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Progress Report

21 August 2019 to 20 October 2020



EU-UNDP Agreement 2020 – 414-984 – Project # 00121665

EU contribution to the UNDP Multi-partner Basket Fund

Mozambique Recovery Facility

November 2020

ACRONYMS

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| ADCS | Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Solidariedade |
| ADEL CABO DELGADO | 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 |
| AJULSID | Associação da Juventude de luta contra Sida e Droga |
| AMOR | Associação Moçambicana de Reciclagem |
| BBB | Build 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 |
| GoM | Government of Mozambique |
| GREPOC | Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones |
| HI | Humanity & Inclusion |
| IDP | Internally Displaced People |
| IFPELAC | Institute for Vocational Training and Labour Studies Alberto Cassimo |

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| 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 |
| PwD | Persons with Disabilities |
| SDAE | District Service of Economic Activities |
| 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 | Universidade Jean Piaget de Moçambique |
| VSLA | Village Saving and Loan Associations |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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), 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 established a five-year national programme in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, 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: (1) Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment; (2) Housing and Community Infrastructure and; (3) Institutional Strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC).

With financial support from the EU, Canada, China, Finland, India, the Netherlands and Norway and 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 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 income generation activities to support people’s self-recovery and self-reconstruction.

UNDP is working in close collaboration with several stakeholders, namely government institutions such as GREPOC, Departments of Education, Housing and Public Works, Infrastructure, 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 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, 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.

CONTENT OF THE ACTION

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| Title of the action | Mozambique Recovery Facility – EU contribution to the UNDP Multi-partner Basket Fund |
| Location(s) of the action | Provinces of Maputo, Sofala and Cabo Delgado |
| Background and objectives of the action | <p>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 emergency response and recovery efforts. The severity of the damage and loss, estimated at US\$3.2 billion, plus the underlying vulnerability and limited capacity in the affected areas have made the recovery effort much more difficult.</p> <p>UNDP’s vision of the cyclone recovery programme in Mozambique arises from key considerations related to</p> |

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| | <p>development, governance and resilience. To realize this vision, UNDP established the Recovery Facility, funded through a UNDP-led multi-partner Basket Fund as an agile tool to implement short-to-long term recovery activities that will contribute to addressing the root causes of vulnerability and build resilience to future disasters.</p> <p>The Programme has three main pillars:</p> <p>(1) Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment; Aimed at helping the communities recover from the impact of cyclones and floods and rebuild their assets and livelihoods with a focus on women and persons with disabilities;</p> <p>(2) Housing and Community Infrastructure: Focusing on rebuilding resilient housing and community infrastructure to bounce back from the disasters; and</p> <p>(3) Institutional Strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC): with the main objective of developing national capacities and systems to plan and implement the recovery and resilience programme.</p> <p>In line with the Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) and Disaster Response Framework, the 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.</p> |
| Framework of the action | ANNEX I – “Description of Action” of the current Agreement derives from the Project Document (PRODOC) “Mozambique Recovery Facility” signed between UNDP and the Government of Mozambique on 14 August 2019, which is the framework of action under the Mozambique Recovery Facility. |
| Total duration of the action | 21 August 2019 – 20 August 2024 |

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| EU contribution (amount) | For the Reporting Period; EUR 6 million, US\$6,230,466 Total commitment for 5 years EUR 34.3M / US\$37,846,620 |
| Total estimated budget of the action | Total budget for the reported period (including contributions from other partners): US\$16,147,985 Total budget for 5 years US\$72.28M |
| Expected outputs | The scope of the Collaboration Agreement between EU and UNDP 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. |
| Expected outcomes: | 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. Multi-purpose crisis modifier – Life-saving assistance provided to most vulnerable and disaster affected populations. |
| Expected Output(s): | 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 neighbourhoods 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 Reconstruction Cabinet

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.

2. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

General activities carried out during the reporting period:

- Hiring of key personnel for the Programme Management Unit.
- Setting-up institutional arrangements, including collaboration with other UN agencies as well as objective criteria for selection of beneficiaries; activities and implementing partners and establishing a baseline on MRF activities.

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

- With community-led actions and decision-making processes, several temporary and self-employment activities have been established across Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. Most affected vulnerable households have participated in the temporary employment (cash for work schemes); rehabilitation of community productive assets and assistance with sustainable income-generation activities. In addition, affected Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) received business continuity planning training and support to develop their businesses. More specifically, the following achievements can be highlighted:
 - Responsible Party Agreements signed with 17 NGOs and/or CBOs partnering with the programme management team;
 - Training and capacity building sessions carried out with all implementing partners, including training on implementation, management and monitoring of project activities as well as financial and progress reporting;
 - Identification, training and assistance of target groups with specific income generation needs, and sustainable economic recovery opportunities are in an advanced stage. These activities include review/analysis of secondary data and lessons learned of similar interventions;
 - Training of local artisans and creation of temporary employment to respond to the urgent needs of affected vulnerable people;

- Selection of MSMEs for recovery as part of livelihoods interventions and local economic recovery.

