



MOZAMBIQUE RECOVERY FACILITY

Annual Progress Report

January - December 2022

I. ACRONYMS

ACB	Associação Comercial da Beira
ADCS	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Solidariedade
ADEL CD	Agência de Desenvolvimento Económico Local de Cabo Delgado
ADEL SOFALA	Agência de Desenvolvimento Económico Local de Sofala
ADPP	Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
ADS	Acção para Desenvolvimento Social
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AJULSID	Associação da Juventude de luta contra Sida e Droga
AMOR	Associação Moçambicana de Reciclagem
BBB	Building Back Better
CAM	Consórcio Associações com Moçambique
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CCM	Conselho Cristão de Moçambique
CEFA	Comité Européu para Formação e Agricultura
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRF	Disaster Recovery Framework
ESMABAMA	Associação para Educação, Saúde e Agro-Pecuária em Sofala
EU	European Union
FAMOD	Fórum de Associações Moçambicanas dos Deficientes
FRUTICAD	Associação de Fruticultores e Horticultores de Cabo Delgado
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GREPOC	Mozambican Government's Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFPELAC	Institute for Vocational Training and Labour Studies Alberto Cassimo
ILO	International Labour Organization
MAHLAHLE	Associação para a Promoção e Desenvolvimento da Mulher
MBATIVERANE	Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade, Sofala
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Action
MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

MINEC-DOIC	Directorate of International Organizations and Conferences
MINEDH	Ministry of Education and Human Development
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
MRF	Mozambique Recovery Facility
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PALPOC	Programa de Alojamento Pós Ciclones
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PSEA	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
SDAE	District Service for Economic Activities
SDPI	District Service for Planning and infrastructures services
SPAE	Provincial Services of Economic Activities
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UniPiaget	Universidade Jean Piaget de Moçambique
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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III. PROJECT STATUS INFORMATION

Project title	Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF)	
Location(s) of activities implemented	Mozambique; Maputo (HQs) and Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Cabo Delgado for reporting period	
Project Atlas ID	00121665	
Corporate Outcomes and Output	<p>CPD outcome: By 2024, Supporting resilient and inclusive economic recovery and diversification, and sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Output 2.1.1. Resilient and inclusive economic recovery of communities vulnerable to disasters strengthened.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2. Livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities, including IDPs, in areas affected by violent extremism, especially in the informal economy, diversified and strengthened.</p> <p>Output 3.5: Improved capacities of communities and government for resilient recovery and reconstruction</p>	
Project start Date / end Date	Start	Planned end
	21 August 2019	20 August 2024
Implementing Modality	Direct Implementation Modality	
Total budget of the action	<p>Total budget for the reported period: US\$13,925,615</p> <p>Total budget for 5 years US\$72.28M</p> <p>Total available resource for 5 years US\$ 55,965,510</p> <p>Total funding gap 5 Years 16,401,107</p>	
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; Health; Gender, Children and Social Action; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commerce and Industry and Economic Affairs; UN agencies; Twenty nine (29) NGOs and CBOs; and academia namely UniPiaget, and Private Sector to help optimize alignment, coherence and complementarity of efforts.</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	European Union, Canada, China, Finland, India, the Netherlands, Norway, and UNDP with own resources.	
Project Objective	Resilient recovery of livelihoods, community infrastructures and houses to facility income generation provisions and access to basic services for the most affected vulnerable communities.	
Expected outcomes	Pillar 1- Livelihoods restored for resilient and inclusive economic recovery of the affected communities with focus on women economic recovery and resilience.	

	<p>Pillar 2 - Community and productive infrastructures in affected areas rehabilitated and reconstructed to BBB standards through the active engagement of affected communities</p> <p>Pillar 3 - Cabinet for Reconstruction's capacity strengthened to develop policies and systems for leading and coordinating the post-cyclone recovery implementation. Multi-purpose crisis modifier – Life-saving assistance provided to most vulnerable and disaster affected populations.</p>
Planned Outputs:	<p>Pillar 1 – Livelihood and Women Economic Empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Pillar 2 – Housing and community infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Pillar 3 – Institutional strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2019, Mozambique was severely hit by the tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth and subsequent floods which resulted in 1.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. The effects of the

disasters have been more serious to vulnerable groups due to pre-existing vulnerabilities characterizing the affected area.

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

Following the cyclones in 2019, Mozambique has been continuously affected by the violent attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), COVID-19 and recurrent natural disasters which further pressured the recovery process and put the most vulnerable people in urgent need of assistance.

Over 949,508 people were forced to flee their homes in Cabo Delgado, seeking refuge in neighbouring areas, due to the armed conflicts. Hence, over 900,000 people are facing severe hunger and over 1.3 million people require urgent humanitarian support,

(<https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/mozambique/>). The violent attacks by NSAGs have also significantly heightened protection risks for women and girls and affected the provision of social services to civilians.

Between December 2020 and March 2022, Mozambique was hit by the tropical storm Chalane, cyclones Eloise, Guambe and Gombe, damaging infrastructure and directly affected millions of vulnerable people.

Mozambique is the sixth least developed country in the world at 185 out of 191 according to the Human Development Index 2021.

Based on the Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF), UNDP established a five-year recovery and resilience building 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 Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. The main pillars of the programme are: (1) Livelihoods and Women Economic Empowerment; (2) Housing and Community Infrastructure and (3) Institutional Strengthening of the Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC).

With financial support from the EU, Canada, China, Finland, India, the Netherlands, and Norway and with its own resources, UNDP is implementing the MRF programme through an integrated approach, balancing recovery, and resilience building. The objective of the UNDP programme is to enable the restoration of livelihoods and access to services 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 restoration of livelihoods, income generation, Micro and Small Enterprises recovery, employment generation; and construction, and rehabilitation of schools, markets, clinics, public buildings to ensure basic service delivery and support people's self-recovery and self-reconstruction of resilient houses while benefiting from the new income generation and employment opportunities created by the civil works.

Since the beginning of the programme, a total of 223,262 (Pillar One 187,732 + 34,535 Pillar two) heads of most vulnerable households (1,111,335 people) directly benefited¹ from the integrated approach of resilient recovery and restoration of livelihood, income generation, micro and small enterprises, skills trainings and resilient reconstruction of community infrastructure and construction of houses.

UNDP is working in close collaboration with several stakeholders, namely government institutions such as GREPOC, the departments of Education, Housing, Public Works and Water Resources, 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 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.

Summary of key Achievements

The three years of Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) is considered successful by achieving most of the set targets. Additionally, as designed MRF has been instrumental in responding and aligning its interventions to support the vulnerable population in crisis. The uniqueness of MRF ensured not only the continuous implementation during crisis such as the COVID 19, the cyclones and conflicts but also assisted the affected communities in responding to the economic impact of these disasters with a considerable speed. While still focused on achieving its targets and results of resilient recovery and addressing the underlaying vulnerabilities, it also builds capacity to sustain current and future achievements. The implementation largely assisted the target communities to withstand the impact of these disasters, build resilience and ensure sustainable access to services. The flexibility and adaptability of the programme is an additional uniqueness that enables the people led approaches in resilient recovery and addressing the priority needs of the communities. Thus, effectively adapting to the shifting priority and needs on the ground due to the COVID19 crises and recurrent storms and cyclones in 2020, 2021 and early 2022.

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

The MRF devised a people centric, and people led approach to assist the vulnerable communities in sustainable livelihood recovery and diversifying income generation, strengthening and reactivation of existing and established new micro and small enterprises. The project contributed to increase the local food production and processing capacity, important for the local market functioning and sustainability, mitigating the impact of COVID 19 and global prices hike. In addition to strengthening the income capacity of more vulnerable people the interventions also included the provision of sanitation and protection means against the COVID19. Therefore, the interventions under the Pillar 1 during 2020, 2021 and 2022 were intensified and expanded with overachieving most of the targets summarized as below.

¹ The direct and indirect beneficiaries are defined as; Direct beneficiary are those directly received assistance or services. For example, all the community members received livelihood inputs or trainings or health services from the rehabilitated clinic etc., are counted as direct beneficiary. The indirect beneficiaries are those benefiting from the result of the capacities, services of the direct beneficiaries. For example, the community population are indirect beneficiary for the school constructed while the children and teacher who are going to the school are direct beneficiaries.

Under the community driven and gender focused emergency employment interventions, skills trainings, and income generations, during 2022, a total of 2, 614 households were assisted which when added to the 185,118 households assisted until the end of 2021, brings the cumulative total to 187,732 households assisted. These figures represent 93.4% of the 5year project target of 200,000 households. The targets of recovery and reactivation of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and income generation means such as establishment and strengthening of village savings and loan Associations (VSLA) and farmer organizations have been successfully achieved.

A total of 1,000 micro and small enterprises in various sectors were reactivated in 2021 which in addition to the 350 brought from the previous period, totalize a cumulative of 1,350 MSMEs achieved from the beginning of the program. These MSMEs received trainings, start-up kits and revolving grants including business diversification and business continuity plans. Additionally, 512 women led micro enterprises (established by MRF) were formalized and received formal business licenses important to enhance access to; finance and market, improved business environment.

Since the program inception, 31,787 heads of household (15,859 female) received skills and business trainings in partnership with Institute for Vocational Training and Labour Studies Alberto Cassimo (IFPELAC), District Service for Economic Activities (SDAE) and Implementing Partners.

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

The resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction of 10 government offices for the provision of public services; community infrastructures (construction of 8 primary schools and rehabilitation of 4 primary and secondary schools, 4 clinics and 7 blocks of markets), construction and rehabilitation of 643 houses in Sofala and Cabo Delgado are concluded.

The reconstruction of 7 schools, 2 clinics and 11 governmental offices, 440 houses and three water supply system are ongoing at various completion stages in 7 districts of Sofala and Cabo Delgado.

Certain targets particularly under output 2.5 related to the review of Building Code and related trainings and output 2.6 related to preparation and training of local communities to respond to disaster under Pillar 2 were not planned in the annual plan of 2021 and 2022 due to the nature of these activities. These activities demand physical interactions, workshops, and large gatherings of local communities and other concern stakeholders in one place. Therefore, these activities have been postponed for until the COVID19 crisis recedes, and restrictions are relaxed.

More than 125 youth engineers and civil works technicians received on job training on resilient construction techniques without compromising the COVID19 safety standards. The trained graduate engineers and technicians are playing impressive role in furthering the agenda of resilient reconstruction of infrastructure building resilience of the communities.

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

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

It is important to note, that in 2021 the government decided to alter the structure of GREPOC to Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for the WB and AfDB. This new development affected and shifted its role of policy, advocacy, coordinating and quality assurance to an execution role. Thus, it was challenging to achieving its objectives.

Impact of COVID19 restrictions:

Certain targets particularly under output 2.5 related to the trainings and review of Building Code and output 2.6 related to preparation and training of local communities to respond to disaster under Pillar 2 continue to be unplanned in the annual plan of 2020, 2021 and 2022 due to the nature of these activities because of COVID-19 restrictions. These activities are demanding physical interactions, workshops, and large gatherings. Therefore, they have been postponed for until the COVID-19 crisis recedes, and restrictions are relaxed.

