

United Nations Development Programme in Mozambique



**MOZAMBIQUE RECOVERY
FACILITY
Progress Report**

August 2019-December 2020

ACRONYMS

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
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
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
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	Universidade Jean Piaget de Moçambique
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Associations
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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I. PROJECT STATUS INFORMATION

Project title	Mozambique Recovery Facility
Location(s) of activities implemented	Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Cabo Delgado
Project ID	00121665
Project start Date / end Date	21 August 2019 – 20 August 2024
Implementing Modality	Direct Implementation Modality
Implementing Partner(s)	<p>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; Infrastructure; Health; Gender, Children and Social Action; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commerce and Industry and Economic Affairs; UN agencies; NGOs and CBOs; and academia namely UniPiaget, to help optimize alignment, coherence and complementarity of efforts.</p> <p>In addition, UNDP is cooperating with the local communities, using capacity development to achieve local solutions for local, national and global development challenges.</p>
Donors	Canada, China, European Union, Finland, India, the Netherlands, Norway and UNDP.

Project Objective	<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 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.</p>
UNDP RPD outcome / UNDP Strategic Plan RRF outcome	<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;</p> <p>(3) Institutional Strengthening of 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>
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II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 life and large-scale destruction of assets and infrastructure in its wake. Thousands of people were stranded on roofs and trees. Entire swathes of crops were damaged – with nearly 500,000 hectares flooded affecting people in the same area– and severe loss of livestock, exacerbating food insecurity across the area. Many families were separated as they fled the rising flood waters, while others were trapped on high ground, unable to access basic goods and services for days. Tens of thousands of people were displaced, many having 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 their 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 effects of the cyclone and floods have been all the more impactful, especially to female headed-households and person due to pre-existing vulnerabilities characterizing the affected area, Mozambique ranking 180 out of 189 in the Human Development Index 2019.

Mozambique is currently experiencing increased violence with occurrence of armed attacks in the Northern and Central region. Along with COVID-19 and post-cyclones contexts local populations, especially the most vulnerable ones, are urgently needing assistance. For example, since 2017 over 500,000 people were forced to flee their homes in Cabo Delgado, seeking refuge in safer places both in the Province and neighboring ones.

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 with collection of 119,000 tonnes of disaster debris.

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 Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones.

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 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.

Expected Outcomes:

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 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 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.

III. INDICATORS BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved Target (current Status)	Reasons for Valiance	Source of Verification
Project Results: 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 - GREPOC's capacity strengthened to develop policies and systems for leading and coordinating the post-cyclone recovery implementation.					
Output 1.1: Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified					
1.1.1 Identified number of livelihood and economic recovery needs.	1	1	1	<i>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.</i>	<i>Field reports</i>
1.1.2 Identified number of community priorities schemes for rehabilitation.	700	5000	11,270	<i>Community participatory assessment was done at each community level, 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.</i>	<i>Community schemes report, Database</i>
1.1.3 Identified number of viable micro and small enterprises.	0	300	50	<i>With community and target beneficiaries an appropriate socioeconomic sectors determined important for generating short- and longer-term employments for the affected people.</i>	<i>Market Assessment Report</i>
1.1.4 Number of market demand and supply assessment completed.	0	3	1	<i>The assessment above allowed to determine the most appropriate socioeconomic sectors for generating short- and longer-term employment for the affected people.</i>	

Output 1.2: Disaster-affected people benefiting from community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment interventions and skills trainings					
1.2.1 Number of highly vulnerable people provided with temporary employment, disaggregated by sex;	1000	30,000 households (135,000 people)	156,143 households (780,715 people)	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.	Project reports
1.2.2 Number of people provided with skills training and start up to support self-employment and income generation.	1000	3000	23,497	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.	Project reports
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;	105,000	450,000	780,715	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.	Project reports
1.2.4 % of income accruing to women;	0	20%	20%	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.	Project reports
1.2.5 Number (and % of total) of beneficiaries (men & women) that moved from cash for work/emergency employment to long- term employment	500	500	527	Support to new businesses through mentorship, access to finance/micro credit and market to sustain the businesses was done.	Project reports
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)	28	300	50	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.	Project reports