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

- UNDP is working closely with the Government and local authorities to rehabilitate and reconstruct public and community facilities, schools, market centres and houses. Guidelines and standards for safe and resilient construction of public buildings were reviewed and technical recommendations were drafted in line with the Build Back Better (BBB) principles. The Recovery Facility contributed in the development of the Housing Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Guideline (PALPOC) developed by the Cabinet for Reconstruction. Following the technical review of existing construction guidelines and the safe and resilient reconstruction training packages for engineers and masons, UNDP in close coordination with the Government of Mozambique initiated safe and resilient construction training of local artisans. This model approach is now being scaled up in reconstruction of houses in targeted communities. In summary, under Pillar 2, the following achievements can be highlighted:
 - Definition of a strategy for self-construction and rehabilitation;
 - Identification of organizations for self-construction and rehabilitation;
 - Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures.

Key highlights for Capacity Strengthening of Government Reconstruction Cabinet (Pillar 3 of MRF):

- UNDP has been providing policy and technical expertise to the Cabinet for Reconstruction Post-Cyclones (GREPOC), established to lead the recovery and reconstruction process. The new institution needed immediate human resources and expertise to kick start its responsibilities, provided through the MRF, along with acquisition of office equipment and establishment of operation procedures.

Pillar 1: Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment

Under this Pillar, UNDP has supported 142,790 families (50.1% female-headed household, 7.8% headed by the elderly and 13.6% headed by people with disabilities), in restoration or initiation of different income-generating activities at resettlement locations and in host communities. In total 99 neighbourhoods were targeted in eight districts of Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces (Sofala province: Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Buzi and Chibabava; Cabo Delgado: Pemba, Metuge and Ibo). These activities aim to help people earn their daily living while also coping with the effects of the COVID-19 crisis.

In these 99 neighbourhoods, the beneficiaries were trained to start and improve their businesses, work in groups (associativism), manage intra-community conflicts and enhance co-existence in the new neighbourhoods, as well as gathering and engaging in savings and loans schemes.

Based on individuals' skills and experience, beneficiaries were requested and supported to identify viable business plans. Drawing on results from the analysis of the business plans, the programme supported beneficiaries with start-up kits comprised of various tools. The project implementation fully complied with the recommendations from the Ministry of Health and WHO with regard to the prevention and safeguarding against COVID-19. During implementation of activities, all communities received training and awareness raising sessions on COVID-19 prevention and were provided with protective equipment (PPE) such as masks, as well as handwashing facilities (soap and buckets) and water supply where needed. Based on concurrence of its partners, to respond to the needs of families impacted by the COVID-19 crisis, the MRF devised a strategy to increase the target number of families for livelihood assistance from 30,000 to 53,000 during the year 2020. The intervention was largely focused on increasing the production and processing of food supplies to ensure availability of food in local markets and to avoid an increase in prices so as to achieve the objective of sustainable income generation for the most vulnerable people.

Key income generating activities:

a. Temporary Employment: Through the EU contribution, UNDP successfully conducted Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises which led to the preparation of a list of opportunities and priorities for vulnerable households in the targeted communities, taking into account several environmental and social considerations such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, seasonality as well as the priorities identified by targeted communities and those identified in their mid-term plans.

A total of 142,790 households (50.1% female-headed) in 99 neighbourhoods of eight target districts took part in various temporary employment activities, generating positive socio-economic impact on their communities. Beneficiaries worked an average of 20 days over three months, earning 200 MZN per day. These temporary employment interventions through labour intensive work resulted in:

- Cleaning about 135,903 tonnes of solid waste in different communities;
- Rehabilitation of 935 community market stalls;
- Rehabilitation and cleaning of 8423.5 m³ drainage canals;
- Opening and clearing of 761.78 km access roads;
- Creation of 17,651 m² of greenhouses for increasing horticulture production and extended productive window;
- Construction of 17,500 m² nurseries for production and multiplication of fruit and other trees;
- Construction of 10 safe potable handpump water points;
- Collection of 17,658 m³ of waste for recycling;
- Opening of four fishponds;
- Laying of 1,409,680 sun-dried bricks made with local materials for the construction of various assets;
- Construction of nine institutional (for school meals) and 5,639 portable (household) improved stoves.
- Construction of 750 m² of community cattle and goat barns;
- Construction of a total of 27 meters of small bridges;
- Construction/ improved 6,845 home latrines;
- Established 17,172 handwashing stations;
- Plantation of 210,430 trees for afforestation;

- Established a total of 214.51 ha of homestead basic gardens and assisted the households in plantation;
- A total of 3,808 m³ green waste in the process of recycling into compost;
- A total of 30,083 Household garbage pits established.

