



MOZAMBIQUE RECOVERY FACILITY Progress Report *(Draft)*

January-December 2021

ACRONYMS

ACB	Associação Comercial da Beira
ADCS	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Solidariedade
ADEL CD	Agência de Desenvolvimento Económico Local de Cabo Delgado
ADEL SOFALA	Agência de Desenvolvimento Económico Local de Sofala
ADPP	Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
ADS	Acção para Desenvolvimento Social
AfB	African Development Bank
AJULSID	Associação da Juventude de luta contra Sida e Droga
AMOR	Associação Moçambicana de Reciclagem
BBB	Building Back Better
CAM	Consórcio Associações com Moçambique
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CCM	Conselho Cristão de Moçambique
CEFA	Comité Europeu para Formação e Agricultura
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRF	Disaster Recovery Framework
ESMABAMA	Associação para Educação, Saúde e Agro-Pecuária em Sofala
EU	European Union
FAMOD	Fórum de Associações Moçambicanas dos Deficientes
FRUTICAD	Associação de Fruticultores e Horticultores de Cabo Delgado
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GREPOC	Mozambican Government's Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
IDP	Internally Displaced People

IFPELAC	Institute for Vocational Training and Labour Studies Alberto Cassimo
ILO	International Labour Organization
MAHLAHLE	Associação para a Promoção e Desenvolvimento da Mulher
MBATIVERANE	Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade, Sofala
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action
MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINEC-DOIC	Directorate of International Organizations and Conferences
MINEDH	Ministry of Education and Human Development
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
MRF	Mozambique Recovery Facility
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PALPOC	Programa de Alojamento Pós Ciclones
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PSEA	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
SDAE	District Service for Economic Activities
SDPI	District Service for Planning and infrastructures services
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UniPiaget	Universidad Jean Piaget de Moçambique
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Associations
WB	World Food Programme
WFP	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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II. PROJECT STATUS INFORMATION

Project title	Mozambique Recovery Facility
Location(s) of activities implemented	Maputo (HQs) and Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Cabo Delgado for reporting period
Project ID	00121665
Project start Date / end Date	21 August 2019 – 20 August 2024
Implementing Modality	Direct Implementation Modality
Implementing Partner(s)	UNDP is working in 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; Health; Gender, Children and Social Action; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commerce and Industry and Economic Affairs; UN agencies; Twenty nine (29) NGOs and CBOs; and academia namely UniPiaget, and Private Sector 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.
Donors	European Union ,Canada, China, , Finland, India, the Netherlands, Norway and UNDP.
Project Objective	Resilient recovery of livelihoods, community infrastructures and houses to facility income generation provisions and access to basic services for the most affected vulnerable communities.

III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the widespread devastations caused by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth that hit Mozambique back-to-back, the Government and its international partners began the long and challenging resilient recovery efforts. The severity of the damages and losses, estimated by the PDNA at US\$3.2 billion, plus the underlying vulnerability and limited capacity in the affected areas have made the recovery efforts much more difficult. UNDP’s vision of the cyclone recovery programme in Mozambique arises from key considerations related to development, governance and resilience. To realize this vision, UNDP established the Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) financed through a multi-partner basket fund. The MRF is a five-year programme designed as agile tool to implement short-to-long term recovery activities that will contribute to build resilience to future disasters and to addressing the root causes of vulnerability

The Programme has three main pillars:

- Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment; Aimed at helping the affected community’s resilient recovery from the impact of cyclones and floods and rebuild their assets and livelihoods with a focus on women and persons with disabilities.
- Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure: Focusing on rebuilding resilient housing and community infrastructure to bounce back from the impact of disasters; and

- Institutional Strengthening of GREPOC: with the main objective of developing national capacities and systems to plan and implement the recovery and resilience programme.

In line with the Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) and Disaster Response Framework, the Recovery Facility adopted a comprehensive approach to effectively meet the needs of the disaster affected populations in Sofala, Cabo Delgado and other provinces affected by the two cyclones, in coordination with key development actors, to ensure Mozambique’s rapid restoration of development pathways in a manner that builds resilience.

UNDP is working in close collaboration with several stakeholders, namely government institutions such as GREPOC, Departments of; Education, Housing, Public Works and water resources, Health, Gender, Children and Social Action, Agriculture and Fisheries, Commerce and Industry and Economic Affairs; UN agencies such as WFP, ILO, UN-Habitat and UN Women; NGOs and CBOs including ACB, Plan International, CAM, ADEL Sofala, Associação Mbativerane, ADEL Cabo Delgado, FRUTICAD, WW-GVC, AMOR, H&I, FAMOD Sofala, HelpAge, CEFA, ESMABAMA, Young Africa, ADCS, MAHLAHLE, ADPP, Fundação Ibo, ADC, Kulima, Beira Lions Clube, Sacatucua, Ajulsid, Miracles, AAC, ADS, CCM and Muleide; and academia namely UniPiaget, as well as private sector 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.

Summary of key Achievements

The two years of Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) is considered successful by achieving most of the set targets. Additionally, as designed MRF has been instrumental in responding and aligning its interventions to support the vulnerable population in crisis. The uniqueness of MRF ensured not only the continuous implementation during the COVID 19 but also assisted the communities in responding to the economic impact of COVID 19 and the recurrent floods, tropical storms and cyclones during 2020 and 2021. While still focused on achieving its target results of resilient recovery and addressing the underlying vulnerability, the implementation largely assisted the target communities to withstand the impact of these disasters. For example, majority of the targets under the pillar 1 have been over 50% achieved. This is due to shifting priority and needs on the ground due to the COVID19 crises and recurrent storms and cyclones in late 2020 and early 2021.

1. Key highlights on Sustainable Livelihood Recovery (Pillar 1 of MRF):

Under the pillar one “Livelihood Recovery and Women Economic Empowerment” the MRF devised a strategy to assist the vulnerable communities in increasing local food produces and processing capacity. Along with strengthening the livelihood of the vulnerable communities also to ensure availability and access to food and support in controlling the prices of local market affected by the COVID19 imposed restrictions. The interventions were also focused on expanding the targets to increasing the income capacity of more vulnerable people as well to provide sanitation and protection means against the COVID19. Therefore, the interventions under the Pillar 1 during 2021 was intensified and expanded with overachieving most of the targets. For example, under the community driven and gender focused emergency employment interventions, support Internally Displaced People, enhanced knowledge and awareness on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; skills trainings and income generations a total of 28,975 households assisted in addition to the 156,143 households from 2020 that are being tracked as compared to the planed target of 30,000 households for this current year. Additionally, the

targets of recovery and reactivation of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and income generation means such as establishment and strengthening of village saving and loan schemes (VSLA) and farmer association have been successfully achieved.

Key highlights on Resilient Constructions (Pillar 2 of MRF):

Under pillar two “resilient reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing and community infrastructure” the target infrastructure reconstruction and rehabilitation are at various stage. The ongoing activities under the; repair of government offices for provision of public services; housing repair and reconstruction; and community infrastructures (schools, clinics and markets) are at or above the planned targets. However, due to the late start in 2020 due to the COVID 19 restrictions, intensive rains and tropical storm and cyclones during the 2020 and early 2021; the completion of certain infrastructure slightly delayed. As a result of revising the construction plans and identified technical ways to fast track the implementation, most of the infrastructures started in 2020 has been completed. Additionally, most of the priority infrastructure for 2022 annual plan has been identified to avoid risk of delays during the rainy season.

Certain targets particularly under output 2.5 related to the trainings and review of Building Code and output 2.6 related to preparation and training of local communities to respond to disaster under Pillar 2 were not planned in the annual plan of 2020 and 2021 due to the nature of these activities because of COVID19 restriction. These activities demanding physical interactions, workshops and large gatherings. Therefore, these activities have been postponed for until the COVID19 crisis recedes, and restrictions are relaxed. However, it is worth mentioning that relevant critical activities important for the ongoing actions such as the training of engineers and civil works technicians on resilient construction techniques were carried out with full compliance of the Government norms against the spread of COVID19.

Similarly, it is also worth mentioning that the MRF is 75% funded whereas the proposed targets are for the 100% funding. Therefore, as approved by the Steering Committee the activities are priorities based on the ground realities and available funding resources. For example, the annual budget for the Pillar 3 has been reduced to 50% in 2021 due to the prioritization of activities in Pillar 1 and 2 and limitation of trainings, large scale coordination meetings etc under the pillar 3.

Key highlights for Capacity Strengthening of Government’s Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (Pillar 3 of MRF):

Under the Pillar 3 “institutional capacity building of GREPOC for effective implementation of its mandate” the Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (GREPOC) is being able to play its role in coordination, facilitation and provision of technical support to the partners engaged in the Recovery and Rehabilitation. The institution is now well organized with the head office in Beira and three regional offices each in Maputo, Pemba for northern region and Chimoio for central region. The established coordination platform at various levels (district, provincial and regional) as well as the establishment and operationalization of technology-based information management system enhances the capacity of GREPOC to ensure accurate data collection and reporting for decision making and general information.

It is important to note, that in 2021 the government decided to alter the structure of GREPOC to Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for the WB and AfDB. This new development needs to be further observed and assessed the balance of its mandate of being policy, coordination, and quality assurance organization as well as executing projects on the ground.

Impact of COVID19 restrictions:

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Provided the relaxation of COVID19 restriction and availability of funding, these targets will be included in the Annual Work Plans to balance the progress of planned targets.

IV. Background and Rationale:

In 2019, Mozambique was severely hit by two tropical Cyclones (Idai and Kenneth). These cyclones with strong winds (180 – 220km per hour) and heavy rain (more than 200mm in 24 hours), made landfall, leaving devastating loss of lives 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 – (nearly 500,000 hectares land flooded), and severe loss of livestock, exacerbating food insecurity across the area. Tens of thousands of people were displaced, many had to flee with nothing as the waters rose rapidly. Children, the elderly and PwD who are less mobile have been left behind or stranded, while women, in particular, heads of the families, felt the heaviest weight of the storm as they found themselves in a dilemma to save their families and livelihoods. The impact of Cyclone Idai and Kenneth and the subsequent floods resulted in around 1.85 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. The vulnerable groups such as the female headed-households, children and person with disability affected the most due to pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, between December 2020 and January 2021, Mozambique was hit by the tropical storm Chalane and cyclones Eloise and Guambe. More than 440 thousand people were directly affected.

