

South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund

Project Proposal Template

Project Proposal ID (Filled by SSCAF) : _____

Project Name: Assist to the Internally Displaced People (IDP) influenced by COVID-19 in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique

Project Origin Concept Note ID:

Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Development Programme, China

Contact: Beate Trankmann **Title:** Resident Representative, China

Address: No.2, Liangmahe Nan Lu, Beijing, P.R.China

Tel: (86-10) 85320701 **Email:** beate.trankmann@undp.org

Contact: Sujuan Zhang **Title:** Team Leader, China South-South Team of Global Partnership Cluster

Address: No.2, Liangmahe Nan Lu, Beijing, P.R.China

Tel: (86-10) 85320718 **Email:** sujuan.zhang@undp.org

United Nations Development Programme, Mozambique

Contact: Narjess Saidane **Title:** Resident Representative, Mozambique

Address: Avenue Kenneth Kaunda, 931, Maputo, Mozambique

Tel: +258 21481475 **Email:** Narjess.saidane@undp.org

Partner Agency: Integrated Development Agency for North (In Portuguese Agencia de Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte, ADIN)

Contact: Joao Machatine

Address: Mahate, EN 106, Pemba, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique

Tel: 861428201 **Email:** Machatlimo.ne14@gmail.com

Country of Project Implementation: Mozambique

Thematic Area: Emergency Response and Resilience Development

Area of Assistance: Response and Recovery to Epidemic

Relevant 2030 Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 3 _Good Health and Well-Being

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

SDG 4 _Quality Education

4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

SDG 9 _Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure

9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through

enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18

Project Implementation Duration: From 2021 to 2022 (12 months upon the approval of the project)

Project Estimated Investment (USD): 2,000,000

Amount of Applied Fund (USD): 2,000,000

1. Project Overview

1.1 Overview of Recipient Countries

Provide a brief introduction (<500 words) of the recipient countries, focusing on the information related to the area of assistance and project implementation, and other public information (if any) may be attached.

With half of its population living in poverty, reduced economic growth and recurring climate and health related events to manage, Mozambique has also been, since 2017, facing a rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in its northern provinces, particularly in the Province of Cabo Delgado. This has left close to 4,000 people dead to date while the latest figures from the UN put the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) at 670,000, a vast majority being women and children with 23% of them men. Although some of these IDPs have moved across Cabo Delgado to seek refuge in other provinces of the north (Nampula and Niassa), more than 600,000 remain in Cabo Delgado from the northern part of the province to the South, with approximately 150,000 people still in the capital city of Pemba normally home to 200,000 inhabitants. In light of the sudden increase in the number of IDPs, and recognizing that the security situation in the northern districts of the province is unlikely to allow for a rapid return of those populations, the Government has launched an emergency resettlement plan to accommodate the incoming populations. It is hoped that populations can benefit from increased security and access to land and means of subsistence for further stabilization of the area. Such means cannot be provided through temporary refugee shelters or through host families, where 97% of the IDPs are still reported to be remaining at this stage. Additionally, the risk of COVID-19 has further increased due to the mass movement with limited or no personal protection from COVID-19. The IDPs living in overcrowded communities/shelters with limited hygiene, access to water and simple personal protection means such as face masks and handwashing facilities increases the risk of COVID-19 considerable within the IDPs and local communities.

Despite the fact that the northern part of Mozambique is rich in natural resources, including the recent discovery of some of the world's largest oil and gas reserves, Gabo Delgado is one of Mozambique's poorest provinces. According to 2015 statistics, 50% of Cabo Delgado's population is poor; however, due to the ongoing conflict and displacement of people, this number has increased. 70% of the displaced people are women and children, the displaced people are desperately in need of food, shelters, water and education. High illiteracy rate, high unemployment rates and limited economic opportunity are the main features of Cabo Delgado. The recent influx of people from northern districts to the southern districts is enormous as compared to the local population. Which is much beyond the tolerance level of the existing economic opportunities, basic services, and infrastructures.

On March 22, 2020, Mozambique confirmed its first case of COVID-19, and the spread of the epidemic has been accelerating. As of July 25, 2021, the number of confirmed cases in Mozambique has exceeded 111,000, and the number is still increasing sharply. Although the Government of Mozambique has taken

measures to deal with the epidemic, due to insufficient local protective equipment and fragile medical systems, the ability to respond to the epidemic is very limited. The influx of a large number of IDPs, as well as the epidemic of cholera and malaria, has made the health centre overcrowded, and the local health system is facing huge challenges. The current situation in Cabo Delgado is adding to a sharp rise in the current COVID-19 epidemic across the country, while the central provinces of the country have already been affected by two consecutive storms and important floods in less than one month between December 2020 and January 2021, resulting in new destruction and humanitarian needs. As the cyclone season has not yet ended, the country might still have to face other climate disasters further pressuring its response capacity. Indeed, Mozambique ranks third amongst African countries most affected by weather-related hazards. In addition, the province is experiencing a worrisome increase in cholera cases.

1.2 Project Background

Explain the reasons (<500 words) behind the project (e.g. the origin of the project, including how the project is in accordance with China's external development strategy, relevant plans and policies), the fundamental work (feasibility study, pre-feasibility study and previous study, etc.) that has been completed by the recipient country and project reporting agency or partners.

Following the cyclones Idai and Kenneth which hit Mozambique in 2019, China supported the reconstruction efforts in the central and northern provinces of the country, including through the Mozambique Recovery Facility, a multi-donor five-year programme implemented by UNDP. Support has focused on reconstruction and rehabilitation of public and social infrastructure, notably 8 schools, 3 markets and 17 resilient houses. This project proposal is structured around the same programmatic lines as previous engagement by China, this time focusing support on the emergency response of the Government of Mozambique to the influx of IDPs in the southern part of the province of Cabo Delgado.

Indeed, with a view to reducing the need for humanitarian assistance for which funding is likely to remain insufficient given the enormous requirements on the ground, the government developed a plan, under implementation by the provincial authorities, to allocate land to IDP families so that households can build shelter and grow food for themselves. The local government has identified and planned 42 relocation/resettlement sites in 16 districts including Metuge, Ancuabe, Chiure, Montepuez, Balama, Macufi, Namuno). The design and planning of some of these sites are already completed and the IDPs have already started resettling in some of the sites such as those in Ancuabe, Metuge and Chiure districts. However, the creation of new settlements in an already under-equipped and under-serviced geographical area has proven extremely difficult given the very high level of pressure as the number of IDPs continues to increase rapidly.

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 and elements for sustainability and resilience building. Inclusion of specific vulnerable groups of the host community will be an important element of the intervention. The strategy of the initiative recommends a multi-layer and multi sectoral approach which means that the immediate response assistance to the IDPs and host communities are coupled with the strategic institutional assistance to the local government to enhance its capacity in effective response to the crises. This will have an immediate and longer-term impact on peace building and conflict prevention as well as enhancing economic opportunity, thus reducing the risk and vulnerability

of the target IDP communities. Responding to the immediate needs of the IDPs and neighboring host communities through a participatory engagement approach will strengthen the community co-existence and social cohesion among the IDPs as well as between the IDPs and neighboring host communities.

The proposed project interventions contribute to UNDP’s global vision and approach of helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda and are coherent with China’s policy of engagement in international development as well as Mozambique’s development priorities. The proposed project aims to support China's contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through South-South cooperation and experience sharing.

1.3 Did the project applicant agency conduct any similar projects in the region before? Did any other countries or institutions conduct similar projects in the region before? If so, please analyze their experiences and lessons separately. (Additional rows may be added.)

Start Date	End Date	Region/Country	Project Name	Thematic Area	Cost (USD)	Partner
Aug 2019	2024	Cyclone IDAI and Kenneth Affected Provinces of Mozambique	Mozambique Recovery Facility	Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction	72.2 Million	UNDP, Government of Mozambique
Oct 2019	2021	Sofala Province	China Post Disaster Initiative post cyclone IDAI	Resilient Reconstruction and Post-Disaster Rehabilitation	2 Million	UNDP, Government of Mozambique

Experiences and lessons from the current SSCAF assistance for Cyclone Idai:

- 1) Although some activities were seriously affected due to the impact of COVID-19, the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure the continued implementation of the project. For example, the construction of 8 schools in Sofala province took longer than anticipated to be completed. However, corrective measures in line with the guidance of ministry of health were applied such as reduction of workers on site, provision of protective means and awareness to prevent the spread of disease. It was also recommended to the construction companies to keep the workers on site instead of frequent travel/movement to and from the site. Though these measures slowed down the construction work, they ensured that the construction work continued in a relatively safe environment.
- 2) As usual changing the habit and norms of a community is always a challenge including the construction. The local contractors have difficulties to implement resilient building as they get use to the old procedures of non-resilient practice. The project took several measures to enhance the awareness, understanding and technical skills of the engineers, artisans and communities to understand the importance of resilient constructions. These measures include, awareness messages in the communities, resilient construction techniques trainings to Engineers and artisans. The project also deployed trained site engineers to ensure the application of the resilient features in every step of construction work on daily bases. The senior engineers of UNDP and Government visits regularly to the project site and observes the application of resilient construction techniques.
- 3) The impact of force majeure such as climate change should be considered in advance in project planning. Implementing projects between December and April the productivity should be considered

50% due to rainy season. The rainy season of Mozambique is very heavy and due to the no existence of road infrastructures to the villages, almost all the roads get inaccessible for four to 6 months during a 12 months period. Thus the contractors are unable to transport construction material to the site. Some of the construction companies are well equipped with heavy duty trucks to transport small quantity of materials after the rainy seasons. While other companies have to wait for longer to get the roads dried so that the normal trucks are able to transport the material. Therefore, we experience different progress of construction at different sites.

1.4 Conditions of Project Implementation

Explain whether the implementation condition of the project is reliable and stable, including natural conditions, transportation, site, personnel, and construction (if any). Explain whether it needs the recipient government or relevant institutions to cooperate, and whether the relevant supporting conditions are confirmed or have been clearly planned. Explain the situation of the country and industry access.

The government has deployed its resources and institution to help resolve the challenges of the IDPs in addition to the security measures. In this context, the government has established the Agency for the Development of the North, ADIN, which is directly reporting to the office of the president. Similarly, the international donor community in coordination with the government has also established a forum that focuses on the development and assistance to the Northern Mozambique particularly Cabo Delgado.

The United Nations has activated the global Humanitarian Inter Agency Standing Committee (ISAC) which is a multi-sectoral humanitarian and recovery response mechanism setting up all needed sectoral clusters to respond to the humanitarian crisis, and supporting the mobilization of partners and resources for action. Clusters have been conducting multisectoral assessments on the ground providing details on the situation and identifying needs in the IDP relocation sites for all partners to engage.

