



Republic of Mozambique

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

National Irrigation Institute

Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

April, 2018

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AADAPT	Agricultural Adaptations – World Bank Impact Evaluation Initiative
ADIPSA	Danish funded Rural Development Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARA	Regional Water Administration
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
BP	Bank Procedure
DA	District Administrator
DINAS	National Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry / <i>Direcção Nacional de Agricultura e Silvicultura</i>
DPASA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security / <i>Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar</i>
DPTADER	Provincial Directorate for Land, Environment and Rural Development Coordination / <i>Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i>
DPOPHRH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (<i>Direcção Provincial de Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos</i>)
DPTADER	Provincial Directorates for Coordination of Environmental Action (<i>Direcções Provinciais de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i>)
DUAT	Right to Use and Benefit of the Land / <i>Direito de Uso e Aproveito da Terra</i>
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDM	State Electricity Company / <i>Electricidade de Moçambique</i>
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GACOPI	Coordinating Office for Planning and Infrastructure / <i>Gabinete de Coordenação e Planificação e Infraestrutura</i>
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOM	Government of Mozambique
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDA	International Development Association
ITC	Community Lands Initiative / <i>Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias</i>
LAA	Land Acquisition Assessment
MASA	<i>Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar</i> – Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

MISAU	Ministry of Health / <i>Ministério de Saúde</i>
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (<i>Ministério da Terra, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i>)
MOPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing / <i>Ministério das Obras Públicas e Habitação</i>
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Irrigation Policy/National Irrigation Programme
NIS	National Irrigation Strategy
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OP	Operational Policy
PAPA	Food Production Action Plan / <i>Plano de Acção para a Produção Alimentar</i>
PARPA	Plan for Reduction of Absolute Poverty / <i>Plano de Redução de Pobreza Absoluta</i>
PCT	Project Coordination Team
PROIRRI	Sustainable Irrigation Development Project
IRRIGA	Sustainable Irrigation Development Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RC	Resettlement Committee
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDAE	District Economic Issues Services / <i>Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicas</i>
SDPI	District Planning and Infrastructure Services / <i>Serviços Distritais de Planificação e Infraestrutura</i>
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SPA	Provincial Agricultural Services / <i>Serviços Provinciais de Agricultura</i>
SPER	Provincial Rural Extension Services / <i>Serviços Provinciais de Extensão Rural</i>
SPGC	Provincial Geography and Cadastre Services / <i>Serviços Provinciais de Geografia e Cadastro</i>
UDAC	District Producers' Union / <i>União de produtores distritais</i>
USA	United States of America
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water User Associations

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) a public document which specifies the procedures and actions to be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to project affected households. ARAP is recommended for less than 200 PAPs.

Census means any field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and their assets; in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the National legislation and WBG's Safeguard Policies. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.

Compensation is the payment in cash, and jobs, houses, in kind, land and conservation measures, or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole depending on the context, the nature of the right or use or occupancy, the type of losses and the purpose of the resettlement or economic displacement. Depreciation and the value of goods salvaged from the assets to be acquired will not be deducted from the compensation value.

Cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date has to be announced widely as the cut-off date and enough time has to be given to the PAPs for the subsequent actions to be valid.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is a safeguard instrument that establishes procedures and guidelines for the mitigation, adaptation, monitoring and governance measures to be considered and implemented during the design and operation of the Program as well as to provide orientation to the development of ESMPs. For the IRRIGA, the ESMF has been prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with this RFP.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms means all processes and tools that serve to channel conflict into an institutionalized mechanism for peaceful resolution. They facilitate communication between affected people and management (project, government, etc.) regarding problems that arise, and enable those affected to complain with dignity, knowing that there is a system of appeals leading to an impartial decision maker.

Involuntary displacement means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:

1. Loss of benefits from use of such land;
2. Relocation or loss of shelter;
3. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
4. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.

Involuntary Land Acquisition is the taking of land by government or other government agencies, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

Land refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.

Land acquisition means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) relates to those persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Project affected persons physically relocate. PAPs can include informal land occupants/users who lack formal and/or customary rights. These people may have their:

1. Standard of living adversely affected, whether the Project Affected Person must move to another location;
2. Right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected;
3. Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or
4. Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

Rehabilitation Assistance means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

Replacement Cost means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on **Market rate (commercial rate)** according to the Mozambican legislation for sale of property. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows;

Replacement cost for agricultural land means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located near the affected land, plus the costs of:

1. Preparing the land to levels like those of the affected land; and
2. Any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;

Replacement cost for houses and other structures means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality equal to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area. Such costs shall include:

1. Purchase of building materials
2. Transporting building materials to the construction site;
3. Any labor and contractors' fees; and
4. Any registration costs.

Depreciation and value of the goods salvaged from the acquired assets will not be deducted from the compensation value.

Resettlement Assistance means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation,

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) means this safeguards instrument, which has been prepared to guide on preparation of **Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)** and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) throughout the IRRIGA implementation. The RPF will be disclosed to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program. The **RAPs and ARAPs** for the IRRIGA will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when project activity locations, affected PAPs/assets are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. The party impacting on the people and their livelihoods prepares RAPs. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by IRRIGA to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

Voluntary Land Contribution refers to a process by which an individual or communal owner agrees to provide land or property for project-related activities. It must be obtained without undue coercion or duress from people with full knowledge of other options available and their consequences, the right not to contribute or transfer the land.

Vulnerable Groups refers to:

1. Low capacity households – especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, widows, ethnic minorities, low income households and informal sector operators;
2. Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work and;
3. Child-headed households and street children. This group is among other things, characterized by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project, better known as IRRIGA, which will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Mozambique (MASA), with World Bank (WB) support, during the period 2019 and 2024.

The project will be implemented in the central provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambézia and the northern province of Nampula and be a continuation of the Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI), expected to phase out in December 2018, after close to seven years of implementation. PROIRRI has been the biggest undertaking in Mozambique in the last few decades in the attempt of revitalize the irrigation subsector.

IRRIGA will add 5,000 ha of irrigated land in the four targeted provinces, which together with the 3,000 developed under PROIRRI will form 8,000 ha.

The Resettlement Policy Framework outlines several principles, which include: (i) a full understanding of the project components, particularly those requiring land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) determination of land use rights; (iv) screening of the project sites, resettlement sites and project activities; (v) property and asset valuation in line with specific resettlement action plans (RAPs); (vi) preparation and approval of resettlement action plans, which will be done by both the GOM and the WB; (vii) implementation of the resettlement action plans; (viii) effective redress of complaints and grievances; (ix) monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plans for implementation of mitigation measures; and (x) a budget to ensure that the Project has adequate resources to meet its own interests in terms of involuntary resettlement.

The report which comprises eighteen (18) chapters was prepared on the basis of a combination of methods of data collection and processing, notably (i) secondary data review; (ii) interviews and discussions with key informants including experts in relevant project sectors and subsectors (agriculture, irrigation, water resources management and public infrastructure) and other key informants in the field as well as from public consultation meetings that took place in February 2018; (iii) review of similar projects, mainly PROIRRI and SUSTENTA; (iv) direct observations in the project area; and (v) Consultant's judgement.

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

The project will have the following five main components and respective allocation of funds:

1. Capacity Development of the Irrigation and Agriculture Institutions (US\$8 million of IDA grant);
2. Development of Irrigation Systems (US\$46 IDA grant);
3. Agriculture Intensification and Market Linkages ((US\$20 million IDA grant);
4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$6 million from IDA grant); and
5. Contingency and Emergency Response (0).

It will also build synergies and seek harmonization with other initiatives with the potential of facilitating the fulfilment of its objectives and targets, such as SUSTENTA, MozFIP and its MozDGM

and MozBIO, under the Ministry of Environment, Land and Rural Development (MITADER), but will not be limited to these.

MASA/INIR will be the project Developer at the three levels of implementation, i.e. (i) national, (ii) provincial, and (iii) district. There will be a Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to guide all actors in the process. At all levels MASA/INIR will work hand in hand with the MOPHRH, MITADER, and Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC), in the overall decision-making and implementation.

Project Development Context

The project happens at a time when Mozambique is going through a period of economic and financial hardships after a remarkable growth between 1995 and 2013-2015. The project also happens in a country marked by considerable imbalances in the access to the benefits of development among its citizens and regions, a phenomenon that even during the period of growth could not be addressed. More than 50% of the people are poor.

However, the country remains as one of the best endowed countries in Africa in terms of natural capital. It is drained by several important rivers, nine of which are international, with the Zambezi being the largest and most important river, the fourth-longest in Africa, and the largest flowing into the Indian Ocean from Africa. The Zambezi river is present in three of the project provinces, i.e. Manica, Sofala and Zambezia.

It is also endowed with vast land resources, i.e. close to 40% (36 million ha) of the 800,000 km² of Mozambique territory are arable land. However, only 10% of the total arable land is under cultivation of which only 1% is in the hands of commercial agriculture. The remaining 99% of the cultivated land is in the hands of subsistence farmers and are distributed by close to 4.0 million small farms of slightly above 1 ha and less than 10 ha in size.

Agriculture contributes 26% of total GDP and is the source of livelihood for 78% of the population but due to the high dependence on hydrometeorological factors one important subsector in the development of this economic activity is irrigation. The country experiences high levels of climate variability and extreme weather events (i.e. droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones), which when combined with the country's hypsometry translate into serious damages.

To reposition irrigation in national development, with the WB support the GOM formulated the Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI – 2011-2018), which will be continued and consolidated under IRRIGA.

The four provinces in the project area combined represent 53% of the total population and are among the richest in agricultural potential including irrigation.

Project Potential Impacts

Due to the characteristics of the project and the project area the need to relocate people and assets will be minimal (if any) for most of the interventions. It is only the construction and operation of dams/water reservoirs that is associated with cumulative impacts that can be expected to reach a medium magnitude. Expropriation will tend to be restricted to portions of land, trees, crops (where project affected people are not given prior notice about land acquisition), temporary infrastructures used as

shelter and other uses to support farming activities. Under PROIRRI no households were relocated, and this pattern is expected to remain unchanged under IRRIGA.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

From the environmental and social point of view and particularly involuntary resettlement the project adheres to the regulations and guidelines of both the GOM and WB.

1. Government of Mozambique

Expropriation laws related with public interest have been evolving in Mozambique since the colonial period. At present the process is regulated by several instruments that at times are difficult to harmonize. The **Ministerial Decree 31/2012**, which is the “Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities” is presently the most significant. However, the regulation is acknowledged to possess considerable gaps and that soon it is likely to be updated. Thus, it continues to be necessary to creatively combine several documents, laws and regulations to devise the best measures to be adopted in relation to specific issues in a given resettlement process. Above all, it continues to be relevant to follow the OP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement as well as Performance Standard 5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, which are endorsed by the Mozambican government as has been the case of the resettlement procedures undertaken to date by development initiatives.

1. World Bank

The World Bank has adopted the following policy objectives in relation to involuntary resettlement: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs; (ii) resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and (iii) displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher.

The WB also defines resettlement as including (i) loss of land or physical structures on the land, including business, (ii) the physical movement, and (iii) the economic rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs) to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place”.

Where resettlement is unavoidable, the following guiding principles must be adhered to:

1. Preparation of a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan that ensures that displaced people are:
2. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
3. Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
4. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
5. Aided (such as moving allowances) during relocation;

6. Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
7. Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
8. Provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities; and
9. Provided with an opportunity to resolve disputes through a grievance resolution mechanism.
10. The policy also advocates that:
 11. Attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation;
 12. Implementation of resettlement activities should be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons;
 13. Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups;
 14. In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder); and
 15. Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and any host communities are preserved and the preferences of the resettled people with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.

The project will be informed by both sets of regulation and efforts will be made to harmonize them. However, under IRRIGA **“In all instances where there are discrepancies between OP 4.12 and the Mozambique system, the standard of OP 4.12 shall be applied in the project”**.

Most if not all the resettlement and compensation under IRRIGA will be in the form of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (A-RAP). Both the GOM and the WB accept the preparation of A-RAP when relocation resulting from a project affects less than 200 people or where less than 10% of their properties are affected. This will be the predominant if not the only feature of IRRIGA subprojects.

The RPF then deals with several practical aspects that will be adopted by IRRIGA project managers and contractors throughout the entire cycle of the project. The principles include but are not limited to: (i) the social screening process; (ii) preparation review and approval of resettlement action plans; (iii) method for valuation and compensation for losses; (iv) eligibility criteria and practical aspects of rap preparation and implementation; (v) institutional strengthening and capacity building; (vi) community participation and stakeholder involvement in planning, implementation, and monitoring; (vii) grievance

redress mechanism/procedures; (viii) monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and (ix) arrangements for resettlement funding and estimated RPF budget.

The total budget to cover resettlement costs will be allocated to cover provision of various types of services aimed at facilitating the smooth implementation of the requirements of the RPF, including the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of RAPs. All forms of compensation will fall under the direct responsibility of the GOM.

1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project, better known as IRRIGA, which will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Mozambique (MASA), with World Bank (WB) support, during the period 2019 and 2024.

IRRIGA is expected to play a decisive role in the consolidation of the developments initiated by the Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI), which will phase out in December 2018 after close to seven years of implementation. PROIRRI is and was the most significant initiative in irrigation development in Mozambique since the country embraced the market economy from the mid-1980s and enjoyed peace from 1992.

IRRIGA relevance is related with the fact that Mozambique's economy is dependent on agriculture (i.e. over 26% of the GDP of the country is derived from this activity), with the bulk of the jobs being generated by it. It also sustains the livelihoods of most people.

The productivity of the agricultural sector in Mozambique is highly dependent on weather conditions. Most farms are rainfed and subsistence-based as opposed to commercial farms reliant on irrigation. The most recent major floods (i.e. January 2015) as well as the floods of 2000 resulted in major crop losses and damage to infrastructure including loss of lives.

Due to the dependence of agriculture on rainfall, in at least 95% of the cultivated areas (EI, 2010), as well as the great water resources potential existing in Mozambique, the development of its agriculture has strong relations with irrigation. Irrigation is expected to create national capacity at several critical points to store water in times of abundance for use in the frequent periods of scarcity, including controlling excesses of water at times of excessive occurrence (drainage). Water excesses and scarcity occur variably from north to south of the country, with the south being the region of greatest dependence and vulnerability.

As illustrated in , below, the project will focus on the central provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia and the northern province of Nampula.

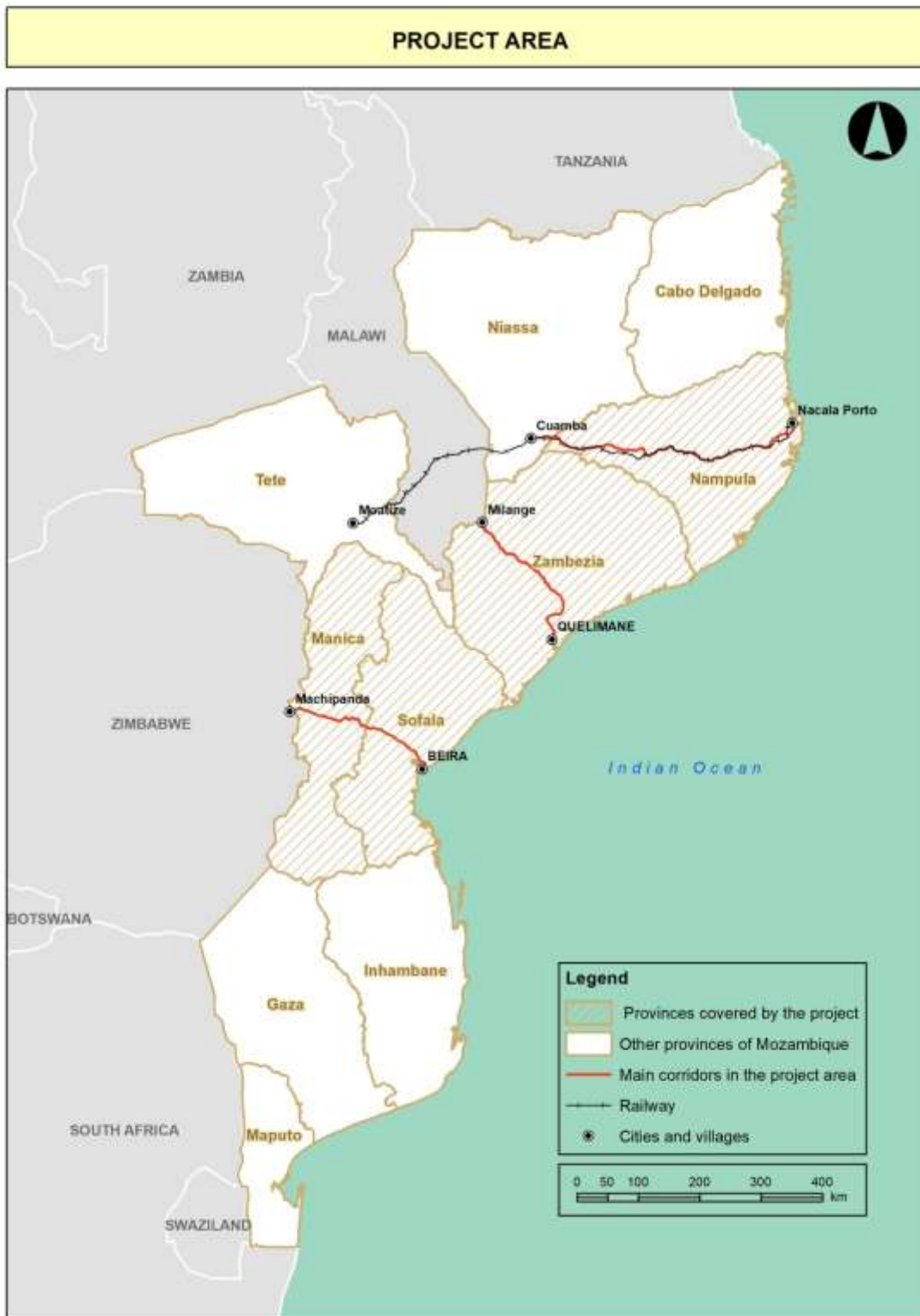


Figure 1-1 Context map of the provinces that form part of the IRRIGA project

The project is designed to target smallholder irrigated agriculture and access to markets.

Under IRRIGA 7,000 ha of irrigated land in the project area will be financed to facilitate increased cropping intensity and agricultural productivity and enhanced climate resilience. This will include

engineering studies, construction works, and equipment required to equip the 7,000 ha of irrigated land that will be added to the 3,000 ha developed under PROIRRI. Preliminary estimates are that the provinces that were under PROIRRI (Manica, Sofala and Zambezia) will develop additional 1,000 ha each, while Nampula will concentrate the new 4,000 ha.

To comply with both the requirements of the beneficiary Government of Mozambique and the funding World Bank the various physical and processual developments related with the design, construction and operation of irrigation infrastructures and equipment as well as of all the systems and mechanisms in and around irrigated agriculture will be done with strict observance of sound management of the project receiving natural and social environment. This extends to any potential involuntary resettlement that could be related with the project.

At the stage of formulation of the project safeguard instruments, namely this RPF and the ESMF and IPMP, which have been prepared separately, the exact location, number, specific scale of the new 7,000 ha of irrigated land to be developed, which could justify conducting the environmental and social impact assessments and corresponding environmental and social management plans and/or resettlement action plans, were not yet known. The specification will be developed during project implementation, which is expected to start in 2019. Under such circumstances the preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework is considered the best management instrument for WB funded projects to deal with the project's potential resettlement implications.

The RPF outlines several principles, which include:

1. A full understanding of the project components, particularly those requiring land acquisition;
2. Public consultation and participation;
3. Determination of land use rights;
4. Screening of the project sites, resettlement sites and project activities;
5. Property and asset valuation in line with specific resettlement action plans (RAPs);
6. Preparation and approval of resettlement action plans;
7. Implementation of the resettlement action plans;
8. Effective redress of complaints and grievances;
9. Monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plans for implementation of mitigation measures; and
10. A budget to ensure that the Project has adequate resources to meet its own interests in terms of involuntary resettlement.

The RPF principles will be applied throughout the entire project life cycle.

In addition to this introductory chapter this RPF comprises seventeen (17) chapters that deal successively with:

1. project description;
2. project implementation arrangements;
3. development context in Mozambique and the project area;
4. project's targeted areas;
5. potential impacts of the project;
6. principles and objectives for the preparation and implementation of a resettlement policy framework;
7. the social screening process;
8. preparation review and approval of resettlement action plans;
9. legal framework;
10. method for valuation and compensation for losses;

11. eligibility criteria and practical aspects of rap preparation and implementation;
12. institutional framework;
13. institutional strengthening and capacity building;
14. community participation and stakeholder involvement in planning, implementation, and monitoring;
15. grievance redress mechanism/procedures;
16. monitoring and evaluation arrangements;
17. arrangements for resettlement funding and estimated RPF budget

The preparation of this report was based on a combination of methods of data collection and processing, from the following main sources (i) secondary data review; (ii) interviews and discussions with key informants including experts in relevant project sectors and subsectors (agriculture, irrigation, water resources management and public infrastructure) and other key informants in the field as well as from public consultation meetings that took place in February 2018, as detailed in Annex 1; (iii) review of similar projects, mainly PROIRRI and SUSTENTA; (iv) direct observations in the project area; and (v) Consultant's judgement.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is designed to focus on the development of irrigation schemes for smallholder farmers as well as market access to inputs and outputs to and from irrigated agriculture. The irrigation schemes to be financed will be on already existing traditional ones, in order to rehabilitate and expand them; The project will not finance the construction of new irrigation schemes. Also, water gravity-fed schemes will be prioritized as opposed to pumping ones, due to lower maintenance and operational costs. Typical IRRIGA physical interventions in irrigation per se will be in the form of (a) upgrading the areas around the water intakes and the main canals; (b) construction of water collection structures and/or rehabilitation of damaged embankments; (c) installation of control structures like water gates; (d) upgrading the main canals and, where necessary, lining critical stretches of the distribution system; and (e) use of local plants/grasses (like vetiver grass) to control canal erosion. associated investments such as rehabilitation of rural roads (“last mile”) or connecting power lines (in case of pumping-fed schemes) may also take place¹. The intensification of irrigated agriculture will also facilitate investments in (i) storehouses; (ii) one pilot processing; (iii) basic access to irrigation areas, etc.

The three main pillars of the project are:

1. Capacity development of the irrigation institutions to provide the National Irrigation Institute (INIR) with the necessary capacity to design and technically supervise the construction and operation of new irrigation schemes under the National Irrigation Program (PNI), as well as to strengthen Water Users Associations (WUAs²) to adequately undertake on-farm water management and operations and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation schemes;
2. Irrigation development for smallholders by linking them with existing or emerging private agribusiness companies in the country by using the concept of out-growers or contract farmers for companies in the project area; and
3. Promote agriculture intensification, enhance agriculture productivity and strengthen market access for smallholders on the irrigation schemes that have already been completed under the PROIRRI irrigation project in Zambézia, Sofala and Manica provinces.

The project also aims to provide INIR with adequate skills and resources to manage environmental and social risks or impacts of its investments (since planning stage for monitoring and auditing).

As indicated the proposed project (IRRIGA) will be geographically focused on the central and northern provinces of Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula. The project is expected to provide improved irrigation services and market linkages to smallholder farmers in 7,000 hectares of irrigated land cultivated by around 12,000 smallholder farmers in the targeted Provinces. Moreover, the project will provide agricultural intensification and improved market linkages to the new 5,000 ha to be developed plus 3,000 ha of land that have been developed under PROIRRI.

The project will have five main components:

1. Capacity Development of the Irrigation and Agriculture Institutions;
2. Development of Irrigation Systems;
3. Agriculture Intensification and Market Linkages;

¹ In order to explore synergies with other WB projects, such as SUSTENTA or Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project, sub-project rural roads will likely be financed by these other projects.

² The law and regulation governing the establishment and operation of these organizations was developed under PROIRRI.

4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation; and
5. Contingency and Emergency Response.

The scope and contents of these components and allocation of funds are detailed below.

Component 1 - Institutional Capacity Building (US\$8 million of IDA grant). This component is designed to improve the enabling policy environment, support the regulatory framework, improve investment strategy and technical oversight, strengthen institutions and enhance beneficiaries' capacity for sustainable development and management of irrigated agriculture. In response to a request from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the project will also support the development of investment planning and management capacity (including environmental and social management) for coordinating all donor funding for the development of irrigation sector in the country. This component will finance three activities: (i) establishing the Agriculture Investment and Management Unit (AIMU); (ii) strengthening the capacity of irrigation institutions; and (iii) strengthening the capacity of agricultural institutions and market information systems. It will have the following subcomponents:

1. **Sub-component 1.1. Agriculture Investment and Management Unit.** This sub-component will support the establishment of AIMU, to serve as the implementation agency of for MASA program. This Unit will consist of qualified staff hired competitively and will be operationally responsible to plan and implement the agriculture program in the country funded by international partners. Initially the Unit will manage only IRRIGA Project and gradually will evolve and include other investment operations funded by international partners at MASA. Under the IRRIGA Project, the Unit will be responsible for assurance of technical quality (including environmental and social management) in all phases of the development of the irrigation schemes and INIR will be responsible for policy and regulatory framework issues;
2. **Sub-component 1.2. Strengthening Irrigation Institutional Capacity.** This sub-component will support the development of regulatory tools for irrigation services, review of the existing institutional structures, and the development of required guidelines, norms and systems for promoting efficient delivery of irrigation services. Specifically, this subcomponent will support the following activities: (i) provide technical assistance to INIR to continue irrigation institutional reforms initiated under PROIRRI; and (ii) strengthen technical and operational capacity of INIR. The regulatory tools and processes were broadly identified as part of the PNI and will be further refined and implemented with support from this project. This includes: (a) preparation and adoption of the public private partnership (PPP) regulations; (b) a review of the INIR's mandates for enhancing its financial and patrimonial autonomy; (c) the development of relevant regulatory tools and contract models for partnerships in irrigation, as defined in the PNI; (d) the development of the regulations and tools for licensing irrigation development in the country; and (e) partnerships with formal education systems in the country (e.g. University Eduardo Mondlane, Universidade Politecnica de Manica among others), including provision of at least 10 internships for irrigation engineering and irrigation economics graduates for up to 12 months of field work.
3. **Sub-component 1.3. Strengthening Agriculture Institutional Capacity and Market Linkages.** Increase in crop productivity, cropping intensity, and overall agriculture production is an important objective of this project by gradually transforming the traditional smallholder subsistence agriculture into more productive commercial agriculture. In this context, this sub-component is designed to finance capacity building activities of institutions involved in the development of irrigated agriculture at the national and decentralized provincial/local levels to provide appropriate technical and market information as well as complementary services needed for improved farm level investments. In this sub-component, the focus will be on the following activities: (i) applied agriculture research and development; and (iii) agriculture technology development, transfer and use. This will require effective coordination of actions at the central, provincial and local levels, and preparation of MOUs to implement specific actions to fully utilize the irrigated area developed under this project. This sub-component will

promote (i) an increase in crop productivity and cropping intensity; (ii) strategic agriculture specialization; (iii) climate smart agriculture; and (iv) appropriate diversification at the farm level to reduce risk, increase product demand for the market and improve profitability and at the same time promote production and consumption of nutritious food for farmer households and the rural community.