Similarly, it is also worth mentioning that the MRF is 75% funded whereas the proposed targets are for the 100% funding. Therefore, as approved by the Steering Committee, the activities are priorities based on the ground realities and available funding resources. For example, the annual budget for the Pillar 3 has been reduced to 50% in 2021 due to the prioritization of activities in Pillar 1 and 2 and limitation of trainings, large scale coordination meetings etc under the pillar 3. Provided the relaxation of COVID-19 restriction and availability of funding, these targets will be included in the 2023 Annual Work Plan to balance the progress of planned targets.

V. DETAILS OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED

General activities carried out during the reporting period:

- Expanded interventions to the most affected communities including those severely affected by subsequent cyclones, and those further affected by the conflict and was forcefully displaced in Cabo Delgado.
- Advocacy for policy dialogue on resilience building at national institutional and planning levels, organized technical consultation workshop.
- Informed and advised for the need of a streamlined strategy for resilient rural housing construction and financing.
- NIM and DIM independent audit conducted.
- HACT assessment conducted, and mandatory audit spot check carried out for all partners.
- Independent result-oriented mid-term evaluation of the interventions in progress.
- Approval of the MRF Annual Work Plan 2022 in the 3rd steering committee meeting.
- Successful resource mobilization of USD 2 million responding to the immediate needs of IDPs in Cabo Delgado.
- Submission of concept notes to potential donors for additional funding.
- Supported the GREPOC in conducting a midterm review of the DRF and organized high level conference lead by the Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works to review the progress and provide direction for the remaining period of the DRF and GREPOC.
- Use of centralized data management system to capture the progress and results of interventions through a longitudinal database mechanism.

DETEAILS OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED PER PILLAR AND OUTPUTS

Pillar I: Livelihoods and Women's Economic Empowerment:

By December 2022, under the community-driven and gender-focused emergency employment interventions, MRF supported beneficiaries in Sofala and Internally Displaced People in Cabo Delgado; providing skills training and income generation to a total of 2,614 households assisted in addition to the 185,118 households carried over from 2021 totalizing cumulatively 187,732 households that are being tracked as compared to the planned five-year target of 200,000 households. Likewise, the targets of recovery and reactivation of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and income generation means (such as the establishment and strengthening of village savings and loan schemes and farmers associations) have been successfully achieved.

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

The MRF team built on the past progress of beneficiary survey, utilizing the standardized beneficiary survey questionnaire, collects the detailed demographic and socioeconomic data of the target communities. These data are transferred to the Activity Info (a specialized data management platform) as standard registration system. This approach and the use of Activity Info helped addressing the registration gaps of beneficiaries of the past and facilitated real-time monitoring of progress, beneficiary data verification and analyses.

Local government, community leaders and other stakeholder consultation approach used to identify, prioritize, and select most in need communities. Community consultative assessments at the beginning of the project proved to be a very effective approach to identify the needs, select those who were the most vulnerable and discuss concrete solutions/responses to the needs identified.

Moreover, this process has enabled beneficiaries to lead the interventions with a better sense of ownership as they have chosen their preferred areas of income generation to engage in.

A market study was conducted and contributed to the design of enterprise recovery packages, beneficiary selection strategy and the identification of high potential MSME sector (fishery and poultry) in Sofala province. UNDP finalized a study for the performance review of enterprises and income generating activities supported in 2019 and 2020. The result is published in a report and utilized to guide the planning of interventions in the remaining period of the project.

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

Since the inception of the MRF, the program assisted 187,732 Households (185,118 from the previous periods + 2,614 for the current reporting period) in the affected communities of nine different districts of Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces. It is relevant to highlight that among the assisted heads of households, 51.4% are female-headed households; 8.9% are headed by elderly people and 2.5% by people with disabilities.

Most vulnerable affected people participated in temporary employment through labor intensive rehabilitation of community prioritized productive infrastructure/assets and waste/debris management in Sofala and Cabo Delgado. Since the beginning of the MRF Programme up to the reporting period, a

cumulative total of 18,730 community prioritized schemes has been rehabilitated and beneficiaries worked in average 18 days, receiving; MZN 250 as a daily wage, set of tools, safety items and covid19 personal hygiene kits. The community schemes included construction of poultry, goats and animal barns and fishponds, digging drainage ditches, irrigation canals, opening access roads, clearing agricultural fields, construction of; houses, classrooms, health posts, community center and community bridges, green houses for cash crops, nurseries, and plantation (re-forestation) etc. The participants used the incomes to address their needs and diversify their livelihoods such as investing in the VSLAs, purchase of iron sheets to cover their homes, bicycles to start small businesses, and agricultural products etc.

The temporary work activity ensured gender inclusion, community engagement and, where feasible, the application of UNDP's 3x6 approach². In summary since 2019 to the present reporting period, the temporary employment interventions through labor intensive work resulted in:

- Cleaning of about 167,903 tons of solid waste in different communities.
- Rehabilitation of 1,473 community infrastructures (market stalls, schools, football field, homes for elderly, health ports, community centres using local material).
- Rehabilitation and cleaning of 8,565.78 m3 drainage canals.
- Opening and cleaning of 96.1 km access roads.
- Establishment of 17,651 m2 of greenhouses stalls for increased horticulture production and extending productive window.
- Establish 17,500 m2 plant nurseries for production of native fruit and nonfruit trees.
- Construction of 10 safe potable handpump water points.
- Production of 1,469,680 sun-dried bricks made with local materials for construction of various assets.
- Construction of 2,380 m2 of community cattle and goat barns.
- Construction of 45 small bridges, totalling 135 meters.
- Construction of 8,146 improved rural latrines from traditional material.
- Construction of a pottery house.
- Rehabilitation of 1,360.95 ha of arable land for farming.
- Construction of 14 milling houses.
- Construction of 25 elevated water points used for drinking and irrigation systems.
- Plantation of 281,750 trees for reforestation and prevention of soil erosion.
- A total of 1,844 home-made composting cages established and 3,808 m3 compost produced.
- Opening of 5 fishponds with approximately 25,000 cubic meters.
- Collection of 17,658 m3 of waste for recycling.

Through cash payments resulting from the temporary work, 472 (50 from current report period) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) were established with 4,403 members, from which 2,824 are female headed households. These groups are prepared to save and provide credit to members for investments in their small businesses. Particularly residents of Savane, Mutua, Tica and Mutabira,

² 3x6 is an innovative UNDP programme approach promoting sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable and crisis-affected groups: Its 3 components are: a. generating immediate income; b. injecting capital into the local economy; and c. providing opportunities for diversified livelihoods, d. encouraging individual savings; promoting social cohesion; creating ownership. We contextualize the 3x6 approach to Mozambican context/Local level creating a link and connecting livelihoods interventions with house and infrastructure construction.

resettlement centers, have used the savings from the VSLAs activity to kick-start their businesses at the local rural markets constructed by MRF. The group members stressed that savings and revolving credit help them and other vulnerable people, enabling them to have economic sustainability, create self-employment through businesses and support in income generation. The program supported these saving groups to open bank accounts by offering transport fares for signatory members, processing necessary documents such as the Unique tax identification number, and proof of residence (declaration), and payment of account opening fee. The opening of these accounts has ensured the inclusion of vulnerable people into the formal financial system and contribution to the local economy. This was made in addition to mobile money transfers services (e-Mola and M-pesa) to assist the resettled people and host communities. These combined mechanisms provided a local solution to the community members to diversify their income sources as well as ease money access when in urgent need for example for health care or schooling.

The Table below shows the results of 117 groups monitored in the third quarter of 2022 after received assistance.

District	# Of groups	# Of Members	Female	Sum of total amount saved	Total amount borrowed	Remaining amount in box
Dondo	102	2550	1100	1,592,587.00	1,090,641.00	501,946.00
Beira	4	57	30	81,000.00	32,000.00	49,000.00
Nhamatanda	11	247	90	275,900.00	192,600.00	83,300.00
Total	117	2854	1220	1,949,487.00	1,315,241.00	634,246.00

In summary savings and revolving credit contributes to the economy of families without access to bank credit, of the 2,854 households included in the savings groups, 1,100 enrolled their children, bought school supplies for them and ensured the acquisition of food for their family, 664 embraced small income-generating activities, 113 of these extended the dimensions of their farm, 96 opened small businesses and 57 acquire furniture for their homes in addition to 520 that increased the volume of their business. It is important to note that given the importance of linking these groups to official banking systems and cash security, the programme supported 65 savings groups to open bank accounts. In addition to 9 mobile money agents (4 E-spring agents in Chibabava and 5 M-Pesa agents in Dondo).

Following the temporary employment, the beneficiaries are trained in their preferred income generation area identified through the community mobilization. These trainings focus on business planning and management, and income generation including agriculture, agro-processing, beekeeping, tailoring, fish farming, animal and poultry rearing and use of irrigation systems through renewable energy for their horticultural crops, homemade bread production, production of pottery, improved stove production, carpet making, etc. In total 31,787 heads of household, from which 15,859 are female headed households were benefited from the trainings. It's important to mention that the beneficiaries were trained in their preferred income generation professions that have short term and long-term employment potential and link to respective employers (public, private sectors) where possible. The trained beneficiaries were supported with start-up kits to start their preferred income generation activities as individual or as

associations. From October 2021 to September 2022, a total of 7,460 (of which 3,243 are headed by women) households, have benefited from various types of start-up kits for income generation and established individual and/or joint businesses and associations based on beneficiary families' preferences.

Table 1: Different interventions of business start-up kits during October 2021 to September 2022

Description of income generation kits	quantities	Beneficiaries		
		Man	Women	Total
Agriculture seeds (Maize, rice, beans, sesame)	48,313 kg	3,588	1750	5338
Five horticulture schemes (solar panel, water tank, pipe fitting etc) + vegetable seeds	6,107	233	363	596
Poultry Framing (Chicken and Ducks)	1,424	340	183	523
Tilapia fish farming, 9,000 fingerlings and feed for the fingerlings	6 farms	56	47	103
Total		4,217	3,243	7,460

Emergency Livelihood support to the IDPs in Cabo Delgado Province

Regarding Emergency Livelihood support to the IDPs in Cabo Delgado Province, MRF supported 9,909 households IDPs resettled in districts of Metuge, Chiure, Ancuabe and Montepuez in the end of 2021 and beginning of 2022, with agricultural tools (including hoes, racks, axes, machetes). Apart from the mentioned agricultural kits, all 9,904 households also received through the cash for work component, a total of 43,274,023 MZN support which contributed to the increase of activity in the markets in the relocation sites and nearby communities, as beneficiaries used part of the cash to purchase different household items for sale within the communities.

Additionally, assistance to a total of 5.300 IDPs families and vulnerable host communities is ongoing and is expected to be completed by March 2023. The objective of the interventions is to enhance their living conditions through provision of household tools, emergency kits and equipment. The strategic vision of the proposed interventions is to help the government in the implementation of its response plan to the IDP crises with clear focus on elements of sustainability and resilience building. The project is focused on immediate needs of responding to COVID-19 including the provision of 5,300 kits of COVID-19 and malaria protection means; 5.300 kitchen sets, 300 shelter package and 400 livelihood kits to the vulnerable IDP households in the selected relocation sites.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

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 of gender in humanitarian response, gender analysis and strengthen MRF implementing partners (IPs) to systematically integrate PSEA and gender dimensions in programming. Until now a total of 106 (41 in Beira, 34 in Dondo and 31 in Nhamatanda) beneficiaries groups representatives and IP gender focal persons were trained and have been supporting in the promotion of PSEA activities throughout the MRF Programme.