UNDP has been present and building its partnership with the provincial and local authorities in Cabo Delgado since 2019, mainly through the Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF), which has received financial contributions from China amongst several partners. The MRF is implemented in close partnership and collaboration with all levels of the government. The programme adopted people centric and people-led approaches in the implementation of the activities such that the communities are supported in establishment of basic community infrastructures and livelihood means to enhance the provision of key services and productive capacities. These infrastructures included the construction and rehabilitation of community-based irrigation systems, establishment of community agriculture production, processing and value addition facilities, rehabilitation/reconstruction of rural community markets, opening of community access roads, establishment of (solar powered) drinking water micro systems. In 2020, through the MRF more than 15,000 families (approximately 75,000 individuals) in Pemba, Metuge and Ibo districts were assisted with community infrastructure creation and livelihood interventions.

In addition, at the request of the government, UNDP supported the response to IDPs through its own regular resources, facilitating and creating effective conditions for receiving the IDPs in selected resettlement sites. With the target of 12,000 families (approximately 60,000 individuals), assistance focused on the provision of required tools, opening of access roads, construction of 66 community

micro water supply systems, as well as provision of fuel and maintenance of tractors and bulldozers to help clear and level the land for agricultural and shelter in the identified resettlement sites.

UNDP will continue to engage with the provincial and district authorities and technical services for the implementation of its interventions in support of IDPs in Cabo Delgado, building on already defined Government plans, and in coordination with all partners on the ground. As part of its interventions beyond the present proposal, UNDP will also aim to ensure complementary engagement in support of livelihoods and economic opportunities for both IDPs in relocation sites and host communities located near those sites, in order for the small infrastructures to serve value chains to be created or reinforced and holistically address the socio-economic needs of the vulnerable communities affected by displacement, thereby also reducing the risks of tensions and enhance social cohesion.

For the current project, a detailed operation plan and steps for implementation of the project activities proposed in the project proposal will be developed and implemented. This plan will include the exact sport of material to be stored by the suppliers, transportation roots, distribution points, list of beneficiaries with the timeline of distribution and information to the beneficiaries about the distribution as well as the local authorities for security and oversight.

Some of the proposed items are not produced and generally are imported to Mozambique by various businesses. However, there are local business that are able to supply the quantity of the items proposed in this proposal. These businesses supply materials to all the provinces and has outlets or representations in all the provincial capitals including Pemba.

The materials in country are mostly transported through roads. The national roads are connecting all the provincial capitals. Due to the international ports the transportation through trucks is considered a strong sector transporting goods to neighboring countries as well as in country. Pemba the provincial capital is also connected through national road as well as seaport. Majority of the district centers are connected to the provincial capitals via asphalt road. The localities within the districts are connected through un-paved roads but most of these roads are maintained and are all season open. However, some of the localities temporarily closes due to heavy rain and floods during the rainy seasons. In this context, the goods will be easily transported to district centers via big trucks. And to the distribution points in the target localities the goods will be transported through small trucks which are also able to drive through the dirt roads in rainy season. According to current project implementation experience, the transportation and distribution of materials will basically not be affected by public security.

Based on the experience of UNDP distributed various items in the past 12 months to more than 12,000 IDP families, in the context of the project, the suppliers will be responsible to transport and store the items to the district centers. UNDP and its implementing Partner will be responsible to hire local transporters of small trucks to transport the items to the distribution point. UNDP will provide the detailed list of items and quantities per district during the Request for Quotation stage to the suppliers. And the supplier will quote the transportation and storage separate from the cost of the items. More important to note that these proposed items are commonly used in Mozambique and are widely available in the local market. Nevertheless, all process will be conducted under the oversight of UNDP to assure that the delivery will be according to planed timeframe and materials according to required

specification. For the materials UNDP staff together with government representative will check the material specifications before supply and after and confirm whether, these materials comply with project specifications.

The proposed trainings are aimed at those beneficiaries who are already familiar with the work. This means that the trainings will not be extensive by training the beneficiaries who knows nothing. Therefore, the project will encourage to select those who has long experience in the area to train these beneficiaries on simple local products (cloths). These trainers will not be trained certified trainers but those who has practical experience of the work. The main idea is to provide practical hands one training. There will be no theoretical classroom training as most of the target beneficiaries (women) are not educated and cannot read and write. But they can improve their skills through practical guidance through a local trainer who can speak the local language.

Before the implementation of the roofs, UNDP engineer will conduct a training for the implementing partner and Local engineers, whom have B.SC in civil engineering with minimum 5 years of experience, explaining the proper installation of the roof. The engineer will monitor and practically explain to the house owners of the techniques to follow for using the roofing materials. In addition, the UNDP engineer will visit the sites at least once per week to be sure that the installation is according to the instructions.

2.How the project is accordance with the recipient countries' (region's or industry's) development strategy, policies and planning (<1000 words)

The Government of Mozambique has requested assistance to the ongoing IDPs humanitarian crises following the influx of the IDPs during the early 2020. The National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD) in collaboration with UN Agencies, INGOs, private sector and other stakeholders initiated humanitarian assessments and tracking the movements of the IDPs across the Northern and Central provinces. The recent assessment of the IDPs movement baseline assessment (March 2021) confirmed that around 670,000 people have been displaced from the conflict affected districts of Cabo Delgado and this number has been continuously increasing. As of June 2021 the number has increased to about 800,000. The majority are children and women.

The Government in addition to the immediate humanitarian support has called for a long-lasting Intervention to protect the lives, livelihoods and wellbeing of the IDPs. At the same time, the socio-economic assistance helps these vulnerable communities, particularly the youth at risk of being attracted by negative propaganda of the non-state armed groups. Therefore, in September 2020 the government specifically requested UNDP as the global lead of resilience to assist the IDPs as well as help with social cohesion building initiatives.

As a part of its initial plans, the government has developed a sectoral response and recovery plan around the relocation strategy of the provincial government.

This proposal is based on the livelihoods, economic development and infrastructure plans of the provincial government. The recommendations are based on the lessons learned, from the MRF implementation in Sofala and Cabo Delgado during the 2019 and 2020.

UN Development Assistance Framework 2017 – 2021 (UNDAF) is aligned with Mozambique’s Five-Year Plan (Plano Quinquenal Do Governo - PQG) with the aim for the people (especially the most vulnerable) to enjoy through equitable access to resources and quality services in a peaceful and sustainable environment. UNDAF Outcome 10 is focused on resilience.

UNDP Country Programme 2017-2021 (CPD) aligns with PQG, UNDAF, the UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021), Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs. It includes components for inclusive economic growth, resilience, and good governance.

3. Necessity of Conducting the Project

3.1 Description of the current situation.

Describe the situation and major issues of local economy and social development with data and charts, please also attach baseline survey material (if any).

Response to the IDPs Needs

The government and international community are putting efforts together to respond to the immediate needs of the IDPs. On the other hand, the government and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) have recently launched a USD 254 million Humanitarian Response Plan to address the immediate humanitarian needs of the population affected by displacement. However, due to the continuous inflow of the IDPs into already-vulnerable communities and the already overstretched capacities of the local authorities, the response efforts are limited. 1.3 million people are in urgent needs of assistance, however, due to the increased number of the IDPs and their presence in various host communities, limited numbers of IDPs have received this assistance.

The government did not establish specific IDPs camps from the beginning of this crisis. Therefore, most of these IDPs travel and stay with host communities where they have relatives, friends, or connections with people from the same ethnicity. The IDPs are largely living in crowded damaged shelters abandoned by the host communities, with limited to no access to any facilities such as water, sanitation and economic activities as these people walked long distance by foot with only clothes they had on them.

From the data available (collected in December 2020), the total number of IDPs are close to 670,000 people of which about 607,000 are in Cabo Delgado. This shows an increase of about 57,000 IDPs in Cabo Delgado from Round November 2020 as published in January 2021. These numbers are increasing on a daily basis.

The provincial government has identified, planned, and designed 42 locations across 16 districts to establish new villages and relocate these IDPs. The plan includes the provision of one hectare of land for farming and a piece of land for building shelter to each family. These villages design and plan also includes provision of basic community infrastructures such as schools, health centers, markets. At this stage, the government with support of international community and UNDP is working hard to clear and open the sites and ensure the availability of critical infrastructures. Currently, due to the very large number of IDPs in Pemba the capacity of the town is much over its tolerance to accommodate the population. This has seriously challenged the already weak urban system, services, jobs, economic

activities, management of the city and its resources as well as the security challenges.

Therefore, it is the priority of the government to create minimum living conditions in the identified relocation sites in Metuge and Ancuabe districts, so that IDPs from Pemba and from the locations of the northern districts affected by the conflict such as Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia, Muidumbe, Nangade and Mueda can relocate with access to basic infrastructure and livelihoods options for their families. The government has started distribution of one hectare of land for each family for subsistence farming and income-generation, as most of the IDPs have previously been farmers, and another plot for house in some of the relocation sites. Currently, about 18 relocation sites have been or are being prepared, with IDPs having already relocated in some of them.

For those sites where IDPs have arrived, the lack of tools equipment and infrastructure, particularly health, water and sanitation, is having extreme consequences with cholera outbreaks being monitored and some 5,000 deaths already registered in the province. UNDP is finalizing its provision of 66 water systems initiated at the end of 2020 and other partners are already engaged to respond to this critical water and sanitation emergency. As the sites have been newly created, they are, for most of them, bare of any infrastructure and services and therefore requiring a very rapid engagement and response to enable IDPs to relocate to these sites in safe conditions.

3.2 Project requirements and analysis (Please be specific, provide both qualitative and quantitative analysis)

Analyze the development characteristics and main problems of recipient countries and industries, highlight key requirements; clarify specific parameters, such as functional parameters of products, number of beneficiaries of trainings, benefit industries and regions.)

It is critical to note that less than 10% of IDPs have so far relocated in the areas identified by the Government, with the vast majority remaining with host families. IDPs are also reported to be moving from temporary shelters. It will thus be important to determine the exact number of IDPs in specific locations of interventions. Based on this, the project will require a period of engagement and a quick assessment to confirm the specific priorities and approach prior to implementation, defining the exact immediate needs and defining the exact geographic locations of interventions with the government and stakeholders.

The project will focus on immediate needs of responding to COVID-19 including the provision of COVID-19 protection means, essential households tools, family emergency kits and shelter packages in Ancuabe district (Nangumi, Nanjua B relocation sites) and in the district of Metuge (Ngalane and Ntocota relocation sites)¹. The IDPs in these relocation sites and the surrounding communities have very limited access to basic services such as health, water and sanitation, education etc. as well as income generation. Additionally, these IDPs are in imminent risk of spread of COVID-19 due to the lack of access to community and individual protective and preventive means. Through other interventions, UNDP is, together with UNICEF and other partners, supporting the construction of drinking water systems on

¹ Chiure district (Marrupa and Meculane settlement areas) is an alternative to replace Metuge district (Ngalane and Ntocota) if conditions for relocation are considered better in Chiure. The final choice of the district will be done jointly with the Government, based on pre-established priorities.

some of those sites. Additionally, UNDP in partnership with the WFP is providing farming tools and assistance to the IDPs in some of the relocation sites to prepare their land for subsistence farming and clear land to build shelter. Based on the past experience of similar assistance in the Relocation Sites in Sofala province, these assistance may include, provision of simple machines and tools to the vulnerable groups such as women to start income for example sewing machines to women to restart their business and also prepare COVID-19 protection masks for the community members, provision of basic tools and items required for the vulnerable families to erect their shelter, provision of COVID-19 protection and prevention support etc. However, as mentioned above, the confirmation of the exact final mix of assistance will be determined in consultation with the community, community leaders and district and provincial authorities.