4. This sub-component will also pilot the development of a digital platform to use the available tools that could collect, process and disseminate relevant market and price information for decision making related to agriculture production and marketing. The project will also use available agrometeorological information (agricultural observatory) to generate reports for decision making for relevant institutions involved in the agriculture development. The output could be used to facilitate inter-ministerial meetings, meeting with agro-dealers, inputs suppliers and involve research. These activities will be implemented by relevant departments at MASA, including agricultural research and extension, MITADER, Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, including input suppliers, traders and private agribusiness operators.

Component 2: Smallholder Irrigation Development (US\$46 IDA grant). This component will finance the development of 5,000 ha of irrigated land in the project area that will facilitate increased cropping intensity and agricultural productivity and enhanced climate resilience. This will include engineering studies, construction works, and equipment required to fully equip 7,000 ha of irrigated land; of which around 1,300 ha for medium/large rice irrigation schemes, 3,000 ha for small/medium horticulture crops (vegetables), and 700 ha for value chain specific out-grower crops (e.g. sugarcane, bananas, litchi, avocados and other fruits, and high value vegetables). These crops were selected based on the Government strategies for agriculture development, market needs and existing agro-climatic conditions in the project area.

The construction of the irrigation systems will be tendered to qualified and experienced private sector contractors and the irrigation infrastructure development (rehabilitation and expansion of existing traditional irrigation schemes) is expected to consist of: (a) upgrading the area around the water intake and the main canal; (b) construction of water collection structures and/or rehabilitation of damaged embankments; (c) installation of control structures like water gates; (d) upgrading the main canals and, where necessary, lining critical stretches of the distribution system; and (e) use of local plants/grasses (like vetiver grass) to control canal erosion. ; (f) associated investments such as rehabilitation of rural roads (“last mile”) or connecting power lines (in case of pumping schemes) may also be considered.

The AIMU, will be responsible for technical oversight and quality control of the irrigation infrastructures falling under this component. Priority will be given to gravity-fed canal irrigation systems, as they are relatively simple to operate and maintain, and are less costly compared to the piped systems. Pumping will be considered, if at all, only for high value crops and under exceptional cases.

Component 3: Agriculture Intensification and Market Linkages (US\$20 million IDA grant). This component is designed to improve the cropping intensity, productivity, production, competitiveness and market access of about 12,000 smallholder farmers cultivating 8,000 ha of irrigated land in the project area (3000 ha of PROIRRI and 5000 ha for IRRIGA). This component will finance (i) capacity building through training for the establishment and operation of farmers groups and water user associations as well as local level staff; and (ii) farmers investments, using matching grants and market linkages, to enhance agricultural production and value addition. It will have the following subcomponents.

1. ***Sub-component 3.1. Capacity building for farmers associations and local level staff.*** Under this sub-component, farmer groups and associations, including WUAs, will be trained using the Farmers’ Field Schools (FFSs) and the Integrated Program for the Transfer of Agricultural

Technologies (PITTA-*Programa Integrado de Transferência de Tecnologias Agrárias*) methodologies. In addition, staff from the local government institutions and service providers, including local NGOs, will be trained to provide appropriate assistance to the project's smallholder farmer beneficiaries. Specifically, the project will support capacity building for the technical, institutional, managerial, and marketing skills of smallholder beneficiaries as well as local level staff. After appropriate training, qualified smallholder beneficiaries are expected to apply for investment support through the matching grants to introduce new and improved agriculture technologies to enhance cropping intensity, productivity, production and value chain linkages.

2. ***Sub-component 3.2 Investment support to enhance agricultural production and value chain linkages.*** This sub-component will provide demand-based matching grants to eligible smallholder farmers, farmers' groups and organizations to introduce new and improved agriculture technologies to enhance cropping intensity, productivity, production, and value addition to increase market access. The project will support three categories of sub-projects: (i) production matching grants for the acquisition of improved inputs (such as seeds, fertilizer, draft animals, and farm equipment) aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and production as well as support for emerging commercial farmers for innovative activities to increase the area under irrigation and/or increase water storage capacity for irrigation; (ii) value chain matching grants for post-harvest activities, including value addition, equipment, storage and marketing facilities to improve value chain linkages and market access; and (iii) at least one pilot partnership arrangement with private sector agri-business operators for the construction of horticulture processing plant in Manica province that is equipped for cleaning, sorting, grading, washing, weighing, packaging and storage of fresh vegetables.

The eligibility criteria for the matching grants consist of the level of the farmer's organization, including the availability of a business/investment plan, agronomic skills, and alignment with project supported value-chains. The implementation arrangements and grant delivery structure will be further developed as part of the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), maximizing the existing capacity at the local and provincial level, with technical support from a central project implementation unit at MASA. Considering that other Bank-funded projects also provide matching grants, the approach to be used in the three categories under IRRIGA will be harmonized with the approach under the ongoing SUSTENTA.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$6 million from IDA grant).

The objective of this component is to safeguard project management efficiency and efficacy, by ensuring the use of resources in accordance with the project's objectives, procedures, and fiduciary guidelines; and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project implementation status and performance, and the achievement of project indicators and development objective. Specifically, the project will finance (i) incremental operating costs for the IRRIGA Project Implementation at the national level led by AIMU and the provincial levels led by Provincial Project implementation Units (PPIUs), related to financial management and procurement, environmental and social safeguard compliance, audits, and reporting; (ii) technical assistance and incremental operating costs for irrigation systems planning, design, construction supervision and training; and (iii) the establishment of a Management Information System (MIS) for irrigated agriculture, and the project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

Component 5: Contingency and Emergency Response (US\$0). This component will provide immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency. This component is a "zero-dollar" Contingency and Emergency Response Component. In the case of an adverse event that causes a major disaster, the Government of Mozambique may request the Bank to channel some financial resources from this component to address the emergency. If agreed by the World Bank, part of the project

resources will be re-allocated to this component to finance any critical emergency activities under this component.

2.1. Interventions with Potential for Land Acquisition

IRRIGA's interventions with the potential of triggering resettlement are concentrated under Component 2 (Smallholder Irrigation Development) and component 3 (Agriculture Intensification and Market Linkages).

Under Component 2, these activities are linked with (i) the rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes mainly by (a) upgrading the areas around the water intakes and the main canals; (b) construction of water collection structures and/or rehabilitation of damaged embankments; (c) installation of control structures like water gates; (d) upgrading the main canals and drains and, where necessary, lining critical stretches of the distribution system; and (e) use of local plants/grasses (like vetiver grass) to control canal erosion, and

Under Component 3 (ii) improvement of the cropping intensity, productivity, production, competitiveness and market access that will be associated with the development of selected basic infrastructure to improve markets: e.g. storehouses, processing unit (at least one at a pilot level), basic access roads to irrigation schemes and irrigation rehabilitation/construction camps, etc.

The rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes will be the predominant activity with resettlement implications. Experience from PROIRRI shows that the rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes can be done with very limited or no resettlement at all in terms of displacing families from the place of their abode. Under IRRIGA, it is unlikely that the rehabilitation and expansion of agriculture area could potentially result in physical displacement of people. Given that these areas must be carefully planned to maximize scheme benefits while minimizing any physical displacement, foreseen impacts are minimal, localized and easy to deal with.

Expropriation tends to be restricted to portions of land, trees, crops (where project affected people are not given prior notice about land acquisition), temporary infrastructures used as shelter and other uses to support farming activities, and without any impacts on permanent structures³. This is explained by the fact that most if not all the areas targeted for rehabilitation and expansion have been earmarked for irrigated agriculture for many decades, with a significant number dating back from the colonial period or the first few years after independence. PROIRRI did not displace any household and this pattern is likely to be repeated under IRRIGA. On the other hand, irrigated land, unlike the typical rainfed agriculture tends to be exploited by associated and/or coordinated farmers who, among other aspects, have to build solid agreements on the rational use of water.

However, all forms of expropriation of any kind of assets need to be done in a way that conform to both the GoM and the WB as well as international best practices. For projects requiring change in land tenure, use or requiring land acquisition, there will be a due diligence process to make sure that the PAPs negatively impacted are compensated in accordance with OP 4.12 requirements. This may include those PAPs that are beneficiaries of subprojects. In cases where irrigation infrastructure, such as irrigation canals, access road, power line installation water reservoirs, need to be built to expand irrigation areas, Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) may be used to facilitate the implementation of such infrastructure requiring acquisition of small portions of land. VLD may be accepted when small areas of land and assets are affected, and where the affected users of the assets and land have agreed to give their land and other assets and when these donations don't meaningfully affect the living standards of affected

³ During PROIRRI, expropriation of small portions of land occurred where irrigation canals were built. This process was not documented and PAPs were not given the choice between Voluntary Donation or Compensation.

people. VLD will only be considered in cases where the land will be used by local communities for irrigation infrastructure and benefits associated with the construction of such infrastructure are primarily to the local community. If such impacts to project beneficiaries are foreseen⁴, VLD will be used through a participatory approach to ensure the decision to donate is taken in circumstances of informed consent or power of choice. A Voluntary Land Donation Protocol (Annex 6 of the RPF) will be used to guide AIMU throughout the process.

To meet World Bank safeguard policies, the principles governing voluntary donation are as follows:

- Voluntary land donation refers to a process by which an individual or communal owner agrees to provide land or property for project-related activities. In general, voluntary land contribution is undertaken without compensation. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent, made with the prior knowledge of other options available and their consequences, including the right not to contribute or transfer the land. It must be obtained without coercion or duress.
- Voluntary land donation requires a declaration by the individual, household or group that they are donating either the land or the use of the land, for a specific purpose and a specific duration of time. It is noted that the project proposes permitting voluntary use of land but not transfer of ownership. This must include both women and men. It is provided freely and without compensation and is acceptable only if the following safeguards are in place: a) Full consultation with landowners⁵ and any non-titled affected people at the time of site selection (including the consultation with both women and men); b) Voluntary donations should not severely affect the living standards of affected people based on the World Bank definition. In case VLD is used, no individual or family will lose more than 10% of their land; c) Any voluntary donation will be confirmed through written record and verified by an independent third party such as customary leaders, non-governmental organization (NGO) or legal authority (The Voluntary Land Donation Form is provided in Annex 6 as part of the VLDP); d) Adequate grievance redress mechanism should be in place.
- It is also important to maintain a record of the process that has been followed. Such documents could include the following; (i) The notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the project, with a record of when and where this was made public; (ii) Records of the consultations that were held and what was discussed; (iii) A copy of the due diligence that was conducted; (iv) Copies of each of the formal statements of donation, establishing informed consent as described above, and signed by each owner or user involved; (v) A map, showing each parcel of land.

AIMU should maintain a record with documentation for each parcel of land donated. Such documentation must be available for World Bank review, and for review in relation to any grievances that may arise.

The monitoring of voluntary land donation occurrences will follow the monitoring arrangements set for involuntary resettlement in this RPF.

If involuntary acquisition cannot be avoided, a Resettlement Action Plan or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is to be prepared according to the principles in this Resettlement Policy Framework.

⁴ These impacts should be determined by the screening process.

⁵ In this case by landowners we intend farmers that have a right (formal or informal as recognised by law) to use and exploit the land. The land remains property of the GoM but the DUAT (right of use and usufruct) has strong recognition, and is transferrable by inheritance and is likely to be increasingly formalized through GOM land regularization efforts.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

As illustrated below the project will be implemented by MASA at three levels of implementation, i.e. (i) national, (ii) provincial, and (iii) district levels. Environmental and Social Management Specialists will be present at the first two levels. There will be a Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to guide all actors in the process.

At the National Level MASA will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project, in full consultation with the other relevant Ministries to ensure consistency of the project activities with national policies and programs. A Project Coordination Committee (PCC), chaired by the Minister (or - by delegation – by the Vice Minister), with participation of MOPHRH, MITADER, and Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC), will have the overall decision-making responsibility regarding the management of the project. The PCC will be responsible for the approval of work plans and budgets, and oversight on compliance with World Bank fiduciary requirements. The Director General of INIR (within MASA) will be the executive level head responsible for strategic direction of the project with support from the Project Technical Team (PTT). The Project will establish a Program Implementation and management Unit (will be called AIMU) at MASA and will be responsible for day-to-day management of the project. The AIMU will be composed by a Project Coordinator (PC), a communication specialist, one environmental and one social safeguards specialist, an M&E specialist, a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist and irrigation design and supervision team.

At the provincial level the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture will be responsible for implementation of the project in coordination with the provincial government directorates and district governments. A Provincial Project Coordination Committee (PPCC), chaired by the Provincial Governor, will oversee project implementation, including monitoring project progress at the provincial level and making decisions in line with the objectives and institutional arrangements that are consistent with the project document and legal agreements. The PPCC will approve the project annual plans and annual reports. The Provincial Director of Agriculture (within the provincial government) will be responsible for strategic direction of the project at the Provincial level. A Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIU), headed by a Provincial Project Coordinator (PPC) with support staff, will be established within the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and will be responsible for day-to-day management of the project at the provincial level. A small executive Provincial Project Technical Team (PPTT) that will include one environmental and social safeguards specialist for each province, will be established to facilitate decisions and procedures.

At the District Level the District Office of Economic Activities (SDAE) will be responsible for project implementation at the district level, in coordination with District Services for Planning and Infrastructures and consultation with the District Administration. The SDAE will obtain the consent of the District Administration before forwarding sub-project proposals for matching grants to the provincial level. The preparation and implementation of sub-projects for matching grants is at the level of irrigation scheme and smallholder farmer groups and associations.

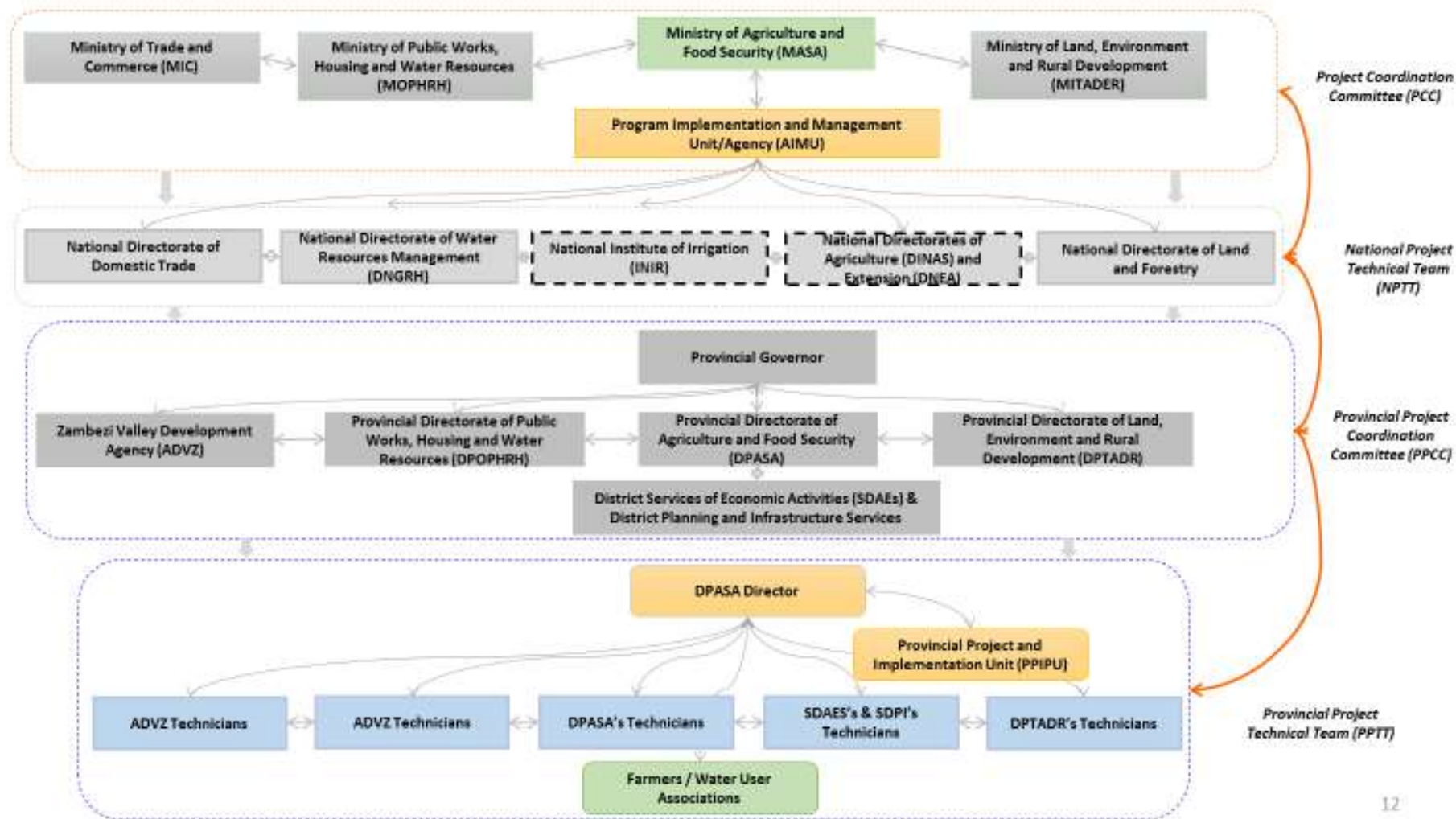


Diagram 3-1: Project implementation structure

IRRIGA focus will be on irrigation schemes and on all the processes that facilitate the realization of the potential of this subsector. However, other than financing the rehabilitation and operation of irrigation schemes and agriculture intensification and market linkages through facilitating the improvement of cropping intensity, productivity, production, competitiveness and market access (storehouses, processing units and basic infrastructure), the project will not be directly involved in the funding of other infrastructures that are fundamental for agricultural and irrigation development such as (i) feeder road upgrade and maintenance; (ii) rural bridges construction and upgrading; (iii) electrification and telecommunication; (iv) other types of priority infrastructure. These will be under other projects and national/local development initiatives. IRRIGA will seek to build synergies with them and this will be reflected in the structure and contents of the work of the above-mentioned coordinating and management bodies.

Efforts will be made to build synergies between IRRIGA and other projects identified as pursuing similar and/or directly related objectives as IRRIGA and/or complementing it such as SUSTENTA and MozBio, under MITADER. SUSTENTA will also fund the development of small and medium size irrigation schemes and is taking place in two of IRRIGA provinces (Nampula and Zambezia). Synergies will also be built with MozBio that focus on increasing the effective management of the conservation areas and enhancing the living conditions of communities in and around these areas by, among other aspects, encouraging and assisting local communities to develop alternative livelihood strategies with the emphasis on improved agricultural practices. MozBio is also being implemented in two of the IRRIGA provinces (Zambezia and Manica). These projects can and will finance significant parts of those other components (e.g. roads and bridges and other essential community and local infrastructures) including land delimitation and individual land tenure titling. Other public and private initiatives that can facilitate the fulfilment of IRRIGA objectives. The details about how these synergies will be materialized will be developed by IRRIGA management bodies, particularly the Project Coordination Committee (PCC), at central level and the Provincial Project Coordination Committee (PCC), at the provincial level. The objective is to get maximum mutual benefits, avoid duplications and ensure the effective use of the scarce resources.

3.1. Environmental and Social Safeguard Instruments and Implementation

Under IRRIGA arrangements were made to prepare the Project's safeguards instruments, namely: (i) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), (ii) Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and (iii) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), i.e. this document.

MASA/INIR will be the Project Developer with all other subject matter issues being managed in line with the sectoral division of responsibilities within the current GOM structure. Agricultural initiatives (e.g. irrigation and plant production in general) will be under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA); water resources management will fall under the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH); Trade and Industry will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce (MIC). MITADER will be responsible for environmental and social licensing of subprojects as provided for in the national legislation. The provinces and districts will also contribute by assisting in the transformation of sectoral plans into horizontal/territorial plans aligning them with local development interests. The table below provides an overview of the main actors and their roles:

Table 3-1: Sectoral responsibilities in project management and subproject development

Areas of intervention	Responsible institutions	
	Lead institutions	Collaborative institutions
Project Developer	MASA/INIR	MOPHRH/DNGRH/ARA PMU, Hired Service Providers including Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists
Irrigation subprojects	MASA/INIR	MOPHRH/ARAs ⁶ , Provinces and Districts
Plant production subprojects	MASA/DNSAS	MIC ⁷ Provinces and Districts
Water licensing	MOPHRH/DNGRH/ARA	PMU, Hired Service Providers including Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists
Storage facilities	MIC	PMU, MOPHRH, Provinces and Districts
Other types of priority infrastructure;	MASA/INIR/MOPHRH/MIC	PMU, MIC, Provinces and Districts
Environmental licensing	MITADER	PMU, Hired Service Providers including Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists, Provinces and Districts
Land titling and licensing	MITADER	PMU, Provinces and Districts

For the implementation of the Safeguards requirements and applicable national regulations there will be one Safeguard Specialists at central level responsible for both natural and social issues. At the central level there will also be a Communication Officer to give support to the Safeguard Specialists when related to social issues. This Specialist will be responsible for the crucial communication aspects of the project such as keeping all stakeholders and PAP aware of the main issues around the project at each phase. At the provincial level there will be one Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in each province, who will respond for IRRIGA at that level. At the district level de district services of economic activities in close collaboration with the district services of planning and infrastructures will take the lead.

⁶ Regional Water Administrations, mainly ARA Centro Norte and ARA Norte.

⁷ Ministry of Industry and Trade

4. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND THE PROJECT AREA

4.1. Mozambique

Selected aspects of the country's development context, especially those directly related with social issues and land acquisition and about the project area in general are presented in this chapter.

Despite being one of the most endowed countries in Africa in terms of natural resources (AFD, 2009)⁸, Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world. The 2015 Human Development Index, from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), places Mozambique in the 180th position out of a total of 187 countries. More than 50% of its population lives under poverty.

Regional imbalances in development are also noticed. The southern provinces of the country (except for Gaza province⁹) representing about 48% of the national GDP, while Maputo City itself, which covers only 5% of the total population, represents 18% of the total GDP. The central (29%) and northern (23%) regions come in the second and third positions, respectively. Yet these two regions are the most populated and endowed with natural resources.

The effects of climate change, which tend to affect poorest countries with low resilience and lesser adaptive capacity, have further exacerbated the national economic challenges.

4.1.1. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT: POPULATION AND THE ECONOMY

Out of the country's eleven provinces the last population census (INE, August 2017) indicates that Mozambique is inhabited by 28,861,863 people. Nampula (6,102,867) and Zambezia (5,110,787) provinces represent close to 39% of the total, while the four provinces in the project area combined represent 53% of the total population (Manica and Sofala have 1911237 and 2221803, respectively). Close to 51% of the country's population are women.

People tend to concentrate along the main rivers, water courses and bodies and along the main development corridors made of roads, railways and other infrastructures.

A vicious cycle made of natural conditions, lack of capital, inadequate financial services, archaic production technologies and poor services responsible for development and dissemination of such technologies, poor marketing systems and other factors that define the environment in which local economic activities are carried out, explain the prevalence of the subsistence economy. The economy is based on direct and integrated exploitation of natural resources, with very little transformation. Plant and animal production, forests and fisheries are integrated in a single economic system of multiple relationships. These are combined to guarantee the survival of the individuals, the families and the communities.

Some of the aspects that define the practice of agriculture in Mozambique and the project the area, which are typical of the so-called "family sector"/subsistence economy are:

⁸ 49% of the country's total wealth is natural capital, as opposed to an average of 24% in the other sub-Saharan African countries.

⁹ It represents close to 6% of the population and just under 5% of the GDP.

1. Cultivation of very limited areas: slightly close to 2 ha and below 7 ha is the common size of most of the farms¹⁰.
2. Use of farming technologies that are rudimentary: cultivation is primarily undertaken using hoes and virtually no external inputs, such as improved seed, fertilizers and chemicals are used¹¹.
3. Over the years the family sector farmers have developed livelihood strategies oriented towards minimizing risk through crop diversification, which takes place in a variety of ways including:
 1. Growing several crops and the dominance of intercropping;
 2. Preferring to grow two or more consecutive crops rather than one of a longer cycle, even if the potential total yield is higher for the latter, to obtain advantage of moisture availability during the short rainy season; and
 3. Growing crops in as many diverse environments (topography/relief/soil) as possible, e.g., in sandy flat areas, in medium textured alluvial deposits of slopes (transition zones), in the fine textured dark colored soils of the river beds (*dambos*) and in open valleys and alluvial soils.

This results in a combination of plots on different soil types and in different crop preferences, each with different fallow and cropping patterns.

In areas with strong potential for irrigation, rehabilitated or not, usually there are clearly defined ways of sharing land and water resources among the various users and in some cases, associations are formed.

At the household level artisanal fisheries is the second most important economic activity practiced in the rivers, lakes and the long Indian Coast and the main source of animal protein in Mozambique.

The dominance of agriculture and fisheries as the main subsistence activities goes hand in hand with other activities including the emerging commercial sector of agriculture made of small and medium size farmers, which although still in small numbers, are become increasingly important in Mozambique. Artisanal mining is also another important economic activity as is formal and informal employment in local cities and towns in the public and private sector and local services (banks, telecommunications, water supply and sanitation, etc.).

Both formal and informal Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (MSMEs) represent about 98.6% of all business units, employing 43% of the workers and accounting for 76% of the total sales. Trade and service sectors form the bulk of business units, with commerce and retail businesses accounting for close to 60%, restaurants and accommodation 20% and manufacturing less than 10%. Most of these MSMEs tend to grow informally and as a reaction to immediate market deficiencies.