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

During the reporting period, UNDP through MRF programme prioritized the fishery and poultry sectors to support the recovery of the most vulnerable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Fisheries and agriculture sectors were prioritized due to low initial capital investment but with high capital returns, knowledge of the most vulnerable section of community, level of damages due to cyclones, upstream sectors with great potential to stimulate growth of related downstream economic activities e.g., trading. The provision of broilers, and fishing gear and equipment even though riskier add value, create surpluses, integrate with mainstream markets, and have longer term benefits. As result the program assisted cumulatively, 1,350 MSMEs (1038 in the current period).

A total of 4 fisherman associations (2 in Beira and two 2 in Dondo) with a total of 302 members, were supported with fishing gears, which included small scale fishing boats fitted with motors; fishing equipment (nets, fishing lines, hooks, floats. etc.).

Six poultry groups (two in each district of Nhamatanda, Dondo and Beira) were supported with materials to repair/construct poultry farm, 500 chickens; drinkers and feeders; feed and vaccines.

Total of 10 individual fish traders' beneficiaries received deep freezers (5 in Dondo and five 5 in Beira); 129 beneficiaries (53 in Beira, 38 in Dondo and 38 in Nhamatanda) each one received a cooler box, weighing scale, a bucket, a basin and a bicycle to enhance and add value to their businesses.

Additionally, 129 poultry traders received bicycles (60 in Dondo and 69 in Nhamatanda). A total of 100 poultry producers (Beira 56, Dondo 28 and 16 in Nhamatanda each received; 150 chickens; 6 feeders; 6 drinkers; 5 bags (50 kg each) of feeds, vaccines, and vitamin complex.

Moreover, 30 savings and loan groups of micro businesses, composed of 600 micro business entrepreneurs, received trainings in saving and business plans and each association was provided with USD \$2000 as revolving fund to invest in their business. With the knowledge and skills acquired in the training. These groups are using the savings along with the revolving funds to improve businesses and seek new financing to invest in their businesses.

In the agriculture sector, since the beginning of the MRF to end of current reporting period a cumulative total of 131 Farmers Associations, 28,364 families (11,545 Female) benefited of 79,608 kg of different agricultures seeds, trainings, 12 agriculture irrigation schemes, around 4,750 agriculture tools composed of machetes, hoes, and rakes, 14 milling machines, 11 animal traction systems, 6,372 hermetic bags and 18 elevated water storage tanks for drip irrigation.

According to the monitoring report conducted in this current period report (January to December 2022) the result of different interventions is presented in the table below:

Activities	Progress	Results
Honey producers	Trained 240 beneficiaries (90 women and 150 men) organized in 9 associations for the production and selling of honey. The groups were provided with 450 hives for honey production in the	From the training to the present, the 9 associations composed by 240 beneficiaries have produced and marketed about 1.5 tons of honey, equivalent to more than 150,000 meticais for the income of the communities. Considering the needs of honey-producing families, this money was used to purchase school supplies for children, feed for the household as well as insert value into savings

	districts of Dondo and Chibabava.	groups. This honey has been commercialized not only locally, but also in Sofala Province and other provinces of Mozambique, due to the established chain of purchase and sale.
Sweet Potato Multiplication Field	100 Families provided with sweet potato branches	Given the commercial value of sweet potatoes, the 100 families receiving the seeds were in a situation of food insecurity due to poor production in the previous years and used the multiplication fields to supply hunger and other to sell in the market.
Cashew Production	1000 cashew seedlings were given to 120 households. This cashew seedlings were delivered depending on the hectares of beneficiaries ranging from 21 to 36 seedlings per beneficiary.	The time that the cashew tree needs to develop and bear fruit (3-8 years), the beneficiaries are taking care of the cashew trees, irrigating, and pruning so that in the period of 3 years they can harvest the fruits, on the other hand, this activity is contributing to the reforestation of areas without plants in that region.
Fish Farming	Fish tank was excavated in the resettlement district of Savane, Dondo district, which has benefited 15 members (9 women and 6 men) to create and market fish in tanks to contribute to their diet and obtain sources of income.	The group were supported to open fish tank in 2020 and continue to care until today. 6 months after opened a buyer came up who bought the fish and reimbursed the group with 99,000 MZN, of which the group chose to take 20,000 MZN in the purchase of feed, a part remained as cash value of the group and the rest was shared among the members. This November, they sold 800 fingerlings (alvinos) worth 26,400 MZN, 5000 MZN stayed in the group box, 16,000 MZN to purchase the feed and 5,000 MZN was distributed among the group members. Overall, the beneficiaries received more than 130,000 MZN cash from the Savane fishpond.
Bakery	8 members of which 4 women, were supported in the production of bread. They manage to collect in weekly base about 1,500 Mzn. At the end of the month the group manages to collect 6,500 Mt which is distributed to the bakery's expenses as is the case of the acquisition of firewood, wheat, salt, water, and the rest distributed to the members of the group.	With the implementation of the bakery in Muzimbite, the 8 members of the group manage to have a source of income to support their family by buying clothes, food as fruit of the bakery. On the other hand, the group manages to supply bread to the Muzimbite area that previously depended on a single supplier located in the village of Dondo.
Small animal husbandry (Ducks and Goats)	100 families (67 women and 33 men) benefited from goats (2 goats each "male and female"), other 503 families were provided with 1224 ducks (307 women) to promote livestock in the region and contribute to the generation of family income.	Of the 100 families provided with goats 41 of these continue with breeding and 38 reported that they lost their young due to a disease that plagued the animals, 21 suffered thefts. While the 503 families benefited from 1224 ducks, most of them continue to breed and during the reporting period registered 582 new births. Others reported that they suffered thefts and losses from diseases. These families have continued goat and duck rearing, improved their family diet, and created

		businesses to support their families. Ducks were preferred by communities and according to the database results, ducks were the most resistant animals during the cyclone Idai and floods. Furthermore, their rapid reproduction and high value in the market provided a good source of income for rapid recovery of affected families.
Poultry	Two groups for broiler farming were selected: Mafambisse composed of 13 members (10 women) provided with 300 chickens; Nhangoma with 9 members (7 women) provided with 239 chickens.	For the Mafambisse group composed of 13 members provided with 300 chickens had a loss of 20 chickens and the remaining 280 chickens were marketed at 250 MZN each adding up to a value of 70,000MZN, whose value served to acquire more chickens, feed, vitamins, energy, buckets and bear the household expenses of each. For the Group of Nhangoma with 9 members (7 women) provided with 239 chickens, these had a loss 9 chickens by diseases, the remaining 230 were marketed for 250 MZN each chicken obtaining a value of 57,500 MZN, used to buy 200 chickens, feed, and vaccines 13,000 is in the group box and shared benefits among the members.
Start-up Kits for the establishment of MSMEs and Agriculture and Food Security	60 beneficiaries (12 women) were supported with kits to establishment of Micro Small and Media enterprises, in the areas of construction, plumbing, electricity and sewing machine. On the other hand, in agriculture and food security, 1,122 families (918 women and 204 men) benefited from certified rice, corn and bean seeds as well as 1,400 families (1,213 women and 187 men) in vegetables.	Out of the 1,122 families (918 women) families benefited from certified rice, corn, and beans seeds. With the aim of producing for family support and marketing for income generation. These families were also trained and supported to use good agriculture practices in addition to the seeds provided. The production ensures food security for the whole year for a family of six members. Given the lack of rain and drought most of these families were only able to produce for consumption. Of the 1,400 families benefited from vegetables (1,213 women and 187 men) at least 400 were able to market lettuce and cabbage. These crops were selected due to high revenue, easy to grow, availability of market, growing seasons, and early maturing varieties. with the value acquired from sales serve for family support and clothing purchase.
Strengthening of producer groups, intensive production of vegetables	Out of the 8 groups of horticultural producers formed and strengthened under production for Sombrites, in the context of sustainable agriculture and in the business chain, 5 groups composed by 403 (258 female) members are in full operation (see the table) to develop their production and marketing activities.	The production is done collectively, in two regimes: production within the Sombrites (areas estimated by Sombrite of 60x40 m) and outside the Sombrites (area estimated at 0.5ha), all collective producers receive technical assistance from implementing partner and the local SDAE Extensionists, including the business management and marketing package. The technological guidelines, each producer in the individual form implements them in their areas of cultivation to capitalize and increase their sources of income. In most of the production obtained by the 5 groups of Sombrites, they were marketed directly in the fields of production, local markets. See the results summarized in the table below.

INCOME OF THE 5 SOMBRITES - 5 GROUPS OF PRODUCERS

Culture	Delivered Quantity	Estimated production area (ha)		Average Yields (RM)		Estimated Revenues (RE) by Culture in MZN	Comments
		Inside Sombrite	Outside Sombrite	Production within Sombrite	Production outside Sombrite		
Corn	50 Kg	0,12	0,25	NA	1000 corn	12.000,00	Sale of Corn
Green bean	95Kg	0,12	0,25	225Kg	NA	18.000,00	Sold fresh
Okra	5 Kg	0,12	0,25	100Kg	45Kg	11.600,00	Sold fresh
Lettuce	1000gr	0,12	0,25	1000 Units	200 Units	9.600,00	Sold per unit
Onion	1000gr	0,12	0,25	85Kg	40Kg	5.000,00	Sold fresh
Pepper	1000gr	0,12	0,25	120Kg	NA	12.000,00	Sold fresh
Red cabbage	1000gr	0,12	0,25	60Kg	30Kg	3.600,00	Sold per unit

Business Registration and Formalization of Businesses

Under the – Mulheres Com Licença, initiative, 512 women led businesses affected by cyclone Idai were granted business licenses and related registration papers (170% of the 300 planned) to facilitate their market insertion in the “Cerâmica Wholesale Market” with business formalization and recovery as part of the building back better. This women-led businesses registered are exempt from paying taxes for the period of 12 months, hence working as a fiscal stimulus for their economic recover post cyclone Idai. They also received aprons, COVID-19 protective masks, T-shirts, and notebooks to improve their safety and visibility in the market and booking processes. The issuance of business registration licenses was undertaken in partnership with the UNWOMEN, Directorate of Industry, Commerce and Tourism at the Municipal Councils of Beira and Nhamatanda. Additionally, UNDP in collaboration with UN Women organized a series of three mobilization sessions reaching out to 1,500 influencers (resettlement centers leaders, community, traditional and faith-based leaders, matronas, teachers in schools, etc.) in the prevention and response to violence against women and girls in MRF project sites. The campaign was aimed at creating a favourable environment for the implementation of the legislation on Gender Based Violence; Integrate the economic empowerment perspective in all action and strategies for prevention and response to; “prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls” initiative.

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

Since the beginning of the program to the reporting period the program continued to follow the group of 236 (155 men and 81 women) heads of households benefited from three months of vocational skills training in partnership with the institute of vocational trainings IFPELAC and 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 trainees' main career interests and for their rapid insertion in the job market.