b) Micro and Small Informal Businesses: A total of 935 families (60% of which are headed by women) following short skills trainings making an income from buying and selling products, have benefited from interventions and established individual and joint businesses as per their own preference. A total of 28 most affected MSMEs from Beira were provided with training on business continuity planning to enable them to re-start their businesses after the impact of Cyclone Idai. These MSMEs were provided with revolving micro grants to restart their businesses.

c) Agriculture and Animal Industry (including fishing and beekeeping): These activities are mostly implemented by women in Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado, a total of 46,247 families (72%) are female-headed households. To improve their knowledge and experience with agricultural production techniques and practices, beneficiaries received skills training on diversification techniques needed to improve their agricultural production. The project provided additional assistance in various areas of beneficiaries' preference with the following results: 5,810 families received agriculture tools; 4,838 families received livestock including goats, chickens and ducks based on local market demand and stability of the environment; 63 families were assisted with inland fish farming through fish ponds and 520 families organized in groups, were trained and started implementing beekeeping. As a result of this support, in Mutua for example about 150 families are involved in duck rearing cooperatives aiming to sell duck meat in informal markets along the Beira Corridor. These families received training and were supported with construction of pens and feeds and with start-up stocks.

d) Professional Services: A total of 524 families, 167 of which are headed by women, choose services as their preferred income generation means. Some beneficiaries with specific skills, such as barbers, hairdressers, electricians, carpenters, tailors, masons/bricklayers, plumbers, mechanics, locksmiths, cooks and people working in

milling/grinding, salt pans and financial services, were further trained on specialized skills linked to these businesses. In addition to short skills trainings these beneficiaries were supported with the required tools to restart their businesses. For example, in the resettlement neighbourhoods, solar powered systems were provided to the barber shops, beauty salons and cell-phone charging stations. The residents of targeted new neighbourhoods no longer need to travel long distances and spend their scarce resources to have their hair cut or charge their phones. While the service providers have regained their businesses, communities also benefitted from the services available within their area.

e) Vocational Skills Training and Establishment of Joint Enterprises: This activity aimed to improved stove production, carpet making, and agro-processing and benefitted civil electricians, masons and locksmiths.

- A total of 23 women, heads of households were trained and gained new skills to produce improved stoves and received support to start a mass production centre in Mutua.
- About 95 women (18 women in Metuchira, 47 women in Ndeja and 30 women in Savane) who are the only breadwinner in their households were trained in new skills to make homemade bread and received support to start the production of bread.
- About 24 women heads of households were trained in new skills on carpet making and received support to start the production of carpets in groups; 11 women in Ndeja and 13 women in Savane.
- In Lamego and Tica neighbourhoods, about 50 (22 boys and 28 girls) orphans and children heads of households are benefiting from a 3 months vocational skills training in partnership with the Institute of Vocational Training (IFPELAC) in new skills: 12 - agro-processing, 25 - civil electrician, 3 - masonry and 10 - steel works.

e) Savings and Loans Schemes: All beneficiaries (142,790 households – 50.1% female-headed households) in 99 neighbourhoods, were organized in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), through which community members were trained in local savings and credit schemes. In total, 179 VSLA groups were created and are now connected to the formal financial systems. These groups collected MZN

1,896,258. From this amount MZN 1,316,203 was lent to members. An accumulated balance of MZN 518,526 is still available for members to borrow and invest in viable income-generating activities. These schemes provide a local solution to community members to diversify their income generation and assist community members with cash when they have an urgent need for health or schooling etc.

Pillar 2: Housing and Community Infrastructure

This Pillar supports affected communities through rebuilding of their houses and community infrastructure. It contributes to build capacity and awareness of all actors, including individuals and communities on safe and resilient construction technics, by empowering local artisans with provision of knowledge, tools and technics for safe and resilient construction and by ensuring their participation and awareness for a resilient development pathways and self-reconstruction of environment-friendly (green) infrastructure.

The following is a brief summary of the achievement under this pillar of MRF.

- a) Supporting capacity building of local construction artisans in building safe and resilient community infrastructures. A total of 155 local artisans from the resettlement sites and surrounding cyclone affected communities have been trained in resilient construction techniques. Among these, 77 masons are from Dondo and 78 masons are from Chibabava districts.
- b) The training of a total of 73 graduate engineers and architects, from the universities of Beira, in resilient construction techniques is in progress. These graduate engineers, under the supervision of senior engineers and university lecturers, will be further deployed to the communities where self-construction is ongoing, to practically learn about resilient housing construction techniques and advise the house owners on safe and resilient construction.
- c) Construction of eight primary schools with a total of 40 classrooms, 32 administration offices, eight blocks of latrines each comprising four latrines is in progress with completion date scheduled for Feb 2021. These schools will provide

a safe and conducive educational environment for 8,842 primary school children in Chibabava and Dondo districts. The schools are designed with Build Back Better (BBB) features including, tree plantation, provision of rainwater harvesting facilities, solar light as well as access for people with disabilities. The construction is following the resilient design and techniques based on the government approved guidelines (PREPOC). These schools were completely destroyed by the cyclone; before the closure of schools due to COVID-19 the classes were held under the trees or in open ground.

- d) The construction of 3 resilient blocks of community markets is now completed (Dondo 1 and Chibabava 2) and the construction of four community market blocks has started (Dondo 1, Nhamatanda 2 and Buzi 1). These markets were designed and built according to the “Build Back Better” resilient construction standards and with sustainable use of space. Engineers, architects and technicians from UNDP, ADEL Sofala, the Post-Cyclone Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC), the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing and the District Governments of Dondo, Nhamatanda, Chibabava and Buzi were involved in the design and construction. These markets provide space for 84 stalls which serves an average of 3,573 families of the surrounding communities. These markets provide a safe and resilient space for the businesses with provision of solar light, handwashing facilities through rainwater harvesting, ramps for disability access and latrines. These elements of BBB principles also ensure safe and dignifying spaces for women lead businesses. The construction of four additional market blocks in Buzi, Nhamatanda and Dondo districts are in progress.
- e) The rehabilitation of the Dondo Municipality public library is in progress. This is the only library which, before the cyclone, was visited by students and youth from Dondo districts on a daily basis to study, read books and conduct research. In addition to the resilient rehabilitation of this infrastructure, damaged furniture and equipment will also be replaced. The work is scheduled to be completed by December 2020 and the re-opening of the library is scheduled to happen shortly. A total of 15,000 students and youth will directly benefit from the rehabilitation of the library.

- f) The construction of 500 new houses and rehabilitation of 600 houses for the most vulnerable households of the most affected communities in Beira and Dondo districts are in progress. The construction and rehabilitation of the houses are being implemented using a self-construction approach, with technical assistance and supervision. This is to ensure ownership of the communities.
- g) The resilient rehabilitation and replacement of damaged furniture and office equipment to the Beira District Administration and to four key departments (agriculture, economy, infrastructure and education offices) commenced and be completed in February 2020. These offices were severely damaged by the cyclone and at the moment they operate partially, having to close completely during the rainy season due to the damaged roof.
- h) The construction of 40 houses for the most vulnerable households in selected resettlement sites of Chibabava districts are at completion stage. The houses will be handed over to the beneficiaries by 10 December 2020.
- i) The damage assessment and preparation of bidding documents for two secondary schools in Beira district, one government building, one orphanage and one building for issuance of ID cards/notary services was completed. The rehabilitation of the Samora Machel and Estoril Secondary Schools in Beira will commence end November 2020.

Work in progress under Pillar 2 is illustrated on the pictures in ***Annex 1***:

Pillar 3: Institutional Strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC)

The Government established the Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC) to provide strategic guidance and coordination to the national recovery efforts. This pillar focuses on institutional strengthening of GREPOC.

During this first year of programme implementation, UNDP supported the recruitment of GREPOC's staff and the acquisition of office equipment furniture and equipment. GREPOC established itself in Beira city, Pemba and Chimoio. In addition, the

institution reported on DRF interventions to address the damages caused by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Under GREPOC's leadership the government's Reconstruction Strategy (PALPOC) was approved and is guiding partner's construction interventions. UNDP will continue to provide technical assistance to GREPOC to ensure it leads, coordinates and implements the Disaster Recovery Framework, based on good standards to facilitate resilient reconstruction.

Through the contribution from the EU, the Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Finland, China and India, UNDP has provided support to 747,493 most vulnerable people in the most affected communities in Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Manica provinces, reducing household vulnerability to shocks and contributing to future resilience building efforts.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY OUTPUTS

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT INDICATORS | TARGETS | | RESULTS | WHAT WAS DONE | EXECUTION |
|---|---|---------|---------|---------|---|-----------|
| | | Year 1 | FINAL | Year 1 | Year 1 | % |
| Pillar 1 - Livelihood and Women Economic Empowerment | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified Gen 1 | 1.1.1 Identified number of livelihood and economic recovery needs. | 1 | 5 | 19 | Community schemes and beneficiary profiling were identified. A database for beneficiaries was created for monitoring the recovery process and resilience of each family. This was conducted through community schemes and cash transfer modalities identification for livelihoods and economic recovery through community led participatory approach while ensuring needs of special groups such as women, elderly, disabled, child and women headed HHs. | 100 |
| | 1.1.2 Identified number of community priorities schemes for rehabilitation. | 1 | 5 | 11,270 | An assessment was done, which focused on assessing and identifying viable micro and small businesses with specific focus on women led enterprises for support to re-activate and growth. | 100 |
| | 1.1.3 Identified number of viable micro and small enterprises. | 1 | 5 | 524 | An assessment above determined the most appropriate socioeconomic sectors for generating short- and longer-term employments for the affected people. | 100 |
| | 1.1.4 Number of market demand and supply assessment completed. | 1 | 5 | 1 | The assessment above allowed to determine the most appropriate socioeconomic sectors for generating short- and longer-term employment for the affected people. | 100 |
| Output 1.2. Disaster-affected people benefiting from community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment interventions and skills trainings Gen 3 | 1.2.1 Number of highly vulnerable people provided with temporary employment, disaggregated by sex; | 15,000 | 200,000 | 142,790 | Temporary employment was provided to most vulnerable affected people through labour intensive rehabilitation of community prioritized productive infrastructure/assets and waste/debris management (i.e. clean-up campaigns) by insuring inclusion, particularly of women and engagement of community and where feasible applying 3x6 approach. | 100 |
| | 1.2.2 Number of people provided with skills training and start up to support self-employment and income generation. | 1,000 | 5,000 | 716 | Skills (short skills and vocational) and/or business training activities were provided to the target beneficiaries, especially women and other vulnerable groups, in the affected communities in their preferred income generation professions that have short term and long-term employment potentialities and link to respective employers (public, private sectors) where possible. | 71 |

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| | 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; | 75,000 | 1,075,000 | 70,080 | Following the skills/business trainings, start-up (tools, equipment or cash etc.) kits were given out during the emergency employment/training (3x6 approach) to support the beneficiaries to start their preferred income generation activity. | 93 |
| | 1.2.4 % of income accruing to women; | 20% | 40% | 60% | Training and saving and loan groups/associations were established with primary focus on women; there was also provision start-up kits including financial inclusion and linkage to micro finance. | 100 |
| | 1.2.5 Number (and % of total) of beneficiaries (men & women) that moved from cash for work/emergency employment to long- term employment | 500 | 20,500 | 527 | Support to new businesses through mentorship, access to finance/micro credit and market to sustain the businesses was done. | 105 |
| Output 1.3. Micro, small and medium enterprises and other income generation initiatives reactivated and/or strengthened | 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) | 120 | 1,200 (70% of 1,200 continue) | 524 | Provision of business and entrepreneurship trainings was done, and was based on the market demand and supply to the target beneficiaries and/or entrepreneurs for activation and re-growth of the MSMEs, businesses and self-employment including recycling of solid waste. | 250 |
| Gen 2 | 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) | 50 | 400 (70% of 400 continue) | 176 | Basing on the assessment and trainings, the most viable businesses were provided with access to funding/finance and/or kits through a predetermined mechanism recommended by the enterprise and market assessment. | 300 |
| | 1.3.3 Number of men and women engaged in the VSAL that become self-employed /wage employed | 300 | 7,300 | 179 | | 59.6 |
| Output 1.4. Institutional capacities for livelihoods, employment and enterprise recovery/development enhanced | 1.4.2 Number of people received vocational trainings and % of those that engage afterwards in self-employed /wage employed; | 150 | 950 | 192 | Supported SDAE in simplifying business registration and access to facilities including finance. | |
| Gen 1 | 1.4.3 Number of vocational training centres capacity enhanced to provide demand driven vocational skills trainings and % of those that adapt their approach. | 2 | 9 | 1 | IFPELAC | |
| Pillar 2 – Housing and community infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1. Functionality of government entities at local | 2.1.1. Number of government buildings restored to an internationally accepted standard, BBB | 2 | 14 | 5 | Ongoing rehabilitation of five buildings with 5 – 40% completion stages. | |

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| level is restored in a risk-informed fashion to ensure public service provision Gen 1 | 2.1.2 Number of people with access (F/m) to restored services on a yearly basis | 200 | 8,400 | 15000 | Rehabilitation works are not yet concluded. | |
| Output 2.2. The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards Gen 2 | 2.2.1. Number of families with houses repaired to BBB standards, disaggregated by sex of head of household | 250 | 1,750 | 600 | The BBB rehabilitation work of houses is in progress, schedule to complete by 30 December 2020. | |
| | 2.2.2. % of homeowners with a repaired dwelling that are women, youth, elderly or persons with disabilities | 60% | 60% | 80% | The beneficiaries are participating in the process of construction, but the house is not finished. The beneficiaries are selected through community participatory process and based on the agreed criteria with the focus on most vulnerable groups. | |
| | 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 | 500 | 3,500 | 600 | The self-rehabilitation of the houses with the involvement of vulnerable members of the community is in progress. | |
| | 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 | 25 | 180 | 600 | Instead of soft loan the project provides construction material and technical assistance such as engineers, skilled labors and trainings to the households for the repair of their houses. | |
| | 2.2.5. % of rehabilitated houses that have undergone a QA spot-check | 30% | 30% | 0 | In process with universities | |
| 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 Gen 2 | 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) | 100 | 1,000 | 500 | The construction work is in progress for 500 houses in Dondo and Chibabava districts. | |
| | 2.3.2 % of homeowners with a new dwelling that are women, youth, elderly or persons with disabilities. | 60% | | 80% | The beneficiaries are participating in the process of construction, but the house is not finished. The beneficiaries are selected through a community participatory process and based on the agreed criteria with the focus on most vulnerable groups. | |
| | 2.3.3. # vulnerable individuals (F/M) who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labour-intensive program for the construction of houses | 150 | 1,300 | 1,000 | These includes skilled and unskilled labors from the target community. | |