In what is relevant for the project, studies show that despite the MSMEs' importance in national economic development and poverty alleviation they lack growth perspectives, due in part to the

¹⁰ The informal character of agriculture and animal production, which are dominant economic activities, explains the present land use and land tenure patterns. Ancestral laws establish the distribution and use of land by existing families. Lineage plays a crucial role in the process. Each family and groups of families do their best to secure enough land and to have direct access to areas for housing, fauna, forests, pastures, fertile grounds and water.

¹¹ Due to the monopolistic structure of the market for these products, they are rather very expensive in Mozambique.

entrepreneurs' and workers' poor education and training skills, cumbersome regulations, high cost of credit and poorly developed basic socioeconomic infrastructure¹². Local entrepreneurs tend to diversify into many relatively small and uncompetitive businesses rather than growing promising small businesses into large ones that could reach out to more people and offer more income generation opportunities (job creation, gender mainstreaming, etc.).

The “Strategy for the Development of Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Mozambique” approved by the government in 2007 highlights the central role of MSMEs as drivers of employment, competitiveness, diversification and innovation, including mobilization of social resources. The strategy relies on three major pillars:

1. Improve the business environment for SMEs
2. Strengthen SMEs' technological and management capacities (capacity building)
3. Give strategic support (e.g. to exporters and high-tech firms, etc.)

Priority is also given to the reduction of transaction costs for SMEs.

4.1.2. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Close to 40% (36 million ha) of the 800,000 km² of Mozambique territory are arable land. At present only 10% of the total arable land is under cultivation of which only 1% is in the hands of commercial agriculture (i.e. medium and large enterprises that focus on cash crops¹³). The remaining 99% of the cultivated land is in the hands of subsistence farmers and are distributed by close to 4.0 million small farms of slightly above 1 ha and less than 10 ha in size.

Agriculture contributes 26% of total GDP and is the source of livelihood for 78% of the population. The sector has been displaying considerable growth averaging 6.8% over the period 1996 to 2015, which was less than the growth of the GDP of around 7% over the same period. The main negative contributing factor has been the high vulnerability of agriculture to natural disasters, mainly droughts and floods, particularly in the southern and central regions.

In 2011 the government approved the agricultural strategic plan (2011), i.e. PEDSA, with the aim of: (a) producing sectoral synergies to transform the agriculture sector from being predominantly one of subsistence farming into being more competitive; (b) embodying a vision that is shared by the sector's key actors; and (c) dealing with the issues that affect investor confidence.

Due to the high dependence on hydrometeorological factors one important subsector in the development of agriculture is irrigation.

Historically, the total irrigated area fell from around 120,000 ha in the mid-1970s, after the country's independence, to close to 40,000 soon after the end of the civil conflict in 1992, and there is still a lot of work to be done to rehabilitate existing irrigation systems even before new ones are built. There are currently around 180,000 ha that have different forms of infrastructure for irrigation, of which only close to 50% are used mainly for sugarcane and increasingly some banana/fruit production. Only 8.8% of family sector farmers use some form of irrigation (TIA, 2008).

¹² M. Krause and F. Kaufman, “*Industrial Policy in Mozambique*”, 2011

¹³ Mainly sugar, tobacco, cotton, and more recently fruit (e.g. banana).

The country's irrigation strategy (EI, 2011) gives an orientation on how to establish the irrigation schemes and the property rights of the infrastructure. With the WB support a growing recognition of the importance of irrigation in the development of the country's agriculture led, among other developments, to the formulation and implementation of the Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI – 2011-2018), to which IRRIGA will be a form of continuation and consolidation.

After decades of stagnation PROIRRI has been an attempt of revitalizing the subsector. It focused on increased market led agricultural production and increased productivity in the development of new or improved irrigation schemes in central Mozambique. The project targeted the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia and it is expected to make available 3,000 ha of operational irrigation schemes, which will precisely be inherited by IRRIGA.

During PROIRRI implementation the National Institute of Irrigation (INIR) was established in 2012¹⁴ and the National Irrigation Program (PNI) was formulated and approved in 2016.

INIR is the unit under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) responsible for irrigation development. It works in close collaboration with the other MASA departments responsible for agrarian and extension services, such as the Department of Agriculture and Silviculture, the Department of Agrarian Extension; and the Agrarian Development Fund. It also collaborates with other relevant institutions for irrigation development, notably the National Directorate of Water Resources Management (DNGRH), from the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), which is responsible for water resources planning and allocation, including the development and operation of major hydraulic works through the Regional Water Administrations (ARAs¹⁵). As shown in Figure 4-1, the country is subdivided into five regional water administrations (ARAs), i.e. Southern (Sul); Central (Centro), Zambezi (Zambeze), Central-North (Centro Norte) and North (Norte). There is also collaboration with the National Directorate of Land and Forestry in the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), responsible for land allocation and titling.

Despite being defined as administratively and financially autonomous by its statutes INIR operates typically as any other national directorate within MASA and it is highly dependent on the government budgeting and funding systems and cycles. Among other aspects this means that it does not have the necessary revenue stream, financial autonomy and ultimately technical capacity to flexibly undertake initiatives in the development and management of irrigation schemes and the host of issues (human, technical, institutional, financial, etc.) around the sustainability of those schemes.

¹⁴ Decree 09/2012, of May 11

¹⁵ The country is subdivided into five regional water administrations (ARAs), i.e. Southern (Sul); Central (Centro), Zambezi (Zambeze), Central-North (Centro Norte) and North (Norte).

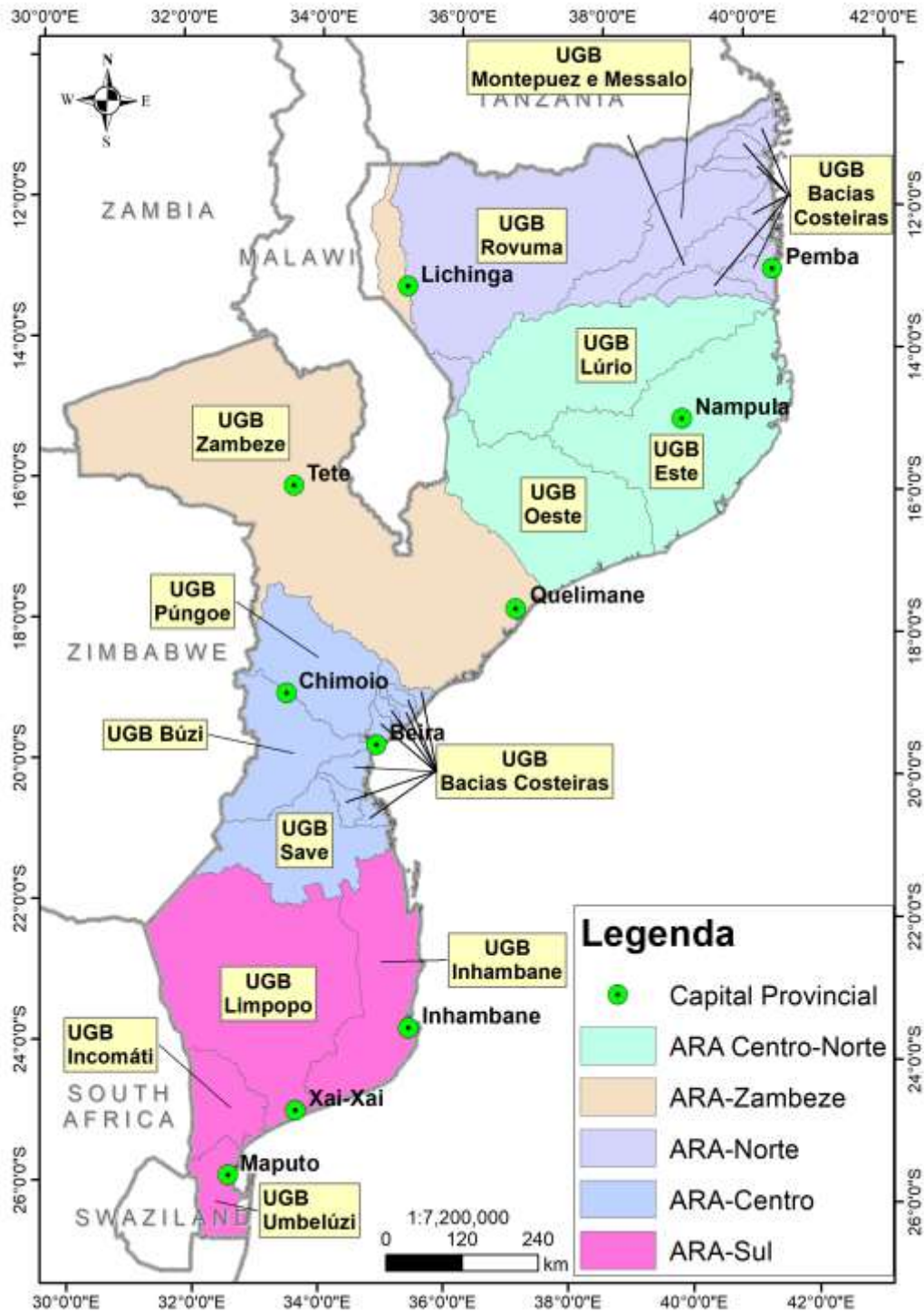


Figure 4-14-1: The five Regional Water Administrations in Mozambique (ARAs)

The PNI consists of a series of reforms and investments aimed at addressing critical irrigation development needs and medium-term food security targets for the country. The program considers three development scenarios, i.e. moderate, medium and high. Under the moderate scenario it is expected that close to US\$ 1 billion will be invested to at least develop additional 125,500 ha (32,000 ha public and 90,500 ha private) of irrigated land by 2042. The initial phase of IRRIGA is focused on strengthening INIR's institutional capacity to plan for and manage irrigation infrastructure and services. Water Users Associations (WUAs) have also been identified as crucial

in the system. They are expected to contribute to improve agriculture and on-farm water management, and operations and maintenance (O&M) of the irrigation schemes after receiving the necessary capacity building. The law and regulation for the creation and operation of WUAs was formulated under the auspices of PROIRRI.

PNI implementation will require technical capacity and financial resources to significantly enhance the irrigation sub-sector to contribute to the critical strategic objectives of the agricultural sector of “increased production and agricultural productivity and the competitiveness of this sector to contribute to reducing food insecurity, increasing marketable surpluses and thus incomes from agriculture”, as enshrined under PEDSA (MINAG, 2011). These are the issues that will be addressed by IRRIGA through the five components outlined above.

4.1.3. LAND USE PLANS

Since the enactment of the Territorial Planning Law and its Regulation were established in 2007 and 2008, respectively, efforts have been underway to transform land use planning, and particularly the formulation of District Land Use Plans (PDUT¹⁶), but also of other plans (e.g. urban plans) into important planning instruments in national development

PDUT are district and inter district land use plans that establish the structure of the spatial organization of the territory of one or more districts, based on the identification of areas for preferred uses and by setting the standards and rules to be observed in the occupation and use of land and the use of its natural resources. From the date of establishment of the PDUT as planning instruments the districts were given two years to complete PDUTs and these are now available in all districts. In the last two years, though, there have been new districts being established in all provinces and in most cases, this has not yet been updated. Once formulated and approved PDUT are valid for a period of 10 years, upon which they can be modified to be in line with identified changing conditions.

Even though some of these PDUT are technically poor and could benefit from improvements they usually offer a valid base for delineating the siting and other design characteristics of the irrigation schemes. The PDUT have a general zoning of the different land uses, including the position of the irrigation areas in the process. The zoning is based on local knowledge, negotiations and agreements.

4.2. An Overview of the Project Area

IRRIGA project will be implemented in four provinces, i.e. Sofala, Manica, Zambézia and Nampula. The first three were also part of PROIRRI, of which IRRIGA is a natural continuation and from which it will inherit 3,000 ha of irrigated areas to then develop additional 7,000 ha across these four provinces. Most of the irrigation schemes to be inherited from the three provinces under PROIRRI and their main characteristics can be seen in Annex 2.

This subchapter provides an overview of these provinces from the point of view of biophysical and socioeconomic environment. Potential project environmental and social impacts under this ESMP, related IPMP, RFP and later ESIA/ESMP and RAP/ARAP, and the host of environmental

¹⁶ From Portuguese Planos Distritais de Uso da Terra

and social management systems to be adopted by the project etc. will be identified, assessed and managed against the main characteristics of this receiving environment.

4.2.1. SOFALA PROVINCE

Sofala Province has a population of 2,221,803 inhabitants (Census of 2017) distributed in 13 districts namely: Búzi, Caia, Chemba, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Gorongosa, Machanga, Maringué, Marromeu, Muanza and Nhamatanda. The total surface area of Sofala is around 68,018 km² (i.e. 9% of the country's surface area) with a population density of 32.7, it can be defined as a relatively sparsely populated. Combined with good rainfall and good conditions for agriculture (fertile soils) this bodes well for the expansion of irrigation and market access in this province.

The City of Beira is the capital of the Sofala Province, located in the central region of Mozambique and it is the second largest capital city in the country. Beira City is located below the sea level and as a result tends to experience soil erosion problems. Trade and commerce and economic growth continue to increase in Beira, while informal trade is also increasing exponentially. The Beira Port, the Development Corridor and the Sena Railway Line, as well as the city's geographical location make Beira economically attractive given its strategic position in linking the central and northern regions of the country. This strategic location is equally of importance to Mozambique's landlocked neighboring countries, which make use of both the Beira Corridor including the Port for communication and transportation of goods and services to and through the country.



Figure 4-24-2 : Location map of Sofala Province

Because of being the most diverse area in Mozambique, the Gorongosa Mountain Rift Valley Complex presents a cluster of conservation areas comprising Coutadas Oficiais (Wildlife Hunting Areas), a National Park (Gorongosa National Park) and a Wildlife Reserve (Marroméu Reserve). In 2004 Mozambique inscribed the District of Marroméu as a Ramsar site¹⁷ on the International Convention for the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitats (i.e. the international convention for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands).

4.2.2. MANICA PROVINCE

Manica Province covers an area of 61,661 km² and a total population of **1,911,237** (Census of 2017), distributed by three Municipalities (Catandica, Manica and Chimoio), and nine districts (Bárue, Gondola, Guro, Machaze, Macossa, Manica, Mossurize, Sussundenga and Tambara). The population of Manica represents 7% of the country's population with the surface area of the

¹⁷ <https://www.ramsar.org/sites-countries/the-ramsar-sites>

province (61,661km²) covering 7% of that of the country, and a population density of 31, making Manica relatively sparsely populated. In the same way as the previous province this, combined with very high rainfall and good agricultural soils, bodes well for the improvement of agriculture in the province in the form of the smallholder irrigation and market access project (IRRIGA).

The key economic activities in areas around Manica province are centered primarily around agriculture, with a focus on food and cash crops; commercial activities, which are dominated by the informal market, focused on consumables needed by individuals and households; fishing; and timber exploitation, amongst others. Chimoio is the capital of Manica Province and is the fifth-largest city in Mozambique. The Chimoio area is also the major producer of bananas, located in Gondola.

The key sensitive areas in the Manica Province include the **Chimanimani Massif**, which forms part of the great eastern escarpment along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border and comprises a high diversity of habitats and species. Nearly 1,000 vascular plant species have been recorded for the Chimanimani Mountains and three species of *Erica* and two species of *Protea* are considered endemic. Large mammals are well represented although populations are depleted, meaning that their abundance is low. Two amphibians and one reptile species are considered endemic. Over 160 bird species have been recorded for Chimanimani (Dutton & Dutton 1975), some of which are considered endemic to the Afro-montane regions of eastern Africa. The massif belongs to the Chimanimani National Park in Sussundenga District. It also includes four forest reserves: Tsetsera, Moribane, Nhahezi and Mahate, which are embraced by the project of transboundary conservation area of Chimanimani along with the National Park.



Figure 4-34-3: Location map of Manica Province

Manica has a long-standing tradition of small and medium size commercial farming with the use of irrigation inherited from the colonial period focusing mainly on the production of horticulture and fruit. The use of ox power in agriculture also has some considerable tradition among local farmers. All these aspects combined, i.e. good soils, favorable topography (which makes the adoption of irrigation by gravity relatively easy), water abundance (regular rainfall and rivers), relative use of advanced farming technologies and tradition of producing for the market make this province particularly appealing to meet IRRIGA interests. There is room to revive all these elements (physical, socioeconomic and cultural) to build a thriving commercial sector led by small and medium size agricultural producers. PROIRRI has significantly demonstrated the veracity of this assumption, which it is expected that IRRIGA will consolidate.

4.2.3. ZAMBÉZIA PROVINCE

With an estimated population of 5,110,787, Zambézia is the second most populous province in Mozambique after Nampula, with over 18% of the country's population. With a surface area of 105,008 km², Zambézia is relatively sparsely populated with a much lower density of 48.7 (i.e.

lower than that of Nampula but much higher compared to the other provinces in the country). Much of the surface area of Zambézia Province is drained by the Zambezi River. Much of the coast consists of mangrove swamps, while inland areas comprise most forest.

The Capital City of Zambézia is Quelimane, and the province used to comprise 16 districts (i.e. Alto Molocue, Chinde, Gilé District, Gurué, Ile, Inhassunge, Lugela, Maganja da Costa, Milange, Mocuba, Mopeia, Morrumbala, Namacurra, Namarroi, Nicoadala, and Pebane. Three new districts have been recently established i.e. Mulavela, Derre and Mulumbo (MAFP, 201817).



Figure 4-44-4: Location map of Zambezia province

Based on 2000 data the Development Strategy for the Rice Sector in Mozambique (Ministry of Agriculture/GPSCA, 2005) placed Zambezia in the first position (close to 51%) in the national production of rice. According to the same study, all the districts in this province have natural favorable conditions to produce rice, but three of them represent close to 50% of the total production (Namacurra, Nicoadala, and Ile).

4.2.4. NAMPULA PROVINCE

The population of Nampula has been estimated at 6,102,867 according to the 2017 census statistics for Mozambique (Censo 2017). This makes Nampula the most populous province in Mozambique with over 21% of the total population of the country. In terms of surface area, Nampula covers 81,606 km² of the surface area of Mozambique (799,380km²), making it the fourth biggest province after Niassa (129,056km², 16% of Mozambique), Zambézia (105,008km²; 13%), Tete (100,007km²; 13%) and Cabo Delgado (82,625km²; 10%). The population density of Nampula is 74.8 people per km² making it second only to Maputo City at 3,670.57/km² and Maputo Province at 96.20. however, even given the relatively very high population and density, Nampula is relatively undisturbed and has vast areas of fertile agricultural lands that can be exploited for commercial agriculture.

Nampula is a coastal province with two predominant seasons: a warm rainy December-March season and a temperate/dry April-November season. While the rainfall is normally around 656–901 mm in most parts of the province, it reaches up to 1,160–1,390 mm in the southern tips of Malema and Ribaué (National Meteorology Institute 2007). Evapotranspiration averages 1000 to 1400 mm (Métier, 2005). During the rainy season from February to March, cyclones do affect parts of the coastline.

One key attribute of Nampula is Port of Nacala, a city located in the northern parts of the Province, at about 200 km from the city of Nampula. The Port of Nacala is the third largest harbor in the Mozambique after Maputo and Beira and is considered the deepest port on the east coast of Africa. Nacala is a railway terminal that connects with Malawi and is also located strategically to provide access to the port to landlocked neighboring countries. Nacala is in a region with sub-humid tropical climate with a dry season.

The Nacala Special Economic Zone was launched in 2009 and has seen an influx of foreign investments into the area. The SEZ comprises the Nacala–Velha and the port districts including Nacala-Porto. The location of this deep-water port on the Mozambican coast as well as the urban setup of the city with important facilities and services makes the city a vital export center for upstream countries (mainly Malawi and Zambia). The existence of the Port and railway infrastructure constitutes the Regional Transport Corridor, known as the Nacala Corridor, presents Nacala City with a strong potential for economic development and employment opportunities.

The smallholder irrigation agriculture and market access project would play an important role in unlocking opportunities for the agricultural sector in Nampula.

5. LESSONS LEARNED FROM PROIRRI AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

IRRIGA will continue and consolidate developments initiated under PROIRRI (2011-2018) as an instrument of bringing irrigation back to its rightful position of strong engine in the development of agriculture and the economy in Mozambique. The first stage of such process will focus on rehabilitation and putting back in operation the irrigation systems that existed before independence.

IRRIGA will inherit 3,000 ha of irrigated land from PROIRRI spread over 32 irrigation schemes in the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambézia and develop new 7,000 ha. Preliminary estimates are that each of the (former) PROIRRI provinces will develop additional new 1,000 ha while Nampula will concentrate 4,000 ha of the new schemes.

IRRIGA will also inherit the seven years of work experience gained during the implementation of PROIRRI including aspects related with adoption of the environmental and social safeguards. ESMF, RPF and PMP were also formulated for PROIRRI and these had basically the same structure and contents as IRRIGA instruments and can provide interesting insights about the compliance with the safeguards instruments in an irrigation project in Mozambique at this stage

Among other sources of information in the last quarter of 2017 an assessment of the environmental and social performance of PROIRRI was conducted. The findings of this exercise were and will continue to be used to fulfil the above-mentioned objective. The report and overall assessment of the project performance in complying with the environmental and social management requirements highlight the following:

Box 5-1: Summary of lessons learned from PROIRRI

Of the 32 irrigation systems evaluated between October 19 and November 4, it was verified that 16 are in operation phase and the rest still under construction. For 100% of the irrigation systems (both in operation and in construction), the minimum rules for socio-environmental management were not complied in accordance with the regulatory instruments approved for PROIRRI, namely ESMF, RPF and SESA. There is also no institutional framework for socio-environmental management in irrigation. This situation means that most of the irrigation schemes are not complying with the basic rules of PROIRRI, but some level of socio-environmental management is carried out, based on previously existing practices. The records and documentation relating to environmental management associations and practices is non-existent, which makes it difficult to confirm as some reports are made orally. **In all irrigation schemes there was no need for resettlement, but there is potential for conflict in a Sussundenga irrigated land where some non-members reported having been blocked from access to water.** Although conflicts between different users were not reported, it was reported that conflict resolution mechanisms exist in all associations. In summary, the sub-projects under the PROIRRI program require in their entirety urgent socio-environmental management measures to avoid the risk of more extensive and serious environmental and social damages.

From: Final Considerations (Assessment of the environmental and social performance of irrigation report (2017))

The analysis of the performance report was also complemented by literature review and initial contacts with central level institutions in Maputo city, consultations and direct observations with people and of circumstances in the project area were made to ascertain the type and level of impact

that the project is likely to have on the receiving natural and social environment. Public meetings were also held in the provinces (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Nampula) as well as in Maputo, to gather input from stakeholders about their experiences with the PROIRRI and other similar undertakings and improvements that can be made in the development of all phases of IRRIGA project and respective subprojects. This complied the World Bank's requirement and Mozambican Legislation (Decree 130/2006 of July 19th) on public disclosure.

The table below (Table 5-1) shows the number of participants in each of the five cities in which the meetings were conducted:

Table 5-1 : Public meetings and participation

Nº	Public Meeting Site	Date	Number of Participants	
1	Chimoio city	16 February 2018	95	22
2	Beira city	20 February 2018	62	22
3	Quelimane city	21 February 2018	71	10
4	Nampula city	16 February 2018	74	14
5	Maputo city	22 February 2018	24	11
	Total		326	79

The objectives of the public consultation meetings were set as follow:

- To present the context, objectives, structure and contents of ESMF, RPF and PMP to the project beneficiaries and the draft versions of the ESMF, RPF and PMP to local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures;
- To make a preliminary identification of the project impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment; and
- Register the participant's contributions, concerns and clarify, as much as possible misunderstandings about IRRIGA and the related PROIRRI.

The Public Consultation Meetings were convened through an announcement launched on 1st of February 2018 in Notícias¹⁸ Newspaper, (Annex 1). The minutes of the meetings proceedings can also be seen in Annex 1. A summary of the issues that came out from each meeting is as follows:

5.1. Meeting in Manica

Key issues captured:

- Limited access to funding for projects and activities in the area;
- Outputs from the PROIRRI sites have declined over time because of lack of storage or appropriate conservation techniques to preserve the produce;
- Lack of adequate communication in the context of project implemented in areas may negatively influence project performance as has been the case with some of the PROIRRI sub-projects;
- Water-scarce districts (i.e. such as Guro District which does not have any river traversing it) may struggle to benefit from IRRIGA;
- There have been cases of water contamination of agro-chemicals (likely to happen under IRRIGA)

¹⁸ This is the newspaper with the largest circulation in Mozambique.

if the correct measures are not implemented); This is not true. Agrochemicals are used under strict supervision of the fostering companies' personnel or SDAEs. There must be clear criteria for selection of IRRIGA subproject locations to minimize conflicts;

- A problem of abandonment of irrigation schemes during rainy season and erosion of soils;
- I was not reported as that physical cultural resources were negatively impacted by PROIRRI activities There must be a clear programme for the maintenance of irrigation schemes to control erosion problems;
- A need for processing and conservation/appropriate storage of agricultural produce;
- Weirs and irrigation schemes are a potential source of water for cattle, which may bring up all sorts of problems of contamination of the water sources;
- Contamination of water for downstream users and need to have an integrated hydrological management regime for water quality for downstream users;
- Need for agro-processing industries to be built into the agricultural value chain;
- Migratory pests may affect IRRIGA sites, as has been the case for PROIRRI sites;
- Prioritization of local labour to be part of IRRIGA project;
- Deterioration of infrastructure due to lack of maintenance plan;
- Gravity-fed irrigation systems are problematic; there is a need for water pumps to be used in some areas. The use of renewable energy sources such as solar PV panels to be considered in project design for IRRIGA;
- Most common pest in rice fields in Manica is the sparrow (bird) – which is extremely difficult to control;
- Gender redress needs to be considered in the IRRIGA project;
- Toilets in the PROIRRI sites are located far away from project sites and there is no water to drink or wash hands (unsafe hygiene);
- There are no suitable roads to access the irrigation sites;
- A road maintenance budget ought to be included as part of the IRRIGA project budget, and
- People from areas that are not selected may feel side-lined, and this may trigger disapproval and potential for conflict.