The conflict in the northern Mozambique along with COVID-19 further exacerbate the vulnerability and displacement of communities to the recurrent natural disasters. .

Immediately after Cyclone Idai, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mozambique coordinated and mainstreamed technical assistance for all humanitarian clusters in order to integrate early recovery activities into humanitarian actions.

In addition to early recovery coordination, UNDP has provided substantive technical assistance to the GoM in conducting the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), facilitation of the donor

pledge conference and in developing the National Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF). Additionally, UNDP provided expert technical assistance to the provincial authorities and Beira Municipality for safe collection and disposal of asbestos containing disaster debris and has also trained local government employees on the safe and sustainable deposition of toxic materials and asbestos debris and supported the disaster solid waste management in Pemba (Cabo Delgado province) and Beira municipalities.

Based on the PDNA and DRF, UNDP in partnership with the Government of Mozambique established a five-year, the Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) as a new and innovative programme to help fast-track recovery and build resilience following the devastation unleashed by both Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth. The main pillars of this programme are: (i) Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment; (ii) Housing and Community Infrastructure and; (iii) Institutional Strengthening of Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (GREPOC).

With financial support from the EU, Canada, China, Finland, India, the Netherlands and Norway and UNDP with its own resources, UNDP is implementing the MRF programme through an integrated approach, balancing early recovery and resilience building. This means that UNDP is attempting to enable the restoration of livelihoods, community infrastructure and houses while at the same time building community resilience against future disasters and ensuring that gender equality and women's empowerment are adequately addressed. The MRF programme includes the rehabilitation of; crop and livestock production; water sources to improve water availability for people and livestock; construction of schools, public buildings, and housing; and introduction of innovative approaches to support people's self-recovery and self-reconstruction.

Project Summary and Objectives

The scope of the Mozambique Recovery Facility within the broader objectives of the UNDP programme is mainly 1) to build back better resilient infrastructure and promote economic opportunities in those areas for sustainable development; and 2) to support reconstruction of buildings and community infrastructure and strengthening institutional capacity and national ownership to address needs of recovery and resilience in areas affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

Outputs:

The MRF has three main outputs and are also aligned into Pillars of the programme;

- Pillar 1- Livelihoods restored for resilient and inclusive economic recovery of the affected communities.
- Pillar 2 - Community and productive infrastructures in affected areas rehabilitated and reconstructed to BBB standards through the active engagement of affected communities.
- Pillar 3 - Cabinet for Reconstruction's capacity strengthened to develop policies and systems for leading and coordinating the post-cyclone recovery implementation.

Output per each Pillar:

The sub-outputs contribute to the main outputs "Pillar" are also indicated as outputs of each pillar:

Pillar 1 – Livelihood and Women Economic Empowerment

- 1.1. Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified
- 1.2. Disaster-affected people benefiting from community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment interventions
- 1.3 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and other income generation initiatives reactivated and/or strengthened
- 1.4 Institutional capacities for livelihoods/ employment and enterprise recovery/development enhanced

Pillar 2 – Housing and community infrastructure

- 2.1 Functionality of government entities at the local level is restored in a risk-informed fashion to ensure public service provision
- 2.2 The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards
- 2.3 The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural areas and resettlement neighborhoods have new houses constructed to BBB standards
- 2.4 Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health and socio-economic services
- 2.5 Risk-informed and resilient construction techniques are incorporated in the building codes and housing standards, which are used to train local contractors, building inspectors and homeowners
- 2.6 Local communities are better prepared to cope with and recover from disasters

Pillar 3 – Institutional strengthening of the Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones

- 3.1 Technical and operational capacities of the Government enhanced to coordinate, facilitate, implement, monitor and evaluate the reconstruction and recovery phase
- 3.2 Measures in place and implemented across sectors to improve policy coherence and a sustainable, equitable and gender-responsive business environment
- 3.3 National capacity at all levels enhanced to manage housing, reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical community and government infrastructure with BBB Principles
- 3.4 An integrated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy developed/ a Recovery Fund is operational and managed effectively with high accountability and transparency standards.

V. Narrative on Progress Achieved

a. Overall progress achieved against the outcomes (Pillars)

By December 2021, the project assisted a total of 185,118 households with livelihood and income generation activities in 12 districts of Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces affected by cyclones. From the total number of assisted heads of households, 51.4% are female-headed households; 8,9% are headed by elderly people and 2.5% by people with disabilities and remaining are the most affected and destitute families

UNDP is working closely with the Government and local authorities to rehabilitate and reconstruct public and community facilities, schools, market centers and houses. Guidelines and standards

for safe and resilient construction of public buildings were reviewed and technical recommendations were provided to ensure the Build Back Better (BBB) principles. The Recovery Facility substantively contributed and influenced the understanding and important as well as the technical know-how of the resilience through advocacy, construction and rehabilitation of houses, schools, clinics and government offices, trainings at various levels as well as on-site hands-on learning resilient construction techniques by doing.

It was witnessed that most of the households received livelihood interventions recovered quickly and well and the 100% infrastructures rebuilt or rehabilitated withstand resiliently after the cyclones during the 2020 and 2021. The diversified livelihood and income generation activities created over the year 2019 and 2020 were instrumental for the vulnerable communities to recovery and restart their livelihoods after the cyclones.

b. Results achieved against Outputs of each Pillar.

Pillar 1: Sustainable Livelihood and Women Economic Recovery:

Output 1.1: Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified

The MRF team built on the 2020 progress of beneficiary survey to capture the key information and follow up on the progress of interventions. In this process, after selecting the implementing agents and identifying the geographical areas of action, UNDP, together with implementing agents, designed a unified beneficiary questionnaire to be used in the demographic and socio-economic data surveys. UNDP has introduced Activity Info (a specialized data management platform) as standard registration system to be used by implementing partners in order to address registration gaps identified in the previous year. This platform has facilitated real-time monitoring, beneficiary data verification and analyses.

Household assessments at the beginning of the project proved to be a very effective approach to identify the needs, select those who were the most vulnerable and discuss concrete solutions/response to the needs identified; all the project support provided was based on the results of the assessment.

Moreover, this process has enabled beneficiaries to lead the interventions with a better sense of ownership as they have chosen the preferred action areas and engaging in sustainability efforts. In addition to the reports, a series of meetings and consultations with stakeholders, including the government, allowed UNDP to identify, prioritize and select communities most in need.

A market study has initiated and is still in progress to assess dynamics on supply and demand of goods, market gaps and linkages, design of practical and actionable strategies in sectors predominantly led by the most vulnerable people. Enterprise recovery packages were designed, a beneficiary selection strategy was developed, and the selection process of high potential entrepreneurs in the fishery and poultry sectors was initiated.

UNDP has initiated a study for the performance review of enterprises and income generating activities supported in 2019 and 2020. This study will also identify best practices and scalable innovations, and design new response methodologies. The study is being conducted by a multi-team comprising by the newly established UNDP Accelerator Lab and Data Hub.

Output 1.2: Disaster affected people benefited from community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment

By December 2020, the activities and interventions started earlier were completed with assistance to 156,143 heads of households from 99 target cyclone-affected communities and resettlements in Cabo Delgado and Sofala provinces. In 2021, the program assisted an additional 28,975 (19,075 households in Sofala and 9,900 in Cabo Delgado) in the affected communities of seven districts. Among the assisted heads of households, 51.4% are female-headed households; 8.9% are headed by elderly people and 2.5% by people with disabilities.

Among a total of 28,975 supported in 2021, 16,676 were female-headed households. Since the inception of the MRF, a total of 185,118 most vulnerable affected people were provided with temporary employment through labour intensive rehabilitation of community prioritized productive infrastructure/assets and waste/debris management (i.e., clean-up campaigns, securing emergency/existing dumpsites in Sofala and Cabo Delgado). Beneficiaries worked in average 18 days, receiving MZN 250 as daily labour wage. Various community projects were undertaken ranging from poultry and goat handling facilities and fishpond construction, digging drainage ditches, opening access roads, clearing agricultural fields. Among others, the income was used to buy iron sheets, bicycles and to start small businesses. Part of income was deposited in the saving group for family savings.

- The temporary work activity ensured gender inclusion, community engagement and, where feasible, the application of UNDP's 3x6 approach. In summary since 2019 to end of 2021, the temporary employment interventions through labour intensive work resulted in Cleaning of about 167,903 tons of solid waste in different communities.
- Rehabilitation of 1,432 community infrastructures (market stalls, schools, football field, homes for elderly, mothers waiting halls in health posts, community centers using local material).
- Rehabilitation and cleaning of 8,565.78 m³ drainage canals.
- Opening and cleaning of 961 km access roads.
- Maintenance of 17,651 m² of greenhouses stalls for increased horticulture production and extended productive window.
- Maintenance of 17,500 m² plant nurseries for production of native fruit and nonfruit trees.
- Construction of 10 safe potable handpump water points.
- Production of 1,469,680 sun-dried bricks made with local materials for construction of various assets.
- Construction of 2,380 m² of community cattle and goat barns.
- Construction of 45 small bridges, totaling 135 meters.
- Construction of 8,146 improved rural home latrines from traditional material.
- Construction of a pottery house.
- Construction of 35 porches for community and local leaders' meeting.
- Rehabilitation of 1,360.95 ha of arable land for farming.
- Construction of 14 milling houses.
- Construction of 25 elevated water points used for drinking and irrigation systems.
- Plantation of 281,750 trees for reforestation and prevention of soil erosion.
- A total of 1,844 home-made composting cages established and 3,808 m³ compost produced.
- Opening of 5 fishponds with approximately 25,000 cubic meters.
- Collection of 17,658 m³ of waste for recycling.