This project will seek to engage the local population and assumes that a significant amount of the work will be conducted with local resources, including community contribution. A gender lens will be employed to ensure the participation of women in the decision-making and consultation process, and as beneficiaries of the community assets, and as participants in income-generation activities, addressing any related social bottlenecks (i.e. child-care, household decision-making etc.). Additionally, to ensure the assistance to the community are more responsive to the protection, services and income-generation needs of women and children.

Similarly, partnerships under the leadership of the government with other development actors to enhance collaboration will be explored to maximize the impact and sustainability of the assistance. Ensuring resilience and sustainability while responding to the immediate needs of the communities, including minimizing any negative impact on the environment and natural resources, and mitigating climate, disaster, and conflict related risks will be the focus of the project. The project, while responding to the urgent needs of the communities affected by displacement, will ensure that the underlying root causes of fragility and vulnerability communities face can also be addressed, to reduce dependency on aid and to strengthen the resilience and long-term recovery of the communities. The “Do No Harm” principle will be ensured. Social cohesion and inclusive, participatory engagement, and capacity-building of the communities, and local and provincial governments will also be an important element of the project.

UNDP will provide the donor with detailed information on screening and identifying target beneficiaries, and any related updates, in a timely manner.

4. Project Implementation Strategy and Content

4.1 Project Goals

Clarify project-related 2030 sustainable development goals and sub-goals, as well as specific targets of the project (including but not limited to social, economic, environmental and technological improvements, sustainable impacts, etc.).

Geographical Location of the project: The Government requested support in relocation sites in the Cabo Delgado Province, including Ancuabe and Metuge districts and surrounding communities.

Goal: IDPs and vulnerable host communities are enhancing living conditions through provision of

household tools, emergency kits and equipment in the selected IDPs relocation and surrounding vulnerable communities.

Target 1: Vulnerable households affected by displacement enhance protection to COVID-19 around the four selected IDP relocated sites in Ancuabe and Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

Output 1.1: Providing protection to COVID-19 to the IDPs and neighboring host communities in Ancuabe and Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

Output 1.2: Living condition of IDPs and vulnerable households improved by provision of critical household tools and equipment in IDPs relocation sites and neighboring communities in Ancuabe and Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

Target 2. Effective tools and mechanisms to enhance communication, visibility and knowledge management under the project are developed.

Output 2.1: Communication and visibility of the project effectively ensured at local, national, and international levels.

4.2 Adopted Technologies and Standards (if any)

It is recommended to combine Chinese technologies and standards with realities of recipient countries, with special attention to comply with local mandatory legal regulations.

Linking with the existing project interventions and with the ongoing immediate livelihood and drinking water supply interventions, the project will focus on assisting the vulnerable IDPs and the neighboring local communities to respond to COVID-19 protection such as Masks that will follow the international standards, also the metal sheets will follow the international and local standards

4.3 Content of Implementation

The content of implementation should include specific inputs, outputs (or activities), and evaluation indicators. Please briefly describe the content of implementation and prepare the project logic framework (Attachment 1), where the evaluation indicators should be corresponding to 2030 sustainable development goals and sub-goals.

The project will be implemented under the UNDP Direct Implementation (DIM) Modality, where the responsibility for the execution is with UNDP. Under DIM, UNDP has the technical and administrative capacity to support mobilization, procurement and providing quality assurance for the effective application of the required inputs in order to reach the expected outputs.

UNDP, in collaboration with INGD and Cabo Delgado local government authorities, may identify Responsible Parties to carry out specific activities (all such Responsible Parties will be directly accountable to UNDP in accordance with the terms of the signed responsible party agreement or contract). UNDP, however, shall assume the overall management responsibility and accountability for implementation of components assigned to it. Project Manager, Quality Assurance (monitoring and evaluation) and 2 Project Support staffs will be co-located at the UNDP Pemba with support from Beira Sub Office. The Project Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring the day-to-day management of the overall project;
- Developing a workplan to ensure timely implementation of the project;
- Monitoring progress and risks, ensuring a regular review and update of the risks and appropriate risk mitigation measures;
- Ensuring adaptive management of the project for timely implementation, responsive to any sudden changes or emerging challenges, in line with the overall agreed project scope and objectives; and
- Ensuring timely reporting on the progress and results, including measures to address any challenges and leverage opportunities.

In addition, community coordinators (tentatively two) will be based in the field. INGD and UNDP will be working closely with relevant stakeholders including relevant government departments, other development partners, local communities and authorities, including to identify communities that are especially vulnerable, with particular attention to the needs of women.

Various monitoring mechanisms will be used to ensure that the project is making progress towards the intended outputs, that the resources entrusted to UNDP and partners are utilized appropriately; UNDP will ensure that the project is implemented under full national ownership, ensuring ongoing engagement from the relevant stakeholders, and enhancing sustainability. The project's Outputs will contribute to the relevant UNDP Country Programme Outcomes. Monitoring mechanisms and tools will include regular [quarterly] progress reporting, review and update of the risk logs, field visits, annual reports and reviews as per the established project management standard of UNDP.

UNDP will provide the Government of China with the following reports:

- Quarterly briefing reports to be submitted to the Government of China (CICETE) in a timely manner, including budget adjustments.
- A final narrative report including the use of funds within six (6) months of the completion of the Project, expiry or termination of this agreement including an interim financial report, detailing activities undertaken and outlining the development progress, and results achieved in relation to the Project.

Target 1: Vulnerable households affected by displacement enhance protection to COVID-19 around the four selected IDP relocated sites in Ancuabe and Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

Output 1.1: Enhancing the protection means to COVID to IDPs and neighboring host communities in 4 selected sites in Ancuabe (Nangumi, Nanjua B) and Metuge (Ngalane and Ntocota) districts.

Activity 1.1.1: Provide COVID-19 protection means to the IDPs and neighboring communities.

Activity 1.1.2: Community mobilization, selection of beneficiaries, activity implementation, monitoring and reporting

Output 1.2: Living condition of IDPs and vulnerable households improved by provision of critical household tools and equipment in IDPs relocation sites and neighboring communities in Ancuabe and

Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

Activity 1.2.1: Provide family emergency kits to the vulnerable IDP households in the selected relocation sites.

Activity 1.2.2: Provide basic tools to the IDPs to reactivate their jobs and businesses.

Activity 1.2.3: Provide shelter package to the most vulnerable IDPs in the selected relocation sites

Target 2. Effective tools and mechanisms to enhance communication, visibility and knowledge management under the project are developed

Output 2.1: Communication and visibility of the project are effectively ensured at local, national and international levels.

Activity 2.1.1: Regular coverage of the project and partners in digital/social media, print media and television/radio in Mozambique, China and internationally.

Activity 2.1.2: “China Aid” logo on all visibility materials, in accordance to the “China Aid” logo usage conditions.

4.4 Implementation Plan (please be specific, at least 2000 words)

Specific elements integration methods and means of realization should be proposed for each output or activity. The main factors include human resource development, material supply plan, intellectual support, technical service and transfer, management cooperation, and provision of engineering services. Emphasis should be placed on the rationality and feasibility of the implementation plan, and the depth of preparation should meet the requirements of investment estimation. The content of human resources development (taking training as an example): including but not limited to training scale, duration, profession, number of people, location, teachers, rent, equipment, teaching materials, etc. The content of materials supply plan includes but not limited to specifications, quantity, after-sales service, etc. The implementation of other content should be as reasonable, feasible, and as detailed as possible, and correspond to the content of the investment estimate.

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 and elements for sustainability and resilience building. Inclusion of specific vulnerable groups of the host community will be an important element of the intervention. The strategy of the initiative recommends a multi-layer and multi sectoral approach, which means that the immediate response assistance to the IDPs and host communities are coupled with the strategic institutional assistance to the local government to enhance its capacity in effective response to the crises. This will have an immediate and longer-term impact on peace building and conflict prevention as well as enhancing economic opportunity, thus reducing the risk and vulnerability of the target IDP communities. Responding to the immediate needs of the IDPs and neighboring host communities through a participatory engagement approach will strengthen the community co-existence

and social cohesion among the IDPs as well as between the IDPs and neighboring host communities. Focus on enhancing the living conditions of both IDPs and host communities, will strengthen mutual trust and relationships between the citizen and the authorities.

Output 1.1: Enhancing the protection means to COVID to IDPs and neighboring host communities in 4 selected sites in Ancuabe (Nangumi, Nanjua B) and Metuge (Ngalane and Ntocota) districts.

Activity 1.1.1: Provide COVID-19 protection means to the IDPs and neighboring communities.

In accordance with the COVID-19 protection guideline and guidelines for the standard of community protection of ministry of health of Mozambique, the project will provide; two water buckets (one 50 liter with tap and one 25 liters for fetching water) and a wooden stool, 5 sets of local soap, 20 washable cloth masks of children and adult size per household. The mask shall be according the WHO standards which contain 3 layers: 1- Inner layer of absorbent material, 2- middle of non-woven material, 3- outer layer of non-absorbent material for a total of 5,300 target IDP households in the 4 selected sites.



Washable cloth mask



50 liters water bucket with tap



25 liters fetching water bucket

In close coordination with the provincial and district authorizes and humanitarian agencies in the ground, lists of the target beneficiary households with disaggregated (male, female, children) information on the members will be prepared through visits to each household. The list will also be validated with the existing data to ensure the accuracy. The list will also record the reference number of a photo identification card of at least the head of the households to ensure the accuracy and knowing the beneficiary during the distribution.

Based on the listed beneficiaries plan for procurement and distribution of the COVID-19 protection material will be developed and shared with the local authorities and the humanitarian agencies with the timeline for the distribution of the items.

Under the direct guidance of the Department of health and support from the health agencies such as WHO, the specification of the material will be developed for tendering from the local suppliers. The tender will be announced based on the procurement rules and regulations of UNDP.

The selected supplier/suppliers of the items will be instructed to supply the items in accordance the required international and Ministry of Health standards (to communities and local government) distribution plan. However, in case needed, UNDP will liaise with UNWFP for logistic assistance for temporary storage of the items in its warehouses for further distribution to the communities.

The distribution of items will be done in small groups in coordination and support of the government of Cabo Delgado and the department of Health and Sanitation. This is to avoid large gathering of the people due to COVID-19. The distribution site will be selected near the houses of the selected groups. Based on the plan schedule of distribution will be made and the respective families will be informed in advance through the local leader for the exact day and time of the distribution. This means that there will be several distributions to small group at the same time but in different locations.