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| Output 2.4. Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health and socio-economic services Gen 2 | 2.4.1. # community facilities (school/health facilities) rehabilitated to internationally accepted standards | 3 | 27 | 15 | Three markets completed. Four community markets under construction to be completed by 30 December 2020. The reconstruction of eight schools/40 classrooms in progress to be completed by 28 Feb 2021. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions. Water, sanitation, access ramp for people with disabilities, etc. | 100 |
| | 2.4.2. % targeted vulnerable individuals (women, youngsters, elderly, persons with disabilities, children) who have access to restored services | 20% | 50% | 20% | In total 8,842 people have access to restored services | |
| 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) | Building code reviewed | 1 | 0 | Not planned for 2020 | |
| | 2.5.2. # building inspectors (public and private), private sector operators trained on the revised building codes | 10 | 390 | 0 | Not planned for 2020 | |
| 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 | 5 | 100 | 0 | Reprogrammed this activity due to COVID-19 restrictions | |
| | 2.6.2. Number of people (females and males) who have access to risk-informed safe havens in case of a disaster | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | Reprogrammed due to COVID-19 restrictions. | |
| Pillar 3 – Institutional strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet | | | | | | |
| 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 | 11 | 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): | |
| | 3.1.2 Standards and guidelines for resilient recovery in place to guide the recovery interventions in IDAI and Kenneth affected communities. | 1 | 3 | 1 | Elaboration and approved of main documents for GREPOC operation: Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) PROGRAMA Alojamento Pos Ciclones (PALPOC) | |

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| | 3.1.3 Sectoral coordination platform established and functional | 1 | 1 | 0 | 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 Idai and Kenneth affected communities. | |
| | 1.3.4 Recovery Monitoring and Information Management System established and functional – | 1 | 1 | 0 | Local (provincial and district authorities) capacity strengthening was done to effectively monitor and implement DRF interventions. | |
| Multipurpose crisis modifier to improve the situation of vulnerable population affected by disasters | | | | | | |
| Output: Acute situation of disaster affected vulnerable populations improved through provision of immediate life-saving support | # of people covered by early action, as indicated in contingency plan | | | | Only if crisis modifier is triggered | |
| | # and type of transfers (NFIs, cash, voucher) received by beneficiaries | | | | Only if crisis modifier is triggered | |
| | # and type of technical assistance deployed (surge teams for rapid assessment & emergency coordination, waste management. etc.) | | | | Only if crisis modifier is triggered | |

3. CONSTRAINTS AND MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO OVERCOME BOTTLENECKS

- Due to the impact of COVID-19, some activities were seriously affected. For example, skills training took longer than anticipated to be completed, since, 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.
- Most implementing partners lacked skilled personnel to undertake procurement, communication, monitoring and finance. Even though micro assessments had been conducted for selection of NGOs, as the COVID-19 situation evolved many organizations decreased their number of staff. Hiring staff again to be engaged in MRF activities took time and delayed the start of activities.
- During this first year of implementation, local leaders faced challenges to understand UNDP's 3x6 approach applied in the MRF Program. For example, in phase 1 of this approach called "inclusion", rapid employment is created to respond to the urgent needs of crisis-affected groups by involving volunteers in community projects. Targeting conflict affected groups and community members increases social cohesion and reconciliation, but challenges occurred during the selection of beneficiaries. The criteria were clear, but leaders continued to insist on favouritism and nepotism.

4. CHANGES INTRODUCED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

- For the COVID-19 response UNDP and implementing partners were responsible adopt preventive measures during all interventions. These included the provision of hand washing spots and facial masks to beneficiaries. 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 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 standards.
- During the field visits by the project team, people were encouraged to save part of the money they earned through temporary work, to invest in small businesses.
- Many community forums to sensitize the community and provide individual counseling to individuals had to intervene in situations of favouritism, nepotism or other forms of abuse.