Through cash payments resulting from the temporary work, 422 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) were formed. These groups were trained about microfinance and credit

mechanisms and are now connected to the formal financial systems; the accumulated saving is advanced to members as loans, for investments in viable income-generating activities. Such saving and loan mechanisms provide a local solution to diversify their income and provide additional cash for urgent and basic needs (health, schooling, etc).

Output 1.3: Micro, small and medium enterprises and other income generating initiatives reactivated and/or strengthened and created.

To support the beneficiaries to start their preferred income generation activity, start-up kits were provided to heads of household and associations. As done previously, beneficiaries of start-up kits, were trained in the management and maintenance of business, machines and tools, such as agriculture and animal farming, fishing, beekeeping, tailoring, irrigation systems, small business, solar charging systems and others. Since the beginning of the MRF to reporting period of 2021 a cumulative total of 18,730 community priorities schemes for rehabilitation have identified. During this reporting period (January to December 2021), a total of 7,460 (of which 3,243 are headed by women) households, have benefited from various interventions, and established individual and/or joint businesses and associations based on beneficiary families' preferences according to the table below:

Sector	Description of contents of kits	Type of content	Quantity	Beneficiaries		
				Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	Quantity of seeds distributed	Rice	12,500	300	450	750
		Maize	12,000			
		Beans	3,000			
		Maize	13,500	3,288	1,300	4,588
		Vulgar bean	5,800			
		Sesame	1,513			
	Horticultural production on 5 fields of half a hectare each (2.5 hectares)	Okra	783	228	338	566
		Cucumber	1,500			
		Green bean	790			
		Cabbage	1,517			
		Onion	1,517			
	Horticultural irrigation system	Irrigation pump	1	5	25	30
		Pipe fittings	2			
Water tank		1				
Poultry	Poultry house construction materials, 200 chicks, vaccines, and feed	Poultry kit	1	15	5	20
Ponds for tilapia	6 ponds for tilapia farming, 9,000 fingerlings and feed for the fingerlings.	Fishpond	2	56	47	103

Rearing of ducks	Each family received seed stock	Ducks	1,224	325	178	503
Saving groups	Funded with rotative credit saving material and 2, 000 USD	Saving	600		600	600
Fish and agriculture sector	Small enterprises in the fishery and agriculture sectors		300		300	300
Total				4,217	3,243	7,460

The beneficiaries already felt the immediate impact of positive changes in their daily life. Their diversified income generation initiatives have positive result on their communities and businesses in the surrounding communities. Initially, all the program beneficiaries depended on dryland agriculture for their survival, which is usually difficult to develop in most of provinces in Mozambique due to the delayed rainfall or floods in a short timeframe. However, with the new income generation initiatives, that were promoted by MRF program, beneficiaries were introduced into a new dynamic of their daily life activities. Meanwhile the beneficiaries are not waiting for the rainfall, the program have provided them with additional opportunities for learning and income generation through chicken production, fish farming on excavated ponds and cages, duck rearing and use of irrigation systems through renewable energy for their horticultural crops that depended only on rain. The initiatives were also combined with the trainings on community saving schemes, which enabled the beneficiaries to start savings and investment in small businesses In some communities before MRF interventions, the residents would travel long distances and spend their scarce resources for services such as phone charging. While the direct beneficiaries have restarted their own businesses, the community has also benefited from the new services available in the community. UNDP continued to systematically follow up on households who benefited from various interventions and established individual and/or joint businesses and associations namely, the 574 tailors, 320 beekeepers, 17 plumbers, 84 carpenters, 81 bricklayers, 59 electricians, 14 mechanics (car and motorbikes), 5,159 small businesses, 235 fisherman, 11 solar-powered electricity systems, 19 hairdressing services, 36 locksmiths and 6 shoemakers. Where some continue to have good testimonial records depicting positive impact that the support provided by UNDP has had on the lives of the beneficiaries and communities as whole. However, for a better evaluation, an assessment of the intervention is ongoing, and the report is expected to be finalized within the first quarter of 2022.

In 2021, the UNDP assisted 400 MSMEs with business management training, mentorship to resolve business problems, pilot projects for access to microfinances, market linkages. In addition, 300 MSMEs are in process to receive recovery and reactivation packages (as inputs, materials or equipment), also 30 savings groups composed by 600 beneficiaries received training in saving and business plan and funded with a MZN130,000 for each association; to invest in their business.

In the agriculture sector, since the beginning of the MRF to end of 2021 a cumulative total of Around 131 Associations, 28,364 families (11,545 Female) who benefited of 79,608 kg of different agricultures seeds. During this reporting period (January to December 2021), around (21 associations) 5,934 families (2,113 female household head) were supported with skills trainings on agriculture, business continuity planning to re-start their business after the impact of cyclones. These beneficiaries have benefited from over 36,608.32 kg of different agricultural seed varieties, 12 agriculture irrigation schemes, around 4,750 agricultural tools composed of machetes, hoes and rakes, 14 milling machines, 11 animal traction systems, including 6,372 hermetic bags, 18 elevated water storage tanks for drip irrigation,.

Beneficiaries are producing cereals (maize, rice), beans, sesame on approximately 1,360 hectares of land where 1,667.63 tons of food is expected to be produced in a normal rainfall season. The beneficiaries are also trained and supported to use good agriculture practices in addition to the seeds provided. The production ensures food security for the whole year for a family of six members. Regarding, the production of horticultural crops, since the beginning of the MRF to end of 2021 a cumulative total of 17 groups of farmers (composed by 13,807 families) were supported with 15,107kg of vegetable seeds. During this reporting period (January to December 2021), around, six groups of farmers (596 households, of which 60.9% are women-headed) have been supported in the intensive production of horticultural crops through the creation of shaded greenhouses. They were supported with 6,107 kg of seeds and are intensively producing green beans, cabbage, cucumber, okra and onions. These crops were selected due to high revenue, easy to grow, availability of market, growing seasons, and early maturing varieties.

Table 1: Crop seeds distributed and number of beneficiaries

Crop type	Varieties	# Delivered (kg)	Estimated production area per beneficiary (ha)	Average Yield Expected (Kg)
Maize	SC 401 Hybrid	25500	540	1,026,000
Sugar beans	Nua 45	8800	89.2	223,000
Sesame	Lindi	1513	432.3	302,610
Okra	Clemson spineless	0.783	0.1305	1,566
Cucumber	Híbrido Targa (ISLA Sementes)	1.5	1	11,000
Green beans	Lomani	790	79	102,700
Cabbage	Copenhagen	1.517	0.004	108
Onion	Texas Grano	1.517	0.43	645
Total		36,608.32	1,142.06	1,667,629

Training on duck rearing techniques and small business management was carried out for 503 families (61% women-headed). Each family received three ducks as seed stock (2 females and one male) for production giving a total of 1,224 ducks. Beneficiary families have continued duck rearing, improved their family diet, and created businesses to support their families. Ducks were preferred by communities and according to the database results, ducks were the most resistant

animals during the cyclone Idai and floods. Furthermore, their rapid reproduction and high value in the market provided a good source of income for rapid recovery of affected families.

Number of ducks distributed and beneficiaries supported

Table 2: Number of ducks distributed and beneficiaries

No	Comuninity	# Ducks distributed	Beneficiaries		Subtotal
			Woman	Man	
1	Metuchira	120	29	11	40
2	Metuchira	381	78	49	127
3	Tica	99	24	9	33
4	Mafambisse	600	120	80	200
5	Chirasikwa	24	56	47	103
Total	5	1224	307	196	503

In addition to the previous 103 families were assisted with inland fish farming (fishponds) with capacity of 440 m³ each and benefited from two cages for tilapia fish farming, 21,000 fingerlings and their feed.

An association made of twenty households (15 women headed) were supported with poultry house construction materials, 200 chicks, vaccines, and feeds. As result of the provided start up kits, the beneficiary families had opportunities to learn new skills of fish, chicken farming, and also had another opportunity of generating incomes instead of depending on their farming fields, with declining productivity due to rainfall variability. On savings and loan groups, 2,899 beneficiaries were trained on local savings and credit strategies. During the reporting period, 110 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) groups were created with 2,899 members, from which 1,899 were female headed households. These groups are prepared to save and lend money in credit to members to invest in their small businesses. Particularly residents of Savane, Mutua, Tica and Mutabira Neighborhoods have used the resources from the VSLAs to kick-start their business at the rural markets constructed by MRF. The group members stressed that savings and revolving credit to help them and other vulnerable people; enable them to have economic sustainability, create self-employment through businesses and support in income generation.

During the report period the program supported these saving groups to open bank accounts by offering transport fares for signatory members, processing necessary documents such Nuit and proof of residence (declaration), and payment for account opening. The opening of these accounts has dynamized inclusion of vulnerable people into the formal financial systems and contribution to the local economy. This was made in addition to mobile money transfers (e-Mola and Mpesa services) to assist the resettled people and host communities. These combined mechanisms provided a local solution to the community members to diversify their income source as well as ease money access when in urgent need for example health or schooling. The UNDP values the importance of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) of vulnerable people in disaster recovery interventions and is collaborating with UN Women. The PSEA capacity building intended to facilitate the implementation of gender-responsive humanitarian activities, support government in the integration gender in humanitarian response, gender

analysis and strengthen MRF implementing partners (IPs) to systematically integrate PSEA and gender dimensions in programming was carried out. A total of 106 (41 in Beira, 34 in Dondo and 31 in Nhamatanda) beneficiary group representatives and IP gender focal persons were trained and will be supported in the promotion of PSEA activities through the life of the MRF Programme. Thirty women in business affected by cyclone Idai were granted business licenses and related registration papers to facilitate inclusion in the Cerâmica Wholesale Market in Beira, business formalization and recovery as part of the building back better. In addition, women businesses registered will be exempted from paying taxes for a period of 12 months, as part of fiscal stimulus for their economic recovery post cyclone Idai. UNDP in collaboration with UN Women organized three mobilization sessions reaching out to 1,500 influencers (resettlement centres leaders, community, traditional and faith-based leaders, matronas, teachers in schools, etc.) as part of the prevention and response to violence against women and girls in MRF project sites. The campaign was aimed at creating a favourable environment for the implementation of the legislation on Gender Based Violence (GBV); integrate the economic empowerment perspective in all action and strategies for prevention and response; and prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls.