In addition, 5 Vocational Training Centers were trained on the Reform of Vocational Education with emphasis on the promotion of entrepreneurship and business management courses that facilitate self-employment. A total of 45 trainers/managers from Vocational Training Centers in the Districts of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda were trained. The idea was to ensure that orphan youth heads of households benefited from three months of vocational skills training in the areas of information technology, civil locksmith, agro-processing, civil electrician, masonry, and steel works. These courses bring added value to the recovery of livelihoods and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, through the offering of professional qualification in short time in a very dynamic environment, focusing on providing and improving specific skills and expertise and market knowledge towards the trainees' main career interests and for their rapid insertion into the job market.

Pillar 2: Resilient Reconstruction of Housing and Community Infrastructures:

UNDP is working closely with the government and local authorities to rehabilitate and reconstruct houses, schools, public buildings, health facilities, rural market centers and water supply systems, in line with the Building Back Better (BBB) approach and resilient construction techniques to enhance access of the vulnerable population to the basic services in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Province.

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

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of key governmental offices, which are crucial for the provision of basic social services, continued to take place. The resilient structural rehabilitation projects of buildings perceived as priority for public service provision, also included the supply of office equipment and furniture, so that the offices are recovered from the damages of disasters and fully functional to provide services back to the population in an improved environment. Below is a more detailed description of implemented activities and results.

Projects completed and reported in the previous years.

The rehabilitation of **the Municipal Library of Dondo** district completed in 2021. All essential furniture including computers and printers were provided. The completed structure has been handed over to the local authority. Since the completion of the rehabilitation based on the library visitor record on monthly based an average of 315 students visit the library for learning and research.

Beira District Administration Office Complex. The buildings were completed and handed over during the quarter four of 2021. The office is fully functional. All the offices in the complex are effectively operating in a conducive environment serving the population of Beira District. Before the rehabilitation, the office was semi functional as some offices were relocated to other building, while the remaining had to close the office for weeks after the rain due to the risk of electric shocks, damages to the important documents, equipment and furniture from the rainwater seeping down from the damaged roof.

Ongoing projects

Rehabilitation of the provincial education department and finance department in Beira are ongoing. Currently, these offices are partially operating from temporary locations with not enough space for the staff. In addition, Rehabilitation of 11 governments buildings in two districts of Cabo Delgado, namely, Macomia community radio station, Residence of the District Education Director Macomia; Bilibiza administration post building, three (3) residences for teachers in Bilibiza, Residence of the Health Doctor in Bilibiza, Bilibiza Residence of the District Services for Economic and Bilibiza residence of the Chief of Post), are in progress. These offices are critical for provision of services to the communities affected by complex emergency.

Output 2.2: The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards

Most of the selected houses for self-rehabilitation required more inputs and work than the initial expected plan and budget. The rehabilitated houses in most cases, required new Reinforced Concrete (RCC) columns, RCC beams, anchor hooks, and other resilient elements, while demolishing the existing ones. Along with the increased needs of resilient rehabilitation, different size of houses, increase of materials cost and valuation of MZN against USD during the 2021 increase the cost of the rehabilitation of houses. Therefore, the planned number of houses rehabilitation was adjusted to 323 from initial plan of 600 houses.

A total of 211 houses rehabilitation is completed in Beira and Dondo districts with total beneficiaries of 1,015 people. The remaining 112 of the adjusted plans will be completed during the 2023.

Demographic details of beneficiaries received the rehabilitated houses are shown below:

Description	Male	Female	People with disability and chronic disease	Elders& Widows	Total
Rehabilitation	330	370	152	163	1,015

The houses were rehabilitated by using resilient materials. The purpose of using resilient materials was to protect these infrastructures from the impact of potential tropical cyclone. The project supports community mobilization and management of the interventions, provides all construction materials, technical assistance of engineers and skilled labours, preferably from the beneficiary community, to encourage employment in the community. The CBO/NGOs on the ground ensure community engagement and social cohesion. Through community participatory processes and based on the agreed criteria of the beneficiaries' condition and age, households and neighbours participated in the constructions with non-skilled labours. This approach of community participation in the construction ensures the ownership and increases awareness and learning of resilient construction techniques.

Output 2.3: The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural areas and resettlement neighborhoods have new houses constructed to BBB standards

Self-construction of 432 out of 760 houses were completed in three resettlements centres Mutua, Savane, Mandruzi and Chibabava with total number of beneficiaries 2,119 people. In, addition, another 328 houses are ongoing and plan to be completed in 2023.

Table: Demographic details of beneficiaries received new houses

Description	Male	Female	People with disability and chronic disease	Elders& Widows	Total
Construction	673	780	418	249	2,119

The houses consist of two compartments and one balcony which covers 34.81 m² and a latrine. The dimension of the house is about 6.80 m*5.10m which also includes the balcony with dimensions of 1.45 in front. The construction of houses is conventional type i.e., reinforced concrete structure and roof cover with standard thickness of 0.686 mm galvanized IBR sheet. The houses are built up with resilient materials to protect it from the potential tropical cyclone in the future.

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

The beneficiaries are among the most vulnerable households who completely lost their houses and belongings due to the cyclones. They were relocated to these resettlement sites of relatively low risk areas in Dondo. The government provided land to these relocated people for housing and agriculture activities. Around 2,000 households mostly from Beira were resettled in three locations of Dondo district, namely Mandruzi, Mutua and Savane and the same 2,000, most vulnerable households, particularly women led HH were issued with land user rights DUATS.

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

Resilient Restoration of Education Services.

Completed projects:

Rehabilitation of Samora Machel Secondary School

The school was completed during the second quarter of 2021 and inaugurated in November 2021 by his excellency the Minister of Public Works and the Ambassador of EU.

After one year, the number of students increased from 5094 to 8028, representing a 57% increase. Furthermore, the number of teachers and administrative staff increased by 42%, rising from 155 to 220.

The school was also provided with the school desks and furniture. In total 263 damaged desk and chairs were repaired, and 707 set of new single seat chair and study desk provided in accordance with the new standards of Ministry of Education of Mozambique.

After the completion a monitoring visits conducted to the school, the director, teachers, and students expressed content and happiness from the resilient rehabilitation and new classroom furniture including the rehabilitated gymnasium.

The construction of eight (8) primary schools (6 in Chibabava and 2 in Dondo) is completed, and the constructed new schools were handed over to the education department and local authorities by the Minister of Education in the presence of the Governor of Sofala Province in June 2022. Each school was built following the resilient school guideline while integrating the BBB principles. Each school has two blocks with five classes and three administrative offices, as well as eight latrines. Each school was equipped with solar panels for green energy, furniture and rainwater harvesting as well as accessibility elements for people with disabilities.

The main goal of the project is to provide adequate education standards for students rather than having them attend classes under trees or in tents.

Table showing summary of the intervention

Type of intervention	No of schools	No of blocks	No of classrooms	Administrative rooms	rainwater harvesting from the roof	No of latrine
Schools	8	16	40	24	32 Tanks each with capacity of 2.5m3	64

Table 1: school direct beneficiaries

District	Name of school	Student			School teacher			All direct beneficiaries		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chibabava	Escola Primária Girome	77	65	142	4	-	4	81	65	146
	Escola Primária Muconja	119	64	183	6		6	125	64	189
	Escola Primária Heua	88	94	182	5		5	93	94	187
	Escola Primária Chicuaça I-Hamamba	130	115	245	5		5	135	115	250
	Escola Primária Madombatomba	110	96	206	4	1	5	114	97	211
	Escola Primária Armando E. Guebuza-	97	86	183	4	2	6	101	88	189
Dondo	Escola Primária Chipinde	1,049	1,048	2,097	8	32	40	1,057	1,080	2,137
	Escola Primária Herois, Mutua	940	845	1,785	8	15	23	948	860	1,808
Total 8 school-beneficiaries		2,610	2,413	5,023	44	50	94	2,654	2,463	5,117

Table: Total Direct and in-direct beneficiaries.

Indirect Beneficiaries			Total direct and indirect Beneficiaries		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10,705	13,085	23,790	13,359	15,548	28,907

Estoril Secondary School (Beira): The rehabilitation was completed and is in service for the students. The school was severely damaged by the cyclones. The rehabilitation includes all the facilities that are part of the school complex, namely the blocks of eight classrooms, canteen, library, toilets, school administration, a fence wall, outdoor sidewalks, and playground. The school will be provided with the furniture.

Detail beneficiaries shown below

Direct beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries (Estimation)	
Students		Teachers and staff			
boys	girls	male	female	Male	Female
2,508	2,951	105	56	6270	7378
5,459		161		Total 13,648	

Rehabilitation of Palmeiras Primary School (Beira): The rehabilitation consists of two school blocks where there are 8 classrooms and 16 latrines with access ramps for people living with disabilities. The major rehabilitation interventions were resilient roofs and structural elements including painting, water harvesting and electricity and repair of fence. The rehabilitation work is completed, and the provision of furniture is ongoing.

Detail beneficiaries shown below

Direct beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries (Estimation)	
Students		Teachers and staff			
boys	girls	male	female	Male	Female
1,550	1,594	11	65	3875	3985
3,144		76		Total 7860	

Rehabilitation of Matacuane Primary School (Beira): The rehabilitation of the school started on 4th quarter of 2021 and is now completed. The project consists in the rehabilitation of three blocks composed by twelve (12) classrooms, 6 administrative offices, canteen, 25 latrines, playground and fencing wall and exterior sidewalks that are part of the school. The school will also be provided with the furniture. The main goal of the project was to rehabilitate the school to resist any future impact of a possible cyclone such as Idai. Detail beneficiaries are shown below:

Direct beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries (Estimation)	
Students		Teachers and staff			
boys	girls	male	female		
1124	1268	4	48	2810	3170
2,392		52		Total 5,980	

Ongoing projects

Agostinho Neto Primary School (Beira): The rehabilitation started in January 2022, is now at 50% execution and is expected to be concluded in March 2023. The project consists of 3 floors composed of 10 classrooms, 3 administrative offices, gymnasium, theatre hall, multipurpose playground, 17 latrines and fence wall that are part of the school complex. In addition, it includes the replacement of all sanitary, water supply and electrical installations. The school was severely damaged, and the students are transferred to other schools far from their community. The main goal of the project is to rehabilitate the school to resist any future cyclone such as Idai and to provide safer and inclusive environment for education.

Detail beneficiaries shown below:

Direct beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries (Estimation)	
Students		Teachers and staff			
boys	girls	male	female	Male	Female
543	517	14	18	1,358	1,293
1060		32		Total 2,651	

Resilient Restoration of Health Services:

Rehabilitation of Chinamacondo Health Clinic: The rehabilitation of the clinic started on January 2022 and is now completed. This project is in Dondo District, 37 Km away from Beira city. Though the clinic was rehabilitated by the department of health after Idai but due to no resilient features applied, the clinic was seriously damaged by the consecutive cyclones (Chalane and Eloise) in 2020 and early 2021. The resilient rehabilitation of the health center Chinamacondo consists of four rooms and one outside waiting room and two separate latrines. The major structure rehabilitation elements executed are the resilience roof structures, false ceiling, plastering, painting. In addition, a 2,500liter water tank was also set up where water is collected from the roof as rainwater harvesting. In addition, solar panels for green energy and furniture will also be provided.