5. ACHIEVEMENTS / RESULTS

| Results – EXPECTED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT INDICATORS | TARGETS | | RESULTS | ACHIEVEMENTS |
|---|--|---------|-----------|---------|---|
| | | Year 1 | FINAL | Year 1 | |
| Output 1.1 Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified Gen 1 | 1.1.1 Identified number of livelihood and economic recovery needs. | 1 | 5 | 19 | <p>During the first year of implementation, 142,790 families (50.1% female-headed household, 7.8% are headed by the elderly and 13.6 headed by people with disabilities), from resettlement locations and in the host communities of 99 neighborhoods in 2 Provinces: Sofala and Cabo Delgado; and 8 Districts: Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Buzi and Chibabava, Pemba, Metuge and Ibo respectively, were identified as a target group. From that group, 11270 families were identified as priority in recovering because they are the most adversely affected, and most vulnerable families.</p> <p>About 19 recovery needs were identified in the target communities, (Small businesses, Grocery, Carpet Manufacturing, 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).</p> <p>524 assisted families with specific skills, such as barbers, hairdressers, electricians, carpenters, milling/grinding, tailor, mason/bricklayer, plumber, mechanic, salt pans, cooker, landscaper, iron worker and financial services, were further trained on specialized skills linked to these businesses, and demonstrate progressive income and start to provide employment for others in the community.</p> |
| | 1.1.2 Identified number of community priorities schemes for rehabilitation. | 1 | 5 | 11,270 | |
| | 1.1.3 Identified number of viable micro and small enterprises. | 1 | 5 | 524 | |
| | 1.1.4 Number of market demand and supply assessment completed. | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| Output 1.2. Disaster-affected people benefiting from community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment interventions and skills trainings Gen 3 | 1.2.1 Number of highly vulnerable people provided with temporary employment, disaggregated by sex; | 15,000 | 200,000 | 142,790 | <p>All beneficiaries (142,790 households) took part in different temporary employment activities, generating great impact in their communities. The temporary employment opportunities identified are: 1. Cleaning in the communities; 2. Refurbishment of markets; 3. Construction, rehabilitation and 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. Sun-dried bricks making with local materials for construction of various assets; 11. Construction of institutional improved stoves; 12. Construction of cattle and goat handling facilities; 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</p> <p>This exercise was conducted in the resettlement neighborhoods and extended to the most vulnerable families of the neighboring host communities in five districts of Sofala province (Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Buzi and Chibabava) and three districts of Cabo Delgado province (Pemba, Metuge and Ibo)</p> |
| | 1.2.2 Number of people provided with skills training and start up to support self-employment and income generation. | 1000 | 5000 | 716 | |
| | 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; | 75000 | 1,075,000 | 70,080 | |
| | 1.2.4 % of income accruing to women; | 20% | 40% | 60% | |
| | 1.2.5 Number (and % of total) of beneficiaries (men & women) that moved from cash for work/emergency employment to long- term employment | 500 | 20,500 | 527 | |


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| 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) | 120 | 1,200 (70% of 1200 continue) | 524 | All beneficiaries (142,790 households), were encouraged to start saving to ensure a positive contribution of their livelihood. And 3,756 families decided to be organized in the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups, through which community members were trained in local savings and credit schemes. In total, 179 VSLA groups were formed are connected to the formal financial systems and accumulated from MZN 1,896,258.00 with MZN 1,316,203.00 advanced to members as loans. An accumulated balance of MZN 518,526 is still available for members to borrow and invest in viable income-generating activities. |
| | 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) | 50 | 400 (70% of 400 continue) | 176 | |
| | 1.3.3 Number of men and women engaged in the VSAL that become self-employed /wage employed | 300 | 7,300 | 179 | |
| 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; | 150 | 950 | 192 | In this activity UNDP launched a professional course with IFPELAC, in the areas of agro-processing, civil electrician, Masons and Locksmiths, with a duration of three months (September to December), with the participation of 50 students (22 men and 28 women). Short term courses were organized for 142 families to scale up their abilities. |
| | 1.4.3 Number of vocational training centres capacity enhanced to provide demand driven vocational skills trainings and % of those that adapt their approach. | 2 | 9 | 1 | |
| Output 2.1. Functionality of government entities at local level is restored in a risk-informed fashion to ensure public service provision Gen 1 | 2.1.1. Number of government buildings restored to an internationally accepted standard, BBB | 2 | 14 | 4 | The resilient rehabilitation and replacement of damaged furniture and office equipment to the Beira District Administration and to four key departments (agriculture, economy, infrastructure and education offices) commenced and will be completed in February 2020. These offices were severely damaged by the cyclone and at the moment they operate partially, having to close completely during the rainy season due to the damaged roof. |
| | 2.1.3. Number of people with access (F/m) to restored services on a yearly basis | 200 | 8,400 | 15,000 | |
| Output 2.2. The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards Gen 2 | 2.2.1. Number of families with houses repaired to BBB standards, disaggregated by sex of head of household | 250 | 1,750 | 600 | The rehabilitation of 600 and reconstruction of 500 houses for the most vulnerable households of the most affected communities in Beira, Dondo and Chibabava districts are in progress. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the houses are being implemented using a self-construction 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. The self-rehabilitation and reconstruction implementation strategy was developed through an extensive consultation with the technical institutions, |
| | 2.2.2. % of homeowners with a repaired dwelling that are women, youth, elderly or persons with disabilities | 60% | 60% | 80% | |
| | 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 | 500 | 3,500 | 0 | |


