing extensive damage to hydropower plants, transmission lines, substations, and distribution infrastructure. The estimated cost of physical damage to the electricity infrastructure is approximately \$130 million, with additional non-technical costs due to power cuts and emergency response efforts.

Outcome 4 of the action focuses on advancing clean energy investments to achieve international climate goals. This involves supporting investment projects and promoting enabling frameworks to accelerate climate initiatives, in line with NDC targets. Collaboration with public sector actors is emphasized to develop long-term energy scenarios prioritizing low-carbon pathways. Additionally, support is provided to enhance climate resilience in the power system, benefiting vulnerable populations such as rural communities, smallholder farmers, and micro-businesses.

In summary, the action aims to strengthen Mozambique's energy sector, promote renewable energy adoption, mitigate climate risks, and contribute to international climate objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

The action is labeled as G1 according to the OECD Gender DAC codes, indicating that gender equality is a significant objective. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are central goals of this action. Access to affordable, reliable, and clean energy is essential for women's economic, employment, and social participation. Women's involvement in the energy value chain ensures that energy products meet their needs, increasing adoption and use. Education, training, and investment can empower women in market development. Equal representation of women in energy governance ensures gender-responsive decision-making. The EDM Gender Equality Strategy aims to increase women employment up to 40% (against 19% today) and capacity building activities of this action will further advance this objective. Measures identified in ESIA, ESMP, and future RAP promote gender equality, including prioritizing local and female labor, monitoring recruitment for transparency and gender equity, and promoting women's access to paid work for improved gender relations and household economies.

Human Rights

Access to electricity is considered a human right. It provides the potential for everyone to exercise power and improve their lives. Access to energy is fundamental to achieve most of the Sustainable Development Goals. Education, health, water, biodiversity, agriculture or climate change are some of the sectors where better access to energy has a transformative impact. The action will respect the 5 principles of the human rights-based approach: i) transparency, ii) accountability, iii) respect to all human rights, iv) participation, and v) non-discrimination. Addressing energy poverty not only removes a significant socio-economic barrier to accessing formal rights but also fosters sustainable development by contributing to a clean energy market and creating opportunities such as national revenue and jobs. Implementation of principles including "no one left behind," "do no harm," and respect for human rights, alongside promoting participation, accountability, and transparency, is crucial. Leveraging financing mechanisms can de-risk investments in the energy sector and prioritize activities for the most vulnerable. Private sector partners will be encouraged to uphold principles of Business and Human Rights.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. Access to affordable energy has an important impact on persons with disabilities as they tend to have higher energy needs. For instance, they have a greater demand for electricity to operate assistive technologies that help them to become more self-sufficient. Since persons with mobility difficulties also tend to spend more time at home, their energy bills are higher than for households without persons with disabilities and often they have fewer financial resources available

planning will be improved through hydrology forecasting, scenario-building, and reservoir operation optimization. Basin-wide analysis will also be conducted to enhance overall project resilience. The Tsate HPP will operate in cascade with existing Chicamba and Mavuzi HPPs. The Revué River is exclusively used for electricity generation by the Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM).