

United Nations Development Programme in Mozambique



Final Report

Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) programme
October 2019 to December 2021

1. Project basic information

Project title	Mozambique - China Post Disaster Restoration Initiative after the impact of Cyclone Idai
Project Id/code	00122294
Project objective	This Project is to enable the restoration of community & productive infrastructures in affected areas is rehabilitated and/or reconstructed using resilience standards and with involvement from affected communities.
Project targets	11 community facilities (8 schools and 3 markets) 17 houses.
Beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries = 33,147 Direct beneficiaries = 5357 Indirect beneficiaries= 27,790
Locations of project implemented	Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda and Chibabava districts, Sofala Province Mozambique
Project start and completion date	Start date: October 2019 to End Date: December, 2021
Implementing modality	Direct Implementing modality (DIM)
Implementing partners	UNDP is working in a close collaboration with several stakeholders: namely government institutions at all levels such as Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure; GREPOC, provincial and district departments of education, housing and public works infrastructure, Gender, Children and Social Action, Commerce and Industry and Economic Affairs, other UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs (Adel Sofala, ADS), and academia namely UniPiaget and Private Sector (CANOL construction company and JD Sousa Construction Company, DORA Engineering Consultant, Industria Madeireira de Mozambique for school furniture supplier) to help optimize alignment, coherence and complementarity of efforts. In addition, UNDP is cooperating with the local communities, using capacity development to achieve local solutions for local, national, and global development challenges.
The donors	The Government of China

2. Project summary

Mozambique was severely hit by two tropical Cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) in 2019. These cyclones with strong winds (180 – 220km per hour) and heavy rain (more than 200mm in 24 hours), made landfall, leaving devastating loss of life and large-scale destruction of assets and infrastructure in its wake. Thousands of people were stranded on roofs and trees. Entire swathes of crops were damaged with nearly 500,000 hectares due to the floods and severe loss of livestock, exacerbating food insecurity across the area. Many families were separated as they fled the rising flood waters, while others were trapped on high ground, unable to access basic goods and services for days. The impact of Cyclone Idai and Kenneth and the subsequent floods resulted around 1.85 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

This recovery project with financial support from the government of China under Global

Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (GDF) is a key project of the UNDP Mozambique Recovery Facility Programme designed to fast-track recovery and build resilience following the devastation unleashed by both Cyclone Idai and Kenneth. The Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) programme has three main pillars such as: (1) Livelihood and Women Economic Empowerment, (2) Resilient Reconstruction of Houses and Community Infrastructure, (3) Institutional Strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet. This initiative was implemented as part of the Resilient Reconstruction of houses and community infrastructure.

The initiative was implemented through an integrated approach, balancing early recovery and resilience building. The intervention of this project included resilient construction of schools, houses, markets, and introduction of income generation activities using newly constructed markets to support people's self-recovery and self-reconstruction. The project aimed at enabling the restoration of livelihoods, building community resilience against future disasters and ensuring that gender equality and women's empowerment are adequately addressed.

Following the Building Back Better (BBB) standards, the recovery strategy of this project was to assist the vulnerable communities in selling local product by using newly constructed markets, refunctioning of the schools where students can be able to return and attend the schools in a safer environment, and the construction of individual houses to facilitate a dignified living condition for the vulnerable people.

To enhance the institutional capacity building of GREPOC for effective implementation of its mandate, the Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (GREPOC) is being able to play its crucial role in coordination, facilitation, and provision of technical support to the partners engaged in the Recovery and Rehabilitation.

UNDP worked closely with various stakeholders at different levels including the government institutions: District department of Housing and Infrastructure; GREPOC; provincial and district departments of education; housing and public works infrastructure; Gender, Children and Social Action, UN agencies, Private sector, NGOs/CSOs and CBOs, local communities, and academia namely UniPiaget.

Finally, the GDF project has achieved all the targets in close coordination and collaboration with all concerned stakeholders, where it has contributed on the fast-track recovery and build resilience infrastructures which was devastated by both Tropical Cyclone Idai and Kenneth.

3. Key achievements and project impact

The project objectives and outputs are realized with the following outputs:

- The functionality of the government entities (schools and markets) through building resilient community infrastructures at the local level is restored to ensure the public service provision.
- The most affected and vulnerable people are settled down and benefited in peri-urban and rural area with having new resilient houses based on the BBB standards.
- The community infrastructures in cyclone affected area were reconstructed as per BBB standards to restore the provision of education, market opportunities, and socio-economic services.
- The risk mitigation and resilient techniques are incorporated in the schools, markets and houses constructions which enable to train local contractors, implementing partners (NGOs), engineers, inspectors, homeowners, local community leaders and local communities.
- The local community are prepared better to cope with potential future disaster and rapid recovery.

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- Training beneficiaries for housing and market constructions, therefore they will have a new skills and outcome
 - The risk mitigation and resilient techniques are disseminated through the publicity materials i.e., visibility plagues, joint monitoring visits, inauguration and handover ceremony which were also published in the local media newspapers, Facebook, and twitter account of the UNDP.

It also helped to build institutional capacity of the government particularly engineers in perspective of resilient construction and BBB standards.

Resilient infrastructures:

The houses, markets and schools were built up by using resilient materials with the objective to withstand the adverse effect of potential tropical cyclones on the infrastructures. s . Basically, all resilient elements which were used in the markets, houses, and schools, particularly in the portion of roofs were interconnected connected with each other. For example, the metal holders are anchored into the concrete beam as lintel level to hold wooden roof truss tightly with threaded screws. The rafters (wooden beam in longitudinal) were well connected clips with purlin (wooden beam in cross-sectional) by the hurricane clips. Likewise, the purlins are well interconnected with 0.6 mm IBR sheet by using J-hooks with rubber seal and 5-inch self-tapping nail with rubber seals.

Table 1 shows details of newly constructed infrastructures with beneficiaries

Output 1	Type of intervention (output1)	No of houses	No of schools	No of markets	No of blocks	No of classrooms	No of stalls	Administrative rooms	Showers	No of latrine	Beneficiaries						Total Beneficiaries		
											Direct			Indirect			Male	Female	Total
											Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Activity 1.1	Schools	-	8		16	40	-	24		64	2,654	2,463	5,117	10,705	13,085	23,790	13,359	15,548	28,907
Activity 1.1	Markets	-	-	3	4	-	112	-	6	12	31	109	140	1,800	2,200	4,000	1,831	2,309	4,140
Activity 1.2	Houses	17	-		17	-	-	-		17	52	48	100				52	48	100
Total		17	8	4	16	32	140	8		37	2,737	2,620	5,357	12,505	15,285	27,790	15,242	17,905	33,147

Introducing rainwater harvesting from the roof.

The rainwater collection system from the roofs of markets and schools is established with the provision of adequate reservoir. Water supply is one of the main challenges in the central Mozambique, particularly in the schools and market areas. Therefore, harvest the rainwater for the handwash and sanitation use was an important element of the intervention. The project installed water tanks and where necessary constructed concrete larger reservoir to store water for use throughout the months of dry season. Each school is provided with four polythene water tanks able to store 10 cubic meter (10,000 liter) rainwater. Constructed two elevated concrete tanks total capacity of 12 cubic meter (12,000 liter) in Tica (Nhamatanda) market, whereas in Buzi and Mutua markets in addition to one elevated concrete tank, also constructed one underground concrete water reservoir in each market with the total capacity of 106 cubic meter (106,000 liter) and 46 cubic meter (46,000 liter) respectively

Gender sensitive and disable friendly infrastructure:

In each public infrastructure: schools and markets, the gender and disable friendly latrines were constructed to ensure the infrastructure are easily accessible to all inclusive of people with disabilities. For example, separate toilets for boys and girls were constructed and being in use. Similarly, ramps and railings in each market and school were constructed for accessibility of People Living with Disability (PWD).

Women, children, and the most vulnerable group are benefited from the project:

UNDP has developed the beneficiary's selection criteria to select the most vulnerable such as; families having more than 5 children, house headed by women, people living with disabilities, most affected by the disaster, chronic illness and elderly people etc. These criteria were especially applied to select the beneficiaries in the housing construction. The program team of UNDP has worked closely with community leader, the local authorities and to select the beneficiaries. The interventions were closely coordinated with counterpart agencies; GREPOC, Department of Education and Department of Public Work, local government i.e., municipalities, district administrative, local community leaders and communities themselves

Table 1: school direct beneficiaries

S.N	District	Name of school	Student beneficiaries			School teacher beneficiaries			All direct beneficiaries		
			Boy	Girl	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chibabava	Escola Primária Girome	77	65	142	4	-	4	81	65	146
2		Escola Primária Muconja	119	64	183	6		6	125	64	189
3		Escola Primária Heua	88	94	182	5		5	93	94	187
4		Escola Primária Chicuacha I-Hamamba	130	115	245	5		5	135	115	250
5		Escola Primária Madombatomba	110	96	206	4	1	5	114	97	211
6		Escola Primária Armando E. Guebuza-	97	86	183	4	2	6	101	88	189
7	Dondo	Escola Primária Chipinde	1,049	1,048	2,097	8	32	40	1,057	1,080	2,137