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)	0	50	50	<i>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.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
1.3.5 Number of men and women engaged in the VSAL that become self-employed /wage employed	0	300	312	<i>Almost all of the heads of households were trained and encouraged to join the VSLA groups.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
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;	0	150	236	<i>Supported SDAE in simplifying business registration and access to facilities including finance.</i>	<i>Training centres report</i>
1.4.3 Number of vocational training centres capacity enhanced to provide demand driven vocational skills trainings and % of those that adapt their approach.	0	2	1	<i>IFPELAC</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
Output 2.1: Functionality of government entities at local level is restored in a risk-informed fashion to ensure public service provision					
2.1.1. Number of government buildings restored to an internationally accepted standard, BBB	0	4	5	<i>Ongoing rehabilitation buildings with 5 – 40% completion stages.</i>	<i>Field visit</i>
2.1.3. Number of people with access (F/m) to restored services on a yearly basis	0	200	15,000	<i>Rehabilitation works are not yet concluded.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
Output 2.2: The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards					
2.2.1. Number of families with houses repaired to BBB standards, disaggregated by sex of head of household		600	600	<i>The BBB rehabilitation work of houses is in progress, schedule to complete by April 2021.</i>	<i>Project reports and field visits</i>
2.2.2. % of homeowners with a repaired dwelling that are women, youth, elderly or persons with disabilities	0	60%	80%	<i>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.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
2.2.3. Number of vulnerable individuals who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labour-intensive	0	500	600	<i>The self-rehabilitation of the houses with the involvement of vulnerable members of the community is in progress.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>

<i>program for the rehabilitation of affected houses, disaggregated by sex</i>					
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	0	25	600	<i>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.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
2.2.5. % of rehabilitated houses that have undergone a QA spot-check	0	30%	0	<i>In process with universities</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
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					
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)		472	500	<i>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.</i>	<i>INGC</i>
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	1,000	<i>These includes skilled and unskilled labors from the target community.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
Output 2.4: Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health and socio-economic services					
2.4.1. # community facilities (school/health facilities) rehabilitated to internationally accepted standards	0	13	15	<i>Three markets completed. Four community markets under construction to be completed by 30 March 2021. The reconstruction of eight primary schools/40 classrooms in progress to be completed by 28 May 2021. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions. Water, sanitation, access ramp for people with disabilities, etc.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
2.4.2. % targeted vulnerable individuals (women, youngsters, elderly, persons with disabilities, children) who have access to restored services	0	20%	20%	<i>In total 8,842 people have access to restored services</i>	<i>Project reports</i>
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					

2.5.1. Building code reviewed and construction standard formulated (housing and community infrastructure)	<i>Building code reviewed</i>			<i>Reprogrammed this activity due to COVID-19 restrictions</i>	<i>GREPOC</i>
2.5.2. # building inspectors(public and private), private sector operators trained on the revised building codes	10			<i>Reprogrammed due to COVID-19 restrictions.</i>	<i>Project Report</i>
Output 2.6: Local communities are better prepared to cope with and recover from disasters					
2.6.1. # brigades/ community leaders trained and prepared to respond to disasters	5			<i>Reprogrammed this activity due to COVID-19 restrictions</i>	<i>Project Report</i>
2.6.3. number of people (females and males) who have access to risk-informed safe havens in case of a disaster	500			<i>Reprogrammed this activity due to COVID-19 restrictions</i>	<i>Project Report</i>
Output 3.1: Technical and operational capacities of Government's Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones enhanced to coordinate, facilitate, implement, monitor and evaluate the reconstruction and recovery phase					
3.1.1 Number of thematic experts provided to 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)	11	11	11	<i>A recruitment of local experts for GREPOC was done to assist in achieving its mandated responsibilities for resilient recovery as defined in the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF):</i>	<i>Project Report</i>
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	<i>Elaboration and approved of main documents for GREPOC operation: Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) PROGRAMA Alojamento Pos Ciclones (PALPOC)</i>	<i>Project Report</i>
-3.1.3. Sectoral coordination platform established and functional	1	1	0	<i>Operational support to the GREPOC to ensure standards and guidelines for resilient recovery were available and enforced to guide the recovery interventions in Idai and Kenneth affected communities.</i>	<i>Project Report</i>
1.3.4 Recovery Monitoring and Information Management System established and functional –	1	1	0	<i>Local (provincial and district authorities) capacity strengthening was done to effectively monitor and implement DRF interventions.</i>	<i>Project Report</i>