Detail beneficiaries shown below

Direct beneficiaries			
Staff		Surrounded communities	
Male	Female	male	female
1	2	3644	3657
3		7,304	

Rehabilitation of Sengo Health Clinic: The rehabilitation of this clinic started on January 2022, is now completed. This project is also located in Dondo District, 54km away from Beira city. The clinic was seriously damaged by the consecutive cyclones (Chalane and Eloise) in 2020 and early 2021 even though the clinic was rehabilitated after Idai cyclone by the health department, however, no resilient elements were used. The resilient rehabilitation of the health Centre Sengo consists of four rooms in the main

building and one waiting room outside and two separate latrines. The major structure rehabilitation elements executed are the resilience roof structures, false ceiling, plastering, painting. In addition, a 2,500-liter water tank was also set up where water is collected from the roof as rainwater harvesting. In addition, solar panels for green energy and furniture will also be provided.

Detail beneficiaries indicated below:

Direct beneficiaries			
Staff		Surrounded communities	
Male	Female	male	female
1	2	2,185	2,193
3		4,381	

Rehabilitation of Manga Loforte Health Clinic: The rehabilitation of this clinic started in January 2022, is now completed. This project is in Manga Loforte, Beira city. The project consists of four rooms, one outside waiting room, one latrine and one kitchen. The major structure rehabilitation elements executed are the resilience roof structures, false ceiling, plastering, painting. In addition, a 2,500-liter water tank was also set up where water is collected from the roof as rainwater harvesting. In addition, health equipment and furniture will also be provided for effective functioning. Detail beneficiaries indicated below:

Direct beneficiaries			
Staff		Surrounded communities	
Male	Female	male	female
20	30	21,522	21,616
50		43,188	

Resilient Restoration of Productive and Economic Infrastructures

Completed projects and reported in the previous report

Construction of three Market blocks, one in Savane and 2 blocks in Chibabava completed reported in fourth quarter of 2020 with the total direct beneficiaries of 105 and indirect beneficiaries of 3,000.

Completed projects

Four blocks of rural markets buildings with resilient structure techniques and in line with Building Back Better (BBB) two in Tika Nhamatanda district, one in Mutua in Dondo district and one in Guara-guara Buzi districts were completed during the reporting period. All the markets were equipped with solar panels for green energy and rainwater harvesting. The purpose of using resilient materials was to protect these infrastructures from the impact of potential tropical cyclone where Sofala might encounter again. Basically, all resilient elements used in the markets particularly in the portion of roofs and walls were interconnected with each other to ensure resilience to strong wind of cyclone. For example, the metal holders are anchored into the concrete beam as lintel level to hold wooden roof truss tightly with threaded screws. The rafters (wooden beam in longitudinal) were well connected clips with purlin

(wooden beam in cross-sectional) by the hurricane clips. Likewise, the purlins are well interconnected with 0.6 mm IBR sheet by using J-hooks with rubber seal and 5-inch self-tapping nail with rubber seals.

The solar-powered lights were provided to the rural markets to expand their business opportunities, adding value to the commerce and, most importantly, has played a major role in women empowerment and prevention of gender-based violence, as women were able to sell their products for longer periods. This enabled them to earn extra income in well-lit marketplaces with reduced risk of being mugged. This also led to an increment in their sales hence making them economically self-sufficient. This contributes to making women empowered and prevents them from being submissive. In addition, it's relevant to highlight that these resilient structures in the rural areas can also be used as evacuation centers during an emergency.

Detail of the new constructed markets

Type of intervention	No of block	No of stalls	Show ers	No of latrine	Concrete tank	Concrete tank Ground water tank	Solar panels
Mutua market	1	28	2	4	6m3	40m3	YES
Guara Guara Market	1	28	2	4	2X6m3	100m3	YES
Tika market	2	56	2	4	6m3	0	YES

Disaggregated data of beneficiaries of four blocks of Markets.

Market	Direct beneficiaries		Indirect beneficiaries (Estimation)		
	Male	Female	male	female	Total
Tika	15	55	910	1,090	2,000
Guara-guara	8	27	460	540	1000
Mutua	8	27	460	540	1000
Total	31	109	1830	2170	4000

Resilient Restoration of Infrastructures in Cabo Delgado:

In Cabo Delgado MRF program met with governmental institutions several times, assessed the damage to infrastructures attacked and destroyed by non-state armed groups as well as those damaged by the cyclones. Agreed to rehabilitate some public building according to the description below that shows the current status of progress:

Public buildings:

The rehabilitation of the Civil Registry and the District Services for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) in Macomia, Cabo Delgado have been completed and handed over in April 2022. These projects are in Macomia Sede, the capital of the district in the central area of the Cabo Delgado Province. The rehabilitation of these infrastructures incorporated several elements of BBB, notably the installation of photovoltaic systems composed of 24 solar panels (12 for each infrastructure) which will provide electricity to the infrastructures. The infrastructures were rehabilitated using a resilient design in order to be able to resist any future cyclones. In addition, access ramps were included in the construction to improve accessibility for people living with disabilities. Security was increased with bars in both buildings.

Public servants were deployed to resume their functions in the newly rehabilitated infrastructures. Now 16 (4 female) staff are working there, and this infrastructure will serve approximately 30,114 (15,91 female) indirect beneficiaries. Besides the SDPI, the Administrator Office and the district secretary are operating in the same place.

The rehabilitation of the Bilibiza Administration Office as well as the **Residence of the Chief of Post** is ongoing, with works having begun in May 2022. The Administration has 8 compartments and the Residency of 9 compartments. In line with the objective of restoring the capacity of the local government to adequately provide services, the **Residence of a Technician of the District Services** for Economic Activities is also currently under rehabilitation and should be concluded in November 2022. Also, the Bilibiza administration office will serve around 31,313 peoples.

Radio Building in Macomia: The Radio Building located in Macomia Sede in the Changane neighbourhood is ongoing; the building is composed by 4 compartments and a toilet. The rehabilitation of this infrastructure follows a resilient approach to be more resistant to future cyclones, as the roof has been connected to the wood trusses with a technique that guarantees the utmost resilience. The Radio in Macomia will serve around 30,114 inhabitants.

Police Station in Quissanga: The rehabilitation is ongoing in Quissanga Sede, the Police Command was initiated in January 2022. The building consists of 8 compartments.

Police Station in Macomia: The Police Command in Macomia Sede was finalized in May 2022 and includes an office of the Direction of Civil Identification, where Identification Documents are being issued. The whole building contains 8 compartments.

Water Supply System Consulting Projects in Macomia (Sede) and Quissanga (Quilite and Bilibiza): The assessment and design phases for the construction of water systems in Macomia Sede and Quissanga (in Quilite and Bilibiza) have concluded. For the water supply system in Macomia, the town was divided into two zones based on the elevation, availability of natural water sources which includes springs and groundwater sources and other factors. The first zone consists of the neighbourhoods Changane, Napulubo Nanga A and Nanga B with 4 boreholes while the second zone consists of Xinavane neighbourhood with 3 boreholes. In total the project will consist of 7 boreholes equipped with submersible pumps distributed across both zones and around 26,843m of pipes in the water distribution network and collection system. The project in Macomia will serve around 30,114 inhabitants. The **water supply systems in Quissanga** are composed of two different water systems one in Quiliti and one in Bilibiza. The network in Quiliti will reach from Quiliti to Macomia Sede and reach Tandanange which was never connected to any water network. Including this neighborhood is part of the BBB better approach implemented by UNDP. And has the capability to deliver water to 30,950 people. The system in Bilibiza will be rehabilitated with new water pumps and new pipes. This system can benefit around 19,309 inhabitants.

Schools:

There are two schools currently under rehabilitation in **Macomia Primary School (EPC de Macomia Location 1 and 2)** ongoing since early 2022. The project includes the resilient rehabilitation of 3 classrooms, one administrative room and toilets in location one. This **EPC Location 1** will be able to open the doors to 270 children. In **EPC Location 2**, 2 classrooms are being built with an administrative room

and toilets. This Location as a capacity of 180 children. In addition to this project, the rehabilitation of the **Residence of the Director of the District Services for Education, Youth and Technology (SDEJT)**, is ongoing and will be completed by December 2022.

Nacoja Primary School (Bilibiza): The rehabilitation began in May 2022 and is expected to conclude in December 2022. The project consists of the rehabilitation of 1 block composed of 2 classrooms, 1 admin room and two toilets. The rehabilitation of this school will serve 180 children.

Montepuez Primary School (Bilibiza): The EPC Montepuez, located in Bilibiza in the district of Quissanga is composed of 4 blocks consisting of a total of 8 classrooms and one admin room as well as 6 toilets. The rehabilitation of this infrastructure follows a resilient approach to be more resistant to future cyclones, as the roof has been connected to the wood trusses with a technique that guarantees the utmost resilience. This project will serve 720 children. To support the adequate provision of education as the people of Bilibiza continue the return process, in addition to the rehabilitation of schools, **three teachers' residences** will be rehabilitated. The completion is scheduled for December 2022.

3 classrooms in Xinavane - The Permanent Secretary of Macomia laid the first bricks for the construction of 3 new classrooms of Xinavane Primary School, in Macomia, on the 5th of October 2022. The construction of these classrooms is ongoing and will allow 150 children in Macomia to attend classes. The Director of the District Services for Infrastructure and Planning and the Deputy Director of the District Services for Education were also present at the launching ceremony.

Health Centers:

The rehabilitation of the **Macomia Maternity Ward** was concluded in March 2022. The Maternity has been partially equipped in partnership with UNFPA and is currently functioning and around 43,122 people currently living in Macomia Sede will benefit. More equipment is to be donated on the 4th of November 2022. The Maternity Ward is in the Macomia Health Center complex, located in Macomia Sede, the district's capital. A project to rehabilitate the remaining divisions in the health Center, namely, the main building, the Mother's Waiting Home, Laboratories for Ophthalmology, Tuberculosis and Leprosy, 2 Warehouses and 4 residences for medical personnel, is currently under advertisement and is expected to be awarded by end-November 2022. In addition to the Maternity Ward, the latrines in the health Center complex were rehabilitated.

Bilibiza Health Center and Health porch in Napuda Quissanga district: The rehabilitation started on May 2022 and its completion is scheduled for November 2022. This project is in Bilibiza, in the district of Quissanga. The project focusses on the rehabilitation of the maternity, infirmary, and consultation rooms. A resistant design to cyclones is a priority in the rehabilitation of this Health Center as well as guaranteeing the access for people with disabilities with a ramp. In addition, a water point was installed to facilitate sanitation in the hospital and tiles were installed on the walls to improve hygiene. The Bilibiza administrative post currently houses approximately 2,712 returnees who will benefit from this rehabilitation. The health center will also serve more people who are currently returning, as well as people from surrounding villages, as the situation stabilizes. In parallel, the **Residence of the Doctor in Bilibiza** is also being rehabilitated to ensure that medical personnel are deployed and able to provide adequate health services to the people. 6 compartments, to be finalized in November 2022.

