



MOZAMBIQUE RECOVERY FACILITY PROGRAMME

Project Summary

November 2021

Programme Name	Mozambique Recovery Facility Programme
Objectives	<p>UNDP established the programme in a five-year multi-donor fund to coordinate and implement short-to long-term recovery actions that address root causes of vulnerability and build resilience to future disasters. UNDP's vision of the cyclone recovery programme in Mozambique is centered on development, governance and resilience.</p> <p>The MRF programme aims to facilitate the transition from humanitarian response to resilient recovery and sustainable development. It pays special attention to women and vulnerable groups, including those displaced from the conflict situation, by promoting the involvement of the most vulnerable and affected population in immediate economic opportunities, enabling them to self-sustain their individual incomes while improving community-led resilience and economic development.</p>
Target Location	MRF Programme support cyclone affected households in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces.
Beneficiaries	Total; 284,757 Households (2019; 102,790; 2020; 151,967 and 2021; 30,000)
Budget	Total budget for the reported period (including contributions from other partners): US\$ 30 million (2019; \$ 2. 2020; \$14 million and 2021; \$ 14 million)
Donors	Total budget for 5 years US\$72.28M EU contributed with €34.3 million
Donors	European Union, Netherlands, China, India, Canada, Finland, Norway.
Priority Intervention	<p>The three pillars of MRF are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Resilient recovery of livelihoods and women economic empowerment.2.Resilient community infrastructure and houses reconstruction.3.Sustainable strengthening of Post-Cyclone Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC). <p>The priority Interventions are:</p> <p>Pillar1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labor intensive rehabilitation of productive community infrastructure and establishment of community groups for its maintenance.• Basic needs-based training and guidance for economic activities.• Provision of livelihood and income generation start up kits• Development of business plans and inputs to re-activate the micro, small and medium enterprises.• Promotion and establishment of savings groups and association ie Farmers.• Access to finance and market including value addition.• Community based disaster preparedness and risk mitigation. <p>Pillar2:</p>

- Resilient rehabilitation of Government offices to ensure the restoration of basic public services. The rehabilitation of the government offices also includes the replacement of the damaged equipment and furniture.
- Rehabilitation of damaged house; Self-rehabilitation of the most vulnerable disaster affected people ensuring resilience and transformation of learning of resilience construction and build back better principles.
- Reconstruction of destroyed houses, the self-reconstruction of houses in the resettlement neighborhoods including resilient construction trainings to the artisans and community awareness.
- Reconstruction of Community infrastructure; the community infrastructures include schools, clinics and productive infrastructures such as community markets.
- Creation of standard guidelines of construction, rehabilitation and retrofitting of houses, with construction of model houses; trainings local masons on the theme of safe and resilient construction techniques; development of resilient construction training packages for the engineers of public and private sectors;

Current Status of MRF's Activities

1. Under Pillar One of the MRF Programme "Resilient Livelihood and Women Economic Empowerment"

By December 2020, the activities and interventions started earlier were completed with assistance to 156,143 heads of households from 99 target cyclone-affected communities, host communities and communities with IDPs in Cabo Delgado and Sofala provinces. In 2021, the project has targeted an additional number of 30,000 households, including the communities affected by cyclone Eloise and storm Chalane. From the total number of assisted heads of households, 51.4% are female-headed households; 8,9% are headed by elderly people and 2.5% by people with disabilities.

1.1. 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

1.2. Most vulnerable affected people were provided with temporary employment through labour intensive rehabilitation of community prioritized productive infrastructure/assets and waste/debris management (i.e., clean-up campaigns, securing emergency/existing dumpsites in Sofala and Cabo Delgado). Beneficiaries worked in average 10 days during a month, receiving MZN 200 as daily labour wage.

The temporary work activity ensured gender inclusion, community engagement and, where feasible, the application of UNDP's 3x6 approach. In summary these temporary employment interventions through labor intensive work resulted in:

1. Cleaning about 151,903 tons of solid waste.
2. Rehabilitation of 1,355 community market stalls.
3. Rehabilitation and Cleaning of 8565.78 m3 drainage canals.
4. Opening and clearing of 960,826 km community 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.

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 traditional latrines.
15. Construction of a pottery house
16. Construction of a cattle treatment sleeve
17. Construction of 20 porches for community and local leaders meeting.
18. Rehabilitation/creation of 1,360.95 ha of arable land for farming
19. Construction of 14 houses for milling machines.
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.