8		Escola Primária Herois, Mutua	940	845	1,785	8	15	23	948	860	1,808
Total school-beneficiaries			2,610	2,413	5,023	44	50	94	2,654	2,463	5,117

Table 2: Houses direct beneficiaries			Children beneficiaries			Adults		
S.N.	District	Houses	Boy	Girl	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Dondo	17 houses-beneficiaries, mandruzi	40	32	72	12	16	28

Table 3: Markets direct beneficiaries			All direct beneficiaries		
S.N.	District	Name of Market	Male	Female	Total
1	Dondo	Mutua	8	27	35
2	Buzi	Guara Guara	8	27	35
3	Nhamatanda	Tica (block1&2)	15	55	70
Total market-beneficiaries			31	109	140

4. Major events of the project *

The following major events were conducted during the project period (logbook table).

Date (MM/DD/Y)	Location	Events	Remarks
2/2/2020	Maputo	Letter to the Embassy of China and follow up meetings in preparation of the launching ceremony.	The meeting with the Embassy of China was conducted to invite the ambassador of the Government of the People's Republic of China for the launching ceremony and updating about the project, selection of the districts where project activities were to be implemented and the location of the communities where 8 schools, 3 markets and 17 houses were to be reconstructed. Follow up meetings were held with Economic and commercial advisor and civil affairs and to discuss the agenda for the launching ceremony.
2/20/2020	Beira	Official launching ceremony for the inception of the project	The official launching ceremony for the inception of the project planned for February 2020. The Ambassador was invited to attend as well as representatives from key government institutions, development partners, humanitarian organizations and target community members.
3/26/2020	Maputo	1st Steering Committee (governance board) meeting of the Mozambique Recovery Facility Programme,	UNDP and the Government of Mozambique held the first Steering Committee (governance board) meeting of the Recovery Facility Programme under which GDF project is allocated. The China Embassy representatives was attended the Steering Committee Session. A Press release has been shared with UNDP China - link: https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/partner-organizations-of-undp-post-cyclone-recovery-program-gath.html
3/11/2021	Beira	The video featuring China Government's contribution to post-cyclone recovery activities was finalized after China Embassy's review	Video is accessible on YouTube (https://youtu.be/d2bUBH87xIk) and were further disseminated on social media. A series of eight videos on Mozambique Recovery Facility had been released and China Government (logo) appears along other donors as contributor to this program. Videos can be watched on YouTube (https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLv90bBX_IMIGZ-ngGPM9Ue_p4ZVZE9N_G)

11/10/2021	Online event on Zoom platform	Official handover ceremony of 17 houses (Mandruzi resettlement site, Dondo), three (3) rural markets (Tica, Guara-Guara and Mutua) and eight (8) primary schools (Chibabava and Mutua).	News report could be found at the following address:
			<u>UNDP social media</u>
			(1) https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1458406208268816389?s=20
			(2) https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1455095148874973189?s=20
			(3) https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1458427420076351493?s=20

5. Monitoring and evaluation

From UNDP Country Office

UNDP carried out the monitoring and evaluation to the field level implementation both from Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) and RR, UNDP country office and M&E, Head of field office, communication officer, engineers from UNDP field office. The frequency of the monitoring and evaluation from country office was bi-monthly. However, the frequency of the monitoring and evaluation from field office to monitor the implementing activities was weekly basis; UNDP hired the consultant firm's (service provider) engineers to monitor the quality work in each site on the daily basis. The implementing activities were monitored based on the project design, technical specification or monitoring indicators.

Joint monitoring and evaluation

At each field monitoring visit, the government counterparts, personnel from GREPOC, Department of Education, Public Work Department, and municipality and consultant firm's engineers and implementing partners monitored the implementation at the field level together as joint monitoring and evaluation visit as per preplanned schedule.

UNDP established an approach to receive a weekly basis reporting mechanism from the consultant firm in a standard format where progress and plans for the week are clearly indicated. These updates are populated on the activity info platform for longitudinal data that follows each beneficiary over time. UNDP's M&E and Engineers analyzed the report sent by the consultant firm and identified the issues, taken prompt action to mitigate these issues on time. In doing so, field visit reports were also prepared and shared with the consultant firm, IPs, and contractors in order to address the issues as per project compliances on timely manner. UNDP also established the weekly meeting at each site with implementing partners, consultant engineers, the government representatives to identify the issues, discuss face to face and resolve the identified issues on the spot. Side by side, the frequently following up on the already identify issues and overlook on the potential risks or issues that may appear in entire project cycle which can mitigate easily.