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| | 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 | 25 | 180 | 600 | GREPOC, Housing and Public Works department while considering the recommendation of PALPOC. 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. 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. |
| | 2.2.5. % of rehabilitated houses that have undergone a QA spot-check | 30% | 30% | 0 | |
| 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 Gen 2 | 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) | 100 | 1000 | 500 | |
| | 2.3.2. # vulnerable individuals (F/M) who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labour-intensive program for the construction of houses | 150 | 1,300 | 500 | |
| Output 2.4. Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health and socio-economic services Gen 2 | 2.4.1. # community facilities (school/health facilities) rehabilitated to internationally accepted standards | 3 | 27 | 15 | Three markets completed. Four community markets under construction to be completed by 30 December 2020. The reconstruction of eight schools/40 classrooms in progress to be completed by 28 February 2021. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions. Water, sanitation, access ramp for people with disabilities etc. |
| | 2.4.2. % targeted vulnerable individuals (women, youngsters, elderly, persons with disabilities, children) who have access to restored services | 20% | 50% | 20% | |
| 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) | Building code reviewed | 1 | 0 | This output was not planned for 2020. |
| | 2.5.2. # building inspectors (public and private), private sector operators trained on the revised building codes | 10 | 390 | 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 | 5 | 100 | 0 | This output was reprogrammed due to COVID-19 restrictions. |
| | 2.6.3. number of people (females and males) who have access to risk-informed safe havens in case of a disaster | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | |

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| 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 | <i>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)</i> | 11 | 11 | 11 | <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>3.1.2 Standards and guidelines for resilient recovery in place to guide the recovery interventions in IDAI and Kenneth affected communities.</i> | 1 | 3 | 2 | <i>Technical Assistance to GREPOC in the elaboration and approval of Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) and PROGRAMA Alojamento Pos Ciclones (PALPOC)</i> |
| | <i>3.1.3. Sectoral coordination platform established and functional</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | <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.</i> |
| | <i>1.3.4 Recovery Monitoring and Information Management System established and functional</i> | 1 | 1 | 3 | <i>Technical assistance provided to local (provincial and district) authorities to enhance their capacities in monitor and implement DRF interventions. Assisted the GREPOC in establishing and equipping its regional offices in Beira, Chimoio and Pemba to ensure coordination, monitoring and implementation of the DRF.</i> |


**ANNEX 1: WORK IN PROGRESS UNDER PILLAR 2
– RESILIENT CONSTRUCTIONS**


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| <p>Rehabilitation of Dondo library. Ongoing/ Construction phase. Expected completion date is 31 December 2020 to benefit 15,000 families.</p> |  |
| <p>Rehabilitation of the district secretariat of Beira Government, Under Tendering. Expected completion date, 30 March 2021. Approximate number of beneficiaries 53,000</p> |  |
| <p>Rehabilitation of a Nursery School, under Tendering, Expected completion date, 30 April 2021. Approximate beneficiaries 250</p> |  |
| <p>Rehabilitation of 650 houses, Beira (Manga and Nhangau neighborhoods) and in Dondo municipal area. Ongoing / Mobilization phase Expected completion date 25 December 2020. Approximate beneficiaries 3,000</p> |  |
| <p>Construction of 480 houses, Savane, in Mutua, Mandruzi and near Dondo. Status ongoing/ mobilization phase; expected completion date 25 December 2020. Approximate number of beneficiaries 2,000</p> |  |

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| <p>Construction of 40 houses, Chibabava, Ongoing / construction phase, Expected completion date 10 December 2020, approximate beneficiaries 234</p> |  |
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| <p>Construction of 8 primary school, Chibabava and Dondo - ongoing /construction phase, expected completion date 13 March 2021, approximate number of beneficiaries 8,842</p> |  |
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| <p>Rehabilitation of Samora Machel secondary School, Beira, Under contracting, 20 March 2021; beneficiaries 5,079</p> |  |
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| <p>Rehabilitation of Estoril Secondary School, Beira. Status: Full package for tendering under preparation. Expected completion date, 20 April 2021. Number of beneficiaries 4,818 students</p> |  |
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|--|--|
| <p>Construction of three markets (Mutua, Tica and Guara-Guara) in progress for 3,301 beneficiaries. Two markets completed (Savane and Chibabava).</p> |  |
|--|--|