1.3. The beneficiaries were organized, and 312 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) were formed with a total of 11,306 members of which 6,491 are female headed households. These groups were trained about microfinance and credit mechanisms and are now connected to the formal financial systems. Together, they have been able to save MZN 4,604,433.00 and offer MZN 1,780,172.00 in credit to members to invest in their small businesses. Particularly residents of Savane and Mutabira neighbourhoods have used the resources from the VSLAs to kick-start their business at the rural markets constructed by MRF in 2020. An accumulated balance of MZN 2,010,087.00 is still available for members to borrow and invest in viable income generating activities. The schemes are vital for economic sustainability, self-employed businesses and support in income generation. 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).

1.4 In order 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, hair dressing, civil works, tailoring, shoe making. Following the skills training the groups were supported with start-ups to initiate their business. Below are few examples:

- 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 24 women heads of households started the production in groups; 11 women in Ndeja and 13 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.
- Group of 236 (155 boys and 81 girls) orphan youth heads of households benefited from three months of vocational skills training in partnership with the institute of vocational trainings Alberto Cassimo Institute for Professional Training and Labor Studies (IFPELAC) and the District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE), in the areas of information technology, civil locksmith, agro-processing, civil electrician, masonry and steel works. These courses bring added value to the recovery of livelihoods and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, through the offering of professional qualification in short time in a very dynamic environment, focusing on updating and improving specific field expertise and market knowledge towards the students' main career interests and for their rapid insertion in the job market.

1.5. While numerous enterprises were supported across all sectors last year, in 2021 the MRF Programme prioritized the fishery and poultry sector to support the recovery of the most vulnerable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

The UNDP in partnership with Associacao Comercial da Beira (ACB) has profiled and selected 1,000 beneficiaries MSMEs support, identified business training needs and defined enterprise recovery packages. Currently training curriculum is being developed to respond to the needs identified, and recovery materials, equipment and inputs are being procured. Over 500 micro and small businesses operated by women have been short-listed for licensing support in collaboration with UN WOMEN. All MSMEs activities are implemented in coordination with government departments at provincial and district level (Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda).

1.6. The UNDP values the importance of the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) of vulnerable people in disaster recovery interventions and is collaborating with UN Women since 2019. PSEA capacity building intended to facilitate the implementation of gender-responsive humanitarian activities, support government in the integration gender in humanitarian response, gender analysis and strengthen MRF implementing partners (IPs) to systematically integrate PSEA and gender dimensions in programming was carried out. A total of 106 (41 in Beira, 34 in Dondo and 31 in Nhamatanda) beneficiary group representatives and IP gender focal persons were trained and will be supported in the promotion of PSEA activities through the life of the MRF Programme.

2. Resilient Housing and Community Infrastructure

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

The ongoing activities to ensure more resilient and risk-informed constructions include:

2.1. Training of Artisans: A total of 155 local artisans from resettlement sites and communities affected by cyclone have been trained in resilient construction techniques. Among these, 77 bricklayers are from Dondo District and 78 bricklayers from Chibabava District.

2.2. Training of Engineers: A total of 73 engineers and architects from the universities in Beira are being trained in resilient construction techniques. These graduate engineers, under the supervision of senior engineers and university lecturers, were provided opportunities in the communities where self-construction and self-repair of houses are in progress to learn practically the techniques of resilient housing construction and also to advise house owners on safe and resilient construction.

2.3. Rehabilitation of office to restore public services: Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the key government offices important for provision of basic social services. The resilient structural rehabilitation projects of priority buildings also included the essential provision of office equipment and furniture, so that the offices are recovered back from the damages of disasters and fully functional to provide services back to the population. These building includes.

- The rehabilitation and construction of fence wall and provision of all essential equipment, furniture of the Municipal Library of Dondo district.
- Beira District Administration Office Complex,

2.4. Resilient Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of houses: Self-rehabilitation and self-construction of houses with BBB standards and resilient technique progressing well beyond the set targets. The project also aims to build local capacity (communities, artisans, engineers and local authorities) on resilient construction and rehabilitation of house. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses includes.

- Rehabilitation of 600 houses in Beira and Dondo Districts.
- Reconstruction of 520 new houses in resettlement sites in Dondo and Chibabava districts.