5.2. Meeting in Nampula

Key issues captured:

- Design of the IRRIGA project should consider the topographical layout of areas and incorporate that to maximize productivity;
- Any pits that are dug during site establishment should be covered up to minimize risk of accidents;
- Access to market for the produce from the agricultural areas should be adequately considered and built into the project;
- Irrigation infrastructure ought to be sustainable (key lesson from PROIRRI);
- Associations must be empowered enough to manage infrastructure on their own;
- Potential conflicts between those who belong to associations and those who do not should be minimized;
- Involve community leaders in processes of resettlement;
- IRRIGA will reduce malnutrition (if done right);
- There must be adequate mechanisms to deal with issues of water contamination in the project sites;
- Communities should be encouraged to look beyond rivers for other sources of water that could be used by their irrigation schemes (boreholes, underground water, etc.);
- Instances or incidents of corruption during project set up should be minimized;
- Infrastructure ought to be set up with careful thought on risks such as drowning of children/people;
- Conflict between upstream and downstream water users should be built into project design in the form of suitable hydrology studies for a better understanding of water resources and the impact of abstraction.

5.3. Meeting in Sofala

Issues captured:

- Need to include contingencies in project planning to ensure that projects are completed;
- Need for hydrological studies to inform consideration of water availability for downstream water users;
- Gender mainstreaming in IRRIGA project;
- It is beneficial for communities to exploit community-owned resources such as water;
- Projects not completed under PROIRRI should be scaled up and completed under IRRIGA project;
- There were experiences of projects designed under PROIRRI which did not fit local context; such experiences should not be repeated under IRRIGA;
- Identification of materials and training qualifications of personnel for the maintenance of machinery and equipment;
- The potential for use of solar PV energy to minimize costs of electricity in some sites should be explored. This could apply to pumps in the river Muda;
- Project ought to provide site-specific information for sites;
- Rehabilitation of old infrastructure provides an opportunity for the use of renewable energy in the form of solar PV;
- There is potential for the extension of project into other areas such as the rice cultivation sites in the Administration Post of Murraça;
- There is a need for an EMP that addresses issues such as soil erosion;
- Construction of new hydraulic infrastructure for the storage of water proposed;
- The participation of institutions such as ARA and ARA Zambeze is proposed;
- Small irrigation systems to be prioritized;
- The potential use of other energy sources that are more accessible to peasants should be considered (e.g. solar PV renewables);
- The project should consider including the maintenance of existing dams (some of which are silting);
- There should be proper environmental studies and EMPs to inform project implementation to minimize problems;
- A list of all problems encountered during PROIRRI should be generated to prevent such problems from plaguing the IRRIGA project;
- Irrigation systems in Metuchira are not working (it is desirable to be considered under IRRIGA);
- There is a dam upstream of Muda River which has the capacity to be scaled up (increased);
- This irrigation scheme was not part of PROIRRI. There is no electricity in Machanga – this is a site with potential for the establishment of renewable energy facilities in the form of solar PV;
- There are no access roads to go to places of production;
- There are serious problems with hippos in Machanga; products end up rotting as they do not reach markets on time due to lack of suitable roads;
- There is a need for training of workers who will operate machinery and equipment, and
- The treatment of solid waste should be covered in the EMP.

5.4. Meeting in Zambézia

Key issues captured:

- There are a lot of anticipated negative impacts that should be considered – this presents an opportunity to improve on negative experiences associated with PROIRRI;
- Problems of salinization of soils are well known in Zambézia;
- There are problems such as plagues of mice and elephant grasshoppers, and
- There is a need to involve all stakeholders and make information readily available to offset social conflicts.

5.5. Meeting held in Maputo City

Key issues captured:

- Project is not about roads and energy infrastructure but for small irrigation systems to fulfil their functions roads are an extension of such;
- There will be no land acquisition – small irrigation schemes will be established in areas where smallholder farmers want to be supported by irrigation system;
- Resettlement includes loss of assets or loss of access to resources;
- Project should provide clear guidelines about how to deal with cultural assets/artefacts, and
- There is a need to draw lessons from other projects so as not to repeat mistakes made.

Although resettlement was not perceived as an important issue under the way PROIRRI and IRRIGA are structure, all assessments combined show that, perhaps because of PROIRRI's classification as Category C Project or any other reasons most of the provisions foreseen under the project's environmental safeguards instruments were not strictly adhered to in practice during implementation. Reference is made to issues that have a direct bearing on land acquisition and social issues:

1. Not hiring a Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist to be part of the Project Implementation Team. Several tasks that should have fallen under the responsibility of this Specialist were partially undertaken by the project's overall M&A Officer, without the necessary level of dedication and possibly technical capabilities. It was only in 2017, one year before the end of the project that the Specialist was recruited;
2. Inadequate institutional set up and poor or lack of clearly defined division of roles and responsibilities amongst the various actors, mainly between irrigation (INIR/PROIRRI), water management (DNGRH/ARAs) and environmental permissions and oversight (MITADER/DINAB/AQUA). In several cases the MITADER/DINAB focal point for the project was directly involved in the preparation of environmental screening forms for the subprojects instead of just concentrating on giving advice and ensuring that such forms were adequately prepared for MITADER/DINAB to then approve and do the follow up. Safety reports for dam/weirs and other water management infrastructures were not prepared by the ARAs and are not available and there is no technical documentation attesting that the dams/weirs are safe and that no repair works are necessary;
3. Inadequate regulation of water sharing mechanisms among the various users inside and outside irrigation;
4. Social or health and safety management measures, which were not adhered to in all phases of subproject materialization, e.g. child work and other;
5. **Even though resettlement as such, and mainly as physical relocation, was almost non-existent there are issues concerning social aspects. There are indications of PAPs who have not been adequately compensated, or persons who have just been excluded especially those from vulnerable groups;**
6. **Several people lost their assets such as portions of land, crops on the fields (especially where they were not given early information to not cultivate), trees, temporary infrastructures, etc. without adequate consultation, involvement and adequate compensation.**

The process shows a significant adoption of informal procedures and considerable communication based on "word of mouth" in detriment of written, recorded and properly kept documents. As both GOM and WB regulations and guidelines highlight being a Category C

project doesn't necessarily prevent a project from ensuring adequate monitoring of both environmental and social aspects of projects that are beyond safeguards. Subprojects need to:

1. Have their screening reports adequately prepared and submitted to MITADER/DINAB;
2. MITADER/DINAB must give written feedback to the submissions stating/confirming exemption from conducting an ESIA and requesting that environmental and social management plans be submitted even if these are simplified, to address environmental and social issues during construction, operation and maintenance;
3. INIR/Project/Subproject need to have such simplified environmental and social management plans including resettlement action plans or abbreviated resettlement action plans prepared and submitted to MITADER/DINAB/DINOTER;
4. Upon satisfying themselves that all the pre-conditions have been met MITADER/DINAB/DINOTER need to ask INIR/Project/Subproject to pay for the environmental license;
5. INIR/Project/Subproject should pay for the environmental license and give proof of that to MITADER/DINAB;
6. MITADER/DINAB will issue the environmental license and pass it on to INIR/Project/Subproject and these licenses need to be kept for reference and/or other uses;
7. MITADER/DINAB/AQUA/DINOTER need to conduct regular inspection and monitoring activities at all phases and the results of these exercises need to be written and communicated to all interested parties;
8. Construction and operation of the dams need to be documented in terms of the technical and environmental issues dealt with.

The roles of the other institutions and entities such as local authorities (in social work including social monitoring, etc.) contractors, water user associations, PAPs and the issues around their levels of involvement and/or impact by or on the project need also to be properly included in the subproject cycle and documented.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

Of the five components of the project two (i.e. components 2 and 3) are expected to have implications with what is known as involuntary resettlement. These are:

1. the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes mainly by (a) upgrading the areas around the water intakes and the main canals; (b) construction of water collection structures and/or rehabilitation of damaged embankments; (c) installation of control structures like water gates; (d) upgrading the main canals and, where necessary, lining critical stretches of the distribution system; and (e) use of local plants/grasses (like vetiver grass) to control canal erosion;
2. improvement of the cropping intensity, productivity, production, competitiveness and market access of 12,000 smallholder farmers cultivating 8,000 ha of irrigated land in the project area in terms of (i) capacity building through training for the establishment and operation of farmers groups and water user associations as well as local level staff; and (ii) farmers investments, using matching grants and market linkages, to enhance agricultural production and value addition; (iii) basic infrastructure to improve markets (e.g. storehouses, processing unit (at least one at a pilot level), basic access roads to irrigation schemes and irrigation rehabilitation/construction camps.

Except for most of the 3,000 ha of irrigated land that were developed under PROIRRE**Reference source not found.**I, the location and details related with the development of additional 5,000 ha in the four provinces and those of the other support infrastructures were not yet know at the time of preparation of this RPF. The exercise to select and prepare the pre-feasibility/feasibility studies of specific subprojects will be conducted after project start up.

Other investments likely to complement IRRIGA interventions such as (i) rural feeder road upgrade and maintenance (except access roads for irrigation and rehabilitation/construction sites and camps under IRRIGA); (ii) rural bridges (iii) other types of priority infrastructure (energy, telecommunications, storage and processing facilities), etc. will not fall directly under this project. Coordination and harmonization with other investors (public and private), projects and initiatives will be sought out, but it will fall under those other entities/initiatives to adopt and apply the relevant environmental and social safeguards.

IRRIGA irrigation infrastructures will not differ significantly from those developed under PROIRRI. These consist of small/medium size dams/weirs and other simple water retention and distribution infrastructures. The biggest dams under PROIRRI (Murrowe and Tsetsera) have a maximum storage capacity of 1,200 m³ and 2,500 m³ and a depth of 3-4 meters.

The dams/weirs adopted under the project are mostly situated in the tributaries of the main rivers. It is only in some cases where water is pumped directly from the river to the irrigation schemes that water is abstracted from the main course of some of the project major rivers, e.g. Zambezi and Buzi.

Where dams/weirs/ponds are built usually a diversion of the river is adopted or created to install them for water intake and storage without interfering with the normal course of the river. The water that is discharged from these infrastructures is channeled to the normal course of the river at a few meters of distance. In general, this helps to retain water for use at different times including in times of scarcity, which may also be beneficial in regulating the flow of water in the normal course of rivers (e.g., flood control and droughts including environmental flows).



Figure 6-16-1: A typical PROIRRI/IRRIGA water retention infrastructure in Manica province

The irrigation areas themselves are usually the same areas that have been and continue to be used by local people and their organizations/associations to develop agriculture. No other uses and/or infrastructures are found in them except occasional makeshift infrastructures meant to assist agricultural operations (temporary shelter and storage, etc.). rehabilitation and expansion has not been associated with any significant resettlement implications.

The table below summarizes the context of the main interventions with resettlement implications and makes a preliminary assessment of their respective resettlement implications. The assessment is basically qualitative as at this stage the elements to make it consistently quantitative are not yet available. This is also the reason why a RPF is the adequate instrument instead of the preparation of the resettlement action plans. The latter will come when the footprint of each of the main areas of interventions is known.

Table 6-1: Project interventions, potential resettlement implications and expected magnitude

Project interventions	Context and existing practices	Resettlement implications	Expected magnitude
<p>Construction and operation of small and medium size dams/weirs/water retention infrastructures for agricultural irrigation</p>	<p>Infrastructures to retain water for irrigation will be built in selected sections of local rivers/water courses/water bodies.</p> <p>The selected sections will accommodate construction materials during construction and later on they will be inundated by water</p> <p>Existing pattern of land use and occupation in the project area means that people use the land closer to water bodies (<i>dambos</i>) to carry out their agricultural activities. Depending on the season (dry and/or wet), production and market patterns of each area, farming in the <i>dambos</i> can be for irrigated crops (mainly horticulture where there is knowledge and/or markets for these crops), sugar cane, sweet potatoes, etc. or typical dry farming crops such as maize, sorghum, cassava, etc. (especially during the dry season) and selected fruit trees. Local households, tend to have small farming areas (up to 0.5 ha per household) for cultivation in these areas. This can be multiplied by many households in and around the water bodies. In some cases, users of the land along water streams form associations and jointly manage the land and water</p> <p>Given the fact that soils in the <i>dambos</i> are more fertile as they can retain water/soil moisture for longer periods of time, they are the most sought out for cultivation, especially during the dry season and/or periods of rain deficit. More often they are marked by high occupation and cultivation densities including land disputes.</p> <p>Small, seasonal and precarious infrastructures can also be found in and around the <i>dambos</i>. These are used as shelter for people during intensive cultivation seasons and for storage of crops and other goods/tools</p> <p>Although there are rules and regulations governing land occupation and water use in the <i>dambos</i>, these are not well structured as they are expected to be after construction and operation of irrigation infrastructures (e.g. the organization of farmers by water user associations and introduction of more organized forms of access to land/water, etc.)</p>	<p>Construction and operation of water retention infrastructures is likely to be associated with:</p> <p>Permanent loss of land by land taking for construction operations and by areas to be inundated.</p> <p>Destruction of crops, including trees, mainly fruit trees</p> <p>Land (and water) disputes</p> <p>Destruction of temporary infrastructures</p> <p>Temporary or permanent change in cultivation pattern</p>	<p>In and around <i>dambos</i></p> <p>The cumulative effects of land loss/taking can be significant (medium)</p> <p>The cumulative effects of crop destruction can be significant (medium)</p> <p>Cumulative effects of land/water disputes can be significant (medium)</p> <p>Total number of temporary infrastructure close to water courses/bodies is minimal (very low)</p> <p>The introduction and adoption of a new and better organized structures of land use for irrigation can take a long time and be hard to establish. Under such circumstances production restoration can be expected to require a lot of time and work (high)</p>
<p>Construction and rehabilitation of storage facilities and other types of priority</p>	<p>Lack and/or limited number of storage facilities for agricultural inputs and products and other products is one of the problems affecting rural development in Mozambique. In order to establish dynamic markets and create a context in which demand and supply of products is</p>		

Project interventions	Context and existing practices	Resettlement implications	Expected magnitude
<p>infrastructure to boost markets to and from irrigation</p>	<p>harmonized the project will identify and facilitate/encourage the establishment of basic storage and marketing including processing facilities</p> <p>The development of these facilities should be done as part of the land use planning better described below. Given the current availability of land in the project area, the magnitude of the required facilities (small and medium), they will not require big portions of land and can be planned, designed and build in areas that are unoccupied and thus not interfere with people, their assets and social activities</p>	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of storage/processing facilities in both urban and rural areas will have limited or no interface with people, their assets and social activities</p>	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of storage facilities in both urban and rural areas will have very low or no implications at all with people, their assets and social activities (very low to nil)</p>

As above exposed, the only intervention that can be expected to have “high” resettlement implications is related with the transformation of use of naturally and poorly organized irrigated areas (*dambo*s) into more organized areas after the construction/rehabilitation of irrigation schemes. But this is a processual aspect rather than a physical one. The other areas will have from “nil” to “medium” level of impact, which quantitatively can be expected to be less than 200 people at a time.

Resettlement may result from permanent placement of the components of the project itself and respective operation but may also be related to the construction operations (e.g. machinery movements, extraction places of construction materials, etc.).

However, due to the characteristics of the project and the project area the need to relocate people and assets will be minimal (if any) for most of the interventions. It is only the construction and operation of dams/water reservoirs that is associated with cumulative impacts that can be expected to reach a medium magnitude. But even in such cases individual interventions will have limited implications. The transformation of *dambo* pattern of land exploitation to organized irrigation schemes can require substantial and long-term work to restore production and make it better than the prevailing situation before resettlement but that is a dynamic process for which the project will have to structure long term interventions

It is anticipated that in all cases where resettlement will be necessary the preparation of abbreviated resettlement action plans (A-RAP) will suffice to deal with them. However, should the number of PAPs affected by an activity be larger than 200, a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. Both the GOM and the WB accept the preparation of A-RAP when relocation resulting from a project affects less than 200 people or where less than 10% of their properties are affected. A-RAP (or RAP as may be the case) will have to be fully implemented and PAPs will have to be compensated before the taking of the land/start of the civil works for the activity for which the A-RAP/RAP was prepared.

As Project characteristics and field conditions are predominantly rural landscape formed by small farmers (from 1 to 10 ha) where electrification and a formal water supply system usually are not in place. It is suggested that the assets most likely to be affected will comprise:

1. land through permanent land acquisition (small portions)
2. land through temporary land acquisition (smaller portions)
3. temporary shelter (most of these in the area have less than 20m² and are built using local traditional materials)
4. other domestic structures (waterhole, extra rooms, hutch, corral mostly partially and in small quantities)
5. crops (in small quantities)
6. economic trees (in small quantities)
7. non-economic trees (in small quantities)
8. cultural properties, sacred sites and graves (those are avoidable areas and shall be discussed and negotiated through participative process within affected communities)
9. loss of mobility and accessibility

The compensation for all categories of losses will follow the Mozambican Resettlement regulations and World Bank policy OP 4.12, with the latter being always adopted whenever the two sets of regulations are in conflict.

Loss of assets and compensation methods and valuation will be detailed in the entitlement matrix set out on Chapter 12 in accordance with Mozambican Resettlement regulations and WB OP/BP

4.12. Where avoiding the relocation and/or permanent loss of assets will not be feasible related sub-projects will have to prepare resettlement action plans (RAP), mostly if not only A-RAP under this project.

7. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES UNDERPINNING THIS RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

As soon as the details of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement become known, one or more Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs or A-RAPs) will be prepared to provide an implementation guide for the actions to be undertaken to avoid and minimize interference as well as to restore lost assets and livelihood standards.

When, however, the details of footprints of project intervention areas (that could lead to land acquisition and physical involuntary resettlement) are not fully known, as is the case with this project at this stage, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that establishes the policy principles and guidelines for the preparation by the Borrower of site specific ARAPs (or RAPs) is developed for both compliance with WB OP/BP 4.12 and public information and discussion.

The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 as well as the GOM guidelines have been used in preparing this Resettlement Policy Framework¹⁹. These principles and the resettlement measures related with them will apply to all sub-projects, whether the scale and complexity of resettlement issues require preparation of an abbreviated RAPs. The practices adopted under PROIRRI must be corrected.

The Resettlement Policy Framework is being developed as part of Project preparation since the project will involve acquisition of land use rights leading to some potential minimal losses/restriction of access to some livelihood support resources and construction/rehabilitations of new and existing infrastructures (e.g. irrigation schemes, storehouses, processing facilities, other infrastructures, farming areas, etc.).

The objective of the Resettlement Policy Framework is to ensure that by screening changes in land-use and infrastructure development, identifying where acquisition of land use rights for public use is inevitable, and where involuntary resettlement and compensation for local people's losses is unavoidable, that mitigating activities will be designed and carried out in a socially sustainable manner. This requires the provision of adequate resources to meet the needs of the project affected people (PAP) whether they are physically or economically affected by project activities. It also requires adequate, meaningful and participatory consultation with the project affected people to ensure that they fully understand their entitlements. Such participatory public consultation should include and pay attention to women, the poor and most vulnerable groups of the affected and host communities. This came out during the preparation of this RPF. Those who participated in public meetings were familiar with the various aspects around project and resettlement, especially based on PROIRRI experiences.

Involuntary resettlement has the potential to cause severe long-term adversity, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The screening process provided through the development of this Framework is consistent with the Bank's safeguard OP/BP 4.12 principles and guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement. The policy requires that all activities financed by the Bank be screened for potential impacts, and that the required resettlement and compensation be carried out on the basis of screening results. The

¹⁹ Involuntary resettlement should be avoided, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

Framework considers the provisions of the GOM legislation and the World Bank's *policy objectives* on involuntary resettlement, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or it should be minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
2. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, its activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in the benefits of the project;
3. Displaced people should be meaningfully consulted and be provided with opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
4. Affected people will have to be fully compensated prior to the taking of land and start of the civil works;
5. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Moreover, WB adopts a broad view and the phenomenon "is not restricted to its usual meaning - that is "physical displacement," it also includes economic displacement, namely adversely affecting people's livelihoods even when they do not have to relocate. Depending on the cases, a resettlement action may include (i) loss of land or physical structures on the land, including business, (ii) the physical movement, and (iii) the economic rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs) to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or livelihood prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place". This is also increasingly endorsed by the Mozambican authorities.

Sub-project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in a participatory way to minimize negative impacts and ensure that sub-project benefits accrue to the affected people, particularly women, the poor and most vulnerable people (households headed by women, children, the elderly and differently abled people). Monitoring of resettlement actions should also be encouraged to ensure that affected people are not left worse off than they were before the sub-project.

OP/BP 4.12 specifies that when the impacts of a project mean that less than 200 people must be relocated or if these people are not physically displaced but lose than 10% of their assets due to the project an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) may be prepared. A sub-project causing impacts of a greater magnitude than these (< 200 people affected) would require a full Resettlement Action Plan (not covered by this RPF).

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is also prepared when there is no relocation required but where compensation for damages, loss of property or loss of access to livelihoods resources needs to be planned and budgeted for.

Whenever a IRRIGA sub-project investment unavoidably entails a change in land use patterns that results in involuntary relocation or negative socio-economic impacts on beneficiary communities or users at large, the PIU will ensure the development for public information, discussion and agreement, of an abbreviated draft RAP to guide implementation of the resettlement and compensation operations. In the case that involuntary resettlement is required, assets are impacted, and/or there is an impact on livelihoods, each abbreviated RAP will accord with the principles and procedures of this Policy Framework. Each draft ARAP will be submitted to DPTADER and the World Bank for approval prior to implementing a compensation process and the start of civil works.

An ARAP will present:

1. A description of the project activity and actions to minimize resettlement;
2. An officially certified survey of project affected persons (census), asset inventory and valuation and if the scale of impacts merits it, a socio-economic survey;
3. A detailed description of compensation and other resettlement assistance including entitlement to participation in alternative livelihoods development activities to be provided;
4. Results of consultations with project affected people about acceptable
5. alternatives;
6. A description of institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
7. Arrangements for implementation and monitoring; and
8. A timetable and budget detailing all costs, including relocation, compensation, administrative costs and monitoring fees.

Annex 10 presents a more detailed outline of a general RAP as well as of an abbreviated resettlement action plan (A) RAP to be followed during the preparation of IRRIGA RAPs and A-RAPs, assuming that the latter is expected to be the most common if not the only form of RAP, under this project.

The scope and level of detail of a RAP varies with the magnitude and complexity of the resettlement involved. The initial rapid field assessment indicates that planned sub-project activities may result in minimal involuntary resettlement activities; depending on the scale, level of magnitude and breadth of these foreseen activities, INIR may likely have to elaborate either a Full or an Abbreviated RAP to comply with WB safeguard policy requirements. The levels of organization and information required for an ARAP should conform to requirements in the World Bank's policies on Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 and this Framework.

8. THE SOCIAL SCREENING PROCESS

Sub-projects must be compliant with the GOM regulations and WB policies on involuntary resettlement in terms of avoiding/minimizing its occurrence in the first place and subsequently in turning into a development opportunity where it is going to be unavoidable. All strategies should be combined to achieve this.

The Environmental and Social Screening Forms (Annex 4 and Annex 5) developed as part of the formulation of this document and the ESMF for the Project will be used to facilitate the pre-assessment process. It includes but it is not limited to:

1. identification of potential environmental and social impacts and the identification of health and safety risks;
2. determination of their significance;
3. assignment of the appropriate environmental category;
4. determination of appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures; and
5. determination of the need to conduct an ESIA, a freestanding ESMP and/or to prepare Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) where required or determine that no action needs to be taken.

Where the ESSF and the screening process will indicate that a RAP and/or A-RAP is necessary further assessment should be conducted to:

1. confirm that all reasonable efforts have been made to avoid and minimize land acquisition/resettlement;
2. identify that A-RAP is required because it wasn't possible to avoid it entirely;
3. determine whether there are vulnerable and/or severely impacted PAPs that require special provisions in the A-RAP. Households headed by women, children, the elderly and differently abled people fall under this category.

The form will be used in combination with the “Preliminary Environmental Information Sheet” (Ficha de Informação Ambiental Preliminar) also provided in Annex 5 of this document, which is commonly used to screen projects under the Mozambican ESIA/ESMP process.

Preparation activities for the screening process will include a desk appraisal of the intervention (e.g. construction and rehabilitation plans) for sub-project related infrastructure and development.

After the desk appraisal of the interventions, the initial screening of the proposed sub-project activities will be verified in the field, with the Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF) prepared by Project Safeguards staff. The District Environmental Officers, stationed at the SDPI and Extension Workers from districts services of economic activities (SDAI) and/or municipalities, will do the verification under the supervision of the Provincial AMAI. Subsequently, they will oversee the implementation of the required measures

It is during this stage and through this initial information about the project that relevant entities become informed about the potential intervention and the category under which it falls in terms of the ESIA process (see project ESMF document). This offers an important opportunity for project screening and feedback, including assessing it in terms of resettlement implications.

The public participation process foreseen under the ESIA and RAP processes, mainly during the Scoping and Final Phases as well during the RAP itself also offers valid opportunities for

continuous assessment and identification and communication of issues of interest for a proper management of resettlement issues.

Two other important aspects to be considered to ensure that the siting of the sub-projects is compliant with the need to avoid/minimize resettlement are (i) integration and harmonization with the district land use plans; and (ii) consultation and participation.

Consultation and participation

Local people and communities as well as their representatives need to be continuously involved in the decision-making related with the diversity of Project interventions. Mozambican legislation on land and environmental management places public consultation and participation at the top of the agenda. The preparation of the ESMF and this RPF have started this process of public consultation and involvement. The main outcomes of the process can be seen in Annex 1 and in Chapters 5 and 15.

During the subsequent phases of the project implementation efforts should be made to ensure that the provisions in the regulatory documents on participation are strictly followed. Local people/communities and their representatives are properly placed to streamline the needs of local stakeholders and to promote the local resource management capacity.

The preparation of specific RAP/ARAP, where this will occur, needs to ensure that all relevant stakeholders (disaggregated by gender) are actively involved and consulted. This is the only way of ensuring that their views and concerns are informed. The consultation sessions must be adequately documented showing all the issues and information presented to the participants as well as the queries raised by the participants and the responses given. There should also be information on how the suggestions brought forward by the participants were incorporated in the RAP design and mitigation measures or reasons for their non-incorporation in the RAP.

It is fundamental that the Project does not contribute in any way to create land conflicts and/or exacerbate any such conflicts, where they exist. If adequately planned projects such as this have the potential to bring employment, infrastructure and modern technologies but if not, they can also contribute to landlessness, local food insecurity, environmental damages, rural-urban migration etc., which are not desirable outcomes. Chapter 15 of this document offers better insights and practical recommendations to be adopted in the conducting the public participation process.

Under the Project the feasibility studies as well as project final design and implementation will be carried out in such a way that there will always be attention paid to the need to avoid/minimize resettlement.