It is worth mentioning that during the distribution of these items to the IDP households, the Ministry of Health developed awareness messages and effective use of masks, handwashing for protection and prevention of COVID-19 and other communicable disease will also be deiminated.

Activity 1.1.2: Community mobilization, selection of beneficiaries, activity implementation, monitoring and reporting

UNDP places emphasis to implementation phase as a successful project is one, which can achieve a balance between cost, time and quality according to design specifications and End-User approved requirements.

At the initiation stage of the project, UNDP will brief the Cabo Delgado State Secretary and Governor offices under the coordination of department of Health and Sanitation as well as department of economic services. During these briefing detailed implementation plan and objective of the project will be explained and instruction on the relevant departments, districts and local leaders for the needed assistance support and coordination will be acquired.

UNDP will also present the detailed plan of action and outputs to the Cabo Delgado Humanitarian County Team of international organizations and seek collaboration, coordination, and harmonization with ongoing actions.

Through the coordination with the Health Department and Cabo Delgado Humanitarian Team, UNDP will brief the district administration and the community leaders of the target communities. A plan of community mobilization and engagement will be agreed with the community leaders under the leadership of the district administration.

Detailed community consultation sessions will be organized to present the project activities to the communities and the intention of assistance so that the community voice and ownership is ensured. The criteria for selection of beneficiaries for various planned activities will be very clearly defined to the communities. This is very important for the community to understand and collaborate during the assessment. This will also avoid any conflict or tension within the community if certain members of the communities are selected while others are not. Based on the experience in Mozambique it is effective when the community as a whole understand the selection criteria and group of households confirm within themselves that who in that group of households is really falling in that criteria.

Following the community sensitization sessions and the plan for survey of enlisting of the community members for receiving the: COVID-19 protection items, household kits, income generation and housing kits. The simple questionnaire and survey will be collected through tablets so that the digital data can quickly be analyzed and exact number of beneficiaries for each stream of assistance will be confirmed. This will determine the procurement of number of items under each assistance stream.

This process of selection will be conducted in a very rapid manner so that the assistance starts arriving without any time loose. Secondly, the activities will be organized in parallel so that to keep the communities engaged. For example, the procurement and installation of the clinic will be immediately after the community mobilizations. While the survey is in progress the health and sanitation facility should have visible progress.

A team of UNDP, department of health, department of infrastructure, department of economic services will be established to continuously monitor and engage with the communities and local authorities who will be the key player at the ground monitoring and assuring the quality of the work.

A project launching ceremony will be held to initiate the interventions of the project, the objective and planed outputs with the funding assistance of Government of China will be presented to government, international organizations, leaders of the target communities and media. Considering the restriction of the gathering of large number of people in one place, limited representatives of National, provincial and district governments, representative of Embassy of China, representatives of relevant international and UN agencies, community representatives and media will be invited to the event in Pemba. The participants will not exceed 50 as per the current rule of COVID-19

preventive measures of the government of Mozambique.

Output 1.2: Living condition of IDPs and vulnerable households improved by provision of critical household tools and equipment in IDPs relocation sites and neighboring communities in Ancuabe and Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

Activity 1.2.1: Provide family emergency kits to the vulnerable IDP households in the selected relocation sites.

Based on the survey conducted and identification of the beneficiaries, a list of household items with specification will be developed for the procurement of these utensils. Based on the normal rural households in Mozambique the following basic utensils are required for daily living: 1. As set of three (small, medium and big) aluminum cooking pots (Panilas); 2. Three sets of dishes (6 pieces each); 3. Two cooking wooden spoons (colher de Pau); 4. A set of stainless steel forks, spoons, and cups (six pieces each); 5. A kitchen knife; 6. One large (100 lit) good quality plastic water storing container and 7. A set of three mosquito nets with a size for double bed.



Aluminum cooking pot



Stainless Steel Household set



Double bed standard mosquito nets

UNDP will closely coordinate with the local government as well as with the humanitarian organizations to ensure the standards and harmonization with the ongoing response.

Once the specification and quantity of the items are confirmed and aligned with all the stakeholders responding to the emergency, the request for quotation will be sent out in accordance to the UNDP procurement rule and regulation.

To minimize the transactional cost and ensure consistency as well as respecting the time of the IDPs, the distribution of these items will be aligned with the distribution of the COVID-19 protective items. The distribution will follow exactly the same pattern as explained under the activity 1.1.2. This means that all the 5,300 target families will receive a package of COVID-19 protective items and household utensils and mosquito net at the same time.

Activity 1.2.2: Provide basic tools to the IDPs to reactivate their jobs and businesses.

The IDPs will be assessed to identify their previous means of income such as tailoring, catering, backing, hairdressing etc. Based on the assessment the most vulnerable ones will be provide with required brief training and tools to restart their income generation activity in consideration of the current context. For example, the women tailors will be provided with basic sewing kits and machine and training to produce face masks for the community to also help control the spread of COVID-19.

During the survey a question will be added to understand the main income means of the household in the place of origin. This information along with the demographic information of the household the analysis of the household assessment will enable us to identify the most vulnerable households particularly the women headed households. A total of 400 households will be identified who can restart their livelihood if needed basic tools or machines are provided.

Based on the funding availability at least 400 women will be provided additional basic trainings in tailoring, simple sewing machine set of sewing axillaries such as sewing machines, capulana (cloth) 5 rolls, (The Capulana is a type of a sarong worn primarily in Mozambique it can be used as a wrap-around skirt or baby carrier. In addition, it can be used as one of the three layers of masks. The normal quality capulana are 30 meters), measuring tape, sewing irons, sewing rods, scissors, sewing needle kits, zips etc. to restart their lost business by providing tailoring services to the community. These trained women will also be able to produce Facemasks and mosquito nets. Coordination efforts will be made with the other organizations to procure Masks, mosquito nets etc. from these women groups for wider distribution. UNDP will facilitate and they will be allowed if they would like to work in groups in the form of joint venture or work individually.



Sewing machine

Sewing rods

These beneficiaries will be grouped between 25 to 35 and a brief orientation training will be provided with support of women enterprise association in Cabo Delgado under the technical guidance of vocational training center Instituto de Formação Profissional e Estudos Laborais Alberto Cassimo (IFPELAC) and supervision of Department of Social Welfare, Gender, Children and Social Action in Cabo Delgado. As these beneficiaries had run the same businesses in their original villages, therefore a short tailored summarized refresher hands on training in line with the existing training modules of IFPELAC will be provided to the selected beneficiaries. Secondly, as the education and ability of reading and writing is very low in the northern Mozambique and particularly among the

women. Therefore, the 3 days hands on practical training will be provided to these groups of beneficiaries. The trainings will be conducted within the four selected IDP settlement sites to avoid any travel by the beneficiaries. Also, as these are new settlements sites and there are no established facilities and structures. Therefore, the trainings will be conducted in any suitable available place (community center, community common spaces or UN established women safe spaces). The trainings will be provided by experienced woman trainer from the women enterprise associations preferably in the local language. The preference will be given to the trainers from the same or nearby community. The trainings will be provided after the provision of the tools and equipment. So that the beneficiaries learn by done using the newly provide tools and machines. The IFPELAC master trainers and representative of Department of Women Children and Social Action technicians will ensure the quality of the skills trainings provided and mentor the women groups when they start their income generation activities following the trainings. These trainings are aimed at helping the vulnerable IDP women particularly to restart their income generation activities. Therefore, no certificate will be provided to these women.

Handing over ceremony of the COVID-19 protective items and household emergency items will be held at the target district levels. With participation of relevant stakeholders mentioned above with at least 50 participants in each event.

Activity 1.2.3: Provide shelter package to the most vulnerable IDPs in the selected relocation sites.

A household package will include 26Sqm corrugated-metal roofing sheet similar to the ones that already used in the ongoing project of construction 17 houses in Mandruzi funded by SSCAF. The sheet has a thickness of 0.57mm, length 3.6m and width 0.72m. Therefore, for each house there is a need for 10 sheets, nails etc. and basic tools. The package will be handed over to the selected most vulnerable families so that they can cover their own shelter built from the traditional local material. The use of corrugated metal sheets (locally called Shapas) is a common practice in Mozambique for durable shelters or local houses instead of plastic sheets to resist the heavy rain and strong wind. These metal sheets are commonly available in local markets across Mozambique.

Through the analysis of the household assessments and data, most vulnerable household will be identified based on the specific criteria. The criteria will be developed in coordination with the district and provincial government, shelter cluster and comp coordination and comp management (CCCM) cluster. The criteria may include parameters such as families with: multiple disabilities, women headed households with more than 5 children; elderly headed household that has none at the age of income, etc. These listed beneficiaries will be reverified by visiting to the listed household for reconfirmation and attestation of the community leader.

Following the confirmation of the list of the households and exact location of the households within the four selected IDPs sites, the list and specification of the shelter kit will be confirmed with the district and provincial authorities, CCCM and Shelter Cluster of humanitarian response.

Upon the confirmation of the specification and number of items which will include: 1. 26sqm roofing corrugated metal sheet; 2. 5kg nails and 5kg metallic wires of various size; 3. A dual function

hammer/axe; 4. A medium size single person woodcutting saw, will be distributed to each identified beneficiary family.



Corrugated metal roofing sheet

The project will work closely with the community leader and get the assurance of community support to the vulnerable households in assisting him/her to build the shelter upon provision of these items. The project staff will pay regular visit to gauge the work progress and lend the assistance of the community leader in support of building the shelter.

The CCCM cluster focal point at the resettlement site will also be closely engaged to monitor and over the process.

Output 2.1: Communication and visibility of the project are effectively ensured at local, national and international levels.

Activity 2.1.1: Regular coverage of the project and partners in digital/social media, print media and television/radio in Mozambique, China and internationally.

During the implementation of the project activities various promotional material such as photo collections, videos clips, press releases, success stories of the beneficiaries for social media, print media and television will be produced to ensure the exposure of the project and to publicize the achievements.

A monthly brief update with pictures and/or videos will be produced and shared with the local government as well as with the Embassy of China.

Specific measures:

- (1) The project will complete 1 project publicity video design and production
- (2) 24 social media and/or press releases
- (3) 5 beneficiaries voice stories of successful cases.

Activity 2.1.2: “China Aid” logo on all visibility materials, in accordance to the “China Aid” logo usage conditions.

4.5 Project Implementation Progress

Refer to the implementation cycle of similar projects in and out of the country, the project implementation cycle shall be estimated combining with the characteristics of the project. Clarify the implementation schedule of each output or activity and prepare the project Gantt chart (Attachment 2).

Given that this initiative is linked to the Mozambique Recovery Facility Programme (2019-2024) and UNDP Country Programme for Mozambique (2017-2021), its Results and Resources Framework [RRF], the implementation schedule will align with the ongoing programming cycle.