Specifically, for Cabo Delgado, the UNDP supported IDPs resettled in Cabo Delgado Province, aiming to reduce IDPs vulnerability while contributing to future resilience strengthening efforts. The interventions were implemented in Metuge, Chiure, Ancuabe and Montepuez District. The communities received a tool kit mainly comprising of agricultural tools, including two hoes, one rack, one axe and one machete. At the end of the implementation period, and following the implementation of basic community assets, the participants received a cash transfer of 4,511 MZN per household. In summary 9,900 households benefited from the same number of kits and received through the cash for work a total of 43,274,023 MZN. Following the cash distributions, increased activity in the markets in the relocation sites and nearby communities was noted, as beneficiaries used part of the cash to purchase different household items for sale within the communities.

Summary of NFI kits and cash distributed

Table 3: Summary of NFI kits distributed

District	Number of NFI Kits Distributed	Number of HHs Reached with Cash	Amount Distributed - MZN
Ancuabe	1889	1821	8,214,531
Chiure	902	861	3,883,971
Metuge	4844	4787	21,594,157
Montepuez	2269	2124	9,581,364
Total	9904	9593	43,274,023

The cash for work Programme results are shown in the table below

Table 4: Districts covered on cash for work and assets creation in Cabo Delgado Province

<u>Districts Covered By The CASH FOR WORK Programme</u>	<u>Type of Assets created</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Ancuabe, Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez</u>	<u>1. Opening and cleaning of streets that facilitate access and circulation within the center</u>	<u>175.5</u>
	<u>2. Construction of classrooms</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>3. Construction of Porch for reunited</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>4. Construction of homes for the elderly</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>5. Construction of latrines</u>	<u>253</u>
	<u>6. Construction of porch for market</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>7. Cleaning the football field</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>8. Construction of houses mae waiting</u>	<u>2</u>
-	<u>9. Opening of agricultural fields for the practice of horticulture.</u>	<u>6</u>

Output 1.4: Assess and strengthen the capacity of vocational training centres

Since the beginning of the MRF to end of 2021 skills and business trainings were provided to a cumulative total of 31, 787 household heads, target beneficiaries, from which 15,859 are female headed households. During this reporting period (January to December 2021) skills and business trainings were provided to 8,290 target beneficiaries from which 2,294 were women. The training in the affected communities was related in their preferred income generation professions that have short- and long-term employment potentialities and link to respective employers (public, private sectors) where possible.

These heads of households were trained in new abilities and small businesses – domestic finance management, and business plans, microfinance, entrepreneurship, administration and business management, GBV-Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, Conservation agriculture and agro-processing, civil construction, electrician. Following that, the groups were supported with start-up kits to initiate their business.

Regarding vocational training, in partnership with the institute of vocational trainings IFPELAC, SDAE and ACB, 5 Vocational Training Centres were trained on the Reform of Vocational Education with emphasis on the promotion of entrepreneurship and business management courses that facilitate self-employment. A total of 45 trainers/managers from Vocational Training Centers in the Districts of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda were trained. The idea is to ensure that orphan youth heads of households benefited from three months of vocational skills training in the

areas of information technology, civil locksmith, agro-processing, civil electrician, masonry and steel works. These courses bring added value to the recovery of livelihoods and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, through the offering of professional qualification in short time in a very dynamic environment, focusing on providing and improving specific field skills and expertise and market knowledge towards the students' main career interests and for their rapid insertion into the job market.

Pillar 2: Resilient Reconstruction of Housing and Community Infrastructures:

UNDP is working closely with the government and local authorities to rehabilitate and reconstruct houses, schools, public buildings, health facilities, rural market centres and water supply systems, in line with the Building Back Better (BBB) approach and resilient construction techniques.

Output 2.1: Functionality of government entities at the local level is restored in a risk-informed fashion to ensure public service provision

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the key government offices important for provision of basic social services continued in 2021. The resilient structural rehabilitation projects of priority buildings also included the essential provision of office equipment and furniture, so that the offices are recovered back from the damages of disasters and fully functional to provide services back to the population. Below is a more detailed description of implemented activities.

- The rehabilitation of the Municipal Library of Dondo district is concluded. All essential furniture, computers and printers were provided, and the completed structure has been handed over to the local authority and is particularly frequented by students and researchers. The rehabilitation work consisted in the complete building repair, the construction of a guard house and a fence wall. Access ramps were applied to ensure inclusive accessibility. The resilient reconstruction included the complete replacement of the asbestos roofing to a metal roof sheet, as a more environmental-friendly, non-toxic and resilient alternative. Repairs were also made to the damaged false ceiling, bathrooms, doors and windows; general painting was done in the entire building as well as replacement of the electrical, plumbing and sewage systems. The Library has now a reading and studying room of 40m², an open hall, a computer desk area, open garden, management office, reception area, two toilets in the main building and one toilet in the guard room. Additionally, a free wi-fi service has been provided by a third partner.
- Beira District Administration Office Complex, the rehabilitation works is concluded. The destroyed office furniture, computers and printers were replaced. The rehabilitation work consisted of repairing twelve offices, two meeting rooms, three reception areas, one kitchen and three toilets, in a total area of 226 m². The building serves as the Office of the Administrator, its Secretariat, Department of Local Planning and Development, Bureau of Local Administration and Finance, District Command Department (police) and its offices for traffic police, intelligence, women care and victims of violence, fire and rescue section, detention, District Service for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI), Division of Administration, Division of Planning and Human Recourses, Environmental Division, Department of Public Works, Infrastructure and Equipment. The interventions consisted of the general rehabilitation of the roof, false ceiling, toilets, painting, plumbing and electricity, fence wall, porches and waterproofing treatment of the ceilings.

Output 2.2: The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards through the active involvement of affected population and local contractors

The rehabilitation work of 600 houses is in progress with 80% completion, in line with BBB standards and scheduled to be completed by end of March 2022. A total of 420 houses are completely rehabilitated ready for handing over. The remain 180 are close to completion with some final work remaining on the roof and walls. As a result of continuous heavy rains and tropical storm Chalane and cyclone Eloise, the progress of the housing rehabilitation was delayed. To ensure ownership and exchange knowledge on resilient rehabilitation techniques, the project is conducted under a designed self-rehabilitation strategy which is led by the house owner and coordinated by the head of 10-Households (“Chefe das 10 familias”, which is the very first level of local leadership). The project supports community mobilization and management of the interventions, provides all construction materials, technical assistance of engineers and skilled labours preferably from the beneficiary community to encourage employment in the community, the CBO/NGOs on the ground to ensure community engagement and social cohesion by enhancing the idea of social cohesion and independence. Through community participatory processes and based on the agreed criteria and the beneficiaries’ condition and age, households and neighbours assist in the constructions with non-skilled labour. This approach of community participation in the construction ensures the ownership and increases awareness and learning of resilient construction techniques.

The project has also involved a partnership with the academic institution UniPiaget to train 50 undergraduate engineers and architects and 12 lecturers to supervise the construction quality, ensure that resilient construction techniques are in place and provide knowledge sharing and practical learning opportunity to the interns with local ground reality. These students will be the future professionals, thus training them in resilient construction techniques, locally available material quality and approaches will contribute to the reduction of vulnerability and enhance resilience against future disasters in the civil construction sector.

Output 2.3: The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural areas and resettlement neighbourhoods have new houses constructed to BBB standards through the active involvement of affected population and local contractors.

The construction work of 520 new resilient single-family houses in Dondo and Chibabava districts is ongoing with 75% of completion and scheduled to be completed by end of March 2022. 416 houses are completed and ready for habitation. The remaining 105 are in progress in different levels – reinforcement of concrete structure, finalization of walls and roofing.

These area in Dondo and Chibabava districts were selected due to the high vulnerability of the population. Most of the beneficiary households completely lost their houses and belongings and moved from the most vulnerable areas of Beira and neighbouring localities to the new appointed resettlement neighbourhoods – the government has set new villages in higher zones and provided land for housing and agriculture activities. Around 2,000 households mostly from Beira were resettled in three locations of Dondo district, namely Mandruzi, Mutua and Savane. These households are still living in emergency tarpaulin shelters.

The construction of 250 new houses in Mutua resettlement neighbourhood, Dondo district, for 80 of them the construction companies have been contracted and are at the stage of mobilizing

material quick start of work by January 2021 at the latest. The first 520 ongoing houses are expected to be completed by the end of March and the 250 by August 2022. Also, the progress of the housing construction has delayed due to continuous heavy rain and the new natural disasters of late 2020-early 2021.

Based on the government's PALPOC, each house measures 34 m² and comprises two (2) rooms, one (1) balcony and a detached latrine. Construction work also includes one (1) latrine outside the house.

For the day-to-day work, beneficiaries are participating in non-skilled activities to ensure ownership, income generation and a community participatory process, based on the agreed criteria, with focus on housing assistance to the most vulnerable groups.

To ensure resilient construction of houses, the project provides: 1. standard construction material, 2. skilled labour (trained artisans), 3. site supervising engineers, the university interns and the lecturers also provides supervising and guidance to the community to ensure resilient construction as well as facilitation of regular monitoring visits from GREPOC and UNDP engineers, 4. CBO/NGOs to assist the communities in social mobilization, management of the project, provision of material, management of payments to the skilled labours as well as coordination and engagement of local leaders and communities to ensure the implementation of the agreed selection criteria.