9. PREPARATION REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF (ABBREVIATED) RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS ((A)-RAP)

MASA/INIR will be the host institution for the Project. It will work hand in hand with other ministries/sectors involved in different aspects of project development (e.g. public works/water, trade, and environment, etc.). The institutional framework that will be adopted for this project can be seen in Chapter 13. The role of Project/Subproject Developer, being they public or private, is entrusted to a specific sector (i.e. agriculture, public works, energy, water, etc.), depending on what is dominant in the specific activity they intend to develop.

The Developer and other stakeholders following the steps foreseen in the ESMF for this project, and under the guidance of the Project Provincial Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists (Provincial AIMU) in collaboration with SDPI and SDAE at the district level and with DPTADER at the Provincial level and other interested parties responsible for subprojects will work together in project screening to determine and finalize categorization. The Screening Reports to be used for project categorization will be in the hands of the sector entities (“Developers”) fall mainly under MASA/INIR in most of IRRIGA subprojects. Subproject categorization will be done by DPTADER.²⁰

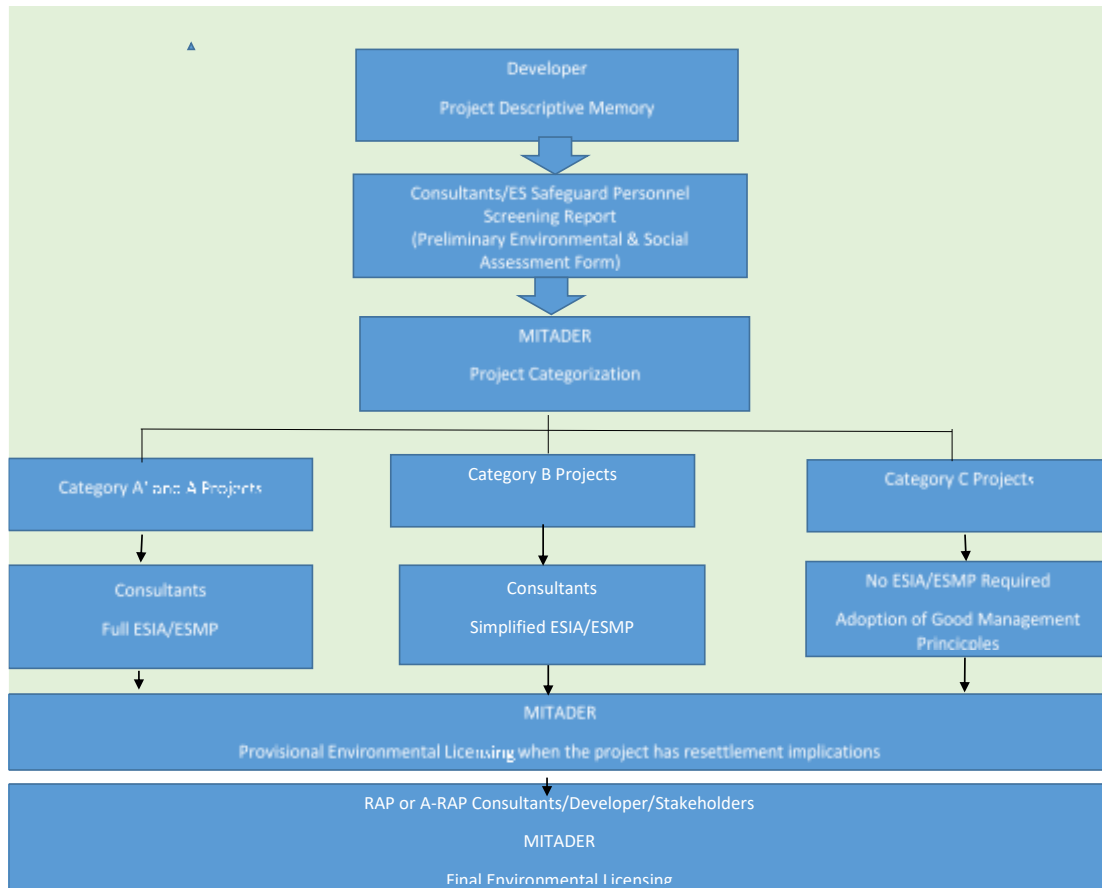


Figure 9-19-1: The ESIA and RAP processes in Mozambique for the project

²⁰ It is assumed that all IRRIGA subprojects will fall under category B or C. Category B and C projects can be fully managed at the provincial level.

Because of the magnitude of its impacts and categorization under B in terms of the ESIA process, as shown in the flow chart above, project categorization will be followed by the preparation of ESMP and A-RAP for most of the IRRIGA subprojects if not all, with a few falling under Category C. It is not expected that subprojects will fall under A or A+ foreseen in the ESIA Regulation (54/2015).

Under the ESMF it is not expected that there will be subprojects falling under any of the A categories in this project. Should this happen the subproject will have to be restructured (resized, relocated and/or subject to other measures) to fall under Category B or C or just be abandoned, should these measures fail.

Should the need of resettlement be identified, a Private Consultant paid by the Project, i.e. IRRIGA funds, will carry out the A-RAP Elaboration and Implementation. Staff at the district level stationed at the SDAE²¹ and SDPI²² will be trained and assisted by the project to have a good understanding and practical skills to carry out the work.

The extent and detail of subproject screening and for planning and information needs will depend on the severity of impact. The process shall include, among other aspects, a baseline study and a census to determine the level of impact to PAPs, and their assets; and establishment of the cut-off date. More specifically the following steps will be adopted, which as summarized in the table and better described in the text:

²¹ SDAE are responsible for all economic activities at the district level, including agriculture and trade.

²² SDPI are responsible for infrastructure planning and development including roads/bridges, buildings, water supply and sanitation, etc.

Table 9-1: Roles and responsibilities in implementing RPF and preparing ARAP

Roles	Intuitional responsibilities	Assistance/Collaboration
Screening of Project Activities and Sites	Developers: MASA/INIR (PIU- ESSS), SDAE and SDPI	ARA, PPIU-ESSS
Categorization including confirming/determining if an A-RAP is necessary	DPTADER	PIU-ESSS
Abreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) ²³	PIU	Hired Service Providers PIU-ESSS Developer: MASA/INIR
Subproject Review and Approval (including approval of RAPs)	DPTADER	PIU-ESSS/WB
Participatory Public Consultation and Disclosure	Developers: MASA/INIR, PIU	Hired Service Providers, District/Local authorities
Grievance Mechanism	PIU	Hired Service Providers, District/Local authorities
Monitoring Reports and review	Developers: MASA/INIR, DPTADER,	Hired Service Providers District/Local authorities
Environmental and Social Audit	DPTADER/WB	PIU-ESSS/WB

9.1. General Considerations

The World Bank Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) principles and guidelines, stipulate that all IRRIGA construction activities and other activities that trigger the policy and therefore require resettlement action plans will be subjected to final approval by the World Bank, to ensure compliance with the Bank’s safeguards. This should be ascertained as soon as subproject categorization is done and throughout all phases of the Simplified ESIA/ESMP processes and particularly during all phases of the ARAP process. The Social Safeguards Specialists will continuously ascertain that land is acquired or access to resource is lost, denied, or restricted; and that the individual resettlement action plans are consistent with this RPF.

²³ For **Socioeconomic Surveys and Census** the ARAP consultant will carry out a socio-economic survey and a baseline census; and collect any relevant additional quantitative and qualitative information on the PAPs, land and the assets to be affected. The date of the completion of the census is also the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation. The census will identify the PAPs (focusing on the individual household and vulnerable groups) and; assess their incomes and assets, for preparation of the RAP. A template for collecting most of the data about the PAPs is provided in Annex 8.

The World Bank shall provide final clearance and approval of the ARAPs, which shall be in accordance with the applicable by-laws, sectorial requirements as well as the World Bank Policy requirements.

9.2. Public Consultation and Participation

World Bank Safeguards policies (OP 17.50) and Mozambican regulations (Decree 54/2015 of 31 December, Decree 31/2012, of August 8, Ministerial Diploma DM 130/2006 of 19 July), indicate that projects involving resettlement should systematically involve public consultation and participation. Depending on the level and magnitude of impacts, the Public Consultation Directive of MITADER (particularly at Provincial Level -DPTADERS) must be applied. Public consultations, through participatory appraisal will be mandatory for all subprojects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

During screening there must be adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons, disaggregated by gender. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the intentions to use the sites for the project activities, facilities and structures. This will be facilitated by the fact that most users of irrigated land tend to work as team and relatively close to each other. The affected persons must be made aware of:

1. Their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation (in kind and in cash);
2. The precise technically and economically feasible options and alternatives for resettlement sites;
3. The process and proposed dates for resettlement and compensation;
4. Effective compensation rates, at full replacement cost, for loss of assets, services or ancillary items; and
5. The proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their livelihoods and living standards.

Public consultations at the screening stage will aim at:

1. Disseminating concepts for proposed project activities with a view to evoking project interest amongst the communities;
2. Inviting contributions and participation on the selection of project sites;
3. Determining community willingness to contribute towards long term maintenance of the project facilities;
4. Getting feedback from all the affected and interested parties about the way they see the project dealing with the potential losses that it might cause to later incorporate these in the project design.

During public consultation, there is a need to clarify the criteria for compensation and ways of resolving conflicts, which will then be applied individually.

The details of these processes are provided mainly in Chapter 15 of this document.

9.3. Approval and Public Disclosure of the site specific ARAPs

Formally, final approval of A-RAPs falls under DPTADER in response to submissions made by the subproject Developers assisted by hired consultants paid by IRRIGA/PIU funds. Once the A-RAP has been prepared, it must be forwarded to the Ministry of Environment (MITADER).

MITADER will send the A-RAP to relevant institutions in each case, e.g. Regional Water Administrations ARA Centro Norte and ARA Norte, for irrigation projects or any other involving water resources, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Affairs, etc., Provincial and District authorities for endorsement and recommendations.

The World Bank will also have to be asked to endorse the (A) RAP. Once the WB No Objection (NOB) is provided along with the other site specific ESIAs/ESMPs, the (A) RAP, like the ESMF and RPF, will also be disclosed publicly both in-country and at the World Bank Website prior to implementation. The RPF and ESMF will be available in both languages, i.e. English and Portuguese to be used by the various parties. Disclosure of RAPs excludes the names of PAP as well as the amounts/entitlements involved in compensation/life restoration. These will be available separately to be used by project managers for various resettlement management tasks. Essential elements of the (A) RAP will also be translated into local languages to ensure that all PAPs and interested parties understand their contents and practical implications. Reference is made to other Mozambican languages that are not Portuguese.

10. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Mozambique's Constitution established that the country has no land market as such. The land belongs to the state and people and other entities may acquire the right to use it. The principles and objectives guiding land acquisition, loss of assets or impact on livelihoods and resettlement in Mozambique are embedded in the relevant policies and regulations, which remain largely dispersed. Among other, the guiding principles include:

1. There should be compensation upon land acquisition, resettlement, loss of assets and impact on livelihood;
2. There should be no distinction between compensation for land with formal title deed and customary land.

These and other principles are presented in this Chapter, which highlights the relevant policies and legislation.

10.1. Relevant Mozambican Laws and Regulations

Expropriation laws related with public interest have been there since the colonial period as expressed by Expropriation Law n.º 230 of June 22, 1948 and Decree n.º 43587.

However, after embracing the sustainable development principles in 1992 and subsequently a set of legal and regulatory instruments that are in line with such principles in environmental and social management, Mozambique had a vacuum to coherently guide resettlement actions as such. The country relied on multiple and at times not easy to harmonize legal instruments to enlighten resettlement processes. This went until August 2012, when the Cabinet approved **Ministerial Decree 31/2012**, which is the "Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities". This regulation fills a longstanding void. The document is valid and applicable to the project and is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Article 15 indicates that a Resettlement Action Plan is part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, as per Decree 45/2004²⁴, of September 29 of the latter process. Under the new 54/2015 Decree this provision remains unchanged.

In terms of principles, Decree 31/2012 establishes that the resettlement process should ensure social cohesion, social equity and direct benefits in that the affected people should directly benefit from the interventions that caused their resettlement and respective socioeconomic impacts.

In the definition of objectives, the regulation restates the principle of turning resettlement into a development opportunity by allowing affected people to enjoy quality life, social equity and ensuring the sustainability of the physical, environmental, social and economic aspects around them.

In line with the ultimate interest of linking resettlement with District Land Use Plans, it also indicates that District Governments should approve resettlement action plans and that this should be done by the department that supervises land use planning at that level, i.e. the District Services of Planning and Infrastructures (SDPI).

²⁴ The Decree came before Decree 54/2015, which in 2015 updated Decree 45/2004.

In relation to the rights of the affected people, the regulation states that these are entitled to:

1. The reestablishment of income and living standards that are equal and/or higher than what they had before resettlement;
2. Have their assets transported to the new site;
3. Live in an area with adequate social and economic infrastructure;
4. Have enough space to develop their subsistence activities; and
5. Give their opinions throughout the entire resettlement process.

It then goes on to elaborate on the various units that, from the government side, should closely and actively supervise, monitor and evaluate the resettlement process to ensure that the best practices are adopted and that lessons are learnt to benefit the process and other related processes in the country. Of note is the establishment of the District Resettlement Committees.

Article 13 of the Regulation deals with “Public Participation” and emphasizes that resettlement should be participatory throughout its phases and that major public meetings should be formally made known. Article 14 highlights the importance of the “Right to Information” by affected people and other relevant stakeholders. In relation to public participation and disclosure in general, **Article 23** clearly states that the planning, preparation and implementation of a RAP should result in at least four (**4**) **public meetings**, which should be advertised in local media.

Articles 16, 17 and 18 deal with specific aspects related with the types of resettlement, land and housing specifications, including details about the social and economic infrastructure that should be made available to the resettled people.

Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 delve into the steps and work contents related with the planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP and provide the guidelines to be adhered to.

To complement Decree 31/2012 in what relates to the establishment and operation of resettlement technical commissions as well as to provide guidelines for the preparation and implementation of RAPs the GOM enacted **Ministerial Resolutions 155/2014 and 156/2014** on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plans, respectively.

Despite being more than five years old Decree 31/2012 is a relatively new decree, whose practical implications are still being tested.

Preliminary indications are that it does not solve the need to be more specific in certain areas of the resettlement process, which continue to be spread over a series of legal documents. Some inconsistencies have been noted and among other aspects it can be said that:

1. in November 2016, MITADER held the first National Meeting on Resettlement Process, with the objective of sharing experiences with practitioners and other stakeholders and to consult them about their experiences in implementing resettlement processes. Based on challenges and opportunities that were identified the meeting outlined a roadmap to improve the resettlement processes in Mozambique;
2. The roadmap recommended the revision of Decree 31/2012 and its associated ministerial resolutions to fill the gaps and to better align them with international standards and local needs. This is also endorsed by the World Bank;

3. A call for the submission of tenders is underway to undertake the revision of Decree 31/2012 and associated Ministerial Resolutions 155/2014 and 156/2014 as well as other associated legal and regulatory provisions.

Among other aspects the above descriptions mean that Decree 31/2004 is acknowledged to possess considerable gaps and that soon it is likely to be updated.

Irrespective of what the future holds, based on what exists, it continues to be necessary to creatively combine several documents, laws and regulations to devise the best measures to be adopted in relation to specific issues in a given resettlement process.

Among others, it continues to be relevant to follow the OP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement as well as Performance Standard 5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, which are endorsed by the Mozambican government as has been the case of the resettlement procedures undertaken to date by development initiatives.

10.1.1. OTHER RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Land Acquisition and Expropriations

Land taking is the most sensitive aspect behind any involuntary resettlement. Since its independence in 1975 Mozambique has undertaken a series of legal reforms to regulate the rights of access and use of land by a diversity of citizens. The most relevant are briefly revisited in the following paragraphs.

The “**Constituição da República de Moçambique**” (Mozambique’s Constitution), in relation to Land aspects, stipulates: (i) the maintenance of land as State property; (ii) land may not be transferred (i.e. sold) and the country does not have a “land market” per se. Holders of land rights are able to transfer improvements, such as buildings, from one party to another. Furthermore, other than stating that compensation should be paid when land is expropriated in the public interest, both the Constitution and the Land Law (see below) do not expand on issues related to compensation, in terms of the principles, forms, eligibility, valuation, adequacy, procedures, timing and responsibilities; (iii) the safety of access and use of the land by the population and the investors (...), recognizing the rights of customary access and administration of the land by rural resident populations, promoting the social and economic justice; (iv) the safeguard of the rights of women to access and use of the land; and (v) the sustainable use of natural resources, to guarantee quality of life for the actual and the future generations, ensuring that the areas of total and partial protection maintain their environmental quality and the specific intentions they were established for.

The “**Lei de Terras**” (Land Law), no. 19/1997 provides the basis for defining people’s land use rights, providing the details of rights based on customary claims and the procedures for acquisition of titles for use and benefits by communities and individuals. The law recommends a consultation-based process that recognizes customary rights as the means for identifying the claims of communities and individual members of communities without titles.

The “**Regulamento da Lei de Terras**” (Regulation of the Land Law), approved by Decree 66/98, of December 8th, indicates that the approval of the construction of public infrastructures, will result in the automatic creation of Partial Reservation Areas i.e. right-of-way (ROW) of 50 m, that borders them. One can neither acquire the rights to use and benefit from that land nor develop

activities without a license. In practice this provision is not followed and with poor law enforcement in many parts of the country the encroachment of the ROW tends to become the norm.

The Regulation of the Land Law also identifies the fees to be paid by holders of land titles, before demarcation and authorization are completed, as well as the annual fee for rights of land use and benefits. These fees have recently been updated (2011). The Regulation also recommends compensation resulting from losses by transfer, with basic guidelines for compensation in the form of tables produced and updated by Provincial Directorates of Agriculture. These tables cover the average values (the market value) attributed to several temporary and permanent arboreal crops. In 2010, the National Directorate of Agrarian Services, within the Ministry of Agriculture, produced and updated these tables for the entire country. These tables have been used in many RAPs, after update based on an assessment models adopted in many infrastructure projects lately in Mozambique, as a form of getting around the omissions in the MINAG/DNSA tables, which would be valid for this project.

The “**Lei do Ordenamento do Território No. 19/2007 de 18 Julho**” (Territorial Planning Law) has the purpose of ensuring the organization of national land and sustainable use of its natural resources; observing legal, administrative, cultural conditions; and providing favorable conditions for the socioeconomic development of the country; the promotion of quality of life of the population; and environmental protection and conservation. This law is applicable at all levels, from national to district level, and requires the preparation of territorial (national, provincial, district, municipal/town) master plans in line with actual conditions at each level. Among other aspects, this law confirms that expropriation for the public interest shall give rise to the payment of calculated compensation in order to compensate for the loss of tangible and intangible goods and productive assets as well as for the disruption of social cohesion²⁵. Ministerial Diploma 181/2010, approved in November 2010, is also meant to govern this process of compensation.

The “**Decreto No. 23/2008 de 1 Junho/Regulamento da Lei do Ordenamento do Território**” (Territorial Planning Law Regulations), Article 68 (No. 2a) further specifies that expropriation for territorial planning is carried out in the public interest when the final objective is safeguarding the common interest of a community through the installation of economic or social infrastructure with large positive social impacts. Article 70 (Nos. 1-3) also establishes that fair compensation must be paid before the transfer or expropriation of property and assets and should not only cover the real value of expropriated assets, but also damage and loss of income. Specific aspects related with compensation are also governed by Ministerial Diploma 181/2010. The public communication and participation processes inherent to the ESIA/PGAS itself, and the formulation of the RAP, to keep interested and affected parties informed about the project, and to get their points of view and concerns, will also comply with the requirements of this decree. This orientation will be adopted in the development and later in the implementation of the RAP. Combined with the procedures for the presentation of complaints and claims, which will form an integral part of the RAP, this is a practical measure, which will assist compliance with the spirit of what is pursued, via communication and disclosure.

Valuation of assets and losses and compensation for losses. After many years of a relative vacuum in this area, there have been new and significant developments in the regulation of compensation for agricultural and infrastructure assets. "Regulation No. 66/98 of the Land Law" recommends compensation resulting from the transfer of losses, with basic guidelines for

²⁵ A specific document regulating the process was approved in 2010 (Ministerial Diploma 181/2010 of November 3).

compensation in the form of tables produced and updated by Provincial Directorates of Agriculture, covering average values (market value) attributed to several annual crops and trees. In 2010 the National Directorate of Agrarian Services, in the Ministry of Agriculture, produced new tables for temporary and permanent crops, which also require updating but no concise criteria have been offered for such a process and each project has to find what is appropriate for its specific case (see above).

For infrastructures and crops in November 3rd, 2010 the then Ministries for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), Finances (MF) and Justice (MOJ) approved the Ministerial **Decree nr. 181/2010 on "Expropriation Process Related with Territorial Planning"**. In addition to putting into practice important aspects of the Territorial Planning Law (Law nr. 19/2007) and the regulation of that law (Decree nr. 23/2008) this Decree gives important steps in filling the gap that existed on the calculation of values for compensation. In its point "4.2.1 Terms for calculating infrastructure" the diploma covers terms for calculating infrastructures and crops. The Diploma does not necessarily revoke the provisions that already existed but provides them with greater consistency. Yet it seems that it does not overcome the shortcomings of "updating prices", and it is also void on infrastructures built using precarious (local) materials, which are usually the most affected when resettlement is also associated with poor land use planning.

Regarding infrastructure, a factor which tends to result in lower prices when using the legal mechanisms is "depreciation", which the existing laws and regulations require to be considered.

In all cases the existing laws and regulations do not give straight forward answers and are open to different forms of interpretation, which tends to lead to different results when applied by different resettlement practitioners.

Experience has shown that the tables, both for the agricultural sector and for the public works and housing, are rarely available and when available are often outdated. Moreover, for various reasons and particularly the fact that the property market is not yet consolidated, the Mozambican market rarely provides reliable, consolidated information about prices of comparable assets or acceptable substitutes. This has led practitioners of resettlement actions to look for alternative ways and arrangements to make calculations and valuations that refer only to the costs of tangible assets (i.e. direct/tangible). Intangible aspects (e.g. sentimental attachment to the affected assets, proximity to neighbors or relatives, sacred sites, aesthetic values, etc.) should be treated (negotiated/valuated) separately in consultation with affected people and/or relevant stakeholders.

Natural Resources Use Rights

Regarding natural resources usage rights and environmental protection in general there have been several domestic developments as well as the endorsement of several regional and international provisions that have become national law. The TOR for the ESIA Addendum should be consulted for more details. A summary is presented below.

Domestic (Mozambican) Laws

Environmental Laws

The **Constitution/Constituição**: the country's fundamental law contains a series of general legal provisions aimed at preventing and controlling pollution and erosion; integration of environmental concerns into sectorial policies; promotion of the integration of environmental values in educational policies and programs; ensuring the rational use of natural resources while

maintaining their capacity for renewal, ecological stability and human rights of future generations. It is also concerned with the promotion of land use planning with a view to ensure an adequate location of activities and a sensible socio-economic development.

The **Environmental Law** n.º 20/97, of 1 of October: this Act “is aimed at defining the legal bases for a correct use and management of the environment and its components for the realization of a system of sustainable development in the country”.

This law has formed the basis for defining specific environmental laws and regulations, namely:

1. The **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation**, approved by Decree n.º 54/2015, of 31 of December²⁶: Mozambique has developed comprehensive regulations to cover the EIA process, which are included in the Regulation of the Process for Environmental Impact Assessment. The regulation is in line with the world’s environmental and social management best practices, including World Bank/IFC recommendations and procedures. There are three main specific objectives of any EA exercise:
 1. Scoping of the proposed developments in terms of their potential impact on the natural and social receiving environment, indicating both its beneficial outcomes and adverse effects. The initial screening is meant to determine the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) required prior to approval of interventions. If any investment is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented (Category A+ and A), the EIA will be more stringent than if the investment has impacts which are less adverse, site-specific, mostly reversible and where adequate mitigation measures can be designed (Category B). For investments with multiple sub-projects, this screening is often done in the form of a checklist of potential impacts included in standard Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs).
 2. The actual Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which assesses the potential impacts of the investment in detail and evaluates alternatives.
 3. Proposal of measures to be taken to avoid, mitigate and/or eliminate adverse effects both at the planning, design and installation stages, and during operation and eventual decommissioning of the project. This is generally done in the form of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which is normally an intrinsic part of the EIA.

Certain interventions might require people to be resettled. The Regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, which governs the EIA process in Mozambique, says very little about resettlement, except in its Annex I, point 1. Infrastructures, line a), where it states that, “under environmental licensing, all interventions requiring people to be resettled will be considered as Category A Activities”. As stated above Decree 31/2012 has now filled part of the void that existed in this regard and will be used in this exercise to complement the fulfilment of the requirements for environmental licensing.

More specifically, Article II, point 2, line p) of Decree 54/2015 also states that: when necessary a Physical and Socioeconomic Survey Report (PESR/RLFSE), as a separate annex to be submitted to the entity that oversees resettlement issues (i.e. DINOTER), which should be prepared in line with the Technical Guideline for the Preparation and Implementation of

²⁶ Which replaces Decree n.º 45/2004, of 29 of September that regulated the same process from 2004 until March 2016, when the new decree was promulgated.

Resettlement Action Plans, including the public consultation process covering at least two public consultations, namely:

1. One to inform the stakeholders and affected people about the objectives, relevance and impacts of the resettlement process; and
2. Another to present and discuss alternatives for resettlement sites

Social Welfare Legislation

The Provincial Directorate for Women, Children and Social Affairs (DPMCAS) and the National Institute of Social Affairs (INAS), are responsible for the subsidy to the poorest and destitute members of the population and for guaranteeing that the rights of the most vulnerable are respected. Although there are no specific legal guidelines for the social aspects of resettlement, the ratification by Mozambique of the **International Conventions on the Child's Rights and Human Rights, the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**, the Mozambique's agenda on Human Settlements and the Labor Law define specific rights based on the fairness and in the equality of opportunities, without discrimination, to the benefits of the enterprises and private investments.