In case of any extensions or otherwise, the standard operating procedures of UNDP for project extensions and closures will apply. That ideally requires an agreement within the Project Steering Committee and concurrently with the financing partner. All the Outputs and planned Activities defined in the attached Gantt chart [*attachment 2*] will be pursued within the specified or agreed timeframe. Progress reporting within UNDP has been harmonized, in the new programme and project management policies, to the end of fiscal year through the Results Oriented Annual Report [ROAR]. The only exception includes where the partnership agreement has specific reporting requirements and agreed frequency.

4.6 Project Institutions

4.6.1 Institutions' implementation capability and division of work

Describe the technical capabilities of the reporting agency and partners to implement the project and its division of work in detail (cooperation agreements can be provided).

UNDP is the reporting agency for this project. UNDP China and UNDP Mozambique will be responsible for the project and will ensure that the project is implemented effectively and in accordance with UNDP quality standards and financial regulations. UNDP's Global Focal Point System for South-South Funds will oversee the implementation of the project and ensure that the necessary technical and intellectual support is provided in a timely manner. UNDP China will oversee the implementation of the project led by the UNDP Mozambique and coordinate with the UNDP Mozambique to provide day-to-day communication and coordination support, financial, procurement, project documentation and report writing and translation support for the project.

UNDP will consult closely with all stakeholders during project implementation, including elected committees, relevant government ministries, and relevant departments responsible for social service delivery. Relevant stakeholders will also be included in the project review committee to provide input and feedback for the smooth implementation of the project. UNDP will establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure the quality of implementation. In addition, the project will involve third parties in project monitoring and final evaluation.

UNDP China

UNDP China is responsible for providing coordination and communication support with relevant Chinese partners and SCAF management agency, as well as regular reporting on the progress (narrative and

financial). Under the overall oversight of the Resident Representative of UNDP China, Assistant Resident Representative for Global Partnership, and a range of staff covering specialized technical advisory functions will provide quality assurance and facilitate and provide coordination support to the financial reporting process.

UNDP Mozambique

UNDP Mozambique will implement the project in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Disaster Management Institute (INGD), the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and the Ministry of Economy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, INGD and MITADER have undergone a 2018 HACT (Harmonized Approaches for Cash Transfer) assessments and received a risk rating of “Low” (Medium for MITADER) meaning there is capacity for fiduciary management, governance arrangements, oversight (reporting, monitoring and evaluation) capacity and implementation capacity.

Integrated Development Agency for North (In Portuguese Agencia de Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte, ADIN)

ADIN is a public institution for the promotion of actions aimed at the socio-economic development of the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. ADIN carries out its activities in the northern region and has its headquarters in the Province of Cabo Delgado. ADIN aims at improving the integrated socio-economic development of the northern region. ADIN has the following duties: a) Inter-institutional coordination to boost the region's integrated socio-economic development; b) Management of development programmes; c) Promotion of business, investment and employment; d) Mobilization of internal and external resources to carry out its duties and competences; e) Promotion of assistance actions to populations affected by extreme events; and f) Promotion of socio-cultural and sports initiatives for greater harmony and social cohesion. ADIN as the representative of the Government will act as Partner Agency and their role is to facilitate the work of UNDP, also to provide UNDP with all the available information. In addition, provide support in approving the beneficiaries and materials.

The main role of ADIN in the project is to coordinate with the respective local government authorities to ensure the implementation of project is effective and assistance is reached to the most vulnerable target beneficiaries by assisting and facilitating the identification and registration of the target most vulnerable households of the target communities. As the apex government agency for coordination and facilitation organization for the development and response to the crisis in the north ADIN will not be involved as an executing agent in this project, as it is not its role. But it will play key role in the Facilitation, coordination with the community and community leaders in support of effective implementation of the activities. Where needed, the agency will direct the local authorities and line department for required actions. It will also monitor the implementation of the activities and address any challenges that may arise during the implementation.

Other implementing partners

UNDP will assess the best approach for project implementation (i.e. identification of an implementing partner, i.e. [local] NGO, directly by UNDP, under existing agreements with the government etc.) and necessary additional human resources for recruitment.

It is important to emphasize that before entering into any contractual agreement with these institutions or indeed any implementing and responsible partners, UNDP undertakes due diligence with regards to risk and capacities assessment of selected partners. Under the enhanced Harmonized Cash Transfer (HACT) framework, any partner that will received more than \$150,000 in programming support per year is required to undergo the HACT and capacity assessments for the defined partnership cycle. Most of the institutions UNDP partners within Mozambique have already undergone such assessments until 2020 and their risk profile ranges from low to medium. These ratings guide on the frequency of spot-checks and field monitoring as agreed in the annual Assurance Plan. The findings of the capacity assessment are mainstreamed in the project annual workplans to ensure the areas needing strengthening are budgeted for and fixed.

4.6.2 Project Implementation Management

Resume			
Title: UNDP Resident Representative in China			
Name	Beate Trankmann	Country	Germany
Working Language	English	Date of Birth	
Phone	86(10)-85320701	Email	beate.trankmann@undp.org
Address	No.2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China	Working Field	
Organization	UNDP China	Position	Resident Representative
Specialization and Expertise			
Work Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Served as United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for Mongolia (2015-2019) - Served as the UNDP Country Director in Indonesia (2010-2015) - Deputy Resident Representative in Sri Lanka (2005-2010) - Assistant Resident Representative responsible for democratic governance in Cambodia (2002-2005) - Programme officer in China (1999-2002) - Programme officer in Geneva (1998-1999) - Prior to joining UNDP, was a research fellow at the European Institute for Asian Studies in Brussels, advising European Union institutions on EU-Asia relations. 		
Education and Major Experience	Educated in France, China (Taiwan) and Germany, she holds a master's degree in political science and a bachelor's degree in China studies, both University of Hamburg.		
Experience in Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Served as the UNDP Country Director in charge of Programme in Indonesia (2010-2015) 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme officer in China (1999-2002) - Programme officer in Geneva (1998-1999)
Experience in Project Field	

Resume			
Title: UNDP Resident Representative in Mozambique			
Neme	Narjess Saidane	Country	
Working Language	English, French, Arabic, Portuguese	Date of Birth	
Phone	+258 21481475	Email	Narjess.saidane@undp.org
Address	931 Avenue Kenneth Kaunda, Maputo, Mozambique	Working Field	
Organization	UNDP Mozambique	Position	Resident Representative
Specialization and Expertise			
Work Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serve as UNDP Resident Representative in Mozambique currently - Served as UNDP Deputy Special Representative of the Administrator, from 2013 - Deputy Resident Representative of the joint UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF office in Cape Verde (2010-2013) - DRR in Mauretania (2006-2010) - DRR in Tunisia (2004-2006) - Served two years with BRSP (nor BERA) as a resource mobilisation adviser (2002-2004) - Worked in Ramallah as Project Manager for decentralised cooperation from France (1995- 1997) - Adviser for the Palestinian Council for Higher Education (1994-1995) - Adviser for Birzeit University (1993-1994) 		
Education and Major Experience	Degrees in political science and urban planning from the US and France		
Experience in Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy Resident Representative (Programme and Operations) of the joint UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF office in Cape Verde (2010-2013) - DRR (Programme and Operations) in Mauretania (2006-2010) - DRR (Programme and Operations) in Tunisia (2004-2006) - Worked in Ramallah as Project Manager for decentralised cooperation from France (1995- 1997) 		
Experience in Project Field			

Resume	
Title: Head of Unit, Environment, Natural Resource Management, Climate Change & Resilience to Disasters (ENRCCR)	

Neme	Eunice Mucache	Country	Mozambique
Working Language	English	Date of Birth	
Phone	+258843806081	Email	eunice.mucache@undp.org
Address	Maputo	Working Field	Climate Change
Organization	UNDP Mozambique	Position	Head of ENRCCR
Specialization and Expertise	Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Psychology		
Work Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior Management positions, Team Lead, project management, work with government, UN agencies, donors, academic institutions, international and national NGOs and the civil society and private sector. - Mozambique Red Cross, Head of programs. - UNDP Moz (2008-2011), DRR specialist. - GFDRR, Washington DC (2011- 2014), Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) - WB, Mozambique (2014-2019) (Consultant) – Senior Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist - UNDP, Mozambique (2019 to date) - Head of Unit ENRCCR 		
Education and Major Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Master’s Degree in Disaster Management - University of Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa - Diploma in Child & Adolescent Psychiatry - Institute of Psychiatry and Institute of Child Health of the University of London 		
Experience in Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversight support for projects in the field of Environment, Natural Resource management Climate Change and Disaster Resilience. - Policy advice to Government’ National Disaster Management Entities, coordination of UN joint Program and Early Recovery Cluster. - Mainstreaming of DRR in country national and sectoral development processes, establishing and implementing Risk Information and Early Warning Systems; and risk assessments, risk mitigation, risk transfer and emergency preparedness into country strategic plans and programs. - Technical support to national and local level staff and volunteers on community-based disaster preparedness, HIV & AIDS, community - based health, water & sanitation and psycho-social support to children and disadvantaged groups. - Psycho-social interventions for disadvantaged groups, including awareness raising on landmines, family reunion of people separated by war and the management of primary school construction/rehabilitation projects in resettlement areas for refugees and Internally Displaced Populations. - Clinical Child Psychologist and Lecturer of Psychology at the Pedagogical Institute in Maputo. 		
Experience in Project	See above		

Field			
Resume			
Title: Project Manager			
Name	Ghulam Sherani	Country	Afghanistan
Working Language	English	Date of Birth	
Phone	+258855084918	Email	ghulam.sherani@undp.org
Address	Beira	Working Field	Poverty Reduction, Recovery and Humanitarian Aid
Organization	UNDP Mozambique	Position	Project Manager
Specialization and Expertise	Programme Project Design, Management and Implementation		
Work Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 June 2020 – Present: Head of Beira Field-Office and Project Manager – Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) Programme Manager, UNDP, Beira, Mozambique. - 27 May 2019 – 30 May 2020: Early Recovery Coordinator and Team Leader, UNDP, Beira, Mozambique. - 1 May 2016 – 30 Sept 2018: Team Leader; inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development Cluster, UNDP, Freetown, Sierra Leone. - 5 June – 11 September 2018: Senior Regional Coordinator (Surge Expert Assignment, UNDP Rakhine state Myanmar. - 23 Feb 2015 – 30 April 2016: Programme Manager, Payments for Ebola Response Workers (PPERW), United Nations Development Programme, Freetown Sierra Leone. - 06 Nov 2014 – 20 Feb 2015: Resource Mobilization and Partnership Specialist, Bureau for External Relation and Advocacy (BERA), New York, USA. - 1 Aug – 5 Nov 2014: Project Manager and Lead Technical Advisor, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Laos PDR. - 16 Feb 2012 – 31 Jul 2014: Head of Emergency Preparedness and response Unit, UNWFP, Vientiane Laos PDR. - 14 Jan 2011 to 14 Feb 2012: Programme Specialist (Disaster Risk Management) UNDP, Laos PDR. - 1 June 2010 – 13 Jan 2011: Disaster Risk Management Advisor, UNDP, Kathmandu Nepal. - 8 April 2008 – 30 May 2010: Disaster Risk Management Specialist, UNDP, Kathmandu, Nepal. - 14 Dec 2004 – 7 April 2008: National Programme Officer Disaster Risk Management, UNDP, Kabul, Afghanistan. - 11 May 2004 – 13 Dec 2004: National Coordinator: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Kabul, Afghanistan. - 8 Dec 2003 – 10 May 2004: National Programme Officer, Recovery Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Kabul, Afghanistan. 		