IV. RESULTS

a. Overall results achieved against the outcome

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.

Details of main achievement of Pillar 1 “Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment”

Under this Pillar, UNDP has supported 156,143 families (51.4% female-headed household, 8.9.8% 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 neighborhoods, 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 neighborhoods, 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 regarding 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 to achieve the objective of sustainable income generation for the most vulnerable people.

On **temporary employment**, UNDP successfully conducted Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises which led to the preparation of a list of opportunities, priorities and **cash-for-work activities** 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.

With active engagement, handover of kits and mentoring to affected families, the following **income generation activities** were prioritized for their recovery: Small business, carpet making, sewing; hairdressing; carpentry, poultry farming, agriculture, milling, reforestation and fruit trees plantation, livestock, fish farming, beekeeping, agro-processing, solar power for businesses, sawmilling, mechanics, bricklaying and plumbing.

A total of 156,143 households (51.4% female-headed) in 99 neighborhoods of eight target districts took part in various temporary employment activities, generating positive socio-economic impact on their communities since October 2019. Beneficiaries worked an average of 20 days over three months, earning 200 MZN per day. This income was used to buy iron sheets, bicycles, start small businesses while the rest was saved in the saving group.

These temporary employment interventions through labor intensive work resulted in:

1. Cleaning about 151,903 tonnes of solid waste in different communities.
2. Rehabilitation of 1355 community market stalls.
3. Rehabilitation and Cleaning of 8565.78 m³ drainage canals.
4. Opening and clearing of 960,826 km access roads.
5. Creation of 17,651 m² of Greenhouses for increasing horticulture production and extend productive window.
6. Construction of 17,500 m² nurseries for production and multiplication of fruit and nonfruit trees.
7. Construction of 15 safe potable handpump water points.
8. Collection of 17,658 m³ of waste for recycling.
9. Opening of 4 fishponds with approximately 20,000 cubic meters.
10. Laying of 1,469,680 Sun-dried bricks making with local materials for construction of various assets.
11. Construction of 9 institutional improved stoves and 5639 portable smart stoves (households).
12. Construction 3130m² of community cattle and goat barns.
13. Construction 45 small bridges with a total of 135 meters.
14. Construction/ improved 7,893 home latrines.
15. Construction of a pottery house
16. Construction of a treatment sleeve
17. Construction of 20 porches for community and local leaders meeting.
18. 1,360.95 ha of arable land for farming
19. Construction of 14 houses for grinding.
20. Construction of 25 tanks for elevated water deposit
21. Established 17,172 Handwash station.
22. Plantation of 246,180 trees for Afforestation and shade purposes.
23. Established a total of 214.51ha of Homestead basic gardens and assisted the households in plantation.
24. A total of 3808m³ green waste in the process of recycling into compost.
25. A total of 31,927 Household garbage pits established.

Of the payments resulting from the **temporary work, 312 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)** were formed with 11,307 households from which 6,491 are female headed households; 1,683 are headed by the elderly and 649 are Households headed by people with disabilities. This groups were trained about microfinance and credit mechanisms and are now connected to the formal financial systems; thus far they accumulated MZN 4,604,433.00, from

which MZN 1,780,172.00 have been advanced to members as loans, and MZN 2,010,087.00MZN are accumulated for members' 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).