Output 2.4: Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health and socio-economic services.

Resilient Restoration of Education Services.

- The construction of eight (8) primary schools (6 in Chibabava and 2 in Dondo) is concluded and the award ceremonies were conducted by his Excellency the Ambassador of China; These schools serve approximately 13,921 students, 360 teachers and 32 administrative staff. The project includes 40 new classrooms, 32 administration offices and 64 latrines. Each school construction comprises: five (5) classrooms, where each one will fit 25 double desks for 50 students per time period; four (4) administrative rooms for the school administration, teachers, secretary and pedagogical services; eight (8) latrines. The school classrooms and the administration offices are fully furnished in accordance with the standards of the Ministry of Education of Mozambique. All the furniture for classrooms and administration offices are installed in these schools. These buildings are with access ramps and handrails for inclusive accessibility. In addition to the water sanitation and rainwater harvesting systems, the schools also have solar-powered electricity.

- In Beira, the rehabilitation of Samora Machel Secondary School has been completed and the handover ceremonies were conducted by his excellency the minister of public works in November this year. This is one of the largest schools in the city, serving a total of 5,904 students on daily basis. The school building was seriously damaged by cyclones. Thus, the rehabilitation work considered fundamental requirements in order to restore the proper function of the school. Works were demanded mostly on the roofing where comprehensive parts have been torn off, opening in its structures such as in ceilings, walls of classrooms, several floors, which caused water infiltrations. The rehabilitation works includes construction of two toilets for handicap, two ramps, solar outdoor lights, windows, and fence. Following the resilient repair of the structure of the building and premises, a total of 970 damaged classroom furniture is replaced. A total of 263

damaged desk and chairs are repaired and a total of 707 set of new single seat chair and study desk provided in accordance to the new standards of ministry of education of Mozambique.

- Estoril Secondary School (Beira) has been completed. The school was severely damaged by the cyclones. The rehabilitation includes all the facilities that are part of the school complex, namely the blocks of eight classrooms, canteen, library, toilets and the school administration. New construction works include a fence wall, outdoor sidewalks, and playground. This school is serving 4,818 students.

- Rehabilitation of Palmeiras Primary School (Beira): GREPOC and the provincial Education Department approved the design; the tenders were advertised, technical evaluation of the submitted bids concluded and construction company have been contracted and are at the stage of mobilizing material to quick start the work by January 2022. The project in question contemplates the rehabilitation of 2 blocks of the classrooms and 4 blocks of latrines that are part of the school complex which was first directly affected by the landfall of cyclone Idai and further damaged by the cyclone Eloise in 2021. The school rehabilitation includes the restoration of all sanitary facilities that are part of the school complex. This school is serving 3,328 students.

- Rehabilitation of Matacuane Primary School (Beira): GREPOC and the provincial Education Department approved the design; the tenders were advertised, technical evaluation of the submitted bids concluded and construction company have been contracted and are at the stage of mobilizing material to quick start the work by January 2021. The project consists of rehabilitation of three blocks composed by 12 classrooms, school administration block, canteen, sanitation facilities and two blocks of toilets, playground and fencing wall and exterior sidewalks that are part of the school. The main aim of the project is to rehabilitate the school to resist any future cyclone such as Idai. The roof of the school is destroyed. Therefore, the roof shall be installed in a way to be resilient for any cyclones beyond the strength of cyclone Idai. The project of rehabilitation of the school includes the rehabilitation of all the sanitary installations that are part of the school complex. This school is serving 2,678 students.

- Agostinho Neto Primary School (Beira): GREPOC and the provincial Education Department approved the design; the tenders were advertised, technical evaluation of the submitted bids concluded and construction company have been contracted and the construction rehabilitation work start in December 2021. The project in reference contemplates the rehabilitation of the two floors building composed of 10 classrooms, administrative offices, gymnasium, conference hall, multipurpose playground, toilets and fence wall that are part of the school complex. Also, in the project contemplated includes the replacement of all sanitary, water supply and electrical installations. The main aim of the project is to rehabilitate the school to resist any future cyclone such as Idai. This school will serve approximately 1,430 students.

Resilient Restoration of Health Services:

- Rehabilitation of Chinamacondo Health Clinic: This project is in Dondo District, 37km from Beira city; GREPOC and the provincial Health Department already approved the design; the tenders were advertised, technical evaluation of the submitted bids concluded and construction company have been contracted and are at the stage of mobilizing material to quick start the work by January 2022. The resilient rehabilitation includes the main building and blocks of latrines that are part of

the clinic complex. It needs to be resiliently rehabilitated with the Building Back Better elements in order for normal function of the clinic. A priority of this project is to rehabilitate the clinic facilities so that they can withstand possible situations like those of the cyclone Idai or more dramatic without resulting in damages identical to those verified. The clinic will serve around 6,059 People of the surrounding communities. It is worth mentioning that the clinic was further damaged by cyclone Chalane and Eloise in 2020 and early 2021.

- Rehabilitation of Sengo Health Clinic: This project is also located in Dondo District, 54km from Beira city; GREPOC and the provincial Health Department already approved the design; the tenders were advertised, technical evaluation of the submitted bids concluded and construction company have been contracted and are at the stage of mobilizing material to quick start the work by January 2021. The clinic was further seriously damaged by the consecutive cyclones (Chalane and Eloise) in 2020 and early 2022. The project contemplates the rehabilitation of the main building and blocks of latrines that are part of the clinic complex. It needs to be resiliently rehabilitated with the Building Back Better elements for normal function of the clinic. The target of resilient recovery is to rehabilitate the clinic facilities so that they can withstand possible situations like those of the cyclone Idai or more dramatic without resulting in damages identical to those verified. The clinic will serve around 7,059 Peoples.

- Rehabilitation of Manga Loforte Health Clinic: This project is in Manga Loforte, Beira city; GREPOC and the provincial Health Department already approved the design; the tenders were advertised, technical evaluation of the submitted bids concluded and construction company have been contracted and are at the stage of mobilizing material to quick start the work by January 2022. The project contemplates the rehabilitation of the main building and blocks of latrines that are part of the hospital complex. It needs to be recovered for them to function normally with Building Back Better elements. A priority of this project is to rehabilitate the clinic facilities so that they can withstand possible situations like those of the cyclone Idai or more dramatic without resulting in damages identical to those verified. The clinic will serve around 10,000 Peoples.

Resilient Restoration of Productive and Economic Infrastructures

Rehabilitation of Macomia Central Clinic; The district of Macomia is located in the central zone of Cabo Delgado Province, approximately 200Km from the provincial capital, the town of Pemba. The designs, bill of quantities, measurement, request for government approval and preparation of the tender documents completed. The rehabilitation work has started in the 4th quarter of 2021. The rehabilitation of Macomia Health Centre complex includes the maternity section, Sanitary/Toilets, 3 Residences (2 for Nurses and 1 for doctors), the Laboratory, the Ophthalmology ward, the Tuberculosis & Leprosy building, mother and child care block including waiting room. The project will also build a solar powered water supply system. The damaged equipment, furniture and supply will be replaced. The Sanitary/Public Toilets rehabilitation work is completed, and the maternity building rehabilitation are ongoing with the average completion of 75%. The clinic will serve 35,682 people of the Macomia district town.

Three rural markets building with resilient structure techniques and inline building back better (BBB) elements were built and inaugurated in October and November 2020, in Savane – Dondo and Mutabira Chibabava districts. For the 4 markets were under construction during 2021 in Buzi,

Mutua and Tica communities; 3 are already concluded (the 2 in Tica and 1 in Mutua); the one in Buzi are now in average completion rate is about 70%. UNDP expect this market to be completed by March 2022, following resilient construction techniques. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions, water and sanitation, access ramps for people with disabilities and plantation around the open area of the market. In total 8,842 people will have access to restored services. Each market construction comprises: one (1) building with 28 stalls of 112.5 m², with access ramp for the disabled and renewable energy system via solar panels; restroom with four (4) latrines and two (2) showers; handwashing lavatory with 6 m³ rainwater harvested storage capacity. The construction of the markets was done through cash for work approach by provision of employment opportunity to the local community by provision of skilled and non-skilled labour, collection of locally available material. The provision of the solar-powered lights to these rural markets provided opportunities of expansion of businesses, value addition and, most importantly, playing a major role in women empowerment by provision of safe environment and access to businesses with lights and separate latrines. These resilient structures in the rural areas can also be used as evacuation centres during an emergency.

Pillar 3 – Institutional strengthening of the Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones

Output 3: Technical and operational capacities of the Government’s Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones enhanced to coordinate, facilitate, implement, monitor and evaluate the reconstruction and recovery phase

Technical assistance in the form of provision of key experts and support staff to Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (GREPOC) to enable its mandated responsibilities of coordination, monitoring, oversight and implementation of standards for resilient recovery as defined in the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF). GREPOC composed the working team and continue with their role in the government’s Post Cyclone Idai and Kenneth Recovery Programme. Since the beginning of the project 5 operational personnel, 8 technical experts; 1 consultant expert in information management were hired. The institution was also provided with servers for IMS, backup systems hardware, 3 Drones, 10 tablets for data collection, site survey and building damage inspection equipment, laptops and printers as well as required furniture. Additionally, as planned the GREPOC was provided with a car, 10 portable computers; printer; plotters, projectors, digital cameras and office furniture.

The main achievements include the development and validation of the DRF and PALPOC for resilient recovery to guide the resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction with assurance of BBB principles in the recovery interventions in Idai and Kenneth affected communities.

The UNDP also supported GREPOC to conduct the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Implementation of the Post Cyclone Recovery and Reconstruction Programme (PREPOC), where the final report of which was shared in November 2021.