Education and Major Experience	Master
Experience in Project Implementation	About 20 years successful experience of multimillion projects implementations in conflict and post conflict/crisis sittings in 7 Countries in Asia and Africa. Major experience in Disasters and Climate Risk Management; Recovery and Response; Youth and Women Employment and Income Generation; Community Based Disaster Preparedness; Policy and Planning Support. programme, project design, management, and implementation.
Experience in Project Field	See above

UNDP will have a project management team (project manager and community coordinators) to ensure that minimum required core capacities for quality implementation and quality assurance are guaranteed. The Team will be recruited as per standard UNDP Human Resources policies and procedures. The project team will work in cooperation with multiple stakeholders and response Teams across relevant Humanitarian Clusters. Any useful and value adding partners on the ground will be mobilized, assessed, their roles and accountabilities clearly specified to ensure successful completion of the planned results.

5. Project Investment Estimation

5.1 Investment Estimation Basis

Briefly describe the basis for the calculation of investment estimates (corresponding standards, etc.), please provide attachment if there are any relevant documents (Attachment 4 and 5).

Budget planning will be informed by UNDP’s guidelines as outlined in the [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](#) (POPP) and implemented through UNDP’s financial and planning tool, ATLAS. The standard corporate and local pro-forma costs will apply. In all its financial investments, UNDP applies value for money principles and aligns with international best practice on procurement, human resources management and risk assessment [*annual financial and performance audits*].

The calculation with estimated unit cost is provided in the activity and detailed budget as annex. Technical specifications will be determined in tight coordination with the local government authorities and local community association in the Cabo Delgado province in coordination with government of Cabo Delgado. This guarantees that materials purchased meet the needs and expectations of local authorities and project beneficiaries.

The project will promote local purchasing to promote local private contractors and the local economy. This said, should the context or situation require, UNDP has solid established capacity in the region and can help the procurement and delivery of the materials and goods according to the technical specifications defined by the relevant authorities, at the best possible value for money. All processes will adhere to UNDP rules and regulation to ensure transparency and accountability at each step of the process. The costs incurred in recipient country and in a third country shall be as much as possible in accordance with the standards of China.

Note that UNDP has specific Fast Track procedures for crisis response that speeds up internal processes and guarantees the timely provision of services.

5.2 Investment estimation

Estimate the financial input of each output or activity and outline the structure of the total estimated investment. Please attach the relevant estimation schedule (Attachment 4). In addition, providing composition and basis of the management fee shall also be considered.

Output 1.1: Enhancing the protection means to COVID to IDPs and neighboring host communities in 4 selected sites in Ancuabe (Nangumi, Nanjua B) and Metuge (Ngalane and Ntocota) districts. The total investment is US\$609,864, which will be used to provide COVID-19 personal protection material (82.99% of Output 1.1), and organize community mobilization activities (8.59% of Output 1.1).

Output 1.2: Living condition of IDPs and vulnerable households improved by provision of critical household tools and equipment in IDPs relocation sites and neighboring communities in Ancuabe and Metuge districts of Cabo Delgado Province. The investment in this area is US\$1,260,854, which will be used to provide family emergency kits to the vulnerable IDP households (73.77% of Output 1.2), provide basic tools to IDPs to reactivate their jobs and businesses (13.04% of Output 1.2), and provide shelter package to vulnerable IDPs (6.49% of Output 1.2).

Output 2.1: Communication and visibility of the project are effectively ensured at local, national and international levels. The investment for this component is US\$18,613.5. One opening ceremony and two handover ceremonies will be held. Production of various forms of promotional materials such as banner, poster and site board etc. Complete 5 success stories, 1 video, 24 news in social media and/or local media.

About 84.13% of the project will be spent on materials and facilities procurement. About 5.01% will be spent on community mobilization, capacity building training and communication.

Also, the project will charge 5% of GMS, which is \$95,238.10 (the 5% GMS charged by the project as a whole is collected and managed by UNDP headquarters and cannot be used directly for the project's staff and office costs). To ensure the smooth implementation of the project, UNDP Mozambique will dedicate one project manager, one project engineer, and two field assistants to organize, coordinate and supervise project related activities. UNDP has 261 working days in a year (100% working time). Based on the job responsibilities and duties and with reference to other similar projects, the four staffs are scheduled to dedicate 20% of their time each year on supporting the project respectively, for a cumulative total of 52.2 days for the project in total, which costs \$54,824 in total. UNDP China will dedicate 1 programme manager, 1 programme associate, 1 finance officer and 1 communication officer to coordinate with the Chinese partners and the UNDP office in Mozambique to provide daily communication and coordination support, report writing, project related documents draft and revision (progress report, application materials, communication materials etc.), management of SCAF platform, financial documents preparation, financial procedure support, daily financial tracking, financial report review, publicity material collection, review and writing, translation, brochure and video making etc. for

this project, which costs US\$57,144 in total. Also, based on the rules and regulations of UNDP, UNDP is required to audit (third-party audit) each project implementation partner at least once during the project cycle. The audit fee of Mozambique is US\$10,000. The audit report would be shared with CICETE in timely manner.

The UNDP investment estimates are detailed in Annex 4.

5.3 Project Fundraising and Usage Plan

Briefly describe the project financing plan and annual fund use plan and prepare the project fundraising and usage plan (Attachment 3).

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months. The proposed budget of the project is \$2,000,000.

UNDP has a well-established annual planning and budgeting process and online project management platforms (*Atlas, Corporate Planning System, Stream* etc.). This initiative will be aligned to that process, which begins with integrated work plan (IWP 2021) an online platform that links all the annual programmatic and operational priorities of UNDP supported interventions. It also includes a robust risk analysis and profile, clear milestones and targets that are tracked on quarterly basis. Once that is approved, an annual workplan is developed by quarter with specific interventions, with clear tolerance limits on activity-based budgets by the anticipated timeline of completion. UNDP will seek to attract additional resources to scale up the project to reach more beneficiaries. Targeted resources include government and donor cost-sharing.

UNDP is exempt from taxation. The project budget does not include VAT.

Since the Mozambique governments collect a tax from all the activities of the projects. UNDP will cover the VAT amount from internal costs and will be reimbursed by the Mozambique government at the end of the year. There will be no Tax charged to the requested fund.

6. Project Financial Analysis (if required)

For PPP projects, financial analysis is required for the project, which generally includes profitability analysis, solvency analysis, financial viability analysis and sensitivity analysis. Financial cash flow statement, profit and loss statement, capital cash flow statement, and loan repayment are required to be prepared. Other financial analysis forms may be added as the case may be.

Not applicable

7. Project Comprehensive Benefit Analysis

7.1 Provide an analysis of the beneficiaries and benefit effects of the project; if possible, please provide specific quantitative indicators for benefit effects. Describe how the local institutions' ability of implantation and participation is advanced. Describe the impact on policies, standards and specific target groups.

The beneficiaries in the selected site will be identified in coordination with government and the UN (International Organization for Migration, IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool as well as the registration of IDPs conducted by the government (INGD). UNDP will be scaling up its field presence in

Pemba and in Beira and staff there via field monitoring can verify beneficiaries. These will provide adequate information on the most vulnerable IDPs and local host community populations to be targeted. The Responsible Partners will also assist in the selection of beneficiaries using baseline assessments to be conducted.

Based on the scope of the project – the development or establishment of *community infrastructure* and strategic information generation – and guided by best practices in resilient facility rehabilitation, the project will benefit communities and community facilities and operations in Cabo Delgado.

For this project the direct beneficiaries are 5,300 families, assuming the average family is 5 persons, therefore the total number of the beneficiaries is 26,500 whom will benefit from activity 1.1.1 and 1.2.2. 400 women out of 5,300 will be provided a training and sewing machine. In addition, 200 houses out of the 5,300 will receive the support for roofing.

Since pneumonia can be caused by bacteria and also by virus, therefore the face masks and Hand washing soap will prevent the beneficiary to be infected by COVID-19.

In addition, by providing part of the beneficiaries with sewing machine, will increase the income which reflect in the type of food they are getting. Furthermore, supporting the beneficiaries with resilient roof can help in improving their living condition.

7.2 Analysis of the beneficial effects of special groups (*including the assistance of women, children, people in poverty and other groups to obtain development capacity, there should be quantitative indicators*)

The project will benefit girls, children and women, noting that a high number of IDP households in relocation sites are headed by women. Additionally, according to the baseline assessment (Government and UN) children represents 45 percent and women represents 32 percent of the IDPs. Specific attention will be paid to ensure the project enhances the capacities/skills profile, and economic empowerment of women including addressing social norms acting as bottlenecks for meaning participation of women in socio-economic activities and in decision-making to the extent feasible. The project will pay special attention to the address the relevant needs of child-headed households and people with disabilities.

The regular baseline assessment of movement of IDPs collect data disaggregated by Sex and Age. However, there are limited information about people with disabilities among the IDPs. The project will be closely implemented with the Humanitarian Clusters particularly CCCM and protection clusters to ensure the most in needs are reached and assisted, with the responses tailored to the specific needs

1. **Women:** Mozambique ranks 139th out of 159 countries in the UNDP Gender Inequality Index. Low levels of education, high maternal health risks, pressure to marry at a young age, high levels of teenage pregnancy, limited economic prospects, gender-based violence, and accepted cultural norms contribute to the precarious status of women and girls in the country. The impact of the natural disaster and the ongoing conflict has a differential impact on women and girls. There is an elevated risk of Gender-Based Violence. There is a direct result of greater exposure of women and girls to distant and unsafe locations, such as water collection points, sanitation facilities and health centers. With the crowded collective shelter of IDPs, pregnant women have limited access

to safe deliveries. There is imminent risk of life-threatening complications to the pregnant women. The recovery burden is particularly difficult for female-headed households (FHHs), including widows, who are both the income provider and main caregiver. They face difficulty in being able to simultaneously rebuild homes, serve as the primary caregiver, and rebuild their livelihoods. Without possessions, livelihoods, poor access to services and marginalization there is a significant possibility that the feminization of poverty will increase in Mozambique.

2. **Children:** in Mozambique children are among the most deprived children in the world. Children constitute more than half of the 28 million population. It is estimated that 6.1 million households are headed by children (12-14 years). There are about 2 million orphans and vulnerable children. The ongoing conflict has particularly increased the vulnerability and exposure of children to multiple risks. It is evident from the assessment that 45% of the IDPs are children. This can clearly show a crisis with the ongoing humanitarian emergency.
3. **Older people:** The baseline assessment of the IDPs movement shows an increased percentage of older people. Most of these elderly people are also responsible and caregiver to the children or orphans who lost their parents.
4. **People with disabilities:** In Mozambique, between 2% and 6% of the total population and 14% of children aged 2-9 years live with a disability, though this is likely an underestimate. 70% of children with disabilities live in rural areas. In humanitarian contexts, adults and children with disabilities are more likely to be left behind and be separated from their caregivers and family members and face higher risks of violence, exploitation and abuse. Women and girls with disabilities are more vulnerable to violence and exploitation. The exact number of these vulnerable groups will be identified during selection and targeting.