GDF project team of UNDP was also organized the virtual monitoring as distance monitoring and handover ceremony via zoom online system. This way also supported to receive the feedback and recommendations to incorporate in improving the project implementation.

Financial monitoring

The IPs fill in monthly base the "FACE" financial report. The payment to the UNDP's implementing partners (IPs) was released based on work progress as per setting milestones. The payment was only done after the physical verification of work progress at field level implementation by the supervising company and their recommendations. Furthermore, GDF project staffs of UNDP were also cross verified the progress of work itself that was also recommended by the supervision company then after payment to partners is recommended by project of UNDP to finance team. After the financial review from finance officers, the payments were released to the IPs.

Despite of the above, UNDP has internal and external audit system (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT)) two times per year. The HACT's recommendations to UNDP and IPs as well as were taken into account for the further improvement of the financial system of IPs.

Direct interaction with beneficiaries

The monitoring team often interact with beneficiaries to understand and confirm their perspective on the recovery approach, capture human interest story, and collect up-to-date evidence base information on the programme implementation through meeting and onsite monitoring. The project team of UNDP was always open to acknowledge the community voices, feedback, and grievances. Thus, the monitoring team gather information from the communities to address it as potentially as to the project implementation.

Problem discovered and addressed:

1. Heavy rain and the tropical cyclones

Several tropical storms were formed and hit in central Mozambique's Sofala province since November 2020. In addition, two tropical cyclones; Chalane and Eloise, made landfall in Sofala Province on December 19, 2020, and January 14, 2021, respectively. The continuous heavy rains raised rivers basins above their alert levels, causing flooding in low-lying areas and closing most roads in Sofala province.

The main national road was closed for heavy transport for a very long time due to the damages to the main bridge connecting Central Mozambique to the South. In Sofala, most of the roads to the districts and localities were completely blocked. These were opened for off road cars after months.

Despite of this, the roads to the four communities of lot 2 and 3 (Heua, Maconja, Gerome and Veruca) were particularly cut off and the limited earthen road tracks were damaged beyond repair. Thus, through several consultations improvised in a verity of ways to make the material available for the construction. These means included transportation by trucks, smaller quantities by tractors and carrying by people (labors) even during the dry period of the year. This has considerably delayed the reach of material and slowed the progress of construction.

2. COVID 19 and materials availability in local market.

Due to COVID 19 pandemic, manpower was reduced to 50% of the actual needs as a measurement adopted by the construction companies to reduce the risk of contamination and in compliance with the Ministry of Health guidelines for prevention of Covid. These restrictions were further increased due to the new strains of the virus until today. Additionally, due to serious restriction imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the local market of the construction materials

which were mostly imported from foreign countries were severely disturbed and escalated the price of the construction materials as well as. The contractors had to wait for their order to be supplied.

In such situation, the construction progress work in specially; schools of Chibabava were delayed as per timeline due to contractor financial problems as well as. Therefore, UNDP decided to pay to the contractor as a new advance with guarantee to accelerate the work.

To address the discovered problems, UNDP program team strictly followed and ensured that the engineers from consultant company were supervising the work regularly as daily basis. UNDP engineers also insisted to site-engineers of contractors to follow the technical guideline and assure the quality of work. Apart from this, UNDP engineers were visited the construction sites weekly basis to speed up the construction pace, assure the quality work and follow the timeline. UNDP team set a mechanism to have daily meetings one hour before closing the office business for taking daily update and seeking for the appropriate solution as the immediate action. Finally, all construction works were completed with quality standard and schools are fully operating now a days.

6. Communications and publicity activities

Before starting the implementation:

The communication officer of UNDP ensured about the visibility of China Aid logo since beginning of the first-stone ceremony, covering the guideline of UNDP and the GDF requirements and following up Post-Cyclone Reconstruction Programme (PALPOC) to GDF project which is crucial part of the recovery program. The information plaques were designed and installed with visibility of China Aid logo at each project site. This visibility plaques were also posted on the UNDP official Facebook and twitter account to disseminate about ongoing activities under GDF project, Mozambique.