The ESMF, informed by the Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), which is also the umbrella OP under the WB regulatory framework makes a fuller listing of the laws and regulations governing the environmental and social safeguards applicable to the project. Under this RPF a listing and summary of the main legal and regulatory instruments relevant to guide resettlement processes is presented below:

Table 10-1: Summary of national applicable laws and regulations under resettlement

Law/Regulation	Context and Content	Applicability to the Project and Main Remarks
<p>Decree 31/2012, the new “<i>Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities and related regulations</i>” i.e. decrees 155/2014 and 156/2014 on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan</p>	<p>After many years of not having a single instrument to guide resettlement planning and action on 8 August 2012 the GOM decided to fill the gap by approving this instrument.</p> <p>Article 15 indicates that a Resettlement Action Plan is part of the Environmental Impacts Assessment, as per Decree 45/2004, of September 29 of the latter process. In December 2015, after a long consultative process this decree was replaced by Decree 54/2015, which will be enacted soon (1st of April 2016) to be the main guiding document for ESIA processes. In many aspects and particularly those related with resettlement the new decree is similar to the aforementioned.</p> <p>In terms of principles the new (resettlement) regulation establishes that the resettlement process should ensure social cohesion, social equity and direct benefits in that affected people should directly benefit from the interventions that caused their resettlement and respective socioeconomic impacts.</p> <p>In the definition of objectives, the regulation restates the principle of turning resettlement into a development opportunity by allowing affected people to enjoy quality life, social equity and ensuring the sustainability of the physical, environmental, social and economic aspects around them.</p> <p>In line with the ultimate interest of linking resettlement with District Land Use Plans, it also indicates that District Governments should approve resettlement action plans and that this should be done by the department that supervises land use planning at that level. As said the links between resettlement and land use plans have been further reinforced by the recent establishment of a national directorate that deals cumulatively with land use plan and resettlement, i.e. the national directorate of land use planning and resettlement (DNPTR), within MITADER,</p> <p>In relation to the rights of the affected people, the regulation states that these are entitled to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reestablishment of income and living standards that are equal and/or superior to what they had before resettlement; 2. Have their assets transported to the new site; 3. Live in an area with adequate social and economic infrastructure; 4. Have enough space to develop their subsistence activities; and 	<p>It is a relatively new decree; whose practical implications are still to be seen and assessed. Preliminary indications are that it does not solve the need to be specific in certain areas of the resettlement process which continue to be spread over a series of legal documents. The document also lacks a framework and does not elaborate on the need to avoid/minimize resettlement</p> <p>Thus, the document has to be creatively combined with other legal and regulatory documents to devise the best measures to be adopted in relation to specific issues. Crucial aspects are discussed in this document and have been common practice in Mozambique</p> <p>Among other, the OP /BP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement, which is endorsed by the Mozambican government as has been the case of the resettlement procedures undertaken to date by development initiatives, is adopted as the guiding document in solving inconsistencies. This is mandatory under this project.</p>

Law/Regulation	Context and Content	Applicability to the Project and Main Remarks
	<p>5. Give their opinions throughout the entire resettlement process.</p> <p>It then elaborates on the various units that, from the government side, should closely supervise, monitor and evaluate the resettlement process to ensure that the best practices are adopted and that lessons are learnt to benefit the process at hand and other related processes in the country.</p> <p>Article 13 of the Regulation deals with “Public Participation” and emphasizes that resettlement should be participatory throughout its phases and that major public meetings should be formally made known. Article 14 highlights the importance of the “Right to Information” by affected people and other relevant stakeholders. In relation to public participation and disclosure in general, Article 23 clearly states that the planning, preparation and implementation of a RAP should result in at least four (4) public meetings, which should be heralded in local media.</p> <p>Articles 16, 17 and 18 deal with specific aspects related with the types of resettlement, land and housing specifications, including details about the social and economic infrastructure that should be made available to the resettled people.</p> <p>Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 delve into the steps and work contents related with the planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP and provide the guidelines to be adhered to.</p> <p>In 2014 and after a few years of adopting Decree 31/2012 additional regulations were enacted (i.e. decrees 155/2014 and 156/2014 on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, respectively) to govern practical aspects related with the implementation of the main decree</p>	
Land tenure and land issues	<p>Mozambique’s Constitution: in relation to Land aspects, stipulates: (i) the maintenance of land as State property; (ii) land may not be transferred (i.e. sold) and the country does not have a “land market” <i>per se</i>. Holders of land rights are able to transfer improvements, such as buildings, from one party to another. Furthermore, other than stating that compensation should be paid when land is expropriated in the public interest, both the Constitution and the Land Law (see below) do not expand on issues related to compensation, in terms of the principles, forms, eligibility, valuation, adequacy, procedures, timing and responsibilities; (iii) the safety of access and use of the land by the population and the investors (...), recognizing the rights of customary access and administration of the land by</p>	<p>Applicable but it has limited practical use to deal with compensation uses particularly compensation, land valuation, etc. due to its approach to land markets.</p> <p>Current practice in Mozambique, which will extend to this project is to use OP /BP 4.12 of the World</p>

Law/Regulation	Context and Content	Applicability to the Project and Main Remarks
	<p>rural resident populations, promoting the social and economic justice; (iv) the safeguard of the rights of women to access and use of the land; and (v) the sustainable use of natural resources, to guarantee quality of life for the actual and the future generations, ensuring that the areas of total and partial protection maintain their environmental quality and the specific intentions they were established for.</p> <p>Land Law, no. 19/1997 provides the basis for defining people’s land use rights, providing the details of rights based on customary claims and the procedures for acquisition of titles for use and benefits by communities and individuals. The law recommends a consultation-based process that recognizes customary rights as the means for identifying the claims of communities and individual members of communities without titles.</p> <p>The Regulation of the Land Law also identifies the fees to be paid by holders of land titles, before demarcation and authorization are completed, as well as the annual fee for rights of land use and benefits. These fees have recently been updated (2010²⁷). The Regulation also recommends compensation resulting from losses by transfer, with basic guidelines for compensation in the form of tables produced and updated by Provincial Directorates of Agriculture. These tables cover the average values (the market value) attributed to several temporary and permanent arboreal crops. In 2010, the National Directorate of Agrarian Services, within the Ministry of Agriculture, produced and updated these tables for the entire country.</p> <p>Territorial Planning Law: has the purpose of ensuring the organization of national land and sustainable use of its natural resources; observing <i>legal</i>, administrative, cultural conditions; and providing favorable conditions for the socioeconomic development of the country; the promotion of quality of life of the population; and environmental protection and conservation. This law is applicable at all levels, from national to district level, and requires the preparation of territorial (national, provincial, district, municipal/town) master plans in line with actual conditions at each level. Among other, this law confirms that expropriation for the public interest shall give rise to the payment of fairly calculated compensation in order to compensate for the loss of tangible and intangible goods</p>	<p>Bank on Involuntary Resettlement to deal with practical aspects.</p> <p>Applicable and of high value in the recognition of land use and tenure rights of all PAP regardless of the nature of their land rights (formal/customary)</p> <p>Experience with several projects in Mozambique indicate that the valuation of agricultural assets under Ministerial Diploma 144/2010 of August 24 results in values that are usually outdated and not acceptable to PAPs.</p> <p>Current practice in Mozambique, which will extend to this project is to use OP /BP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement to deal with practical aspects of valuation of agricultural assets.</p> <p>Applicable and useful in providing a valid framework for medium to long term land use planning that if adhered to will reduce resettlement needs in the future.</p> <p>As with the agricultural assets Ministerial Decree 181/2010 of November 3 results in values that are</p>

²⁷ Ministerial Diploma 144/2010 of August 24 that updates the fees to be paid by applicants to land use rights.

Law/Regulation	Context and Content	Applicability to the Project and Main Remarks
	<p>and productive assets as well as for the disruption of social cohesion²⁸. Ministerial Diploma 181/2010, approved in November 2010, is also meant to govern this process of compensation.</p> <p>The Decree No. 23/2008 Territorial Planning Law: Article 68 (No. 2a) further specifies that expropriation for the purpose of territorial planning is considered to be carried out in the public interest when the final objective is safeguarding the common interest of a community through the installation of economic or social infrastructure with large positive social impacts. Article 70 (Nos. 1-3) also establishes that fair compensation must be paid before the transfer or expropriation of property and assets and should not only cover the real value of expropriated assets, but also damage and loss of profit. As mentioned above specific aspects related with compensation are also governed by Ministerial Diploma 181/2010. This diploma also reiterates the provision in Chapter 10 of Decree N.º 23/2008 in that land taking for the fulfillment of public interests should be made public by the Cabinet under the proposal of the developer.</p>	<p>usually outdated and not acceptable to PAPs. Current practice in Mozambique, which will extend to this project is to use OP /BP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement to deal with practical aspects of valuation of tangible and intangible assets.</p> <p>Public announcement by Cabinet has not been and it is not yet current practice. There are no clear mechanisms to follow it and it can take a lot of time. Alternative ways of overcoming this gap become necessary and have been applied in many WB funded project in Mozambique and will need to be applied in this project.</p>
<p>Valuation of assets and losses and compensation for losses</p>	<p>After many years of a relative vacuum in this area, in the last five-six years there have been new and significant developments in the regulation of compensation for agricultural and infrastructure assets. As said "Regulation No. 66/98 of the Land Law" recommends compensation resulting from the transfer of losses, with basic guidelines for compensation in the form of tables produced and updated by Provincial Directorates of Agriculture, covering average values (market value) attributed to several annual crops and trees, but these were rarely available and, in most cases, they were ever up to date when needed. In 2010 the National Directorate of Agrarian Services, in the Ministry of Agriculture, produced new tables for temporary and permanent crops, which also require updating but no concise criteria have been offered for such a process.</p> <p>According to national regulations, for infrastructures but also crops, recently (November 3rd, 2010), the then Ministries for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), Finances (MF) and Justice (MOJ) approved the Ministerial Decree nr. 181/2010 on "Expropriation Process Related</p>	<p>Applicable as already indicated above. The regulations in force for asset and loss valuation will be applied where they offer answers to issues to be addressed. However, as also indicated practice in Mozambique, which will extend to this project is to use OP /BP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement to deal with practical aspects of valuation of tangible and intangible assets.</p>

²⁸ A specific document regulating the process was approved in 2010 (Ministerial Decree 181/2010 of November 3).

Law/Regulation	Context and Content	Applicability to the Project and Main Remarks
	<p>with Territorial Planning". In addition to putting into practice important aspects of the Territorial Planning Law (Law nr. 19/2007) and the regulation of that law (Decree nr. 23/2008) this Decree gives important steps in filling the gap that existed on the calculation of values for compensation. In its point "4.2.1 Terms for calculating infrastructure" the diploma covers terms for calculating infrastructures and crops. The Diploma does not necessarily revoke the provisions that already existed but provides them with greater consistency. Yet it seems that it does not overcome the shortcomings of "updating prices", and it is also void on infrastructures built using precarious (local) materials, which are usually the most affected when resettlement is also associated with poor land use planning and poor law enforcement in rural areas as will be in most cases under this project. However, World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), requires that compensation must be made at current replacement cost, i.e. without depreciation for age of a structure or type of building material. Therefore, in the project that standard from OP 4.12 will be applied.</p> <p>Regarding particularly to infrastructures, a factor which tends to result in lower prices when using the legal mechanisms is the "depreciation", which the existing laws and regulations require that be considered.</p> <p>In all cases the existing laws and regulations do not give straight forward answers and are open to different forms of interpretation which tends to lead to different results when applied by different resettlement practitioners.</p> <p>Experience has shown that the above-mentioned tables, both for the agricultural sector and for the public works and housing, are rarely available and when available are often outdated. Moreover, for various reasons, the Mozambican market rarely provides reliable, consolidated information about prices of comparable assets or acceptable substitutes. This has led practitioners of resettlement actions and project developers to look for alternative ways and arrangements to make calculations and valuation that refer only to the costs of tangible assets (i.e. direct/tangible). Intangible aspects (e.g. sentimental attachment to the affected assets, proximity to neighbors or relatives, sacred sites, aesthetic values, etc.) should be treated (negotiation/valuation) separately in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. From 0% to 20% foreseen in the Decree 181/2010, the Project will need to decide on the applicable percentage (%) factor be used as disturbance factor to compensate for a certain number of assets and situations.</p>	

Law/Regulation	Context and Content	Applicability to the Project and Main Remarks
Natural resources usage rights	In regard to natural resources usage rights and environmental protection in general there have been several domestic developments as well as the endorsement of several regional and international provisions that have become national law. The Project's ESMF document presents a concise description of relevant aspects. The present RPF should be used in combination with the Project ESMF to cover those aspects.	All legal and regulatory provisions presented in the ESMF on the rights of PAPs to access and use of natural resources will be applied
Social welfare legislations	The Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children & Social Action (DPGCAS) of MGCAS and the National Institute of Social Affairs (INAS), are responsible for the subsidy to the poorest and destitute members of the population and for guaranteeing that the rights of the most vulnerable are respected. Although there are no specific legal guidelines for the social aspects of resettlement, the ratification by Mozambique of the International Conventions on the Child's Rights and Human Rights, the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Mozambique's agenda on Human Settlements and the Labor Law define specific rights based on the fairness and in the equality of opportunities, without discrimination, to the benefits of the enterprises and private investments	Applicable. Moreover, the project will link with INAS initiatives to protect the most vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and differently abled people and particularly households led by those people to ensure that they are adequately protect. One well known intervention is the Productive Social Welfare Program (PASP), under which abled members from vulnerable groups are given the opportunity to provide labor for cash to embark on the implementation of interventions that can be developed using intensive labor

In short, where national legislation is not in line with the intrinsic interest set out in the WB OP 4.12 the practice in Mozambique in the last 15-20 years has been to adopt the WB guidelines. This will be the case under this project regarding the aspects that have been presented and will further summarized below. MITADER in its capacity as the environmental and social licensing entity has been at the forefront of this adaptive process and is in good position to assist in the replication valuable lessons learned.

In the same way as the ESIA Regulation that is now into its third version, as from April 1st of 2015, after the versions enacted in 1998 (76/1998) and 2004 (45/2004), Resettlement Regulation is currently being reviewed and adjusted to be in line with the international best practices, including the WB OP 4.12. It is to be expected that a new version that will replace the current Regulation 31/2012 and related provisions will see the light shortly and most probably during IRRIGA Project implementation.

10.2. World Bank Policy Requirements

The World Bank has adopted the following policy objectives in relation to involuntary resettlement:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
2. Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and
3. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher.

Under the WB definition a resettlement action may include (i) loss of land or physical structures on the land, including business, (ii) the physical movement, and (iii) the economic rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs) to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place”.

Where resettlement is unavoidable, the bank has provided the following guiding principles to achieve the above-mentioned objectives:

1. Preparation of a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan that ensures that displaced people are:
 1. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 2. Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
 3. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
 4. Aided (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
 5. Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;

6. Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
7. Provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities; and
8. Provided with an opportunity to resolve disputes through a grievance resolution mechanism.

The policy also advocates that:

1. Attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation;
2. Implementation of resettlement activities should be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons;
3. Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups;
4. In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder); and
5. Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and any host communities are preserved and the preferences of the resettled people with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.

The policy also sets out the following guiding principles on which to base the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for PAPs:

1. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Mozambique;
2. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim to such land or assets through the national and customary laws of Mozambique. This class of people includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local authorities to settle, and/or to occupy in matrimonial society; and
3. Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes those that settle at a

place on semi-permanent basis, or those settling at a place without any formal grant or authority.

If found, PAPs classified under paragraph (i) and (ii) shall be provided compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the land, buildings or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the project. The compensation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this RPF and if PAPs occupied the project area prior to the cut-off date (date of commencement of the Census).

If found, persons covered under sub-paragraph (iii) above are to be provided with compensation for the improvements on the land. In addition, they must be given the necessary assistance to satisfy the provisions set out in this Project, if they occupy the project area prior to the established cut-off date.

In the event of that happening, communities including districts, towns, neighborhoods and villages permanently losing land, resources and/or access to assets shall be eligible for compensation. Compensation to communities will include for public toilets, market places, and health posts or other appropriate compensation chosen by the community. Compensation measures shall ensure that pre-resettlement socio-economic status of the communities are restored or improved.

10.3. Gaps Between Local Laws and WB's Policy

The enactment of Decree 31/2012 and respective implementation mechanisms (i.e. Ministerial Resolutions 155/2014 and 156/2014 on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, respectively) and Diploma 181/2010 have contributed significantly to narrowing the gaps between Mozambican legislation and WB policy on resettlement. Specific aspects such as (i) the need to prepare a resettlement action plan; (ii) conducting socioeconomic studies; (iii) resettlement measures; (iv) community consultation, involvement and participation; (v) institutional and organizational framework; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation, where there were differences between the two sides, these seem to be narrowing.

Significant differences remain though, and these can briefly be identified in the following areas:

Planning

The major gap that existed between Mozambican laws and the WB were related with the fact of not requiring preparation of resettlement instruments as such, resettlement plans or resettlement policy frameworks (depending on scale and characteristics). This has been resolved by the recent adoption of Decree 31/2012. These instruments were already central requirements according to OP/BP 4.12 for projects where resettlement impacts have been identified. However, under OP/BP 4.12 resettlement should be avoided or minimized where possible; this is not stated clearly under Mozambican legislation. Decree 31/2012 continues to not clearly specify this important principle translated into a legal provision under the WB OP/BP 4.12. It is a central and strategic provision, while the way in which Decree 31/2012 is written may even be interpreted as if it is stating that as long and the developers can fairly and adequately compensate affected people as well as restore their lives in a participatory manner, resettlement is welcome.

Valuation of Compensation for Losses

Key differences between Mozambican legislation and to OP/BP 4.12 provisions are (i) whereas the Mozambican legislation requires compensation at “market rates”, these are in fact “defined” in the legislation for structures and crops, and any adjustment to published schedules of rates must be agreed with MITADER; (ii) under Mozambican legislation, compensation should reflect depreciation of value of structures through age. OP/BP 4.12 on the other hand states *that all affected property should be compensated for at full replacement value – including all input (materials, labor, seeds, seedlings, agricultural chemicals, etc.) and all transaction costs, and that there should be no discounts for depreciation, salvaging (i.e. crops or building materials), or any other resettlement assistance provided.* This seems to make sense in a situation where resettlement is involuntary, and this should be pursued under the Project. It is thus recommended and accepted under the project that **OP/BP 4.12 guidelines will govern how this matter is dealt with.**

Now that Decree 31/2012 as well as Ministerial Resolutions 155/2014 and 156/2014 on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, respectively and Diploma 181/2010 have been enacted, significant differences that existed between Mozambique law and WB’s policy have been solved regarding compensation for losses.

Nevertheless, under OP 4.12, for example, squatters must be compensated for improvements they have made to the land they are using (structures, crops). Also, under OP 4.12 compensation should be made at full replacement costs i.e. without depreciation for age of the asset, whereas under the national system age is a factor to determine the level of compensation. **In all instances where there are discrepancies between OP 4.12 and the Mozambique system, the standard of OP 4.12 shall be applied in the project.**

Community Consultation, Participation and Grievance Procedures

Expropriation procedures under Decree No. 23/2008 of 1 July and Diploma 181/2010 of 1 November require issuance of formal notice to the rights holder to the asset to be appropriated by the expropriating entity. This law and its provisions are very recent. It has not been, and it is not yet current practice. There are no clear mechanisms to follow it and it can take a lengthy time. The Project should abide by what is commonly accepted which consist in extensive public participation to be conducted as part of the ESIA/ESMP and now RAP processes, engagement with local authorities at Municipal, district, administrative, locality, community and neighborhood levels, giving timely notices to affected people and entities and have them signing compensation agreements.

Systems and mechanisms will be in place to ensure that in Portuguese and local languages and using local media PAPs and all other relevant stakeholders are timely informed about:

1. The government’s intention to acquire the land;
2. The purpose for which the land shall be acquired;
3. That the details of the proposal or plan for which the land shall be acquired can be inspected at public places to be selected (e.g. SDPI, SDAE, DPCA, etc.), during normal working hours;
4. That any affected person may, by written notice, object to the transaction of his/her land and assets, giving reason for doing so to the PCU and project management with copies to the Municipality/District and the local Village/Bairro Headquarters of his/her jurisdiction within 14 days of the public announcement or appearance of the notice. This system to

present and circulate grievances will be maintained throughout all the phases of RAP implementation and monitoring.

OP/BP 4.12 requires involvement of affected people in planning and implementation of all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation – including assessment of the nature and scale of resettlement impacts, compensation and resettlement measures required including review of alternatives and in relation to selection and preparation of resettlement sites, and monitoring and evaluation. OP/BP 4.12 also requires publishing of the final resettlement plan to local people in a form that is readily understandable and establishing of grievance mechanisms that are accessible and meaningful for project-affected people. Under OP/BP 4.12 project-affected persons can include members of host communities as well as those who are physically displaced or lose assets through land acquisition. Most of these aspects are currently met by Ministerial Resolutions 155/2014 and 156/2014 on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, respectively.

Although in most other aspects Decree 31/2012 and Decrees 155/2014 and 156/2014 have brought the two sides closer, Mozambican legislation does not recognize host communities in the same manner as OP/BP 4.12.

In short, there are several gaps between the Mozambican system and the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12). Under OP 4.12, for example, squatters must be compensated for improvements they have made to the land they are using (structures, crops). Also, under OP 4.12 compensation should be made at full replacement costs i.e. without depreciation for age of the asset, whereas under the national system age is a factor to determine the level of compensation. **In all instances where there are discrepancies between OP 4.12 and the Mozambican system, the standard of OP 4.12 shall be applied in the project.** This approach has been common practice in Mozambique in the last 15-20 years and will strictly apply to this project.

The table below is an attempt of summarizing the major differences between the OP/BP 4.12 and Decree 31/2012 and other relevant Mozambican legislation in regard to resettlement and compensation.

Table 10-2: Comparison of Mozambican Law World Bank OP4.12 regarding compensation

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ²⁹)	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Bridge the Gaps
People involuntarily affected by economic and social activities	Where economic and social activities require people to be displaced RAPs should be prepared	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs	There are serious differences between the two regulations. In line with the WB OP 4.12 the RAP will be prepared only after exploring all viable alternative project designs to avoid/minimize resettlement
Resettlement as a development opportunity	Resettlement process should ensure social cohesion, social equity and direct benefits in that affected people should directly benefit from the interventions that caused their resettlement and respective socioeconomic impacts. Resettlement should be turned into a development opportunity by allowing affected people to enjoy quality life, social equity and ensuring the sustainability of the physical, environmental, social and economic aspects around them	Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher	There is considerable convergence between the two regulations and they should be adopted equally
Consultation and participation of affected people	Resettlement should be participatory throughout its phases. Major public meetings should be formally made known. PAPs have the “Right to Information”. Planning, preparation and implementation of a RAP should result in at least four (4) public meetings,	PAP should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	Despite a great level of convergence, the WB guidelines offer a more valid framework, which is not only concerned with specific number of meetings and other related aspects but with the consistency of the process and the attainment of its ultimate objectives. The World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be adhered to.

²⁹ Ministerial Resolution N 156/2014 Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ²⁹)	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Bridge the Gaps
	which should be heralded in local media		
Vulnerable people	Decree n.º 31/2012 makes several references to the special involvement of women to ensure equity and social cohesion in RAP preparation and implementation but does not directly refer to other vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and differently abled people and households headed by such people. This is dealt with in separate provisions	Attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	Under the national laws special attention is given to women and not to all vulnerable people. The other groups are dealt with in other legal provisions outside the Decree n.º 31/2012. The World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be adhered to in dealing with vulnerable people and groups
Host communities	Host communities should be actively involved as per Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Decree that delve into the steps and work contents related with the planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP and provide the guidelines to be adhered to. The grievance mechanism is not spelled out directly although there are several references to the need to conduct monitoring and correction of deviations	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups	There is a significant level of convergence between the two regulations. The WB OP 4.12 is more specific about the grievance mechanisms, which offers considerable protection to PAP in case of nonconformities with the principles behind resettlement.
Land Owners: Statutory Rights	Land for land according to the Constitution, including transfer, disturbance and one full harvest allowance (Most PAPs prefer cash)	Preference for land-for-land compensation. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs	Decree 31/2012 is against cash compensation in all cases. This makes it unpractical in cases where this is the best instrument to restore lost assets. Where not feasible to compensate land-for-land, the World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ²⁹)	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Bridge the Gaps
			adhered to where cash compensation offers advantages in livelihood restoration
Land Owners: Customary Rights	Land for land according to the Constitution (and use rights (DUATs) to be included). People don't care about DUAT as there is a plenty of land	Preference for land-for-land compensation, land of equal or equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs	Decree 31/2012 is against cash compensation in all cases. This makes it unpractical in cases where this is the best instrument to restore lost assets. The World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be adhered to where cash compensation offers advantages in land compensation as part of livelihood restoration
Land: Tenants	No compensation. Generally, there are no tenants for land unless in little semi-illegal cases as the land is not negotiable in Mozambique	Compensation based on value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement, plus disturbance allowances, are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Decree 31/2012 poses the risk of turning land tenants into destitute people, especially where these are also the most vulnerable groups, which is often the case. As part of livelihood restoration land tenants will be entitled to compensation in line with the World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines
Agricultural land users	Compensation in land, unharvested crops, disturbance allowance, new land preparation, seeds, sowing	Compensation in kind or cash for value of land; compensation at full replacement value for lost crops and economic trees and perennials, fully verifying or updating state lists of values, entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.	As with the previous points each case will be assessed and the advantages of compensating in cash or kind weighed and the best option adopted with the focus on livelihood restoration. World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be adhered to
Owners of structures	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Non-permanent" Buildings	There is significant convergence between the two and they can be equally adopted

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ²⁹)	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Bridge the Gaps
	expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings		
	In-kind replacement for Owners of "Permanent" buildings	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Permanent" buildings	For permanent buildings Decree 31/2012 only foresees in kind replacement, which, depending on specific circumstances, may not be the best option. After thorough assessment of each case, the World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be adhered to
Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)	<p>Key objective is improvement of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.</p> <p>Ensuring and verifying compliance with the goals of the resettlement and action plans</p> <p>Assessing the level of satisfaction of the needs of the resettled persons</p> <p>Technically assessing and validating the information received from the implementation process</p>	Key objective is improvement of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.	Despite considerable convergence Decree 31/2012 does not deal with compensation for periods of lost income. This could be crucial especially where between losses and livelihood restoration there is a considerable time gap. World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines will be adhered to.
Cut-off date	The Mozambican legislation does not refer to the cut-off date. Decree 54/2015 indicates that during the ESIA/ESMP process there will be two Public Participation meetings. When the project has resettlement implications a Physical and	The cut-off date is established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. It is normally the date the census begins. (it could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census), if there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area	The Date of the Start of the Socio-economic survey/Asset inventory will be considered as the cut-off date.