7.3 Please describe how the project will enhance project implement and management capacity of cooperative partners in the recipient country?

The project will enhance the project management capacity of local partners as UNDP will seek to work collaboratively with the relevant ministries in all elements of implementation and joint monitoring. In addition, UNDP will utilize a mix of delivery modalities that primarily will rely on existing local capacities to implement the project components. Such modalities may include working with private sector on a contractual or pro-bono basis, CSOs, think tanks (e.g. universities) and local communities to ensure timely implementation. Using the revamped HACT and risk management frameworks, eligible partners to be engaged will undergo micro and capacity assessments which will enable identification of capacity development needs to be included in the annual work plan as well as the 2021 assurance plan.

UNDP will coordinate with other UN agencies and NGOs who have an expertise in the area of establishment and community mobilization. The project will also coordinate the interventions with the Humanitarian Response Clusters such Food Security, CCCM, WASH and Protection clusters. In addition, the project will also strengthen the partnership between the local government and local NGOs as implementing partners, enabling both to enhance their project implementation and management capacity.

7.4 Please describe the demonstration, replication, and promotion value of this project for the development of recipient countries, regions, and similar countries and regions around the world.

Following the escalation of the conflict and the influx of the IDPs, a scaled up and integrated multi-sectoral response to the crises, including this supplementary initiative, will have a far-reaching impact and relevance to the challenge but also other provinces that may be affected by displacement, including areas of potential returns for IDP population, when the security situation permits. The project has, therefore, factored in the need for periodic communication and documentation on the progress and best practices that will arise from the interventions. That will provide a great opportunity to aggregate and share lessons across the country on prioritized recovery initiatives, process and how to advance capacities for improved resilience particularly in post conflict and/or disaster context in other countries.

7.5 Sustainability analysis of the project *(e.g. whether it can produce mutually beneficial and win-win cooperation mechanisms and models; whether there is the possibility of commercial and market-oriented operation; whether it have effects on policies, systems, standards, etc.; whether cooperation formed in the project can continue to function; whether the project will continue to receive funding to maintain the project's effectiveness after the project is over, etc.)*

The Project will be aligned with the National Response and Recovery Strategy for Mozambique, the UN Integrated Strategy for the North of Mozambique, and the new UNDP's overall Programme Framework for Community Resilience and Recovery for the North of Mozambique. The Project is aligned with the Provincial Plan of Cabo Delgado in response to the displacement crisis and the Strategic Plans at Provincial and District levels, which will be owned and led by the Government. The Provincial and district authorities will be fully engaged in the recovery response, including in the implementation and monitoring of the relevant project activities. Relevant capacity-building of the local authorities and communities will also accompany the implementation of the project throughout its cycle to ensure full ownership and engagement in ensuring then durability and sustainability of the community infrastructure provided (including engagement in operations and maintenance) when the assets are handed-over to the communities. In addition, sustainability will also be enhanced by the standards of the materials used which will be climate and disaster resilient. The materials, tools and equipment provided will aim to enhance the self-reliance of the vulnerable households by increasing their productive capacities and income-earning potential. The local contracting modality will also contribute to the revitalization of the local economy by engaging the local private sector companies and create wage employment for communities, with the benefits trickling to the support businesses (including local suppliers of materials etc.) in the local relevant sector. Additionally, the initiative, as part of the five-year UNDP MRF programme will ensure that the necessary to further building upon these immediate supports with recovery and resilience interventions through the construction of community infrastructures.

UNDP will ensure that where appropriate, the response under the project adheres to the established standards and specifications under the Humanitarian Clusters in terms of protocols for health, education, WASH related assistance and services, aligned with the national requirements. UNDP will also ensure that that the community infrastructure for key services are able to operate sustainably with the right equipment and capacities provided by the relevant deconcentrated line ministries and in

coordination with the relevant UN agency and NGO partners.)

8. Project Administration and Oversight Arrangements

8.1 Project Oversight *(The Organization responsible for project implementation carries out internal oversight and quality control of the project. It facilitates project visits by the SSCAF Management Agency if requested, in accordance with the SSCAF implementation agreement.*

All project supervision and evaluation components will comply with UNDP rules and regulations as outlined in the POPP in the section on [programme and project management, including submission of project progress reports \(Quarterly Project Reports, Annual Project Reports, Combined Delivery Reports and End of Project reports\)](#) (See details in “UNDP policy on monitoring” in next paragraph). The project team will be accountable under the existing Mozambique Recovery Facility in close coordination with the existing inter-cluster coordination group mechanisms under the RCO. For day-to-day operations, the project team will report to the Mozambique Recovery Facility Coordinator and will be integrated within the routine programme coordination architecture of the UNDP Country Office. The normal annual audit schedule for independent review of projects supported by UNDP will be adhered to. As per project evaluation standard, a project should be independently evaluated at least once in its life cycle. Hence, a terminal evaluation of the project will be included in the existing M&E Plan 2019-2021, as part of decentralized independent evaluation of project results, efficiency and effectiveness.

All UNDP programming activities are required to adhere to monitoring standards and policies, for which managers of regional and country programmes and all projects are accountable, in line with the [UNDP policy on monitoring](#).

UN entities are audited under their own audit arrangement, following the ‘Single Audit’ principle.

Audit results are publicly available and CICETE will receive these in a timely manner. In line with the UNDP [Financial Regulations and Rules](#) (B-4, Audit) for the [Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer](#) (HACT) (See details on page 3 to 6) assurance activities, in particular Scheduled audit, which refer to systematic and independent examination of data, statements, records, operations and performance of an implementing partner and Special audits, which refer to audits performed following significant issues and concerns identified during the programme cycle, may be carried out if deemed relevant. For UNDP, a scheduled audit is an internal control audit procedure.

8.1.1 Are there any anti-corruption mechanisms or internal inspection and oversight systems?

No Yes please explain

The Office of Audit and Investigation's (OAI) main mission is to help UNDP to perform effectively in its critical work to fight global poverty and promote development. OAI is responsible for the internal audit of all of UNDP's activities. It is also responsible for assessing and investigating allegations of fraud, corruption and other wrongdoing.

OAI provides assurance on the use of UNDP's resources to the Administrator and senior managers as well as to Member States and donors. OAI supports UNDP in fostering a culture of accountability and transparency. It helps UNDP in enforcing zero tolerance for misconduct, thus safeguarding the integrity and reputation of the organization.

Additionally, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The IEO is governed by the organization's Evaluation Policy and the UNDP Executive Board is the custodian of the policy. The core function of the Independent Evaluation Office is to conduct independent thematic and programmatic evaluations. The Independent Evaluation Office also prepares the Annual Report on Evaluation, sets standards and guidelines on evaluation, monitors compliance on evaluation and shares lessons for improved programming.

8.1.2 Are there any service or hardware procurement systems?

No Yes please explain

UNDP permits the application of Fast Track procedures in crisis scenarios to advance rapid recruitment of critical professionals, securing of services and procurement of necessary goods. This mechanism has been activated for Mozambique from end of 2019. It provides for waivers and shortens recruitment of local personnel and fast track procurement process through the regional procurement authorization [RACP] up to the value of \$1,000,000, where need be. In addition, UNDP will utilize existing Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) for goods and services, which will also facilitate the rapid implementation under crisis conditions.

8.1.3 Other systems related to project administration and project activities?

No Yes please explain

UNDP will follow standard approaches for Project Management to ensure good governance and effective monitoring as well as ownership of the project and related outputs by the beneficiaries. UNDP's rules are defined in the UNDP [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](#) (POPP) document. The recently revised POPP provides for more flexibilities and broadens partnerships options for UNDP to embrace the private sector, academia and wider CSOs. The newly upgraded programme and project management policies and procedures were rollout in 2018. They have helped simplify engagement strategy with various partners using more flexible tools and streamlined business processes. That will ensure efficient implementation of project activities as scheduled.

8.2 Project Procurement Plan (if required)

Projects that require procurement of materials and equipment should specify the procurement method to be adopted, whether specific product origin or designated supplier is required and whether there are any special qualifications required of the manufacturer or supplier.

UNDP procurement policies are clearly defined in the UNDP [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](#) (POPP) document. Procurement planning will be done in parallel with the annual work plan and included in the UNDP Country Office consolidated procurement plan for 2021. This is now managed online using the platform known as Procurement Management Platform [PROMPT]. The system assists

the programme and procurement team to track the procurement process, ensure seamless and timely availability of required project inputs. Most recently, UNDP has also rollout e-Tendering for the on-line management of all international competitive procurement valued at USD 150,000 and above. The use of e-Tendering innovation will become mandatory from 01 September 2019. It is in line with industry best practice to promote value for money and transparency in the procurement of good and services.

The UUNDP will follow the rules and regulations in procure materials. Therefore, an international bidding will be launch for the amount exceeding \$ 200,000 to allow the local and international suppliers to participate, while for the amount less than \$ 200,000, request for quotation will be launch for local suppliers.

It is worth to mentioned that most of the items are produced locally except the roofing sheets, sewing machine and utensils for cooking.

8.3 Project Operation, Maintenance and Long-term Support Plan (if required)

Projects that require follow-up operation management should analyze the operational management mode, operational management capabilities (incl. the source and management of operational funding etc.), and training of operation and maintenance personnel and so on upon completion of the project; if the project implementation institution or partners is required to provide long-term technical support, a long-term support plan should also be proposed.

The sustainability of the benefits arising from the project will be guaranteed through close collaboration with national entities and institutions, especially those responsible for disaster response, among them INGD, Integrated Development Agency for North (IDAN), CSOs, Municipalities and UN partners. Furthermore, the sustenance of the benefits from the project is anchored on its alignment to the ongoing UNDP Country Programme (2017-2021), which prioritizes resilience livelihood and women economic recovery. The emphasis of support has been strengthening national capacities for preparedness and effective response to recurrent multidimensional crises. The use of national coordination systems will also support synergies with work of other partners in the recovery efforts. In essence, the relevant skills for replications and maintenance of outputs from the project will be retained locally through such collaborative mechanisms.

Most of the items under output 1.1 and output 1.2 are low value consumable emergency response household/individual items such as face masks, soap, water buckets, kitchen utensils, mosquito nets and income generation tools etc. that are provided to the IDP families for use. The ownership of the items is automatically transferred and thus maintenance will be responsible for by beneficiaries themselves. However, during the lifetime of the project, the project staff in coordination with the local authorities will regularly monitor the usage and functionalities of the low value items and provide any further assistance that may be required.