Figure 1 shows the plaque showing map of re-settlement area, house model and the donors, Mandruzi, Dondo

During the implementation:

The major events captured, produced video, documented the beneficiary's storylines that related to GDF project on monthly basis. The major events of the project were also board-casted and published through the media: television and newspapers respectively in Mozambique. These events were also posted on the digital social media, UNDP's Facebook, twitter for the dissemination

of visibility of China Aid logo and addressing the need of people affected by the Idai and Kenneth cyclones. Furthermore, the monthly track report was submitted to UNDP China with covering of visibility as publicity materials. Each event of the GDF project in each month was taken as an opportunity to capture and disseminate among the concerned stakeholders, communities, digital social media and national newspaper and television.

Despite above, leaflets, plaques, booklets, brochures were also produced to disseminate among the community, stakeholders, and digital social media. In doing so, the video production with capturing the major events were published on the digital social media which played a substantial role to let audience i.e., beneficiaries know about the progress, recovery strategy of UNDP, and the funding agency and the GDF project.

After the project implementation:

The informative plaques with visibility of China Aid logo were produced. These plaques fixed on each house, market, and school. After fixing the visibility plaques, the handover ceremony organized and conducted in representative of the ambassador of the Government of the People's Republic of China and representatives of the Mozambique government. The handover ceremony events were also covered by the national media, digital social media, and communication officers of UNDP.

The messages of the handover ceremony, the donor visit event, and stories were also posted on the official Facebook and Twitter account of UNDP to disseminate for also the constructive feedback of concern stakeholders. The commends and feedback from digital social media users were responded to address in an appropriate way.

The following table shows monthly project publicity materials posted on the UNDP's social media as the publication.

Date	Links
2020.1.9	https://twitter.com/UNDPChina/status/1215175513003585536
2020.2.28	https://twitter.com/UNDPChina/status/1233374074123911168
2020.2.20	https://twitter.com/UNDPChina/status/1230457276323917825
2020.3.26	https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/partner-organizations-of-undp-post-cyclone-recovery-program-gath.html
2020.3.27	https://m.weibo.cn/detail/4487201914078133
2020.4.24	https://twitter.com/UNDPAfrica/status/1253698145718067200
2020.4.25	https://twitter.com/ASteiner/status/1253749510905434114
2020.5.4	https://m.weibo.cn/1826648747/4500840746748347
2020.5.29	https://m.weibo.cn/1826648747/4509957204601108
2020.6.18	https://twitter.com/undpmozambique/status/1273299011949203458?s=21
2020.6.18	https://www.facebook.com/1777257345895725/posts/2623500447938073/?d=n
2020.7.8	https://m.weibo.cn/1826648747/4524378032161626
2020.10.23	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1319340609228996610
2021.5.11	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1391800079841964037?cxt=HHwWisC51Y2z1dAmAAAA
2021.5.11	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1391800079841964037
2021.5.15	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d2bUBH87xIk

2021.7.5	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1412077184576114690?cxt=HHwWhMC-4fit2pgnAAAA
2021.8.13	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1425858248868077568?cxt=HHwWgIC9_bqh1cknAAAA
2021.8.27	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1431281727436099584?cxt=HHwWgMCwlbvJ99wnAAAA
2021.11.10	https://twitter.com/undpmozambique/status/1458427420076351493?s=21
2021.11.10	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1458406208268816389?cxt=HHwWisCy4YWupr0oAAAA
2021.11.11	https://twitter.com/undpmozambique/status/1458466457738698756?s=21
2021.11.16	https://twitter.com/UNDPMozambique/status/1460350993732980744?cxt=HHwWkMC-zbrfmsQoAAAA

7. Financial information

A total 100 % the approved budget has utilized to complete all target interventions as shown below in the table. In the meanwhile, UNDP also contributed \$165,209 to this project (See Annex 1) as all eight schools were equipped with full of furniture.

Financial Report			
Source of funds			
	China (\$)	UNDP (\$)	Total (\$)
	2,000,000	165,209	2,165,209
Total	2,000,000	165,209	2,165,209
Expenditure			
Total	2,000,000	165,209	2,165,209
Balance	-	-	-

8. Audit report

Normally, UNDP conducts Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), the audit internally and with IPs annually. The UNDP's Office of the Audit and Investigation conducts annually. The audit report with findings has also attached with this final report.

9. Annexes

- Annex 1 Audit Report.
- Annex 2 Pictures.
- Annex 3 Procurement/distribution list.
- Annex 4 Brochures or publications
- Annex 5 News reporting