Additionally, the GREPOC has established its regional offices in Beira, Pemba and Chimoio for better coordination and monitoring of priority recovery and rehabilitation interventions. These offices are now fully functional with required furniture and equipment. Also, to assist the organization carryout its mandated tasks, the project supported monitoring trips to the provinces and districts where the recovery interventions are underway.

The inter-institutional forum with local stakeholders and implementing entities was supported.

GREPOC carried out coordination and monitoring regional and provincial consultation meetings. The organization is now able to compile the recovery data and progress and produce effective reports for the policy decisions and planning.

Below is summary of main activities carried out by GREPOC during the reporting period:

GREPOC was created to coordinate the assessment of damages and losses, preparation of the reconstruction programme, as well as the respective monitoring.

With the support of UNDP, GREPOC was able to ensure:

- The survey, record and report the damages and losses caused by the storms.
- Elaborate the PALPOC and coordinate its implementation.
- Established and operationalized the inter-institutional coordination forums at Central, Provincial and District levels with the objective to ensure better coordination and effective implementation of the DRF.
- Elaboration of resilience in the recovery projects ensuring the implementation of PREPOC:
- Ensuring the allocation of DUAT's to people affected by cyclones in Resettlement Neighborhoods.
- Review and provision of technical advice to the projects presented by partners after their appraisal.
- Training local craftsmen associations in resilient construction.
- Monitoring the civil works contracts, supply of goods and services for PREPOC actions; participation in the Jury body for the evaluation and selection of consultants, inspectors, contractors; Supervision of works.

Under the responsibility of GREPOC through the technical unit of housing in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, A total of 4,084 houses provided with the technical assistance; a total of 2,149 conventional and mixed material houses were concluded and 952 are still in progress.

Of the 290,000 houses registered as affected or destroyed by Cyclone Idai; GREPOC has a target of rehabilitating 21,000 houses, whereby from 2019 to 2021; it has rehabilitated or built a total of 1,975 houses (being 1,810 built and 165 rehabilitated) meaning a variation of 9.4% from the planned total.

Also, in the Housing sector; GREPOC in addition to monitoring the construction/rehabilitation activities of houses, markets, schools and public buildings of the UNDP; assists different organizations and projects as shown in the table below:

Table 5: Projects monitored by GREPOC with support from MRF Program

Item	Project Name	Description of activities
1	PROJECTO da CVM/IFRC	Construction of 100 Houses Type one, in the district of Buzi
2	PROJECTO TZU-CHI	Construction of 175 houses, (3) schools and rehabilitation and extension of 16 schools in Beira City, Buzi and Nhamatanda
3	HelpAge e ASADEC	Construction Project of 20 Type 0 houses with mixed material in Sofala Province
4	PROJECTO LFTW (Light for the World)	Construction Project of 10 houses with stabilized soil block for elderly people
5	PROJECTO ARPOC	Rehabilitation of Public Buildings and elaboration of risk maps in Beira City
6	PROJECTO HEALTH 4 MOZ	Rehabilitation of the infirmary building of the Beira Central Hospital
7	PROJECTO Cáritas alemã - DCV, EA – Cáritas Moçambicana, CAFORD e Congregação Espírito Santo	Construction of 227 houses in conventional material
8	PROJECTO CPLP	Construction of 500 houses in mixed material
9	Save the Children	Construction Project of 100 houses in conventional material in the District of Sussundenga
10	Conselho Cristão de Moçambique	Project to build 40 houses in conventional material
11	DORCAS	Construction Project of 46 houses type 2
12	Organização Internacional de Migração e Ayuda En Accion	Construction Project of 1027 houses in Nampula Province
13	CPLP	Construction Project of 264 houses with mixed material in Eráti District - Nampula Province
14	CÁRITAS Internacional	Construction Project of 40 houses with mixed material in Bairro Natite, Pemba District - Cabo Delgado Province

Main Challenges

- The resources mobilized for housing, about USD 100 million, do not meet the total need of USD 700 million.
- Difficulty in harmonizing the typology of houses for all stakeholders.
- The prioritization criteria are a priority since there are still many vulnerable families in tents.
- Multiplicity of NGOs intervening in Housing, consequently poor information sharing, mainly regarding financial execution.

It is important to note, that in 2021 the government decided to alter the structure of GREPOC to Project Implementation Units (PIUs) of WB and AfDB.

VI. INDICATORS BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

In the table below, indicators and level of achievement is shown

Table 6: MRF Targets and results

Results – Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	TARGETS AND RESULTS				ACHIEVEMENTS	Source of verification
		TOTAL 5 YEARS Targets	Previous years report	Reporting period	Cumulative Achievements	Reporting Period	
Output 1.1 Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified Gen 1	<i>1.1.1 Identified number of livelihood and economic recovery needs.</i>	5	19	4	23	<i>Utilizing a unique questionnaire to capture the demographic and socio-economic data of the beneficiaries registered 185,118 (156,143 from 2020+28,975 from 2021) families composed by (51.4% female-headed household, 8.9.8% headed by the elderly and 13.6% headed by people with disabilities), in 127target communities of 12 districts in Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces.. From the selected groups, 7,460 families were identified for further income generation and self-employment inputs as priority as they are the most adversely affected, and vulnerable families.</i>	
	<i>1.1.2 Identified number of community priorities schemes for rehabilitation.</i>	10000	11,270	7,460	18,730		
	<i>1.1.3 Identified number of viable micro and small enterprises.</i>	1200	50	300	350		

	<i>1.1.4 Number of market demand and supply assessment completed.</i>	5	1	1 (ongoing)	2	<p><i>One assessment was conducted to identify recovery needs identified in the target communities. Small businesses, Grocery, handicrafts and Carpet waving, sewing, Hair salon, Carpentry, Poultry farming, Agriculture, milling, Reforestation and fruit trees, Livestock, Beekeeping, Agro-processing, Fishing, Locksmith's shop, Mechanics, Mason/Bricklayer, Plumbing and salt pans, hairdressers, electricians, carpenters, tailor, catering, landscaper, iron worker and financial services, were identified as beneficiaries preferred viable microenterprises and self-employment income generation means. The selected beneficiaries were grouped and trained in their preferred businesses. Field monitoring data shows progressive income and start to provide employment for others in the community by the micro businesses created.</i></p> <p><i>Market study to assess dynamics on supply and demand of goods, gaps, identification of markets, design of practical and actionable strategies on sectors dominated by the most vulnerable people was initiated and is still in progress.</i></p>	
Output 1.2. Disaster-affected people benefiting from community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment interventions and skills trainings	<i>1.2.1 Number of highly vulnerable people provided with temporary employment, disaggregated by sex;</i>	200,000	156,143	28,975	185,118	<p><i>Until this reporting period cumulatively 185,118 (156,143 until 2020+28,975 from 2021) most vulnerable affected people were provided with temporary employment through labor intensive rehabilitation of community prioritized productive infrastructure, assets and waste/debris management The temporary employment opportunities identified are: 1. Cleaning in the communities; 2. Refurbishment of markets; 3. Construction, rehabilitation and</i></p>	
	<i>1.2.2 Number of people provided with skills training and start up to support self-employment and income generation.</i>	5000	716	8,290	31,787		

Gen 3	1.2.3 Number of affected women and men with access to rehabilitated community socioeconomic infrastructure (community plantation, irrigation channels, roads, water points, schools, health centres, etc.) important for livelihoods recovery;	1,075,000	780,715	144,875	925,590	cleaning of drainage canals; 4. Opening and clearing of access roads; 5. Greenhouses for increasing horticulture production and extend productive window 6. Construction of shades for production and multiplication of plants; 7. Opening of water holes; 8. Collection of waste for recycling; 9. Opening of fishponds; 10. Producing sun-dried bricks; 11. producing improved clay stoves; 12. Construction of cattle and goat barns; 13. Construction of small bridges; 14. Construction/ improved home latrine; 15. Handwash station; 16. Afforestation; 17. Homestead basic gardening; 18. Compost making; 19. Household garbage pits.
	1.2.4 % of income accruing to women;	40%	60%	20%	60%	
	1.2.5 Number (and % of total) of beneficiaries (men & women) that moved from cash for work/emergency employment to long-term employment	20,500	527	300	827	Skills and business trainings were provided to cumulative total of 31,787 (23,497+8290 new) target heads of household. The training was related to their preferred income generation professions that have short term and long-term employment potentialities and link to respective employers (public, private sectors) where possible. These households' heads were also trained in new skills and small businesses (improved stove production, carpet making, Saving, GBV, agro-processing, civil electrician).