Table with detailed summary status of public building, Health center, Markets, Houses under construction and rehabilitation:

Type of intervention	Name	Status					Level of execution
		Location	Planned	Handed over	Completed	Ongoing	
Public Building	Beira administrative build	Beira	1	1	1		100%
	Dondo Library	Dondo	1	1	1		100%
	Sofala Provincial education department	Beira				1	90%
	Sofala Provincial finance department	Beira				1	90%
	Civil Registry and Notary Building	Macomia	1	1	1		100%
	District Planning and Infrastructure Services Building	Macomia	1	1	1		100%
	Macomia District Command	Macomia	1	1	1		100%
	Macomia Community Radio	Macomia	1			1	90%
	Bilibiza Administration Office	Quissanga	1			1	70%
	Bilibiza Residence of the Chief of Post	Quissanga	1			1	70%
	Bilibiza Residence of a Technician of the District Services for Economic	Quissanga	1			1	85%
	Police Station in Quissanga	Quissanga	1		1		100%
	Mocimboa da Praia Meeting room	Mocimboa	1			1	5%
	Three (3) teachers' residences Bilibiza	Quissanga	1			1	0%
	Residence of the Health Doctor in Bilibiza	Quissanga	1			1	50%
	Water Supply System Consulting Projects in Macomia (Sede)	Macomia	1			1	0%
	Water Supply System Consulting Projects in Quissanga (Quilite)	Quissanga	1			1	0%
	Water Supply System Consulting Projects in Quissanga (Bilibiza)	Quissanga	1			1	0%
	Residence of the District Education Director Macomia	Macomia	1			1	20%
Schools	Samora Machel	Beira	1	1	1		100%
	Escola Secundaria do Estoril	Beira	1		1		100%
	EPC Palmeiras	Beira	1		1		100%
	EPC Matacuane	Beira	1		1		100%
	EPC Agostinho Neto	Beira	1			1	50%
	EPC Chipinde1	Dondo	1			1	0%
	8 Primary school (Dondo and Chibabava)	Chibabava/Dondo	8		8		100%
	Macomia Primary School Lot 1	Macomia	1			1	15%
	Macomia Primary School Lot 2	Macomia	1			1	80%
	3 classrooms in Xinavane Primary School	Macomia	1			1	20%
	Nacoja Primary School (Bilibiza)	Quissanga	1			1	70%
	Montepuez Primary School (Bilibiza)	Quissanga	1			1	70%
	Sengo Health Center	Dondo	1		1		100%
	Chinamacondo Health Center	Dondo	1		1		100%
	Manga-loforte Health Center	Beira	1		1		100%

Health Centers	Macomia Maternity	Macomia	1		1		100%
	Health Porch Napuda	Quissanga	1			1	90%
	Bilibiza Health Center	Quissanga	1			1	70%
Markets	Savane Market	Dondo	1	1	1		100%
	Mutabira Market	Chibabava	2	2	2		100%
	Mutua Market	Dondo	1		1		100%
	Guara-guara Market	Buzi	1		1		100%
	Tica Market	Nhamatanda	2		2		100%
House Rehabilitation	Amaco - 70 houses	Beira	100	-	34	36	64%
	AAC - 97 houses	Beira	120	-	50	47	56%
	ADC - 70 houses	Beira	100	-	-	45	60%
	Ajulsid - 83 houses	Dondo	150	-	45	38	54%
	Muleide - 200 houses***	Dondo	80	-	-	37	20%
House Construction 1st phase	ADS - 40 houses	Dondo	40	40	-	-	100%
	Kulima - 40 houses	Dondo	40	40	-	-	100%
	Young Africa - 80 houses	Dondo	80	-	55	25	69%
	Beira Lions - 40 houses	Dondo	40	40	40	-	100%
	Miracles - 40 houses	Dondo	40	15	25	-	100%
	Ajupce - 40 houses	Dondo	40	40	40	-	100%
	Muleide - 80 houses	Dondo	80	30	69	11	86%
	Sacatucua - 40 houses	Dondo	40	15	25	-	100%
	Bades - 40 houses	Dondo	40	30	10	-	100%
	CCM - 40 houses	Dondo	40	31	9	-	78%
	Young Africa – 40 houses	Chibabava	40	40	40		100%
House Construction 2nd phase	JD Sousa - 40 houses	Dondo	40	-	-	40	54%
	Tecnil - 40 houses	Dondo	40	-	-	40	78%
	ADS - 40 houses	Dondo	40	-	-	40	86%
	Kulima - 40 houses	Dondo	40	-	-	40	73%
	Sacatucua - 40 houses	Dondo	40	-	-	40	74%
	Beira Lions - 20 houses	Dondo	20	-	-	20	53%
	Miracles - 20 houses	Dondo	20	-	-	20	45%

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

Output 3: Technical and operational capacities of the Government's Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones enhanced

Under this output, since 2019 agreement was signed between UNDP and GREPOC, for the provision of support in the areas of mobilization of technicians, acquisition of equipment and services, support for seminars and conferences as well as logistical support for monitoring activities. In the light of this understanding, UNDP are providing technical assistance in the form of provision of key experts to support the staff of Cabinet for Reconstruction Post Cyclones (GREPOC), enabling 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 continues with their role in the government's Post Cyclone Idai and Kenneth Recovery Programme. Since the beginning of the project, 5 operational personnel, 8 technical experts in secretariat, support staff, administrative and legal area and 1 expert consultant in information management were hired. The institution was also provided with IT equipment such as servers for IMS, backup systems hardware, 3 drones, 10 tablets for data collection, site survey and building damage inspection equipment, video conference equipment, TVs and required furniture. Additionally, as planned, GREPOC was provided with a car, 10 portable computers; printer; plotters, projectors, digital cameras, and office furniture.

The main achievements include the development and validation of the DRF and PALPOC for resilient recovery to guide the resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction with assurance of BBB principles in the recovery interventions in Idai and Kenneth affected communities. UNDP also financed the Terra Segura (Safe Land) project and the production and issue of DUATs (land ownership documents) for the residence of resettlement areas.

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

The inter-institutional coordination meeting held in Chimoio, in 2022, was supported by UNDP and several other implementing entities, gathering the key stakeholders.

High level conference under the leadership of Prime Minister and minister of public works, followed by a technical workshop to take stock of the GREPOC implementation since 2019, take place on 27th and 28th October in Beira. While an opportunity to take stock of the implementation of the post Idai and Kenneth reconstruction plan, these events, gathering both national and international partners were meant to assess the overall prospects for recovery and reconstruction. These included looking into construction and reconstruction planning, standards and policies, financial mechanisms, and resources, as well as prospects for institutional leadership and coordination for a function which, in view of the climate realities of the country, stands out as a much-needed core government function.

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

Summary of main activities carried out by GREPOC

GREPOC was created to coordinate the assessment of damages and losses, preparation of the reconstruction programme, as well as the respective monitoring of the activities implemented. With the support of UNDP, GREPOC was able to ensure:

- The survey, record and report of the damages and losses caused by cyclones and tropical storms.
- Elaboration of the PALPOC and coordinate its implementation.

- Establishment and operationalization of the inter-institutional coordination forums at Central, Provincial and District levels with the objective to ensure better coordination and effective implementation of the DRF.
- Elaboration of resilience approach (Build Back Better) in the recovery projects
- Ensuring the allocation of DUAT's to people affected by cyclones in Resettlement Neighbourhoods.
- Review and provision of technical advice to the projects presented by partners after their appraisal.
- Training local craftsmen associations in resilient construction.
- Monitoring the civil works contracts, supply of goods and services for PREPOC actions; participation in the jury for the evaluation and selection of consultants, inspectors, contractors; and supervision of works. Under the responsibility of GREPOC, through the technical unit of housing in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, 4,084 houses were provided with the technical assistance; 2,149 conventional and mixed material houses were concluded and 952 are still in progress.

Of the 290,000 houses registered as affected or destroyed by Cyclone Idai; GREPOC has a target of rehabilitating 21,000 houses, whereby from 2019 to 2022; it has rehabilitated or built a total of 1,975 houses (being 1,810 built and 165 rehabilitated) meaning a variation of 9.4% from the total planned.

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

Table 7: Projects monitored by GREPOC with support from MRF Program

Item	Project Name	Description of activities
1	PROJECTO da CVM/IFRC	Construction of 100 Houses T1, in the district of Buzi.
2	PROJECTO TZU-CHI	Construction of 3000 Houses T1 and T2, 3 schools' rehabilitation and extension of 16 schools in Beira City, Buzi and Nhamatanda.
3	HelpAge e ASADDEC	Construction Project of 20 Type 0 houses with mixed material in Sofala Province
4	PROJECTO LFTW (Light for the World)	Construction Project of 10 houses with stabilized soil block for elderly people
5	PROJECTO ARPOC	Rehabilitation of Public Buildings and elaboration of risk maps in Beira City
6	PROJECTO HEALTH 4 MOZ	Rehabilitation of the infirmary building of the Beira Central Hospital
7	PROJECTO Cáritas alemã - DCV, EA – Cáritas Moçambicana, CAFORD e CES	Construction of 227 houses in conventional material
8	PROJECTO CPLP	Construction of 500 houses in mixed material
9	Save the Children	Construction Project of 100 houses in conventional material in the District of Sussundenga
10	Conselho Cristão de Moçambique	Project to build 40 houses in conventional material
11	DORCAS	Construction Project of 46 houses T2
12	Organização Internacional de Migração e Ayuda En Accion	Construction Project of 1027 houses in Nampula Province
13	CPLP	Construction Project of 264 houses with mixed material in Erati District - Nampula Province
14	CÁRITAS Internacional	Construction Project of 40 houses with mixed material in Bairro Natite, Pemba District - Cabo Delgado Province

15	Associacao Muçulmana	PROJECT to build 100 T1 houses (BR Guara-Guara - Buzi District)
16	JICA	Rehabilitation of the Administrative Post of Inhamítua; Rehabilitation of the Health Training Centre in Nhamatanda; Risk Analysis and Elaboration of the Risk Map of Beira City.

Main Challenges reported by GREPOC

- The resources mobilized so far for housing, about USD 150 million, do not meet the total need, which is estimated USD 700 million.
- Difficulty in harmonizing the typology of houses for all stakeholders.
- The prioritization criteria are still a challenge since there are still many vulnerable families in tents and temporary shelters.
- The Multiplicity of NGOs intervening in housing has not accompanied a cohesive share of information among them, especially in terms of financial execution. This is regarded as a challenge for accountability.