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ²⁹)	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Bridge the Gaps
	<p>Socioeconomic Survey Report must be prepared, including the public consultation process covering at least two public consultations, namely: One to inform the stakeholders and affected people about the objectives, relevance and impacts of the resettlement process; Another to present and discuss alternatives for resettlement sites. (The other two meetings will occur during other phases of the resettlement process).</p> <p>In practice RAP practitioners/investors in Mozambique use one of the above-mentioned meetings to establish the Cut-off Date.</p>	<p>delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx</p>	
Grievance redress mechanism	<p>There are no clear guidance's for the Grievance Mechanism defined in the law although there are several references to the need to conduct monitoring and resolution of Grievances.</p>	<p>Appropriate and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism should be established</p>	<p>OP 4.12 is more specific about the Grievance Mechanism and offers considerable protection to PAP in case of nonconformities with the principles behind resettlement. It will be followed under IRRIGA RAPs/A-RAPs</p>

11. METHOD FOR VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

This chapter deals with methodologies for calculating compensation that should be applied consistently to all people affected by the project to protect the Project developer and PAP from unjustified and exaggerated claims or disregard for the basic principles set out in the resettlement regulations in what concerns livelihood restoration to the same level or better than the pre-displacement. This is an area usually open to dissent and disagreements and should be tackled with care and much objectivity as possible.

As seen above, in Mozambique the resettlement action is "based on a combination of a variety of laws and regulations as well as on the creative use of the guidelines of the main funding agencies for development, such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and other agencies and institutions related to development such as IFC (International Finance Corporation), and others. This extends to the valuation of assets of the people and entities affected by the project such as infrastructure, farmlands, crops, trees and others. All of these should be adjusted to the specific conditions existing on the ground.

The existing laws and regulations do not provide concise answers and are open to different forms of interpretation which make them very difficult to use and develop common acceptance.

As a way of overcoming the lack of updated tables for calculating the values of lost crops and trees, based on MINAG's 2010 tables, price adjustments considering inflationary trends will be adopted.

In the absence of specific and official guidelines for the valuation of infrastructures common practice has been to use values calculated by engineering/consultancy companies in the construction sector to carry out this valuation.

Under the guidance of the Social Safeguards Specialist and Management Units experienced consultants will be hired to assist in the calculation of costs for all categories of affected assets including intangible assets. However, World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) requires that compensation be made at current replacement cost, i.e. without depreciation for age of a structure. Therefore, WB OP 4.12 will be applied. For a project that enjoys WB funding this is acceptable to the GOM and all involved institutions as seen in many other similar projects.

A few guiding elements taken from recent projects implemented in Mozambique that tried to bridge the gap between the country's laws and regulations and those of the WB, such as IRRIGA projects (2009-2013), FIPAG Maputo Water Supply (2012-2013) and many other from ANE and other local public development agencies include:

Box 11-1: Method valuation for infrastructures

Valuation of infrastructures

The following elements related to the property are taken into consideration:

1. Type
2. Location
3. Age
4. Construction value
5. Current value

These variables were expressed by the formula below:

$$V_n = A \times P \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_4 \quad V_n = P \times A \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_4$$

Where:

1. V_n - Is the value of the property when new.
2. A - Area inside the property;
3. P= Construction price of the property (per square meter);
4. K_1 = Factor expressing the typology;
5. K_2 = Factor which reflects the importance of the housing;
6. K_3 = Factor that reflects the quality of construction;
7. K_4 = Factor that reflects the location of the property.

Finally, the actual value of the property is based on the following formula:

$$V = A \times P \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_4 \times (1 - d \times I \times C \times M)$$

Where: V = is the value of the property.

A “y” factor was added to the calculations for the loss of intangible assets. The “y” factor reflects the intangible assets and the disturbance to social cohesion inflicted to the affected people by the project. This factor may vary from 0 to 20% of the property value, in line with local regulations

Salvaging parts of the affected assets and depreciation will not be discounted from the value to be paid to the PAPs.

Box 11-2: Method valuation for crops and trees

Valuation of crops and trees

For crops valuation the team used the total area of each unit and estimated the area for each crop. To this effect the total area of farm was divided by the number of the crops existing in the farm to obtain the percentage of each crop. Subsequently, the percentage of crops per farm was multiplied by the price per m² for the crop based on values provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (2010) to which an inflation factor of 10% was considered, as per Banco de Moçambique (BM) estimate of the level of inflation within the period. Thus, the total compensation = Percentage of the crop in the farm * Price of the crop per m² * Total area of the farm.

The values of the trees were found multiplying the number of each tree species by the prices per tree supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture (2010) plus the inflation factor of 10% to adjust to 2012.

Box 11-3: Method valuation for lost income

Valuation of Lost Income

Assuming the social compensation process will involve the removal of the business and the replacement of physical infrastructure, the loss of revenue will be associated with downtime, i.e. the period the business will be off during physical relocation. This period, plus time to adapt to the new situation in the new surroundings, constitutes the cost of business opportunities. Thus, the total period should not be less than three months, despite two months being a reasonable period for adaptation. In fact, although the process of change can occur in a time limit of no more than two months, it is realistic to assume that a period of an additional month adaptation (or more) to be considered for the purposes of accounting for lost revenue.

Since the business will not actually lose their inventories (defined as non-perishable goods and services for sale), compensation is justified based on the income opportunity cost (income) lost in the period of transition. In the case of perishable goods, because the amount of compensation cannot be estimated prior to its implementation can be done using the current prices prevailing at the time of effecting the change, considering, the quantities of products as stated above

Since small businesses do not keep records of their transactions, and forecast cash flows it is difficult to make reliable estimations. Average monthly income calculated based on the values of business owners with similar business that have declared their income via the conducted survey. Alternatively, inference based on official data on small and medium business income can be made.

The final value of each type of business is calculated by discounting to the present the average profit for the three months relevant in the analysis. The discount rate used is calculated based on the actual average inflation rate in the area concerned, multiplied by the number of people involved in each type of identified business (e.g. selling firewood, carpentry, bakery, etc.).

The amounts of revenue and profits collected through the questionnaire will be used to assess the degree of reliability of the data, by analyzing the degree of dispersion of values between the different operators of each business.

Experienced consultants in public works, agriculture and business should be engaged to undertake valuation work. They need to be involved from the beginning to ensure that collection tools to be designed and used already take all these aspects into consideration. Such consultants, although few, exist in Mozambique, especially in Maputo and major cities.

Principles to be followed include:

1. That the affected families agree with methods of assessment and valuation, deeming them fair and adequate. This should be established at the start of the process through consultation at community level;
2. The compensation level will be sufficient to enable people to restore their productivity and standards of living after compensation/resettlement;
3. Compensation payments will be made before assets are acquired for the project development and prior to resettlement;
4. Compensation payments will not be made in any way that puts the receiver in a position of insecurity. It is preferable to make payments through a post office, bank or other recognized institution;
5. Local currency payments should take local currency fluctuations and inflation into account using a correction index.

All compensation agreements should be recorded and signed with local witnesses as well as the signed verification of the local authorities. Copies of these documents should be kept by the affected family and IRRIGA PIU/ESSS for a period not shorter than five years.

12. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF RAP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Project Affected Persons (PAP) are entitled to diverse forms of compensation for their losses with the aim of improving or at least restoring the living standards that they had before the need for resettlement became a reality.

Once the certainty of land taking is confirmed under a subproject, a census and socio-economic study will be undertaken. The results of the census and socioeconomic surveys and asset inventories and respective verification will be used to communicate to local people that any land occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) done after the cut-off date (the date of the beginning of the census inventory and verification/confirmation) will not be eligible for consideration under Project A-RAPs.

Local authorities will be monitoring the enforcement of this principle and ensuring that those disregarding it are fully aware of the implications. Thus, the date of the completion of the socioeconomic surveys/asset inventories will be considered as **the cut-off date** for Project A-RAPs.

Based on preliminary assessment of the receiving socioeconomic environment as well as experience with similar projects the assets most likely to be affected under Project comprise:

1. Loss of land through permanent land acquisition
2. Loss of land through temporary land acquisition
3. Loss of houses
4. Loss of other domestic structures
5. Loss of commercial enterprises
6. Loss of crops
7. Loss of socio-economic trees
8. Loss of non- socio-economic trees
9. Loss of ornamental plants
10. loss of income from other sources resulting from project interventions
11. Loss of cultural property
12. Loss/relocation of sacred sites, graves and public infrastructure
13. Loss of mobility and accessibility

In line with both the GOM and WB policies and regulations each category of assets will be compensated in a certain way. The descriptions below offer a practical way of dealing with compensation for the loss of these assets.

Entitlements under the Project A-RAPs

Entitlements under Project RAPs are set out according to the categories of impact likely to be found as described above and considering applicable national legislation and OP/BP 4.12, namely:

1. Entitlement for loss of land through permanent land acquisition;
2. Entitlement for loss of land through temporary land acquisition;
3. Entitlement for loss of houses;
4. Entitlement for loss of other domestic structures;
5. Entitlement for loss of commercial structures;

6. Entitlement for loss of crops, trees and other plants;
7. Entitlement for loss of income from other sources resulting from project interventions; and
8. Project responsibilities for displacement of sacred sites and graves (including traditional ceremonies) and public/utilities infrastructure.

Given that most of the losses are unlikely under IRRIGA a substantial part of the cases and respective entitlements are given just for reference and/or as precautionary consideration in case they are found in the project area.

Entitlement for Loss of Land through Permanent Land Acquisition

In line with the legal framework above, under the Project the loss of land will be dealt with in accordance with OP/BP 4.12, which requires compensation for land at full replacement cost (in cash or in kind) for land that has formal title or recognized customary use rights, including for any improvements made and any disturbance or transaction costs incurred.

OP/BP 4.12 also requires that focus be paid to land acquisition impacts on vulnerable groups – particularly, where livelihoods are land-based and in contexts of limited security of tenure efforts should be made to ensure that lost land is replaced by land. In line with practice in place in Mozambique for projects funded by the WB and/or funding institutions adhering to the WB guidelines the following will be adopted:

1. Depending on specific cases and based on concise assessment in-kind and cash payments for loss of land (or land-use) will be payable.
2. Most affected households will fall under customary user rights over their residential land and farmland. Mechanisms will have to be developed with District and Municipal Authorities to ensure that where land is lost this will be replaced within users' surroundings, where possible immediately contiguous to their existing homesteads or farming areas or just be compensated for the loss of crops and trees and/or temporary and partial inability to use the land for cultivation. Where such will prove to be advantageous for the affected people cash compensation will be paid for people to restore their livelihoods at their will and choice.
3. Tenants, where they will exist, of land will get notice and be compensated for the lost value, either through getting a replacement lease or through appropriate cash compensation. The time for such a notice will be defined in due course but should give them enough time to prepare relocation and livelihood restoration in a different place. Where tenants will have formal leases that are cut short because of the project they must be compensated for the lost value, either through getting a replacement lease or through appropriate cash compensation
4. There will be also the need to consider and examine whether any “third party” informal land occupants/users will be displaced/impacted by a deal negotiated between land owner and contractor and give notice to them and compensate accordingly in the same way as done for direct tenants.

In all cases, targeted provision of advocacy to consultation with and monitoring of vulnerable households will be carried out to ensure that their livelihoods are sustained or restored following resettlement and that their vulnerability is not increased.

Entitlement for loss of land through temporary land acquisition

There is no specific provision for temporary land acquisition under Mozambican law or OP/BP 4.12, although under OP/BP 4.12 all land acquisition indirectly associated with the main project (such as ancillary works) should be addressed, as well as that associated with the main project itself.

Under the Project RAPs, holders of formal or customary use-rights over land to be used by the contractor will be given the option of choosing the compensation/restoration of their lost land, which can be in-kind (replacement) or cash. As ancillary sites are selected, the contractor will enter into negotiated rental agreements with current users. Affected parties will be entitled to support by the Project Implementation Units and/or by entities of their choice in reviewing draft rental agreements to ensure that their terms and provisions are legal and equitable.

Entitlement for Loss of Houses

Although the chances of finding houses as such under the project are assessed as almost nil, as a precautionary measure these are considered here under the condition that should they be found.

For lost houses the current Mozambican legislation (31/2012) does not allow for cash compensation at replacement cost according to building type, materials costs, and various factors for location, quality of construction and age (i.e., depreciation). House replacement is prescribed, almost regardless of circumstances.

Under OP/BP 4.12 structures should be replaced (with similar or better locational characteristics or advantages to those of the previous structure and, in the case of housing, full security of tenure), or compensated for in cash at full replacement cost, including all associated transaction and registration costs. Locational advantages can include proximity to services (schools, markets, healthcare, etc.) as well as access to important social relationships and networks (including immediate and extended families, friends and neighbors, and additional wives living separately but close by in cases of polygamous marriages). These social relations are particularly important for women who typically carry reproductive (family health and education) responsibilities within the household, and who frequently need to call upon the support of relatives and friends living close by, for example for childcare or other forms of assistance, e.g. farming.

Although not a requirement as such, OP/BP 4.12 allows for improvements in housing construction quality. This is consistent with the principle of ensuring that resettlement is conceived as an opportunity to promote sustainable development and improve people's living standards – particularly the poorest and most vulnerable.

Housing improvements can also be appropriate when project-affected people may otherwise be more likely to seek cash compensation. Experience shows that since cash can easily be diverted to other priorities (e.g. consumption, payment of debts, etc.), this can increase household insecurity – a situation that potentially and disproportionately disadvantages women given men's traditional control over household finances and decision-making. Offering improved housing may encourage more households to accept this rather than cash at straightforward replacement (and thus lower) value – particularly where women are encouraged to participate in discussions on this the subject.

Entitlement for Loss of Other Domestic Structures

Loss of domestic structures (fences, toilets, etc.) will be compensated for in cash at full replacement cost, including material and labor, with no deductions for depreciation or salvaging/reuse of materials, in line with the provisions of OP/BP 4.12.

Any vulnerable affected houses will be aided in reconstruction of replacement structures.

Entitlement for Loss of Commercial and Industrial Enterprises

These are also considered here as a precautionary measure as chances of them being found in the project area are almost nil.

In relation to the various commercial and industrial structures that will be lost or relocated through land acquisition (roadside shops/*barracas*, trader's stalls/*bancas*, mills, bars, etc.), OP/BP 4.12 requires compensation for (at least temporary) loss of income associated with these as well for the structures themselves at full replacement cost and any other disturbance costs, with no deductions for depreciation or permitted salvaging of materials.

1. **Cash compensation at full replacement value for all structures that will be lost** – full replacement value to cover all materials, labor and associated materials-transport costs.
2. **Preparation of new market areas** – with incentives provided (i.e. rental waivers and tax breaks) to attract traders to move away from the locations from where they will be displaced.
3. **Targeted assistance, support and monitoring to be provided to vulnerable households** – as required, ensuring that their vulnerability is not increased.

Entitlement for Loss of Moveable Commercial Businesses

In the same way as above but if found they will get a notice to stop using the areas within the COI to conduct their activities and compensated for the lost opportunities in line with the systems and procedures detailed in Chapter 11.

Entitlements for Loss of Crops and Trees

As with land and structures, OP/BP 4.12 requires that crops and trees be compensated for at full replacement cost in line with the systems and procedures detailed in Chapter 11. This includes taking account of land preparation costs and (in the cases of economic trees and some perennial crops) time to production and years of remaining production.

As with other livelihood activities (e.g. commercial enterprises, as described above), OP/BP 4.12 recommends investment in improved or alternative livelihood skills where agricultural land is affected – given the importance of farming to household income, which of extreme relevance for most households in the project area. As a matter of fact, OP 4.12 recommends replacing land with land where livelihoods are agriculture-based with helping development of alternative livelihood skills being a “second best” option.

The formula for valuation of lost crops and trees has proved to be a contentious issue in Mozambique. In addition to starting from what is perceived as relatively low values one of the main problems has been the updating of the values for these assets taking into consideration inflation and other factors. This has led to the adoption of a diversity systems and procedures by

different entities (investors, consultants, etc.) to deal with the subject. Under this RPF the systems and procedures stated under Chapter 11 will be followed.

Efforts will be made to update the values of the assets taking into consideration their current market values.

Entitlement for Loss of Income from Other Sources Resulting from Project Interventions

In the same way as for any industrial and commercial enterprises. If found operators of any other forms of income they will get a notice to stop using the areas within the COI to conduct their activities and compensated for the lost opportunities in line with the systems and procedures detailed in Chapter 11.

Livelihood Restoration and Community Development

Mozambique is predominantly a rural country; compensation for affected assets seeks to facilitate full, smooth and sustainable recovery without exposing the PAPs to vulnerability and impoverishment. To ensure an acceptable livelihood standard, the RAP might consider a Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) considering that actions during pre-construction phase and during construction will be able to be accomplished and timely complement project social development objectives. The LRP is based on PAP participative process supported by the assessment of local and regional community initiatives, potential partnerships with actors and interaction with other social programs in the territory, feasibility of implementation, socioeconomic baseline studies and PAPs' willingness to be engaged fully or partially on Project social development activities. Nevertheless, an alternative and comprehensive social package shall be considered by A-RAP for those not eligible or willing to be part of Project activities described under Components 2 and 3. Support to agriculture extension services; inclusive business (i.e. poultry, bee keeping and horticulture), environmental management and preservation, vocational and basic managerial training linked with community micro-credit are interventions proposed to address livelihood restoration through food security, boosting employment conditions and income generation. The programs will pay special attention to gender balance and vulnerable groups. Where there will be uncertainties related to mitigation of impact driven for families considered at risk according to vulnerability criteria in determining areas and their livelihood restoration would not be not fully ensured, the activity shall not be implemented.

Project Responsibilities for Relocation of Public Utilities and Services

It is also unlikely that significant public infrastructures will be found in IRRIGA targeted areas.

These could be public infrastructure located within the COI including sections of roads, electricity and communication poles, electricity transformation centers and public squares. Should they be found, negotiations between subproject developers and managers of such infrastructures will be carried out with the aim of determining the best options of compensating/restoring losses and above all preventing that the public utilities behind such infrastructures are not interrupted in the interests of all stakeholders.

Relocation and Compensation of Billboards

If found, private sector companies that own billboards will be notified of project objectives and be involved in discussions and actions aimed at finding the best ways of harmonizing their

assets with the project and they will be compensated in accordance with the preferences at replacement value including potential loss of opportunity that relocation may trigger.

RAP Entitlement Matrix

In summary the RAP Entitlement Matrix generally foreseen under this RPF is given as a table below. The responsibility for ensuring that the various measures set out in the matrix are adhered to will be the responsibility of the Social Safeguards Specialist. He/she will work in close collaboration with the District Resettlement Committees foreseen under Decree 31/2012, subproject developers and PAPs.

Table 12-1: Entitlement Matrix (Summary)

Project Impact	Affected Population / Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport and disturbance allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
Loss of land through permanent land acquisition	PAPs holding title or traditional rights to land located in the project affected area/COI	Provision of equivalent land within each PAP's village – where possible contiguous with their existing field(s) and/or cash compensation at replacement value		Guidance or advocacy (where required/sought) in identification of suitable replacement land within village/bairro to ensure appropriateness.	Targeted offers of advocacy in identification of suitable replacement land within village to ensure appropriateness. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Tenants of land located in the COI	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost crops and opportunities and/or land replacement. Targeted assistance for livelihood restoration			Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Free-users of land located in the COI (squatters)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost crops and opportunities and/or land replacement. Targeted assistance for livelihood restoration			Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of land through temporary land acquisition	PAPs with title or traditional rights to land subject to temporary acquisition	Rental of land by contractor based on market prices (negotiated agreement).		TA to review rental agreements to ensure legal/ equitable	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.

Project Impact	Affected Population / Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport and disturbance allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
	Tenants of land subject to temporary acquisition	Rental of land by contractor based on market prices (negotiated agreement).		Allocation of land with similar value nearby	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Free users of land subject to temporary acquisition (squatters)	Rental of land by contractor based on market prices (negotiated agreement). Where there will be any third parties using the land lost income, business opportunities and assets will be determined and compensated/restored for		Allocation of land with similar value nearby	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of houses	Owners of houses located in the COI	In-kind replacement OR Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation). Where possible, replacement houses to be located within boundaries of existing homestead. Where not possible for replacement houses to be located within boundaries existing homestead, suitable resettlement land to be	Lump sum allowance to cover removal/relocation costs based on formula: weight x Kilometer x Cost/kilometer. Transport allowance	Building materials will be allowed to be salvaged from old structures, without being discounted from full cash compensation. Cash payment as disturbance allowance Encourage contractors to employ PAPs in construction of any replacement houses, or in preparation of resettlement sites including allowing the PAPs to indicate where they would like	Prioritized in provision of resettlement/moving assistance and other measures. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.

Project Impact	Affected Population / Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport and disturbance allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
		identified and prepared within existing village or district.		replacement house to be built	
	Tenants of houses (and any associated ancillary facilities) located in the COI	Compensation for loss of house will be to owner. Calculation of lost business opportunities and compensation of tenants for the estimated losses Where tenants use facilities for housing targeted assistance for them to find new houses, including cash compensation for disturbance period	Transport allowance Disturbance allowance	Facilitation/compensation to relocate affected assets	Offer of in-kind assistance in identifying replacement house. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of other domestic structures	Owners of ancillary domestic structures (kitchens, ablution facilities, walls/fences, porches, granaries, etc.) located in the COI	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation).	Transport allowance	Building materials may be salvaged from old structures. Cash payment for replacement cost allowance	Offer of in-kind assistance for reconstruction of replacement domestic structures. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of commercial enterprises (mostly informal)	Owners of barracas, stalls, etc. located in the COI	In-kind replacement OR	Lump sum allowance to cover removal/ relocation costs based on formula: weight x Kilometer x Cost/kilometer.	Cash payment for loss of earnings (where owner is also the enterprise operator 30) If not, the	Targeted resettlement/moving assistance and other measures. Targeted consultation/monitoring to

30 The owner of a *barraca* and the proprietor of the enterprise within it may not necessarily be the same person.

Project Impact	Affected Population / Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport and disturbance allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
		<p>Cash compensation at full replacement cost (no discount for depreciation).</p> <p>Where possible, replacement structures to be located within boundaries of existing property</p> <p>Where not possible for replacement structures to be located within boundaries existing property, suitable resettlement land to be identified and prepared within existing village or district.</p>	Disturbance allowance	<p>enterprise operator, this allowance is not paid.</p> <p>Building materials may be salvaged from old structures.</p> <p>Suitable site for reestablishment of enterprise to be offered.</p> <p>Assistance in obtaining any required legal registration and documentation at new site (licensing, etc.).</p> <p>Encourage contractor to employ PAPs</p>	<p>ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.</p>
Loss of business opportunities by tenants	Tenants of barracas, stalls, etc. located in the COI.	Assistance to rent similar business facilities nearby	Facilitation/allowance to relocate any assets that will need to be relocated	Cash payment for loss of earnings.	<p>Targeted resettlement/ moving assistance and other measures.</p> <p>Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.</p>
Loss of business opportunities by mobile enterprises	Proprietors of mobile enterprises, e.g. tables or on the ground.	No compensation, for loss of mobile enterprises. Owners/managers will get a			

Project Impact	Affected Population / Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport and disturbance allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
		notice to stop using the COI to conduct their businesses			
Loss of crops	Owners of crops located in COI	Cash compensation for season of crops based on adjusted price tables from DNSA		Targeted assistance to resume agricultural production in the new land	Offer of in-kind assistance for land-preparation (including payment of wages at market rates for people employed). Targeted resettlement/ moving assistance and other measures. Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of economic trees	Owners of economic trees located in COI (e.g. cashew, mango, banana, guava, sisal, jatropha, etc.)	Cash compensation for replacement seedlings/saplings plus cash compensation for value of lost production based on adjusted price tables from DNSA		Targeted assistance to resume agricultural production in the new land	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of non-economic trees	Owners of non-economic/non-edible trees located in COI (e.g. acacia, eucalyptus)	Cash compensation to cover cost of replacement based on adjusted price tables from DNSA	Cash payment for replacement cost as disturbance allowance	Targeted assistance to resume agricultural production in the new land	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased
Loss of cultural property	Cemeteries located in the COI.	Relocation of remains and assistance to PAP to carry out the relocation process in line	Facilitation/allowance to relocate any assets that will need to be relocated	Consultation and performance of customary ceremonies to appease affected people in line	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods

Project Impact	Affected Population / Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport and disturbance allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
		with their cultural and belief customs		with their cultural and belief customs	sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss/relocation of public infrastructure	Power lines, telegraph poles; fiber-optic; telecommunications cable, water valve boxes, road signage, post boxes, etc.	Cash compensation.	Facilitation/allowance to relocate any assets that will need to be relocated	Consultant to facilitate communication and coordination between parties as required.	Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.

Central to compensation lies the provision of the means to each of the affected households and other entities for them to restore their lost assets. The value of the replacement should correspond to the market value of the affected assets. However, this should not lose sight of the fact that the ultimate objective of all actions will be to ensure that households and institutions affected by subprojects improve their living standards or that at least they maintain the living standards that prevailed before project commencement. They should also feel that they are being treated fairly.

The following will form the backbone of all the actions to be considered to conduct the compensation process:

1. Compensation should be done and completed for all assets before the beginning of any works;
2. Using the RAP database and the agreed compensation values, where these were concluded, payment should start as soon as possible (within the first weeks into RAP implementation);
3. Where applicable (for the households that may opt for the replacement of their affected assets) aid rebuild affected infrastructures;
4. Ensure that the fixed vending stalls and kiosks and other important businesses are compensated/substituted/relocated in such a way that there is no disruption of local markets;
5. All the households that will lose land for cultivation need to be assisted by the Project Management in collaboration with local authorities to timely identify and carry out basic preparation of the new land areas (clearing, demarcation, water management facilities, etc.);
6. All the affected households need to be timely informed about the overall project schedule and particularly the various milestones with direct implications in their livelihoods. Among others, this should focus on providing relevant information and other practical directions to all the PAPs.

Important Issues and Suggestions:

Although, from the resettlement point of view, this project is not expected to result in any significant changes in local people's livelihoods, where resettlement and mostly compensation will happen it will be fundamental to work towards the creation of awareness towards the need for the households who will receive compensation money to use it for the purpose that it is designed for. This is an aspect that should be in the hands of the ESSS and the Resettlement Committees as explained in the chapter on institutional framework.