The project will procure and use materials and facilities according to the current needs of beneficiaries. UNDP encourages to give priority to purchase Chinese products according to UNDP procurement policies and procedures, and explicitly requires suppliers to provide quality assurance and maintenance services within the service life of the equipment. According to the preliminary market survey, and the consultation with the Mozambique relevant departments and equipment suppliers, the main materials and facilities to be procured for this project has the following usage period (the actual service life and

quality assurance ultimately depend on the procured equipment model, component specifications, frequency of use and commitment of the product manufacturer):

Equipment	Usage Period (year)	Guarantee Period (year)	Maintenance Service Cycle
Corrugated Metal Roofing sheets and nails	5	N/A	Repaint or clean every three years
Sewing machine	5	1	Regular cleaning and lubrication

During the project implementation cycle, UNDP will be responsible for operation, maintenance and management of the procured materials/facilities. The operation and maintenance plan of the main materials/facilities are as follows:

For the shelter package and family emergency kits, UNDP engineers in collaboration with local communities and Cabo Delgado Provincial Government will check the quality of the materials before and during supply to ensure that they are in accordance with the specifications and are free of damage. UNDP engineers will also monitor the installation and provide technical advice to ensure that materials are used properly.

Furthermore, UNDP is planning a 5 years programme for the recovery and livelihood support of the IDPs and communities. Therefore, the UNDP staff will continuously monitor and engage with the Department of Health to ensure the provided facility is fully operational.

9. Environmental Impact and Risk Analysis

9.1 Environmental Impact Assessment

9.1.1 Analysis of Influencing Factors

Analyze types of pollutants, emissions, and emission concentrations that may be emitted during project implementation and operation (if any) and analyze the impact on the environment.

Some of the factors to consider will include:

- *Emissions linked to the use of use wood for charcoal production (+ deforestation)/ need of alternative fuel (or improved stove), and reforestation effort*
- *Environmental impacts of emergency and uncontrolled disposal sites*

UNDP will seek to engage industry best practice in disposal of such materials through strategic partnerships with responsible Government entities, UN, NGOS and private sector. Additional support will be mobilized from the newly reconfigured Global Policy Network for UNDP, which allows from flexible use of internal assets and quick/flexible deployment of available expertise across the organization and regions. UNDP will seek to ensure that environmental impact is minimized. The UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards checklist and tools elaborated below will also support such efforts. UNDP has a roster of SES Experts, which will be made available to support the relevant Country Offices in the application and oversight of the SES standards. Additionally, under the “Green Economy”

component of its Country Programme, UNDP will promote environmentally sustainable solutions and techniques for the green livelihood and income generations of the target beneficiaries.

For the current project, there is no potential risk for environment, the only mitigation is using the washable masks instead of single use, so this will reduce the hazard of waste.

9.1.2 Environmental Protection Measures

Explain measures needed to mitigate and offset adverse environmental impacts, and analyze their feasibility and implementation effects, and propose relevant expense and sources (if required)

UNDP has adopted and rolled out the Social and Environmental Safeguards in 2014 to ensure minimization of any unforeseen harm to people and the environment. The SES has been updated in 2020. The UNDP's [Social and Environmental Standards](#) (SES) aim to:

- Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people

The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. UNDP projects have to undertake the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) before commencement. The findings from the desk review are included in the final project risk log that is tracked on periodically and more formally on annual basis through the Results Oriented Annual Reporting [ROAR]. The project budget will also ensure to include costs for any in-depth environmental impact assessments deemed relevant for any of the project activities, including the development of appropriate Environmental Impact Management Plans where activities are determined as medium to high risks.

9.2 Risk Analysis and Countermeasures

Arising from the design quality assurance standards and the screening procedure, mentioned above, the draft risk log proposed below will be enhanced. It is a requirement for UNDP supported project to have a risk log that is reviewed periodically by the project team and Steering Committee to ensure that no harm is being done by the project as well as progressively addressing any adverse effects. In addition to environmental risks and impacts, the UNDP SES will also help highlight and mitigate potential risks across various dimensions i.e. gender, occupational health safety and labor standards (OHS), etc.

Through the existing local grievance mechanisms, any arising concerns and complaints will have to be systematically logged and tracked for effective resolutions. Where any concerned party is not satisfied, UNDP provides for an independent procedure under the Office of Audit and Investigation [OAI], known as Social Environmental Compliance Unit [SECU] that is mandated to investigate eligible causes on infringement on social and environmental standards so defined. This project will be aligned with all sustainability and environmental efforts UNDP is promoting in Mozambique.

Type of Risk	Risk Statement	Level of Risk	Countermeasures
Social and Environmental Risk	Violence between the IDPs and hosted community	High	To include the host community in the beneficiary list
Social and Environmental Risk	Due that the support will not cover the whole community	High	To create very clear selection criteria, also to communicate the project output with the community, also asking the community to nominate among themselves the most vulnerable families in the community
Organizational Risk	Provided materials do not comply with specifications	Low	Clear specifications to be provided before starting any procurement process, also to check the material quality before supplying from the supplier and after reaching the storage of the implementing partner
Safety and Security Risk	Natural disaster such as heavy rain or the epidemic might slow down project progress	Moderate	Rescheduling of tasks to minimize the effect of the delays on the project.

10. Project Intellectual Achievements and Administration Plan

To propose expected intellectual achievements (including technical information, analytical research reports, solutions or intellectual property achievements) and their management plans, including professional review of intellectual achievements (if needed), the compilation, printing, professional review, acceptance (if any) of estimated intellectual achievements, as well as required expenses of transfer (if required).

In principle, each party shall retain their ownerships of IPs developed before this project. If the main part of the new IP is generated or derived from the IP of one party, it may be considered to be retained by the original IP owner. The ownerships all IPs developed under this project shall be dealt in accordance with relevant provisions of the Implementation Agreement.

The reports, publications and research achievements will indicate that the project is funded by the SSCAF and underline that the positions and views in those reports and publications do not represent the position and views of the Government of China. UNDP will provide CICETE and recipient countries with project reports, research achievements, videos, pictures, and other visual materials. Relevant reports, publications and research achievements will be submitted to CICETE in a timely manner.

11. Use of China Aid Logo and Project Communication Plan

11.1 Use of China Aid Logo

Give detail on the scope, material, size, color and other special requirements of the China Aid logo, calculate estimated cost of designing, producing, installing and maintenance (if required) of the China Aid logo, clarifying the recipient country's attitude towards installation or use of the China Aid logo.

UNDP will ensure Government of China's visibility and publicity by including the logo of Chinese foreign aid branding (as per the requirements available at the link provided below). Procured materials will be wrapped showing Chinese foreign aid branding. Stickers will be put on transportation means and flags and posters will be made available. All important events will ensure logo visibility and acknowledgement of the support from the Government of China. Launch and hand-over ceremonies welcome the presence of the Chinese Embassy and MOFCOM representatives as well as when proposed assistance packages are delivered. The logo of Chinese foreign aid will be used properly on the packages and products of assistance as well as under important occasions of the project. The logo of Chinese foreign aid will remain on the products and material for the duration of their use. The use of the logo is also understood and agreed within the Government of Mozambique.

UNDP Mozambique will regularly promote the project in various languages on social media and various news outlets: English, local language and Chinese. These channels will include UNDP Mozambique and social media accounts such as Twitter, Sina Weibo and WeChat China.

The regulations over the use of the Chinese foreign aid logo could be found at the following link: http://en.cidca.gov.cn/2019-11/29/c_427670.htm.

11.2 Project Communication Plan

Propose the main body, object, method or channel of communication/promotion activities, period, funding, etc.

The project is expected to be implemented over a 12-month period, and the communication plan will be incorporated into the Government's and UNDP's wider advocacy strategies relating to resilience to climate related hazards; South-South cooperation; and post disaster recovery, including video production.

The Project will aim at producing several knowledge products for both global and regional outreach and local use. It includes: (a) one YouTube video; (b) radio programme or SMS messaging in collaboration with private sector to ensure preparedness; (c) information leaflet to advocate revitalizing local and traditional coping mechanism; and/or (d) a short publication on lessons learned and case study. All products will ensure acknowledgement on bilateral and multilateral donor contributions.

Specifically, UNDP will undertake the following communication activities:

- A detailed overarching communication strategy plan covering pre, during, and post project visibility needs;
- Organize launch and hand-over events to promote the project jointly with UNDP/government/Embassy of China with media’s presence;
- Joint UNDP/Embassy of China mission and potential media visits for field level monitoring and evaluation will be arranged. For joint missions and important events, engagement of Chinese, Local and international media will be ensured;
- Photographs of the beneficiaries and project sites as well as beneficiary stories will be collected and translated into Chinese for sharing through press releases, social media and other media formats;
- Up-to-date news, press releases and progress stories be featured on the websites of UNDP Global, UNDP China and UNDP Mozambique in the required language formats;
- Posters, infographics, publications and a video produced to ensure high visibility of the contribution made by the Chinese Government;
- Regular promotion on social media and through the various news outlets of UNDP Mozambique and UNDP China. Such channels will include the dedicated international social media accounts of UNDP Mozambique and UNDP China, as well as Sina Weibo and WeChat;
- A media summary produced to collect the news articles on China’s support.

All relevant communication plans, reports, media summary, posters, publications will be submitted to CICETE and can be used with attribution credits to UNDP.

12. Project Proposal Attachments

No.	Attachment
1	Results-oriented project logic framework (must to be attached)
2	Project Gantt Chart (must to be attached)
3	Project Budget and detailed work plan (must to be attached)
4	Input estimation descriptions (must to be attached)
5	Input estimation documents
6	Cooperation agreements
7	Job descriptions/tasks
8	Basic information of recipient countries

Additional attachments may be added (if any).

13. Bank Details of the Reporting and Implementation Institution

- Reporting/Implementation Institution shall open an individual account (if not possible, the institution should have an independent account book) for receiving funding.
- If receiving funding for the first time or bank details has changed, the attachments listed below are to be provided.
 - 1) An original copy of bank details explanation signed and sealed by the legal representative of the reporting and implementation institution; and
 - 2) An original copy of bank detail confirmation issued by the bank.

Name of Bank		Address of Bank	
Account Name		Currency	
Account No./IBAN No.		SWIFT Code	
Other information			

14. Declaration of the Legal Representative of the Reporting Institution:

I, _____, on behalf of the reporting institution _____ and partner _____, hereby confirm: the details contained in this project proposal and its attachments are complete, true and accurate; I fully understand that incomplete, untrue, and inaccurate information will result in delay of the application, including but not limited to request of supplementary information, refusal of the application and subsequent retrospective processing; I clearly understand the legal consequences of caused to the fund and third parties because of misinformation, concealment, forgery etc.; I clearly understand and accept the regulations governing the implementation of projects funded by SSCAF, as outlined in the SSCAF Implementation Agreement. I clearly understand that activities by the fund such as the acceptance of the application, further requests for information or other correspondence during the application process, before official approval in writing, does not represent any promised funding commitments by the fund.

Signed: _____ (official seal of the organization)