VI. INDICATORS BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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

Table 1: MRF Targets and results

Results – Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	TARGETS AND RESULTS				ACHIEVEMENTS
		TOTAL 5 YEARS Targets	Previous years report	Reporting period	Cumulative Achievements	Reporting Period
Output 1.1 Livelihoods, early economic recovery and income generation needs identified Gen 1	1.1.1 Identified number of livelihood and economic recovery needs.	5	19	4	23	Utilizing a unique questionnaire to capture the demographic and socio-economic data of the beneficiaries registered 187,732 (185,118 from 2021+2,614 from reporting period) families composed by (51.4% female-headed household, 8.9.8% headed by the elderly and 13.6% headed by people with disabilities), in 127 target communities of 13 districts in Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. From the selected groups, 7,460 families were identified for further income generation and self-employment inputs as priority as they are the most adversely affected, and vulnerable families. One assessment was conducted to identify recovery needs identified in the target communities. Small businesses, Grocery, handicrafts, and Carpet waving, sewing, Hair salon, Carpentry, Poultry farming, Agriculture, milling, Reforestation and fruit trees, Livestock, Beekeeping, Agro-processing, Fishing, Locksmith's shop, Mechanics, Mason/Bricklayer, Plumbing and salt pans, hairdressers, electricians, carpenters, tailor, catering, landscaper, iron worker and financial services, were identified as beneficiaries preferred viable microenterprises and self-employment income generation means. Market study to assess dynamics on supply and demand of goods, gaps, identification of markets, design of practical and actionable strategies on sectors dominated by the most vulnerable people was initiated and is still in progress.
	1.1.2 Identified number of community priorities schemes for rehabilitation.	10,000	11,270	7,460	18,730	
	1.1.3 Identified number of viable micro and small enterprises.	1200	50	1300	1350	
	1.1.4 Number of market demand and supply assessment completed.	5	1	1	2	
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:	200,000	185,118	2,614	187,732	Until this reporting period cumulatively 187,732 (185,118 until 2021+2,614 from 2022) most vulnerable affected people were provided with temporary employment through labor intensive rehabilitation of community prioritized productive infrastructure, assets and waste/debris management The temporary employment opportunities identified are: 1. Clearing solid waste from communities; 2. Refurbishment of markets; 3. Construction, rehabilitation and cleaning of drainage canals; 4. Opening and clearing of access roads; 5. Construction of greenhouses for increasing horticulture production and extend productive window 6. Construction of shades for production and multiplication of plants; 7. Opening of water holes; 8. Collection of waste for recycling; 9. Opening of fishponds; 10. Producing sun-dried bricks; 11. producing improved clay stoves; 12. Construction of cattle and goat barns;
	1.2.2 Number of people provided with skills training and start up to support self-employment and income generation.	5000	716	8,290	31,787	

Gen 3	<i>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;</i>	<i>1,075,000</i>	<i>925,590</i>	<i>13,070</i>	<i>938,660</i>	<p><i>13. Construction of small bridges; 14. Construction/ improved home latrine; 15. Handwash station; 16. Afforestation; 17. Homestead basic gardening; 18. Compost making; 19. Household garbage pits.</i></p> <p><i>The selected beneficiaries were grouped and trained in their preferred businesses. Field monitoring data shows progressive income and start to provide employment for others in the community by the micro businesses created. Skills and business trainings were provided to cumulative total of 31,787 (23,497+8290 new) target heads of household. The training was related to their preferred income generation professions that have short term and long-term employment potentialities and link to respective employers (public, private sectors) where possible.</i></p> <p><i>These households' heads were also trained in new skills and small businesses (improved stove production, carpet making, Saving, GBV, agro-processing, civil electrician).</i></p>
	<i>1.2.4 % of income accruing to women;</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>60%</i>	
	<i>1.2.5 Number (and % of total) of beneficiaries (men & women) that moved from cash for work/emergency employment to long-term employment</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>8,290</i>	<i>8817</i>	
Output 1.3. Micro, small, and medium enterprises and other income generation initiatives reactivated and/or strengthened	<i>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)</i>	<i>1,200 (70% of 1200 continue)</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>1350</i>	<p><i>In total 472 (422+50 new) VSLA group's 15,709 members, from which 9,315 are female headed households; They have been able to save 6,553,922.00 meticaïs (1,316,203.00+5,237,719.00 new), while at the same time offering credit worth 2,414,418.00 meticaïs to members to invest in their small businesses in the markets constructed the project.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>

Gen 2	1.3.2 Number of farmers cooperatives/associations having received inputs for planting, % of those that re-start cultivating, and % of those that continue activities after one year (N+1)	400 (70% of 400 continue)	176	131	307	
	1.3.3 Number of men and women engaged in the VSAL that become self-employed /wage employed	7,300	422 (11,306 members)	50 (4,403 members)	472 (15,709 members)	
Output 1.4. Institutional capacities for livelihoods, employment and enterprise recovery/development enhanced Gen 1	1.4.2 Number of people received vocational trainings and % of those that engage afterwards in self-employed /wage employed;	950	236	186	303	A total of 303 (236 from previous report+186 new) benefited from 3 months of vocational skills training in partnership with Institute of Vocational Trainings (IFPELAC) and SDAE in new skills. These courses bring added value to the recovery of livelihoods, and economic empowerment for vulnerable groups, especially young people affected by the Cyclone.
	1.4.3 Number of vocational training centres capacity enhanced to provide demand driven vocational skills trainings and % of those that adapt their approach.	9	1	5	6	
Output 2.1. Functionality of government entities at local level is restored in a risk-	2.1.1. Number of government buildings restored to an internationally accepted standard, BBB	14	5	7	12	The rehabilitation of the public library of Dondo municipality is now completed, Inaugurated, and delivered. The resilient rehabilitation and supply of furniture and damaged office equipment for the Beira District Administration and the four key blocks, such as the main building of the Beira district government, the Beira District Command Building, the conference and administration office, the District Technical

informed fashion to ensure public service provision Gen 1	2.1.3. Number of people with access (F/m) to restored services on a yearly basis	8,400	15,000	7,000	22,000	Council Office, the Alpendre at the District Office, and Wall fence, is also concluded. For this rehabilitation Some extra works have been approved, that include construction of two porches (one for the district police command and one for the Gabinete of combating gender-based violence; also, construction of a rainwater collection system; improvement of the prisoner's cell roof, removal and improvement of the garage's metal structures will start in the next quarter November 2022). In Cabo Delgado the rehabilitation of 7 buildings that includes: SDPI in Macomia was completed; the rehabilitation of administration office as well the residence of the chief of post, Radio Building and Police station in Macomia are ongoing. In Quissanga, the police station are ongoing.
Output 2.2. The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural and peri-urban areas have their houses rehabilitated to BBB standards Gen 2	2.2.1. Number of families with houses repaired to BBB standards, disaggregated by sex of head of household	1,750	0	211	211	The resilient rehabilitation of 211 houses completed. The remaining are planned to complete by 2023. The rehabilitation of the houses faced with unexpected challenges. The initial plan target was revised. Due to the complexity of housing rehabilitation, high priorities in other activities and funding gap of the project, this target will not be achieved. Details will be presented to steering committee for approval.
	2.2.2. % Of homeowners with a repaired dwelling that are women, youth, elderly, or persons with disabilities	60%	10%	20%	30%	The member of the 10 houses is working in group in the self-rehabilitation. The current data is estimate, the exact data will be captured by the end of the project.
	2.2.3. Number of vulnerable individuals who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labor-intensive program for the rehabilitation of affected houses, disaggregated by sex	3,500	600	1000	1600	The data is fully dis-aggregated by sex, age, gender.

	2.2.4. Number of vulnerable households benefiting from soft-loans and/or vouchers for the rehabilitation of their houses, disaggregated by sex of head of household	180	600	600	600	Due to the ground reality, the loan schemes have not been launched. The government is not in favor of the loan for the housing construction. Furthermore, the financial institutions have stringent rules for access to loans which largely hinders access of vulnerable people to the loan scheme. Instead, the project is providing full support of self-construction with a minimal contribution from the owner.
	2.2.5. % Of rehabilitated houses that have undergone a QA spot-check	30%	30%	100	100%	100% houses go through a thorough Quality Assurance process, from the design, implementation, and final technical inspection before handing over.
Output 2.3. The most affected and vulnerable people located in rural areas and resettlement neighborhoods have new houses constructed to BBB standards through the active involvement of affected population and local contractors Gen 2	2.3.1 # of vulnerable families rendered homeless by the disaster that are provided with a new and resilient house disaggregated by sex of head of household (in line with GoM re-settlement strategy)	1000	200	232	432	A total of 432 houses completed and 328 are ongoing at various stages to be completed by early 2023.
	2.3.2. # Vulnerable individuals (F/M) who have obtained temporary livelihoods and training through a labor-intensive program for the construction of houses	1,300	500	1,250	1750	The target is well achieved, in fact larger number of community members were temporarily employed. The important point is that more than 155 artisans, and 75 youth engineers were training in resilient reconstruction, and all of these are now employed by the projects and projects of other partners.

Output 2.4. Key community infrastructure in affected areas rehabilitated to BBB standards to restore the provision of education, health, and socio-economic services Gen 2	2.4.1. # Community facilities (school/health facilities) rehabilitated to internationally accepted standards	27	15	15	30	<p>Seven rural market pavilions were constructed and handed over to the communities and local leaders. The markets constructed were provided with renewable energy solutions. Water, sanitation access ramp for people with disabilities, etc.</p> <p>The construction of eight (8) primary schools in Chibabava and Dondo is concluded and equipped with furniture (desks and boards). The rehabilitation of 5 big school buildings in Beira city, 4 are completed and 1 (Agostinho Neto school) is with 50% completion rate. The 3 Health facility centers are also concluded (Chinamacondo, Sengo and Maga Loforte). In Cabo Delgado the rehabilitation of 6 building that include Macomia Maternity ward was concluded and Macomia water supply is ongoing,.. The rehabilitation of Bilibiza Health center, the residence of doctor and water supply is also ongoing. The three school (EPC Macomia, Primary school of Nacoba and Montepuez in Bilibiliza and 3 classrooms in Xinavani are ongoing.</p>
	2.4.2. % Targeted vulnerable individuals (women, youngsters, elderly, persons with disabilities, children) who have access to restored services	50%	20%	20%	20%	<p>In total 8,842 people will have access to restored services of market. Each market construction comprises: one (1) building with 28 stalls of 112.5 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 was done through cash for work approach by provision of employment opportunity to the local community by provision of skilled and non-skilled labor, collection of locally available material. The provision of the solar powered lights to these rural markets provided opportunities of expansion of businesses, value addition and more important playing a major role in women empowerment and prevention of gender-based harassment.</p>
Output 2.5. Risk-informed and resilient construction techniques are incorporated in the building codes and	2.5.1. Building code reviewed and construction standard formulated (housing and community infrastructure)	1	0	0	0	<p>This output was not planned for 2022.</p>

the housing standards, which are used to train local contractors, building inspectors and homeowners Gen 1	2.5.2. # Building inspectors (public and private), private sector operators trained on the revised building codes	390	0	0	0	
Output 2.6. Local communities are better prepared to cope with and recover from disasters Gen 1	2.6.1. # brigades/ community leaders trained and prepared to respond to disasters	100	0	0	0	This output was reprogrammed due to COVID-19 restrictions.
	2.6.2. number of people (females and males) who have access to risk-informed safe havens in case of a disaster	10,000	500	0	0	
Output 3.1. Technical and operational capacities of the Reconstruction Cabinet of Government enhanced to coordinate, facilitate, implement, monitor, and evaluate the reconstruction and recovery phase	3.1.1 Number of thematic experts provided to cabinet for reconstruction to enable its mandated responsibilities of coordination, monitoring, oversight, and implementation of standards for resilient recovery as defined in the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF)	11	11	14	14	<p>A recruitment of local experts for the Reconstruction Cabinet was done to assist in achieving its mandated responsibilities for resilient recovery as defined in the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF).</p> <p>Technical Assistance to GREPOC in the elaboration and approval of Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) and PROGRAMA Alojamento Pos Ciclones (PALPOC)</p> <p>Operational support to the Cabinet for reconstruction to ensure standards and guidelines for resilient recovery were available and enforced to guide the recovery interventions in Cyclone Idai and Kenneth affected communities. The GREPOC has established provincial and regional coordination and information exchange platforms. Most of the coordination was done virtually. However, the first coordination meeting for Sofala province planned for September. The coordination meeting will constitute</p>