2.5. Resilient Restoration of Education Services.

- Construction of eight (8) primary schools (6 in Chibabava and 2 in Dondo); These schools will serve approximately 13,921 students, 360 teachers and 32 administrative staff. The project includes 40 new classrooms, 32 administration offices and 64 latrines including provision of required furniture, sanitation and solar powered light as well as PWD accessibility means.
- Rehabilitation of Samora Machel Secondary School: This is one of the largest schools in the Beira city, serving a total of 5,904 students on daily basis. The rehabilitation work includes complete replacement of roof, repair of structure, premise walls, construction of two toilets for handicap, two ramps, solar outdoor lights, windows, and fence as well as the replacement of destroyed furniture and repair of damaged desk and chairs.
- Estoril Secondary School (Beira): The school was severely damaged by the cyclones. The rehabilitation includes the blocks of eight classrooms, canteen, library, toilets and the school administration. New construction works include a fence wall, outdoor sidewalks, and playground. This school is serving 4,818 students.
- Rehabilitation of Palmeiras Primary School (Beira): The rehabilitation of the school will commence in 4th quarter of 2021. The rehabilitation includes the two classroom blocks and 4 blocks of latrines. This school is serving 3,328 students.
- Rehabilitation of Matacuane Primary School (Beira): The rehabilitation will commence in quarter 4 of 2021. The project consists of rehabilitation of three blocks composed by 12 classrooms, school administration block, canteen, sanitation facilities and two blocks of toilets, playground and fencing wall and exterior sidewalks that are part of the school. This school is serving 2,678 students.
- Agostinho Neto Primary School (Beira): The rehabilitation will commence later in 2021. The rehabilitation includes the two floors building composed of 10 classrooms, administrative offices, gymnasium, conference hall, multipurpose playground, toilets and fence wall that are part of the school complex. This school will serve approximately 1,430 students.

2.6. Resilient Restoration of Health Services:

- Rehabilitation of Chinamacondo Health Clinic Dondo district: The resilient rehabilitation includes the main building and blocks of latrines that are part of the clinic complex. The clinic will serve around 6,059 People of the surrounding communities.
- Rehabilitation of Sengo Health Clinic Dondo district: The rehabilitation of the main building and blocks of latrines that are part of the clinic complex. The clinic will serve around 7,059 Peoples.
- Rehabilitation of Manga Loforte Health Clinic, Beira City: The rehabilitation of the main building and blocks of latrines that are part of the hospital complex. The clinic will serve around 10,000 Peoples.

2.7. Resilient Restoration of Productive and Economic Infrastructures

Three rural markets Construction; Resilient construction of 7 rural market blocks; one in Buzi, two in Chibabava, two in Nhamatanda and two in Dondo districts. These markets are provided with the toilets, water supply, solar powered light and rainwater harvesting facilities, access ramps for people with disabilities and plantation around the open area of the market. In total 8,842 people will have access to restored services.

Annex;

Photos of the actions

Images under the Resilient Livelihood and Women Economic Empowerment.

Women participate in tailoring classes for their economic recovery, in Mandruzi resettlement neighborhood, Dondo district, in January 2021.



Cash-for-work to open drainage canals so that local communities can mitigate disaster risk, in Buzi district, in December 2020.



Plantation in shadowed greenhouse led by an association, in Nhamatanda district, in November 2020. MRF provided materials, water pump equipment and trainings.



Agriculture production led by an association counting on solar-powered water system, in Chibabava district. MRF provided the irrigation equipments, trainings, materials, seeds, poultry, tools.



Beneficiaries receive start-up kits to open their small businesses, in Beira city, in October 2020.

Closing ceremony of vocational trainings to orphan youths in partnership with IFPELAC education center, in Nhamatanda, in December 2020.



Handover of equipment and furniture to Beira administration to help restore public services, in Beira, in August 2021.



Small bridge rehabilitated through cash-for-work, in Buzi-Sede, Buzi district, in December 2020.



Composting production in Dondo district, in November 2020. MRF provided skills trainings, protective equipments and materials.



Recycling process in waste management center in Mandruzi resettlement neighborhood, Dondo, in October 2020. MRF provided skills trainings, protective equipments and materials.



Masons who worked at the housing rehabilitation project in Beira, in December 2020.



Beneficiaries of livelihood recovery activities – electricians, mechanics, other areas – at the First Stone Ceremony of the Guara Guara Market in December 2020.