To strengthen the beneficiaries' knowledge and skills in developing their small business initiatives, 23,497 household heads were trained in new skills and small businesses (improved stove production, carpet making, agro-processing, civil electrician. Following the skills training the groups were supported with start-ups to initiate their business such as:

- Group of 95 women who are the only breadwinners of their households started homemade bread production; (18 women in Metuchira, 47 women in Ndeja and 30 women in Savane).
- Group of 15 women heads of households started production of various pottery products;
- Group of 13 women heads of households started the production of salt in salt works;
- Group of 236 (155 men and 81 women) heads of households benefited from vocational skills trainings, including the three-month course to orphan youths in partnership with Institute of Vocational Trainings (IFPELAC) in Informatic, civil locksmith, agro-processing, civil electrician, masonry and steel works.

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 centers 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 GREPOC. 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 housing and community infrastructure self-construction and rehabilitation;
 - Identification of organizations for housing and community infrastructure self-construction and rehabilitation;
 - Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures.

Details of main achievements of 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 62 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 Maio 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 (PALPOC). 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 completed (Dondo 1 and Chibabava 2) and the construction of four community market blocks (Dondo 1, Nhamatanda 2 and Buzi 1) under construction with completion date of end March 2021. 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 including from the Government's Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (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 196 stalls which serves an average of 7000 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.

- e) The rehabilitation of the Dondo Municipality public library is completed. 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 and its administration offices.
- 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 including seven key departments providing social and security services to the inhabitants of Beira District commenced and be completed by end of Maio 2021. 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 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 a scheduled to be completed in May and November 2021 Respectively.

Work in progress under Pillar 2 is illustrated on the pictures in Annex 2.

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

- UNDP has been providing policy and technical expertise to 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.

Details of main achievement of Pillar 3 “Institutional Strengthening of the Government's Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones”

The Government established the Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones 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 continues to provide technical assistance to GREPOC to ensure its leadership, coordination and implementation of the Disaster Recovery Framework, based on good standards to facilitate resilient reconstruction.

b. Results achieved against Outputs of each Pillar.

Output 1: Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified

In this process, after selecting the implementing agents and identifying the geographical areas of action, UNDP, together with implementing agents designed a unique questionnaire to be used in the survey of the demographic and socio-economic data of the beneficiaries. The identification started with Contacting local government, local leaders, to explain the objectives. This questionnaire was administered through activists in each community using the Kobo Box by some and others manually. Households assessments at the beginning of the project proved to be 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 support provided by the project to the beneficiaries was based on the results of the assessment made to the beneficiaries.

In total the program planned to reach 156,143 families in host communities, resettlement areas and communities with internal displaced people from Cabo Delgado and Sofala Province. According to the database the project managed to reach all 156,143 heads of Households from the 99 neighborhoods in 8 districts (Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Buzi, Chibabava, Pemba, Metuge and Ibo) of Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. where 51.4% are female-headed households; 8,9% are headed by the elderly and 2.5% are Households headed by people with disabilities. A database was established and is functioning for updates on each beneficiary families with the each Implementing partner. After analyzing the business plans and commitments, the programme supported them with material start-up kits comprising of different merchandise for their businesses as per their business plans. In response to the adverse effect of the Covid19 on the local economy. The MRF devised strategy to increase the target of families for livelihood assistance from 30,000 to 53,000 during the year 2020. Also, the intervention was also largely focused on increasing the production and processing of the food supply so that to ensure the availability of the food in the local market and the prices do not increase and at the same time achieve the objective of the sustainable income generation for the most vulnerable people.

Output 1.2: Disaster Affected people benefited from community-driven and gender-focused emergency Employment

156,143 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 Sofala and Cabo Delgado). They worked in average 10 days during a month, receiving 200 MZN cash as daily labor wage. For example, 1,788 families (966 men and 822 women) were involved in temporary employment ranging from providing care to poultry and goats in quarantine to excavating of a fishpond, making bricks for the construction of improved silos for cereal storage earning 1,341,311.10 meticals. This income was used to buy iron sheets, bicycles, start small businesses while the rest was saved in the saving group.