Output 1.3. Micro, small and medium enterprises and other income generation initiatives reactivated and/or strengthened Gen 2	1.3.1 Number of affected male & female entrepreneurs received assistance, % of those that restarted their businesses and % of those that continue activities after one year (N+1)	1,200 (70% of 1200 continue)	312	110	422	In total 422 (312+110new) VSLA group's 14,205 members, from which 8,390 are female headed households; They have been able to save 4,604,433.00 meticaís (1,316,203.00+3,288,230.00 new), while at the same time offering credit worth 1,780,172.00 meticaís to members to invest in their small businesses in the markets constructed the project. These schemes provide a local solution to the community members to diversify their income generation as well as assist in provision of cash in the time when member family is in urgent need for health or schooling etc.
	1.3.2 Number of farmers cooperatives/associations having received inputs for planting, % of those that re-start cultivating, and % of those that continue activities after one year (N+1)	400 (70% of 400 continue)	176	131	307	
	1.3.3 Number of men and women engaged in the VSAL that become self-employed /wage employed	7,300	312	110	422	
Output 1.4. Institutional capacities for livelihoods, employment and enterprise recovery/development enhanced Gen 1	1.4.2 Number of people received vocational trainings and % of those that engage afterwards in self-employed /wage employed;	950	236	186	303	PA total of 303 (236 from previous report+186 new) benefited from 3 months of vocational skills training in partnership with Institute of Vocational Trainings (IFPELAC) and SDAE in new skills. These courses bring added value to the recovery of livelihoods, and economic empowerment for vulnerable groups, especially young people affected by the Cyclone.
	1.4.3 Number of vocational training centres capacity enhanced to provide demand driven vocational skills trainings and % of those that adapt their approach.	9	1	5	6	
Output 2.1. Functionality of government entities at local level is restored	2.1.1. Number of government buildings restored to an internationally accepted standard, BBB	14	5	0	5	The rehabilitation of the public library of Dondo municipality is now completed, Inaugurated, and delivered. The resilient rehabilitation and supply of furniture and

<p>in a risk-informed fashion to ensure public service provision</p> <p>Gen 1</p>	<p>2.1.3. Number of people with access (F/m) to restored services on a yearly basis</p>	<p>8,400</p>	<p>15,000</p>	<p>7,000</p>	<p>22,000</p>	<p>damaged office equipment for the Beira District Administration and the four key blocks, such as the main building of the Beira district government, the Beira District Command Building, the conference and administration office, the District Technical Council Office, the Alpendre at the District Office and Wall fence, is also concluded. Rehabilitation of two secondary schools in Beira city district (Samora Machel and Estoril), have been completed, for Samora the end over ceremony take place in November with the presence of minister of public build. These offices were severely damaged by the cyclone and they operate partially, having to close completely during the rainy season due to the damaged roof.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2. The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards</p>	<p>2.2.1. Number of families with houses repaired to BBB standards, disaggregated by sex of head of household</p>	<p>1,750</p>	<p>600</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>600</p>	<p>The rehabilitation of 600 and reconstruction of 770 (520 ongoing + 250 new) houses for the most affected communities in Beira Dondo and Chibabava districts are in progress with 80% of completion.</p>	
	<p>2.2.2. % of homeowners with a repaired dwelling that are women, youth, elderly or persons with disabilities</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>80%</p>		
	<p>2.2.3. Number of vulnerable individuals who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labour-intensive program for the rehabilitation of affected houses, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>3,500</p>	<p>600</p>	<p>1000</p>	<p>1600</p>	<p>The 250 new houses planned for this year to be built in Mutua resettlement area are in process of estimation the bill of quantity and design approval. The first 520 ongoing houses are expected to be completed by the end of March and the 250 new in April 2022. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the houses are being implemented using a self-construction</p>	
<p>Gen 2</p>							

	2.2.4. Number of vulnerable households benefiting from soft-loans and/or vouchers for the rehabilitation of their houses, disaggregated by sex of head of household	180	600	600	600	<p>approach, with technical assistance and supervision by qualified engineering companies and trained intern Engineers from the University of Piaget Beira. Furthermore, in full compliance with the tested technical recommendations of PALPOC of GREPOC. The selection of the beneficiaries is done through community participatory process based on the agreed criteria with focus on most vulnerable groups of the communities.</p>
	2.2.5. % of rehabilitated houses that have undergone a QA spot-check	30%	30%	0	30%	
<p>Output 2.3. The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural areas and resettlement neighbourhoods have new houses constructed to BBB standards through the active involvement of affected population and local contractors</p> <p>Gen 2</p>	2.3.1 # of vulnerable families rendered homeless by the disaster that are provided with a new and resilient house disaggregated by sex of head of household (in line with GoM re-settlement strategy)	1000	520	770	770	<p>The self-rehabilitation and reconstruction implementation strategy was developed through an extensive consultation with the technical institutions, GREPOC, Housing and Public Works department while considering the recommendation of PALPOC.</p> <p>The implementation strategy is considered a living document and will be informed and updated based on the lesson learned from this first phase of housing rehabilitation intervention.</p> <p>The University and Engineering company in addition to UNDP, GREPOC and Housing and Public Works engineers are deployed to regularly supervise the self-rehabilitation and provide on the job training and orientation to the communities on safe and resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>
	2.3.2. # vulnerable individuals (F/M) who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labour-intensive program for the construction of houses	1,300	500	1,250	1750	

<p>Output 2.4. Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health and socio-economic services</p> <p>Gen 2</p>	<p>2.4.1. # community facilities (school/health facilities) rehabilitated to internationally accepted standards</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>Three market pavilions were finished and inaugurated in October and November 2020, in Savane and Mutabira communities. Four the new market blocks in Buzi, Mutua and Tica communities,3 of them are concluded and the one in Buzi are in average completion rate about 70%. UNDP expect the market to be completed by March 2022, following resilient construction techniques. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions. Water, sanitation access ramp for people with disabilities, etc.</p> <p>The construction of eight (8) primary schools in Chibabava and Dondo is concluded and equipped with for furniture (desks and boards). In 2021, 5 big school buildings in Beira city and 3 Health facility centers; are in process of rehabilitation. They are the Secondary School Samora Machel, Secondary School Estoril, (both completed), primary schools of Palmeiras, Matacuane and Agostinho Neto; Chinamacondo, Sengo and Maga Loforte Health center. The rehabiliaton work is at different stages. The Macomia District health center rehabilitation is ongoing.</p>	
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	2.4.2. % targeted vulnerable individuals (women, youngsters, elderly, persons with disabilities, children) who have access to restored services	50%	20%	20%	20%	In total 8,842 people will have access to restored services of market. Each market construction comprises: one (1) building with 28 stalls of 112.5 m ² , with access ramp for the disabled and electricity system via solar panel; restroom with four (4) latrines and two (2) showers; handwashing lavatory with 6 m ³ rainwater harvested storage capacity. The construction of the markets was done through cash for work approach by provision of employment opportunity to the local community by provision of skilled and non-skilled labor, collection of locally available material. The provision of the solar powered lights to these rural markets provided opportunities of expansion of businesses, value addition and more important playing a major role in women empowerment and prevention of gender-based harassment.	
Output 2.5. Risk-informed and resilient construction techniques are incorporated in the building codes and the housing standards, which are used to train local contractors, building inspectors and homeowners Gen 1	2.5.1. Building code reviewed and construction standard formulated (housing and community infrastructure)	1	0	0	0	This output was not planned for 2021.	
	2.5.2. # building inspectors (public and private), private sector operators trained on the revised building codes	390	0	0	0		

Output 2.6. Local communities are better prepared to cope with and recover from disasters Gen 1	2.6.1. # brigades/ community leaders trained and prepared to respond to disasters	100	0	0	0	<i>This output was reprogrammed due to COVID-19 restrictions.</i>
	2.6.2. number of people (females and males) who have access to risk-informed safe havens in case of a disaster	10,000	500	0	0	
Output 3.1. Technical and operational capacities of the Reconstruction Cabinet of Government enhanced to coordinate, facilitate, implement, monitor and evaluate the reconstruction and recovery phase Gen 2	3.1.1 Number of thematic experts provided to cabinet for reconstruction to enable its mandated responsibilities of coordination, monitoring, oversight and implementation of standards for resilient recovery as defined in the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF)	11	11	14	14	<i>A recruitment of local experts for the Reconstruction Cabinet was done to assist in achieving its mandated responsibilities for resilient recovery as defined in the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF).</i> <i>Technical Assistance to GREPOC in the elaboration and approval of Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) and PROGRAMA Alojamiento Pos Ciclones (PALPOC)</i>
	3.1.2 Standards and guidelines for resilient recovery in place to guide the recovery interventions in IDAI and Kenneth affected communities.	3	1	0	1	<i>Operational support to the Cabinet for reconstruction to ensure standards and guidelines for resilient recovery were available and enforced to guide the recovery interventions in Cyclone Idai and Kenneth affected communities. The GREPOC has established provincial and regional coordination and information</i>
	3.1.3. Sectoral coordination platform established and functional	1	1	0	1	

	<p>1.3.4 Recovery Monitoring and Information Management System established and functional</p>	1	1	0	1	<p>exchange platforms. Most of the coordination was done virtually. However, the first coordination meeting for Sofala province planned for September. The coordination meeting will constitute of all the district, municipality and provincial administrators and directors as well as the assisting organizations, such as UN, NGOs, Red Cross and private sector.</p> <p>The focus on support that UNDP give is the institutional strengthening of GREPOC to lead, coordinate and implement the disaster recovery framework. UNDP supported GREPOC to conduct the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Implementation of the Post Cyclone Recovery and Reconstruction Programme (PREPOC), where the final report of which was shared in November 2021.</p> <p>With UNDP support, GREPOC has established itself in Beira, Pemba and Chimoio. In addition, they have composed the working team and continue with their role in the Pos Cyclone IDAI and Kenneth recovery programme. Procurement for Furniture, office supplies, were acquired.</p>	
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VII. RISKS AND ISSUES

A description of risks and issues is provided in the table below.