Gen 2	3.1.2 Standards and guidelines for resilient recovery in place to guide the recovery interventions in IDAI and Kenneth affected communities.	3	1	0	1	<p>of all the district, municipality and provincial administrators and directors as well as the assisting organizations, such as UN, NGOs, Red Cross, and private sector.</p> <p>The focus on support that UNDP give is the institutional strengthening of GREPOC to lead, coordinate and implement the disaster recovery framework. UNDP supported GREPOC to conduct the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Implementation of the Post Cyclone Recovery and Reconstruction Programme (PREPOC), where the final report of which was shared in November 2021.</p> <p>With UNDP support, GREPOC has established itself in Beira, Pemba and Chimoio. In addition, they have composed the working team and continue with their role in the Pos Cyclone IDAI and Kenneth recovery programme. Procurement for Furniture, office supplies, were acquired.</p>
	3.1.3. Sectoral coordination platform established and functional	1	1	0	1	
	1.3.4 Recovery Monitoring and Information Management System established and functional	1	1	0	1	

VII. RISKS AND ISSUES

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

Table 2: Project risk and issues log

#	Description and Date Identified	Type	Probability and Impact	Countermeasures / Management response	Status
Risks					

1	The new decentralization law in Mozambique has made it possible for three governments to exist in the province of Sofala (provincial government, municipality, and state secretariat)	Political	As one of the governments are from opposition, there is a risk of no involvement, collaboration, participation, delay in decision-making process, recognition of the activities by one of the authors. P = 4 I = 4	Need to inform each of the authors about the activities and permanent sharing of progress reports. UNDP and the Government agreed that the Recovery Facility will be managed under UNDP Direct Implementation Modality. Moreover, UNDP established fully functional field project office in Beira and Cabo Delgado to ensure the effective implementation of activities on the ground.	Reducing
2	Military political conflict (Military Junta) in Sofala and insurgent groups in Cabo Delgado	Political	Difficulties in implementing the activities, restrictions on the movement of vehicles, compulsory collection by the population; increase in the number of displaced persons from one area to another P = 4 I = 4	Comply with safety guidelines; redirect activities	No change
3	Traumatized population because of IDAI and cultural reasons that do not allow the involvement of women in activities where men mainly participate, in the districts of Dondo and Chibabava.	Operational	That issues do not allow the involvement of women in activities where men mainly participate Probability Moderate=3 Impact on results Moderate=3	Trained and dedicated activity promoters in the field Restoration of their lost livelihoods, for example, Honey production, small business, haircut, savings, and revolving credit activities, among others, have been implemented	Reducing
4	Delay in mobilization of required funds by UNDP	Financial	This would substantially delay the initiation of project activities	UNDP will strategically priorities the enabling activities i.e; the review and development of standards for reconstruction/rehabilitation of public building;	No change

			<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 5</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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</p> <p>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 standards for handling the debris. Additionally, trainings and equipment provided to Beira municipality for safe clearance of asbestos debris. The process will be roll out to other municipalities.</p>	No change

6	Delays in the approval of procurement process	Operational	Offers received are not of good price and quality and that the evaluation process is delayed (ACP approval) P = 4 I = 5	ACP and UNDP HQ to be informed about the project and procurement process from the initial stage Develop a procurement plan and inform procurement unit well in advance to ensure procurement processes are effectively implemented and value for money is achieved.	No change
7	Political instability and security situation particularly in the northern (Kenneth) and Central (IDAI) regions of the country	Political	The political or security (armed violence) in the Kenneth and IDAI affected regions can seriously hinder project implementation. P = 4 I = 5	Continuous analysis of the security and political situation, engagement, and dialogue with government on this situation on the ground. Identification of accessible communities in the high insecure areas for the initiation of the project activities so that to enhance community engagement and harmony.	No change
8	Another potentially devastating hazard strikes in the country including after shocks	Environmental	This will delay and complicate project implementation P = 2 I = 4	Undertake continuous risk assessments, and institute EW and preparedness measures. Ensure all structures rehabilitated/built are disaster resilient. Continue supporting the Government (INGC) in preparedness and contingency planning. Establish a programme continuity plan	No change
9	The occurrence of heavy terrestrial rainfall makes the road impassable plus flooding and destroying agricultural fields.	Environmental	This will delay and complicate project implementation P = 2 I = 4	Strategy adapted was to carry out activities earlier before onset of terrestrial rainfall, adapting resilient constructions of improved granaries and receiving and using alerts from INAM	No change

VIII. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships were established as shown in the table below.

Table 3:Partnerships established with MRF Program

Partnerships	Value addition
National Level	UNDP Mozambique implement the project in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Ministry of Education, the Gabinete de Reconstrucao Pos-Cyclone (GREPOC), the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) which operates under the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).
Provincial level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provincial Government</i> • <i>Council of Provincial State representation services/State Secretary</i> • <i>Municipalities</i> • <i>National institute for Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA):</i> involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and technical assistance • <i>Provincial Directorate of Education and human development</i> • <i>Provincial Services of Economic Activities (SPAЕ)</i> • <i>Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce:</i> Involved in supporting market developments of the livelihood's recovery efforts, for example, for ducks, goats, agricultural production, etc
District level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization worked in partnership with SDPI in Resilient Housing and rehabilitation, public building, schools, clinics, and markets; in livelihood activities opening and cleaning drainage ditches, construction of small bridge, natural roads, community meetings halls, this district services department provided their technician to assist the Project team in field implementation of these activities. • The district services for economic activities (SDAE) assisted our team in supervising the distribution of agriculture, poultry, fisheries inputs, and other economic start up kits. The varieties of seeds distributed, and the crops were selected together with this department as priority of the district according with SDAE's advice • 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 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 savings and credit groups.

IX. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges and Constraints:

- Due to the impact of COVID-19, some activities were deeply affected. For example, skills training took longer than anticipated to be completed. Although the number of beneficiaries has increased, the number of members in each group engaged in the trainings had to be reduced, which directly impacted the number of groups created, using more resources. COVID-19 stretched the project's human capacity to undertake the interventions in the field as well it increased the cost of the interventions.
- The CSOs/CBOs, the main implementing partners for livelihoods and housing self-construction, have very limited technical and institutional capacity. This is a general issue and not necessarily related to the ones selected to execute MRF projects. Even though they were micro assessed and trained in monitoring, procurement, communications and finance, the execution does not always reflect their training. It is undeniable that from the beginning of the project up to now, they have evolved but organizational challenges are still considered the bottlenecks of the projects. Also, the COVID-19 has also affected the capacities of many organizations. The rapid change in the staff adds to the constraints of capacity and requires continuous trainings and capacity building which further delays the activities implementation as well as challenges the accountability and quality of planned tasks.
- Governmental departments often present a delayed response due to a time-consuming internal consultations and reviews of documents, designs, and bill of quantities at various levels. This issue is directly affecting the deadlines of implementation with delays on the delivery of planned activities.
- There is a limited number of skilled artisans outside Mozambique's capital, Maputo, or as qualified as them in other provinces like Sofala. To execute the project following the agreed deadlines, most of the time, contractors must search for artisans in other areas which affects price and time to execute the project. This often causes friction within the communities that want the contractors to hire locally despite the fact they cannot find skilled workers.
- The selection of the damaged houses for rehabilitation has been the most challenging process due to local power dynamics and community-demand. The local leaders wanted the inclusion of

their preferred houses for rehabilitation and reconstruction, which not always complies to MRF beneficiaries' selection procedures and eligibility criteria.

- Due to the extensive demand and needs for assistance in the communities that we are supporting, the local government constantly requests the project to further extend areas and districts of coverage, which sometimes are beyond the scope of the project. The integrated projects, with other partners complementing the activities of MRF, are always welcomed and this has been shared to the local governments. There is also a concern of local governments of not been paid enough attention through GREPOC and they are keen to have a more direct communications with national government and UNDP.
- Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the crises in Ukraine the cost of materials, including the ones for construction, increased considerably. This has seriously challenged the implementation of the activities within the initial planned budget. Almost all the contracts and agreements of the interventions were revised with additional funding to complete the tasks.
- The devaluation of US dollar against the Mozambique Metical had additionally increased the cost of activities as compared to the planned budget in the project proposal. In fact, the project cost suffered double – on one hand the prices increased, and on the other hand, the US dollar value reduced from initial calculation of MZN 75 per USD to MZN 63 per USD.
- Constant events of attacks have delayed the start of certain activities. For example, so far, due to security reasons, the activities to assist the displaced people in Cabo Delgado Province took time to start due to security reasons. In the other end, terrorist attacks, limited availability of materials in the local market due to restrictions and poor adherence by local contractor affected the timely implementation of the planned activities.
- Due to extreme climatic events (floods, storms, and cyclones) during the last quarter and first quarter of the year, the progress of activities, particularly of the construction work, has been seriously affected.

Lessons-learned and Recommendations:

- Community-based promoters are key to sustaining and replicating project activities, such as supporting and creating savings and credit groups while watching over other activities depending on their skills and abilities.
- Promoting drought-resistant crops such as cassava and sweet potato can go a long way in alleviating food insecurity at household levels and more funds should be invested into these crops. The example

of the alkaline soils in Savane that are not suited for many crops, can do very well with cassava, thereby increasing food security for the vulnerable households.

- Horticulture sheds are one of the appropriate technologies and alternatives to produce vegetables throughout the year with relevance in the warm season.
- The journey to transform associations and business groups created such as agriculture groups, fish farming, beekeeping, solar systems, etc. into micro-enterprises, is a guarantee of self-employment for vulnerable families.
- The detailed selection criteria and operational plan with the clear roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders including the target beneficiaries and extensive community engagement and constructive communication proved to be very effective in ensuring selection of the right beneficiaries, prevention of community conflict and ensuring local and community ownership of interventions. For example, the selection of houses rehabilitation and reconstruction for the target most vulnerable and most affected people were done at the 10-house leadership level with the recommendations from each group of 10 houses attesting that the selected beneficiaries qualified based on the criteria and they confirm their contribution in provision of unskilled labor for the civil work. This has also defused the local power dynamics.
- 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.
- For the COVID-19 response, UNDP and implementing partners were responsible to adopt preventive measures during all interventions. These included the provision of hand washing spots and facial masks to beneficiaries and staffs. Group gatherings were avoided for more than 10 people and when start-up kits were handed over to community members, social distancing had to be respected. The local language was always used to ensure clear communication between all participants UNDP has conducted briefings, induction sessions and trainings on procurement, finance, communication, and monitoring to all staff hired for new projects within partner organizations. Knowledge sharing and capacity building has increased significantly for partners to comply with UN and UNDP programmatic and operation (Finance, HR, and Procurement) standards.
- To ensure more sustainability and reduction cost of production in poultry and fish farming sector there is a need to improve the value chain from production to placing products on the market. Also encourage the production of chicken and fish feed using local inputs/products and techniques.
- For the success of MSMEs, training in Financial Literacy should be focused on addressing topics such as business planning, financial planning, budgeting, map, and annual income flow.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation are very important for the UNDP. Interventions are monitored to confirmed to approved plans and continued learning and adaptation to changing contexts. Below is a summary of monitoring activities carried out in 2022.

Activities conducted during reporting period

Table 4: Monitoring activities conducted in the period

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

XI. Annexes

Annex I: Communication and Visibility

Annex II: Financial Report