UNDP successfully conducted and finalized Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises which led to the preparation of a list of opportunities and priorities for the target communities and for the families themselves, including taking into account several environmental and social considerations such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, seasonality, community priorities as well as mid-term plans of the targeted communities. The temporary work

activity ensure inclusion, particularly of women and engagement of community and where feasible applying 3x6 approach.

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

In general, to support the beneficiary to start their preferred income generation activity 156,143 Kits were provided to household heads, target beneficiaries, from which 80,257 are female headed households; 13,897 are headed by the elderly and 3,904 are Households headed by people with disabilities. Before receiving the start-up kits, the beneficiaries were trained in the use, maintenance for machines such as for carpentry, beekeeping, savings, agriculture motor pump, small business, solar charging systems while proper management, hygiene and treatment for poultry and animal husbandry.

A total of 20,299 families, of which 12,491 are headed by women have benefited from the interventions and established individual and joint businesses as per the preference of the beneficiary families namely: 574 tailors, 350 beekeepers, 17 plumbers, 84 carpenters, 81 bricklayers, 59 electricians, 14 mechanics, 5159 small businesses, 235 fishermen, 11 solar system for electricity, 19 saloon and beauty, 36 locksmiths, 6 shoemakers. For example, in the resettlement neighborhoods, solar powered systems were provided to the barbers' shop, beauty salons and cell-phone charging stations. Now, the residence of the new neighborhood does not need to travel long distance and spend their scarce resources to cut hairs or charge phones. While, the service providers have regained their businesses the community also benefit from the services available in the community.

Around 110 Associations, 22,430 families (9,432 Female) were provided with the expert training on agriculture, business continuity planning and re-starting their business after the impact of cyclone. These associations have benefited from over 43,000 kg of different agricultural seed varieties, 14 milling machines, 11 animal traction, 12 motor pumps, various agricultural tools including 6,372 hermetic bags; machetes, hoes, rakes, 18 raised tanks for field irrigation system. They are producing cereals such as maize, rice, beans, sesame in a total area of 1,360.95 hectares of arable land where is expected to be produced 680,475 tons of food. In relation to the production of horticultural crops; 11 groups of producers with 1,321 households, of which 769 are women-headed households have been potentiated in the intensive production of vegetables in the climate-resilient Sombrites system. They have benefited from 9,000 grams (90Kg) of seeds and are in the process of intensive production of green beans Lomany, Ashley, Carrot Kuroda,

Great Lakes and Curly Kale. These crops were chosen because they had higher yields, were easy to manage, and were appreciable in terms of markets, growing seasons and early varieties.

All 156,143 families were involved in different temporary work that result in opening and cleaning 960,826 KM road of access road, opening 4 fishponds with approximately 20 cubic meter, rehabilitation and cleaning of 8,565.78m³ drainage canals, Planting 246,180 trees for Afforestation and shade purposes. Through this women and men benefited increased their average daily income and becomes sustainably self-employed in sectors such as small trade, rearing small animals, joint ventures (enterprises), fisheries etc.

A total of 1,783 families received 4,115 Livestock including ducks, rabbits, chickens, sheep and goats based on the local market demand and stability of the environment. 75 families are assisted with inland fish farming through fishponds and 350 families are grouped training and started beekeeping. For example according the results of database, ducks were the most resistant animals during the IDAI Cyclone and Floods in addition to their breeding facilities, rapid reproduction, appreciable meat on the market, higher egg laying which indicates a good source of income generation for rapid recovery of affected families. And one of the immediate results in Dondo and Nhamatanda districts, indicates that in three months, 150 hoods were built which have been populated by 700 ducks for 233 families, of which 126 are headed by women and 107 by men; there are about 225 new births (ducklings) and 100 ducks in laying activities of 200 eggs.