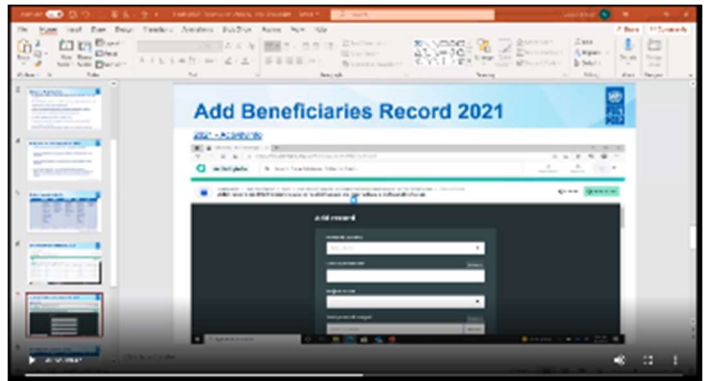
Plant nurseries led by five associations in Tratara, Cabo Delgado, in December 2020. MRF provided cash-for-work, seeds, tools, materials, trainings.



Ceremony to launch the housing rehabilitation project, in December 2020, in Beira.



Virtual training of the new data collection and monitoring platform Activity Info, in August 2021. MRF team has designed with implementing agents a unified questionnaire to be used in socio-economic and demographic surveys.



Home garden in Mahate, Cabo Delgado, in November 2020. MRF provided trainings, seeds and materials.



Women's savings group created with support of MRF training and cash-for-work in Pemba, Cabo Delgado.



Pottery production in Metuge, Cabo Delgado, in December 2020. MRF provided materials and tools to kick-start the activity.



Mandruzi, Dondo district – community garden porch set with support of MRF destroyed after cyclone Eloise in February 2021 (left) and revitalized months later (right).



Assessment to identify family's economic needs and impact to MRF's activities immediately after cyclone Eloise, in Dondo district, in January 2021.



Women participate in cash-for-work to provide community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment, in Ibo Island, Cabo Delgado, in December 2020.



Images of Progress under Resilient Rehabilitation and Construction Community Infrastructure

Samora Machel Secondary School



Estoril Secondary School



Newly constructed two school blocks in Chipinde, in Dondo district.



New constructed gender friendly toilets in Chipinde school, Dondo district



Newly constructed two school blocks in Mutua, lot4 Dondo district.



New constructed gender friendly toilets in Mutua school lot4, Dondo district.



Chicuacha primary school, Chibabava district



Newly constructed school block-1 with gender friendly toilet behind the school in Chicuacha, lot1, Chibabava district.

New furniture are well set inside the classroom in Chicuacha, lot1, Chibabava district.



Madombatomba primary school, Chibabava district



School block-1 is under construction at roof level in Heua, lot2, Chibabava district.



Both school blocks (1&2) are under construction at roof level in Muconja, lot2, Chibabava district.

School block-2 is under construction at roof level in Muconja, lot2, Chibabava district.



School block-1 is under construction at roof level in Girome, lot3, Chibabava district.



School block-1 is under construction at roof level in Armando Emilio Guebuza, lot3, Chibabava district.

School block-2 is under construction at roof level in Armando Emilio Guebuza, lot3, Chibabava district.



Two markets construction from backside at the finishing in Taica, Nhamatanda.

Skilled labour are working at roof of toilet block-1 construction at the finishing in Tica, Nhamatanda.



Two markets construction with rainwater collecting tank at the finishing in Tica, Nhamatanda

Toilet block-2 construction at the finishing in Tica, Nhamatanda



Market construction in Mutua.

Front view of market at finishing level in Mutua



Isometric view of market with rain water collecting tank at finishing level in Mutua



Back side of gender friendly toilet at finishing level in Mutua.



Isometric view of gender friendly toilet at finishing level in Mutua.



Market construction in Guara Guara, Buzi.

Front view of the market under construction in raising wall in Guara Gura Buzi



Front view of a toilet construction at lintel level in Guara Gura Buzi



Picture 11 shows isometric view of the market under construction at raising exterior and interior wall in Guara Gura Buzi.

Picture 12 shows water tank under construction at beam, after that slab casing in Guara Guara, Buzi.



The construction progress (ready) of the houses in Mandruzi, Dondo district.

Picture 1 shows that house of Nelson Segunda- casa 65



Picture 2 shows that house of Chico Bernardo- casa nº 77



Picture 3 shows that house of Fina Caetano – Casa 76



Picture 4 shows that house of Lucia Portugal-Casa nº 70



Picture 5 shows that house of Elton Bene-Casa nº 322



Picture 6 shows that house of Tereza Beng Armando -64



Houses under rehabilitation in Nhangau



Beira administrative Office



Clinic to be rehabilitated in Sengo



Municipal Library of Dondo

BEFORE



AFTER