Table 7: Project risk and issues log

#	Description and Date Identified	Type	Probability and Impact	Countermeasures / Management response	Status
Risks					
1	The new decentralization law in Mozambique has made it possible for three governments to exist in the province of Sofala (provincial government, municipality and state secretariat)	Political	As one of the governments are from opposition, there is a risk of no involvement, collaboration, participation, delay in decision-making process, recognition of the activities by one of the authors. P = 4 I = 4	Need to inform each of the authors about the activities and permanent sharing of progress reports. UNDP and the Government agreed that the Recovery Facility will be managed under UNDP Direct Implementation Modality. Moreover, UNDP established fully functional field project office in Beira and Cabo Delgado to ensure the effective implementation of activities on the ground.	Reducing
2	Military political conflict (Military Junta) in Sofala and insurgent groups in Cabo Delgado	Political	Difficulties in implementing the activities, restrictions on the movement of vehicles, compulsory collection by the population; increase in the number of displaced persons from one area to another P = 4 I = 4	Comply with safety guidelines; redirect activities	No change

3	Traumatized population due to the effects of IDAI and cultural reasons that do not allow the involvement of women in activities where men mainly participate, in the districts of Dondo and Chibabava.	Operational	That issues do not allow the involvement of women in activities where men mainly participate Probability Moderate=3 Impact on results Moderate=3	Trained and dedicated activity promoters in the field Restoration of their lost livelihoods, for example, Honey production, small business, haircut, savings and revolving credit activities, among others, have been implemented	Reducing
4	Delay in mobilization of required funds by UNDP	Financial	This would substantially delay the initiation of project activities P = 2 I = 5	UNDP will strategically priorities the enabling activities i.e; the review and development of standards for reconstruction/rehabilitation of public building; identification of potential implementing partner; identification of potential construction companies; identification of potential communities; public infrastructure to be rehabilitated; coordination structure with national, provincial and district level government department including the required tender process for the procurement of envisaged services will be launched before securing the entire funding, however, a contract cannot be signed with any service provider before all the funds are secured and received. Additionally, UNDP in close coordination/ partnership with government and CBOs will continuously update the development partners and donors on the priorities and progresses of the interventions.	No change

5	Existence of toxic /dangerous materials within the rubble	Operational	<p>Some of the public buildings particularly in Beira and Dondo contains Asbestos Fiber containing debris. This substance is considered moderately hazardous due to its content in the cement sheets. The anticipated existence of asbestos materials within the rubble, will delay initiation of work, prices offered from work and time.</p> <p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>An assessment of rubble must be undertaken, and all dangerous substances found must be cleared. UNDP in coordination with DPTADER produced an Asbestos handling strategy and minimum standers for handling the debris. Additionally, trainings and equipment provided to Beira municipality for safe clearance of asbestos debris. The process will be role out to other municipalities.</p>	No change
6	Delays in the approval of procurement process	Operational	<p>Offers received are not of good price and quality and that the evaluation process is delayed (ACP approval)</p> <p>P = 4 I = 5</p>	<p>ACP and UNDP HQ to be informed about the project and procurement process from the initial stage</p> <p>Develop a procurement plan in advance and inform procurement unit well in advance to ensure procurement processes are effectively implemented and value for money is achieved.</p>	No change
7	Political instability and security situation particularly in the northern (Kenneth) and Central (IDAI) regions of the country	Political	<p>The political or security (armed violence) in the Kenneth and IDAI affected regions can seriously hinder project implementation.</p> <p>P = 4</p>	<p>Continuous analysis of the security and political situation, engagement and dialogue with government on this situation on the ground.</p> <p>Identification of accessible communities in the high insecure areas for the initiation of the project activities so that to enhance community engagement and harmony.</p>	No change

			I = 5		
8	Another potentially devastating hazard strikes in the country including after shocks	Environmental	This will delay and complicate project implementation P = 2 I = 4	Undertake continuous risk assessments, and institute EW and preparedness measures. Ensure all structures rehabilitated/built are disaster resilient. Continue supporting the Government (INGC) in preparedness and contingency planning. Establish a programme continuity plan	No change
9	The occurrence of heavy terrestrial rainfall makes the road impassable plus flooding and destroying agricultural fields.	Environmental	This will delay and complicate project implementation P = 2 I = 4	Strategy adapted was to carry out activities earlier before onset of terrestrial rainfall, adapting resilient constructions of improved granaries and receiving and using alerts from INAM	No change

VIII. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships were established as shown in the table below.

Table 8:Partnerships established with MRF Program

Partnerships	Value addition
National Level	UNDP Mozambique implement the project in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Ministry of Education, the Gabinete de Reconstrucao Pos-Cyclone, the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) which operates under the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).
Provincial level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provincial Government</i> • <i>State Secretary</i> • <i>Municipalities</i> • <i>Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Pescas e Aquacultura:</i> involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and technical assistance • <i>Provincial Directorate of Education</i> • <i>Provincial Direction of Industry and Commerce:</i> Involved in supporting market developments of the livelihood's recovery efforts, for example, for the ducks, goats, agricultural production, etc
District level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization worked in partnership with SDPI in opening and cleaning drainage ditches, construction of small bridge, natural roads, community places for their meetings, this district services department provided their technician to assist our Project team in the field on implementation of these activities. • The District department assisted our team in supervising the distribution of agriculture imputes and others economic kites. The varieties of seeds distributed, and the crops were selected together with this department as priority of the district according with SDAE's advising • District Administrators involved in the delivery of start-up kits to beneficiaries and monitoring activities.
Post administrative level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief of post of post involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities
Community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief locality involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. • Village leaders involved in identification and selection of beneficiaries, planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. • Promoters are involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities in general and in the training of saving and credit groups.

IX. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges and Constraints:

- Due to the impact of COVID-19, some activities were seriously affected. For example, skills training took longer than anticipated to be completed. Although the number of beneficiaries has increased, the number of members in each group engaged in the training had to be reduced. This stretched the project's human capacity to undertake the interventions in the field as well as the increase in the cost of the interventions.
- The CSOs/CBOs, the main implementing partners have very limited technical and institutional capacity. Even though micro assessments and capacity building trainings in monitoring, procurement and finance had been provided to the selected CSOs/NGOs, as the COVID-19 situation evolved many organizations decreased their number of staff. The rapid change in the staff adds to the constraints of capacity and requires continuous training and capacity build which further delays the activities implementation as well as challenges the accountability and quality of planned task.
- It takes long for the government departments to conduct internal consultations and reviews of documents, designs and bill of quantities at various levels, which adversely affects the implementation and delays the delivery of the planned activities.
- There is a limited number of skilled artisans outside Mozambique's capital, Maputo, or as qualified as them in other provinces like Sofala.
- Selection of the damaged houses for rehabilitation has been the most challenging process due to local power dynamics and demand. The local leaders wanted the inclusion of their preferred houses for rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Due to the extensive demand and needs on the ground, the local government constantly requested the project to further extend areas and districts of coverage, which sometimes are beyond the scope of the project.
- Due to the COVID-19 restriction, the cost of materials, including the ones for construction, increased considerably. This has seriously challenged the implementation of the activities within the initial planned budget. Almost all the contracts and agreements of the interventions were revised with additional funding to complete the task.

- The devaluation of US dollar against the Mozambique Metical had additionally increased the cost of activities as compared to the plan budget in the project proposal. In fact, the project cost suffered double – on one hand the prices increased, and on the other hand, the US dollar value reduced from initial calculation of MZN 75 per USD to MZN 63 per USD.
- Due to extreme climatic events (floods, storms and cyclones) during the last quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, the progress of activities, particularly of the construction work, has been seriously affected.

Lessons-learned and adaptive measures:

- Community-based promoters are key to sustaining and replicating project activities, such as creating savings and credit groups while watching over other activities depending on their skills and abilities.
- Promoting drought-resistant crops such as cassava and sweet potato can go a long way in alleviating food insecurity at household levels and more funds should be invested into these crops. The example of the alkaline soils in Savane can do very well with cassava, thereby increasing food security for the vulnerable households.
- Horticulture sheds are one of the appropriate technologies and alternatives to produce vegetables throughout the year with relevance in the warm season.
- The journey to transform associations and business groups created such, agriculture groups, fish farming, beekeeping, solar systems, etc. into micro-enterprises, is a guarantee of self-employment for vulnerable families.
- The involvement of the government and local structures allowed the greater involvement of communities in the reconstruction, rehabilitation, and construction of infrastructure such as: markets, houses, fish tanks and roads.

- The detailed selection criteria and operational plan with the clear roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders including the target beneficiaries and extensive community engagement and constructive communication proved to be very effective in ensuring selection of the right beneficiaries, prevention of community conflict and ensuring local and community ownership of interventions. For example, the selection of houses rehabilitation and reconstruction for the target most vulnerable and most affected people were done at the 10-house leadership level with the recommendations from each group of 10 houses attesting that the selected beneficiaries qualified based on the criteria and they confirm their contribution in provision of unskilled labour for the civil work. This has also defused the local power dynamics.
- For the COVID-19 response, UNDP and implementing partners were responsible to adopt preventive measures during all interventions. These included the provision of hand washing spots and facial masks to beneficiaries and staffs. Group gatherings were avoided for more than 10 people and when start-up kits were handed over to community members, social distancing had to be respected. The local language was always used to ensure clear communication between all participants.
- UNDP has conducted briefings, induction sessions and trainings on procurement, finance, communication, and monitoring to all staff hired for new projects within partner organizations. Knowledge sharing and capacity building has increased significantly for partners to comply with UN and UNDP programmatic and operation (Finance, HR and Procurement) standards.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is very important for the UNDP. Interventions are monitored to confirmed to approved plans and continued learning and adaptation to changing contexts. Below is a summary of monitoring activities carried out in 2021.

Activities conducted during reporting period

Table 9: Monitoring activities conducted in the period

Date	Specify to which output it's linked to	M&E Activity carried out
September	Present MRF program and IP to authorities	Present MRF program and Implementing agents to Provincial government, district and local authorities
September	Induction Sessions to IPs of the Mozambique Recovery Facility Programme	Training on how to fill out M&E reports; discussion on instruments of data collection; explanation of general workflow; KPIs and goals; how to keep database and supervision.
November	Activity Info data collection Platform training	Training IP from Pillar 1 and 2 in use of Activity Info Platform
November/ December	Monitoring Visit to Implementing Agents Sofala	Verify the implementation of livelihood approach and activities in the field by each partner To interact with beneficiaries to understand and confirm selection criteria and their perspectives on their recovery pathways; To capture human interest story per activity implemented successfully. To collect up-to-date information and evidence on programme implementation through meetings and onsite visit
December	Programmatic meeting	Discuss programmatic activities progress status State of financial report, delivered projection and Possibility of no cost extension for another 3 months/Quality of programmatic activities
October/November and December	Monitoring to Pillar 2 Resilient Houses construction and Rehabilitation	Monitoring Houses in construction/Rehabilitation/Schools and Markets

XI. Annexes

Annex I: Communication and Visibility

Annex II: Financial Report