To support families to recover economically, all beneficiaries, were organized in the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups, through which community members were trained in local savings and credit schemes. In total 312 VSLA groups 11,306 members, from which 6,491 are female headed households; 1,683 are elderly and 251 are Households headed by people with disabilities. This households members were formed and are connected with financial systems, where they have been able to save 4,604,433.00 meticaais while at the same time offering credit worth 1,780,172.00 meticaais to members to invest in their small businesses in the inaugurated markets in Savane and Mutabira. An accumulated balance of MZN 2,010,087.00 is still available for members to borrow and invest in viable income-generating activities. The group members stressed that savings and revolving credit is a way that the United Nations Development Program through its partners found to help vulnerable people and make it possible for them to have sustainability, stopping just waiting for donations and outside support.

During the report period the program has supported these saving groups to open Bank accounts by offering transport fares for signatory members, processing necessary documents for example, NUIT and village declaration plus payment small subsidy for account opening. The opening of

these accounts has dynamized inclusion of vulnerable people into the nation's banking system and feeling part and parcel of the local economy. This is in addition to mobile money agents (E-mola agents and Mpesa agents) to assist the resettled people and host communities with mobile money services. 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.

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

Skills and business trainings were provided to 23,497 household heads, target beneficiaries, from which 13,565 are female headed households; 864 are headed by the elderly and 700 are Households headed by people with disabilities. The training in the affected communities was related 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.

These 23,497 households' heads were trained in new skills and small businesses (improved stove production, carpet making, Saving, GBV, agro-processing, civil electrician. Following the skills training the groups were supported with start-ups to initiate their business such as:

- Group of 95 women who are the only breadwinners of their households started homemade bread production; (18 women in Metuchira, 47 women in Ndeja and 30 women in Savane).
- Group of 15 women heads of households started production of various pottery products;
- Group of 13 women heads of households started the production of salt in saltworks;
- 3,222 Women (56Man), were awareness on; GBV, leadership skills and positive masculinity.
- Group of 236 (155 men and 81 women) heads of households benefited from vocational skills trainings, including the three-month course to orphan youths in partnership with Institute of Vocational Trainings (IFPELAC) in Informatic, civil locksmith, agro-processing, civil electrician, masonry and steel works.

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

- The rehabilitation of the **Municipal Library of Dondo** consisted in repairing a covered area of approximately 114.80m², including guard house and fence wall with access ramps.

The Library building was intervened in the roof by switching all fiber cement (asbestos) sheet damaged by the cyclone to more environmental-friendly and non-toxic roof sheet. Repairs were also made to the damaged false ceiling, bathrooms, doors and windows; general painting was done in the entire building; overhaul of the electrical system, plumbing and sewage. The Library has a reading and studying room of 40m²; an open hall; a computer desk area, internet café with free wi-fi; open garden; management office; reception area; two toilets in the main building and one toilet in the security room.

- In **Beira District Administration Office** the work is on-going and consists in repairing twelve offices; two meeting rooms; three reception; one kitchen and three toilets, in a total area of 226m². The building runs the Office of the Administrator; its Secretariat, Section of Local Planning and Development; Bureau of Local Administration and Finance; District Command Department (Police) and its offices for traffic police, intelligence police, women care and victims of violence, fire and rescue section and 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 will consist of the general rehabilitation of the roof, false ceiling, painting, plumbing and electricity, fence wall, porches and waterproofing treatment of the ceilings and toilets.
- The rehabilitation of the **Samora Machel School** is on-going, in Beira city, Sofala Province. It considers fundamental repair requirements to restore its proper function. Works are demanded mostly on the roofing where comprehensive part has been torn off, opening its structures; in ceilings and walls of classrooms in several floors, which caused water infiltrations. The rehabilitation works includes construction of two toilets for handicap, two ramps, solar outdoor lights, windows and fence.
- **Estoril School** rehabilitation will include all the facilities part of the school complex, namely the blocks of eight classrooms, canteen building, library, toilets and the School Administration. Complementary works are for the fence wall, outdoor sidewalks and playground.

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 in line with Build Back Better standards and scheduled to be completed by April 2021. The project provides construction materials; technical assistance with engineers and skilled labors, preferably from the beneficiary community to

encourage employment in the community, the CBO/NGOs on the ground to ensure community engagement. Through community participatory processes and based on the agreed criteria and the beneficiaries' condition and age, households and neighbors assist in the construction with non-skilled labor. This approach of community participation in the construction on one hand ensure the ownership of the construction on the other hand increases the awareness and learning of resilient construction techniques.

The project also involved a partnership with the academic institution UniPiaget to train 50 undergraduate engineers and architects and 12 lecturers to supervise the construction quality and ensure resilient construction techniques, BBB principles and also to provide knowledge sharing and learning opportunity to the interns in a practical ground with local ground reality. These intern engineers and the artisans are the future builders, 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 housing 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 500 new resilient single-family houses are in in Dondo and Chibabava districts. These areas were selected due to the high vulnerability and being the most affected communities by the cyclone IDIA. These households completely lost their houses and belongings as they were in the most vulnerable areas of Beira and Dondo town. Thus the government has resettled these households new villages with provision of land for houses and agriculture activities in safer places. Around 2000 households mostly from Beira were resettled in new neighborhoods in three locations of Dondo district namely Mandruzi, Mutua and Savane. These households are still living in makeshift shelters and tents.

Based on the government post cyclone housing repair and reconstruction guideline the PALPOC, each of the 500 house measures 34 m² and comprises two (2) rooms, one (1) balcony. Construction work also includes one (1) latrine outside the house.

For the day-to-day work, beneficiaries are participating with non-skilled activities as a way to ensure ownership and involvement through a community participatory process and 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 labor (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 of Government (GREPOC) engineers and UNDP Engineers, 4. CBO/NGOs to assist the communities in social mobilization, management of the project, making the material available, management of the payments to the skilled labor as well as coordination and engagement of local leaders and communities so that to ensure that 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.

Three market pavilions were finished and inaugurated in October and November 2020, in Savane and Mutabira communities. Four market blocks are currently under construction to be completed by March 2021, following resilient construction techniques. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions. Water, sanitation access ramp for people with disabilities, etc. 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 electricity system via solar panel; restroom with four (4) latrines and two (2) showers; handwashing lavatory with 6 m³ rainwater harvested storage capacity. The construction of the markets were 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.

The construction of eight schools – which includes 40 new classrooms, eight administration offices and 64 latrines – are in progress to be completed by May 2021. Those buildings will have access ramps for the disabled and electricity system via solar panel. Rooms will be equipped with student desks, office tables, chairs, boards. Each school construction comprises: five (5) classrooms, where each one will fit 25 double desks for 50 students per time period; one (1) administrative office of 55.2 m² with four (4) rooms; eight (8) latrines.

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 Pos 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, tablets for data collection, site survey and house inspection reequipment, 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 Disaster Recovery Framework and Housing Reconstruction Guiding Programme (PALPOC) for resilient recovery to guide the resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction with assurance of build back better (BBB) principles in the recovery interventions in IDAI and Kenneth affected communities.

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 in the District of Sussundenga, Province of Manica.

V. RISKS AND ISSUES

Project Risk and Issue 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	Operational	That issues do not allow the involvement of women in	Trained and dedicated activity promoters in the field Restoration of their lost livelihoods, for example, Honey production, small business,	Reducing

	women in activities where men mainly participate, in the districts of Dondo and Chibabava.		activities where men mainly participate Probability Moderate=3 Impact on results Moderate=3	haircut, savings and revolving credit activities, among others, have been implemented	
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

VI. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships	Value addition
National Level	<p>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).</p>
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>Direccao Provincial de Educacao</i> • <i>Direção Provincial de Industria e Comercio:</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.

VII. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges:

- Due to the impact of COVID-19, some activities were seriously affected. For example, skills training took longer than anticipated to be completed, since, the number of beneficiaries has increased, the number of members in each group engaged in the training had to be reduced to comply with the guidelines of the government to contain the spread of disease. This stretched the project's human capacity as well as resources 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 favoritism and nepotism.
- The continuous distribution of food by WFP and other International Agencies has meant that the resettled persons over depend on this humanitarian assistance to the extent of harming their own economic recovery process. This is been seen in the fact that the families do not value working and producing for themselves instead of waiting to receive free food assistance. This is affecting the vendors in the market, as all the products that the families would buy are distributed to them. As a solution to this challenge, it is recommended that the humanitarian agencies assess the situation and provide conditional assistance such as food for work or training etc. This will help in the economic recovery efforts for these resettled persons.

- The local bricklayers, artisans, communities have difficulties to implement resilient building as old non-resilient practices are commonly used and are financially more accessible, such as clay-made houses.
- Overall, NGOs present lack of best practices on construction-related project management, such as regular monitoring and evaluation during entire project life cycle.
- There is a limited number of skilled artisans outside Mozambique's capital, Maputo, or as qualified as them in other provinces.
- GREPOC had difficulties to assess and monitor on-going UNDP recovery interventions, due to the range of activities, their geolocation and their limited staff number compared to the series of activities from UNDP and other recovery partners.

Lessons-learned:

- 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 of 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.
- Sombrites are seen as one of the appropriate technologies and alternatives for the production of vegetables throughout the year with relevance in the warm season;
- The journey to transform associations of fish farming, beekeeping, solar systems, etc. into micro-enterprises, is a guarantee for 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.
- 6 months was not enough time to make some activities autonomous, especially those that needed more monitoring, namely: Savings and credit, monitoring of the productive process of the agricultural beneficiaries, generation of income (especially in the cost-benefit analysis).
- Due to the continued spread of COVID-19 in Mozambique the completion of housing self-construction and rehabilitation works should be accelerated to the first quarter of the year 2021.

- There is a need of very organized follow-up structure and workflow so that construction projects finish within the timeframe.
- Due to extreme climatic events between December and April the productivity in construction work is lower than in other seasons. Thus, work plan should also consider more adaptive activities during rainy season.
- Timely annual work plan from GREPOC is needed for better coordination and implementation of activities.

Recommendation:

- In the future, the foundation created will be used to expand activities in host communities and districts that did not directly benefit from the project. This will be of added value for the implementation of new programmes, considering that the basic structure is in place and presents encouraging results.
- There is a need for more funding to the livelihood's component; to sustain the investment in this phase but also to reach out to more families in need of economic recovery after over one year of the passing of the cyclone.
- The house rehabilitation budgeting should be done per house or per region assessed as very diverse technical repair needs may be identified. It was noticed during technical assessments that the most vulnerable families had their houses totally destroyed or were not structurally stable after cyclones.
- In the context of post-cyclone reconstruction efforts, there are many complex projects needing contractor with similar experience in the same provinces. It is important to find new alternatives to increase local capacity and encourage specialized local trainings.

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 favoritism, nepotism or other forms of abuse.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Activities conducted during reporting period

Date	Specify to which output it's linked to	M&E Activity carried out
July	Present MRF program and IP to authorities	Present MRF program and Implementing agents to Provincial government, district and local authorities
July	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.
August	Monitoring Visit to Implementing Agents Cabo Delgado	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
October	Induction Sessions to NGO of 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.
October	Monitoring Visit to Implementing Agents Sofala	Verify the implementation of livelihood approach and activities in the field by each partner Interact with beneficiaries to understand and confirm selection criteria, type of assistance received and their perspectives on their recovery pathways;
October/November and December	Monitoring to Pillar to Pillar 2 Resilient Houses construction and Rehabilitation	Monitoring Houses in construction/Rehabilitation/Schools and Markets

IX. Annexes

Annex I: Mozambique Recovery Facility _ Fact Sheet

Annex II: Photo of Progress _ Construction and Rehabilitation

Annex III: Mozambique Recovery Facility _ Visibility and Communication