The ESSSs and the district authorities (SDPI, SDMAS, SDAE, etc.) should embark on targeted education/information campaigns to sensitize PAPs about the importance of adequate use of resources. Experience shows that under similar circumstances there is often the risk of certain beneficiaries using that money for other purposes that may not necessarily add value to the family and community life (e.g. alcohol and other negative practices) and consequently impoverish the families and the communities.

At the household level it will be important to involve both men and women in the management of all resettlement aspects and not only men. In case of issuing of title deeds option must be given to register both names (husband and wife), for new land or house. This has proved to be consistent with the relevance of involving women to ensure that restoration measures are used to build household capital.

Where PAPs are qualified to work competently as contractors that can be engaged under the project and particularly RPF/RAP implementation they should be encouraged to give their temporary and/or permanent jobs as priority workforce to select on site. Whenever appropriate jobs should be given to women. A certain degree of training should also be considered to increase the chances of employing local people as long as this does not translate into significantly elevated costs for the project.

13. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Institutional arrangement to conduct the resettlement process need a through consideration. One of the main weaknesses under PROIRRI was the poor institutionalization of the safeguards instruments that had been prepared. Decree 31/2012 of 8 August, requires a Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement to be formed at relevant level (e.g. district/municipality) to manage the entire resettlement process

As per Decree 31/2012 the Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement should include the following representatives:

1. A member of the land use planning sector;
2. A member of the local government
3. A member of the public works and housing sector
4. A member of the agriculture sector
5. A member of the project related sector (in this case would be for example in the water supply, roads and agriculture sectors)
6. A member of the Provincial Government
7. A member of the District Government.

As recommended whenever necessary representatives of entities that by their nature and position can be helpful in dealing with various issues of resettlement in a specific context must be invited to join the Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement. In this case these can include but not be limited to:

1. MASA/INIR as the Developer;
2. MITADER as the institution responsible for environment, land, and forests;
3. Specific sector entities (departments of agriculture, public works, housing and water resources management, other) as Developers for specific subprojects, in line with their mandates;
4. DINAB-DLA as the environmental and social assessment regulator;
5. DPTADER in the project area;
6. RAP Adviser hired by PIU;
7. RAP consultancy companies to prepare RAPs;
8. RAP Implementation Service Provider (consultant hired by the PIU to implement the RAP);
9. Relevant district and municipal directorates (e.g. land, planning, infrastructure development, agriculture, education, health, women and social affairs, environment);
10. Local and community authorities such as Grupos Dinamizadores, Chefes de 10 Casas, Traditional Leaders,
11. Representatives of the project affected people (PAPs);
12. Affected public entities (e.g. EDM, CFM, TDM, Municipalities), if found; and
13. The Construction Contractor.

The responsibility for (i) screening of project activities in terms of preparing the Screening Report will be under the ESSS for simple projects and Hired Consultant engaged by the Developer using IRRIGA funds, for more complex projects while (ii) determining the need for an ESIA/ESMP/RAP will be done by DPTADER in fulfillment of the provisions of Decree 54/2015 and Decree 31/2012; and (iii) approving ESIA/ESMP/RAP will also fall under DPTADER in fulfillment of the same decrees.

The process should be practical, whilst being adequately inclusive and participatory. Roles and responsibilities amongst the various parties are prescribed under the clauses 8, 9, 11 and 12 of the Decree 31/2012, of August 8

At the Central Level (AIMU), the Project will have one Environmental Specialist (ES) and one Social Specialist (SS). At the Provincial Level (PPIPU), the Project will have one Environmental and Social Specialist (ESS), as per Diagram 3-1. The roles of the ES, SS and ESS for the preparation and monitoring the implementation of the (A)RAP are depicted under Chapter 9- Preparation, Review and Approval of the (A)RAP, including the guidance on the implementation of all safeguard instruments, revision and approval of all documents prepared and submitted by the hired consultants, service providers and contractors. The general distribution of responsibilities should be as follows:

Table 13-1: Institutional roles and responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Subproject formulation and ensuring that the various aspects of the RAP are in line with the overall management of the sectoral (agriculture, public works, land management, etc.) projects, as well as their resettlement framework and that of the WB	MASA and MIC as the Developers
Formation of the District/Municipal Resettlement Committee	District/Municipal Councils in close collaboration with local leaders and PAP people and their representatives.
Collaboration with the Developer in project implementation and particularly in dealing with the issues related with the assets that they own/manage.	EDM, TDM, CFM, ANE, district/municipal authorities
The district and the municipality will be responsible for ensuring that RAP implementation is in line with strategic land use plans in the district and the towns. Where relevant the municipality and district authorities will use their technical departments to address specific issues emanating from the resettlement process	
General oversight, facilitation and management of the process	MITADER/IRRIGA's Social Safeguards Specialist assisted by Provincial Safeguards Personnel
Coordination, implementation and oversight of all RAP activities to ensure that the overall project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are in line with sound RAP principles and guidelines, through:	Consultants and local assistants (NGOs, other local service providers)
1. Continuously updating of RAP databases, including ensuring that all PAPs behind all affected assets are timely identified and that all of them sign the compensation agreements;	To ensure good quality, the entity to be hired by PIU to conduct this work should be highly experienced in conducting RAPs and in conducting local development projects.
2. Do the tracking and finding absent PAPs;	
3. Monitoring the PAPs process to vacate property;	
4. Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again;	
5. Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation;	
6. Assist PAPs to obtain necessary documentation (e.g. ID) to carry out the various steps required under RAP (e.g. opening of bank accounts);	
7. Obtain bank account numbers or help open bank accounts for all PAPs who will receive bank payments;	
	Where necessary the Consultant will hire subcontractors (e.g. project design, construction, agriculture, dissemination of information (radio, TV), etc.).

Roles		Responsibilities
8.	Provide lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment. Provide list to the Developers;	These will not need to work on a permanent basis for the project but will be called upon whenever found necessary. In collaboration with other entities such as local and community authorities, the Consultant will be particularly active in the creation of awareness towards the need for the households/owners of other assets who will receive compensation money to use it for the purpose that it is designed for.
9.	Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation	
10.	Check payment with bank account number;	
11.	Oversee that PAPs receive cash compensation:	
1.	Verify that compensation has been deposited in to the bank account or that check has been issued by the designated payer.	
2.	Notify PAPs and facilitate process where PAPs cannot access bank accounts or cash checks.	
3.	Receive statement that PAPs have received compensation.	
1.	Provide facilitation assistance (e.g. for asset reconstruction, involvement of district/municipal authorities where needed, e.g. land identification and allocation);	
2.	Provide special assistance to vulnerable PAPs (e.g. households headed by women, children, elderly and chronically sick, businesses owned/managed by women, etc.);	
3.	Coordination of the process among the various jurisdictions (central, provincial and municipal levels, communities/bairros, households, etc.) involved in the process. The Consultant will be coordinating the involvement of all the implementing agencies.	
4.	Involvement of external public/private institutions in the process of income restoration (e.g. construction and restoration of trees and general cultivation where needed and relevant) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions and identify gaps as well as find ways of dealing with these gaps;	
5.	Work with Developers in the description of mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAPs and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely manner.	
Ensuring that the ESIA/ESMP and RAP processes are followed adequately in line with the country's legislation and accepted traditions and the ESMP and RPF		MITADER/DINAB-DLA and respective representatives at the provincial and district levels
Ensuring that PAP voice and genuine interests and concerns is adequately considered in all phases of the process, including assisting PAPs to deal with and redress grievances		PAPs and District/Municipal Resettlement Committees

It is worth to stress that (A)RAP design, preparation, implementation, supervision and monitoring is labor intensive, time consuming, sensitive, and even potentially conflicting, hence to assure good quality and success of the exercise, experienced and appropriate consultants and service providers will be hired.

14. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The limited capacity to carry out all the activities around ESIA/ESMP and RAP particularly at the district and municipal levels makes it relevant to identify capacity building needs and design respective interventions to develop the necessary skills among institutions and staff. RAP processes are increasingly becoming common and require considerable development of practical skills by those who are involved. The Project will make resources available to accommodate the satisfaction of this important requirement.

14.1. Institutional Capacity Assessment and Analysis

As said in legal and regulatory framework chapter in this document and the ESMF there has been considerable progress in institutional, legal and regulatory processes related with environmental and social management in Mozambique. However, coordination and law enforcement remain as serious challenges.

The various institutions, development strategies, laws and regulations are still in need of harmonization to ensure that they achieve common goals in the sustainable management of natural and social resources. Human and material investments are required to translate the various provisions into concrete actions. This is further compounded by the predominance of the informal sector in the economy's landscape. The informal sector can be very difficult to work with and regulate.

It is increasingly accepted that at central and provincial levels, after many years of putting into practice the ESIA regulations, i.e. since 1998 when the first regulation (76/1998) was enacted, there is a considerable level of consolidated routines to deal with this matter. However, such capacity does not exist at the district level such that up to this day ESIA screening reports for project categorization are reviewed only at the provincial level. Districts have not yet been given the mandate of performing this responsibility as it is acknowledged that they do not have the necessary capacity.

Additionally, the traditions and routines only apply for the ESIA process as such. For resettlement this is not yet the case. This is explained by many factors such as:

1. Decree 31/2012 and other subsidiary regulations, e.g. for calculating compensation values for assets (infrastructures and agricultural) are new (dating mainly from 2010 onwards) and not yet well known;
2. Resettlement is not yet regulated by one single document. It is a process that requires a combination of multiple legal instruments to get to a certain conclusion;
3. It is still too early for the various aspects including the knowledge by developers (public and private), consultants, PAP and other stakeholders to have developed commonly accepted routines that can be used to address the various issues that come to light during resettlement activities.

In the foreseeable future resettlement will continue to require concerted efforts to ensure that it is carried out in a way that meets the stated objectives and particularly the principles set out under WB OP 4.12.

14.2. Proposed Training and Awareness Programs

The general objective of the training and awareness creating programs for implementation of the ESIA/ESMPs, PMP and particularly RAPs is to:

1. sensitize the various stakeholders on the linkages between environment and social impacts and Project subprojects, particularly rural feeder roads, agriculture development, agro-industry, land demarcation and titling, etc.;
2. demonstrate the role of the various key players in the implementation and monitoring of the safeguards instruments (ESMF-ESIA/ESMP, RPF/ARAP, PMP, etc.), by disseminating these instruments as such and by drawing and disseminating lessons learned;
3. sensitize representatives and leaders of community groups and associations (who will in turn convey the message to their respective communities) on the implementation and management of the mitigation measures; and on their roles in achieving environmental and more importantly social sustainability;
4. ensure that both provincial and district level personnel are able to provide leadership and guidance as well as supervise the implementation of their components in the ESIA/ESMP, RPF/ARAP, PMP, etc.;
5. ensure that Developers and PAP can analyse the potential environmental and social impacts, and competently prescribe mitigation options as well as supervise the implementation of management plans;
6. strengthen local NGOs and teams of extension workers to provide technical support to the farmers and other local people.

The stakeholders have different training needs for awareness raising, sensitization, and comprehensive training, namely:

1. awareness-raising for participants who need to appreciate the significance or relevance of environmental and social issues, that go even beyond just safeguards (i.e. gender mainstreaming, social accountability and/or grievance redress mechanism, etc.);
2. sensitization for participants who need to be familiar with the ESIA/ESMP, PMP and A-RAP and to monitor respective implementation; and
3. Comprehensive training for participants who will need to understand the potential adverse environmental and social impacts and who will at times supervise implementation of mitigation measures and report to relevant authorities.

Training should be practical in as much as possible. Working sessions to prepare/fill the various forms that need to be filled under resettlement preparation (e.g. screening of subprojects for their social implications), implementation (e.g. household surveys) and monitoring (e.g. grievance documents) should be at the forefront of the capacity building process. The “*Learning by Doing*”³¹ approach as opposed to lectures and studies and other forms of advice and assistance will be given priority consideration. The training of trainers is also seen as a relevant approach as it will assist in the creation of basic conditions for sustainability and replication of the interventions. The outcomes of such a process will live beyond the life span of the project.

Training and capacity building will be in the form of:

³¹ In which relevant personnel at the various levels are exposed to examples of good practices and/or where they learn by seeing and/or doing how things are approached and done.

Knowledge transfer between institutions: this will be aimed at promoting and supporting MASA/INIR/IRRIGA personnel at the central and provincial level to participate in activities that encourage the transfer of experiences and knowledge through participation in forums, conferences and national and international courses and seminars that deal with specific resettlement issue;

Institutional Strengthening to Local Governments: it will consist of the design and implementation of activities such as the development of management models, to systematize processes or activities of control, implementation of Resettlement Action Plans covering the entire cycle.

15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING

The guidelines specify that community consultation and participation should be at the center of the entire process as a way of providing an opportunity for all relevant stakeholders and particularly affected households and communities to get informed about the project. The process is also designed to instill a sense of ownership for the project and to provide an opportunity for all concerned parties to present their views and interests and expand options for dealing with sensitive matters.

The participatory and public involvement principles have already been present in the formulation of the ESMF/PMP and this RPF.

In addition to contacts with central level institutions in Maputo city, relevant people in the four provinces were consulted initially to prepare the draft documents (Annex 1).

As a way of meeting the requirements of the national and World Bank ESIA/ESMP and GOM RAP laws, regulations, policies and guidelines all phases of the Project including those that will come after ESMP, RFP and PMP approval should continue to make concerted efforts to derive maximum benefits from public consultation and involvement. This will be the main responsibility of the two (2) ESSs as well as of the entire PIU and MASA/INIR/IRRIGA. The following should be considered during the main phases of the RAP process:

RAP Preparation

RAPs under the Project will benefit greatly from the public participation process as many stakeholders are expected to suggest useful ways of tackling the various problems that may arise during the ESIA/ESMP and RAP processes.

Other privileged occasion to be adequately used to keep PAPs informed and get their views will be during the socioeconomic surveys that will lead to the preparation of A-RAP documents. The Consultants responsible for A-RAP preparation, in collaboration with the Developers and District/Municipal authorities, should be given the responsibility of contacting all the relevant Bairro and Neighborhood (*chefes de 10 casas*) authorities in the project and particularly subproject area to provide general information about the Project, specific subprojects and to prepare the households and to get stakeholders to collaborate with the project.

The questionnaires to be used for the data collection should include a briefing on the project background and specific elements of the subprojects at hand, as suggested in the template provided in Annex 6.

RAP Implementation

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (A-RAPs) will include a time frame for implementing the resettlement in line with the Project/Subproject development.

It is important to include the affected communities as integral part of the resettlement plan. Communities must have their own representatives (both male and female representatives), who will be part of the District/Municipal Resettlement Committees (RC) in representation of all relevant clusters of PAPs, as specified in the previous chapter. *Community leaders* shall get

involved in the resettlement process to integrate community wishes and institutional arrangements to reach agreements.

The community management bodies will be responsible for:

1. Participating in resettlement/compensation monitoring
2. Receiving and giving advice on grievances and play an active role in grievance redress
3. Aiding families that will be affected and rebuild their lost assets:

Each Committee shall be organized and all contacts with affected families shall be made through these organizational structures.

The District/Municipal Resettlement Committees (RC) will also be useful for monitoring voluntary resettlement in case it takes place.

Communication

There will be a need to ensure that a practical communication system is established to strengthen the ability of all affected people to articulate, disseminate and make their own decisions. On the other hand, it will be necessary to create conditions to help individuals and communities to understand and endorse the eligibility criteria and rules that will be agreed upon, in a transparent way.

The main social groups to be targeted will be:

1. Those that will be compensated in cash
2. Those that will have their assets substituted
3. The vulnerable households that may be identified during RAP implementation

To empower the communities and the affected households, the communication systems to be adopted should embrace the “rights base approach”. NGOs and other entities with experience in this area should be engaged to promote it. In the specific case of IRRIGA subprojects the “rights base approach” means, among other aspects, that people understanding their entitlement to be compensated for the losses to be incurred and do not look at these as handouts/favors from local people. At times it happens that local leaders taking advantage of inadequate PAPs information and knowledge use processes like resettlement to promote other agendas, including buying allegiances, which are contrary to the spirit of resettlement and should be prevented. Adequate and permanent communication can help substantially.

Communication should be conducted in different ways and using different methods as found fit for each case and circumstance, such as:

1. General meetings with groups of project/subproject affected people;
2. Focus group discussions involving specific and separate groups mainly women, men, the youth, business people, etc. This segregation process makes it easy to tailor specific messages for the concerned groups and makes it easy for members of the groups to express themselves more openly once they are among their peers as opposed to being integrated with other people who might inhibit their frankness.

Every meeting should be properly documented. The minutes of such meetings should, among other aspects, contain:

1. Date
2. Venue
 1. District/Municipality
 2. Administrative Post
 3. Locality
 4. Village/Bairro
3. Summary of the main issues presented during the meeting
4. Summary of the main issues presented by the participants (Obs. all the concerns and interests should be recorded)
5. List of participants including the names and position of the organizers as well as contact details of all who attended the meeting.

Meetings should be conducted in both languages, Portuguese and local languages.

Other means of communication should also be used to disseminate information and all different kinds of instructions to affected people. These should include but not be limited to:

1. Radio – national, provincial and community
2. Television – national, provincial and community
3. Newspapers and news bulletins – national, provincial and community
4. Leaflets
5. Letters
6. Word of mouth
7. Etc.

Communication material produced specifically to foster RAP interests should be circulated in Portuguese.

Throughout RAP implementation it will be fundamental to bear in mind that institutions in Mozambique in general are weak and that these weaknesses will have a bearing in the entire process in one way or the other. Government/municipal institutions have weak capacity to deal with these additional tasks. They have limited human, material, financial and technological resources while they are overwhelmed by a multitude of other priorities and have limitations to articulate issues that do not fall under their usual agendas as is often the case with resettlement.

Sometimes corruption hampers service delivery and accountability. This is further compounded by weak demand at community level, where vulnerability, dependency, cultural constraints and low levels of social capital, prevent poor people and their representatives from demanding their basic rights.

The involvement of external organizations with a strong track record of addressing the above-mentioned issues will be fundamental. The “**rights-based approach**” to education/capacity building should be at the forefront of the entire process. Local people and their organizations need to be empowered to know and understand their rights and be provided with adequate communication channels to foster their legitimate interests.

16. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM/PROCEDURES

Grievance mechanisms Conflicts or grievances arising from the resettlement planning and implementation process generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of accurate information, or restrictions that may be imposed on project affected people. Communities must be involved in awareness-raising and training concerning their rights and obligations; how to obtain legal advice and representation, and how to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices.

Training in conflict management for technical personnel from INIR and SDAE by the Central PIU Communication specialist should be carried out. Resettlement Committee members and local leaders should be trained in conflict management by the Service Provider in order to assist in minimizing the negative impact of conflicts.

Special attention should be paid to women, the poor and most vulnerable groups in affected households as well as in host communities to ensure they understand their rights and entitlements. This may be assisted by the use of women social facilitators and ensuring women are included in the local Resettlement Committees and with other relevant vulnerable groups in Monitoring Commissions.

Language should not be an impediment to complainants, and facilitators should be able to work in Portuguese and other relevant local languages used in the northern and central region of the country (ci Shona, ci Manica, ci Ndau, ci Tewe, eMakua and ci Sena). Presentation of complaints should not incur undue costs to the complainant. Complaints presented at Provincial PIU level would be most effectively managed if written. It is recommended that mechanisms for receipt of complaints are always focused at the most local level possible before transmission to the PIU.

Project affected people with grievances concerning proposed or actual resettlement and/or compensation arrangements should be able to present these to trusted leaders who can act as linkages as necessary to others who may be needed to resolve the problems. Grievances can initially be presented in a local language for local redress to (1) WUA/Farmers Associations or (2) local influence leader or the local Resettlement Committee

1. When complains are related to issues arising within Irrigation Schemes where construction activities are taking place, these can be presented to the relevant WUA/Famers Associations' organs.
2. In case issues are not related with construction within an IRRIGA irrigation scheme, complaints should be addressed to local influential leader or the local Resettlement Committee - where this has been created. Traditional and other influential leaders should be members of the local Resettlement Committee and be involved in creating awareness and resolving local problems. Some social, land and resource-use related conflicts may be resolved by traditional and other local leaders. If the issues are beyond their limits of authority, they may be passed on to the zone secretaries and local authorities or District Government for resolution if appropriate.
3. If issues and grievances are concerned with relationships with secondary or external stakeholders, and / or are outside the capacity of the community or local authorities to resolve, they may be communicated to the social facilitator, who is likely to have earned a certain degree of trust locally for assistance with resolution. This channel may assist in local resolution or provide a rapid channel for timely resolution involving the Service Provider, or subsequently the Provincial PPIU, and if necessary, ultimately to the Project Authority. Alternatively, in relevant cases, the Provincial Project Coordination Committee (PPCC) or Provincial Governor may be approached formally by the

complainants to investigate and coordinate appropriate solutions to unresolved issues within his/her limits of authority.

Decisions on grievance redress and communication of these to the complainant should be timely at all levels. This will promote greater trust in the communication system and improve attitudes about the project within the community. Information should normally be returned to the community using the same channels as used for its initial transmission.

The results should be communicated to all other levels and relevant structures at the same time for coordination and awareness purposes. In cases where conflicts or complaints are directed against local government agents or sub-project management, whenever possible, project affected people and communities will be encouraged to resolve conflicts harmoniously through informal mediation by external agencies or other government officers.

When disputes cannot be resolved informally, more formal mechanisms will be required. Unresolved issues, dissatisfaction with solutions or if a community enters in conflict with a private-sector partner/stakeholder, they may require formal recourse to the District Administrator. Failing resolution there, it will be taken to the Provincial Governor or Ministry with titular responsibility for the investment.

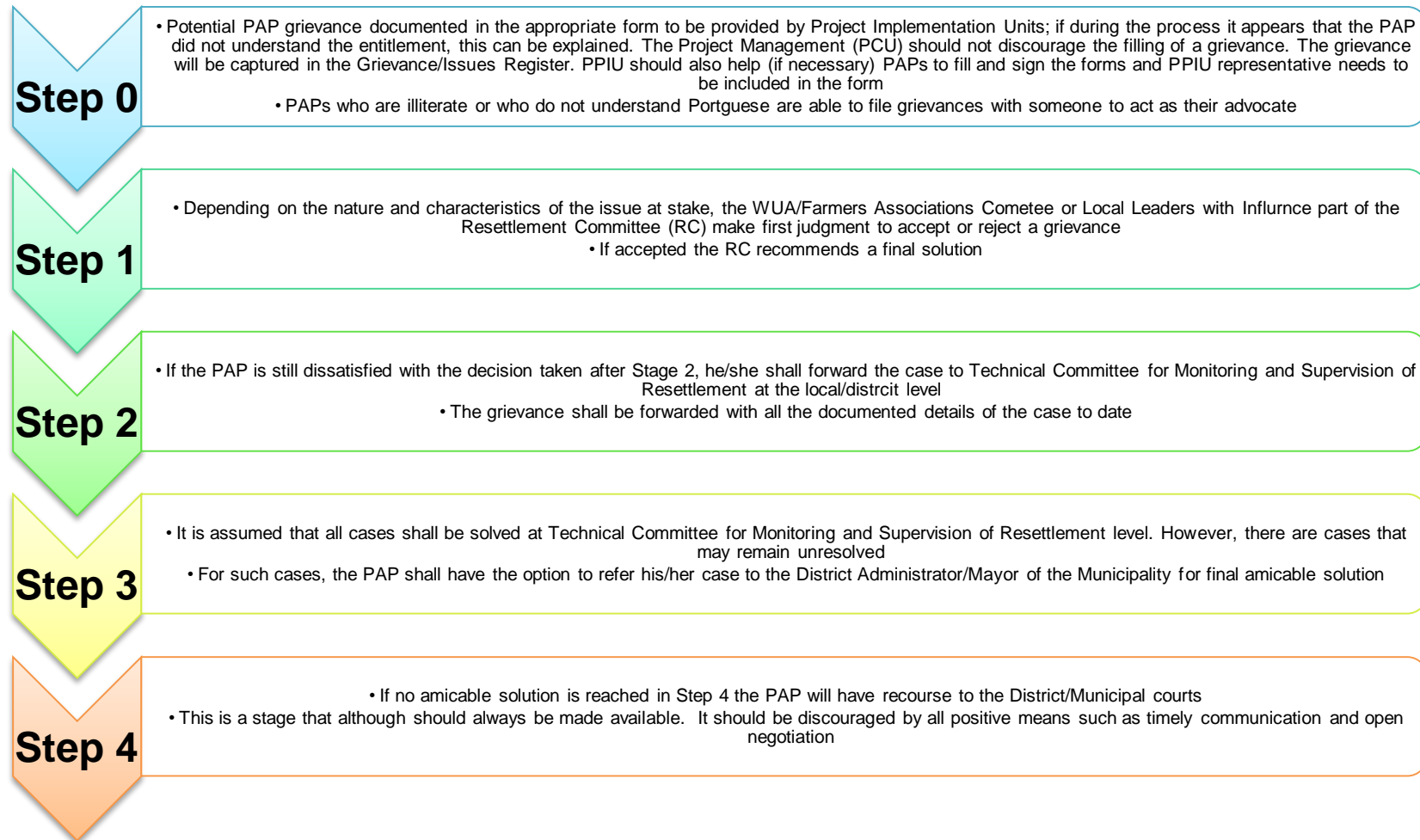
Administrative and Legal Procedures

As per the Mozambican legislation (DM 156/2014, of September 19, Technical Directive for the Elaboration and Implementation of Resettlement Plans) a GRM during the Resettlement Process is always necessary. The Technical Commission will deal with complaints of affected parties that don't have local solutions between the Proponent and the Affected Party. The mechanism should establish clear and well-defined deadline for a sustainable solution of the complaint and identify the use of the justice system as the very last option of appeal.

As per the Mozambican legislation (DM 155/2014, of September 19, Regulation for the Operation of the Technical Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement Plans), the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement should be composed of the following members: (a) Two (2) members of the Sector that oversees territorial Planning (MITADER/SDPI); (b) One (1) member of the Local Administration Sector, (c) One (1) member from the Agriculture and Food Security Sector; (d) One (1) member of the relevant area; (e) One (1) member of the Provincial Government; (f) One (1) member of the District Government. If justified, Specialists of other Sectors, Specialists or renamed individuals might be invited to be part of the Technical Commission.

The following stages and procedures are suggested for the process:

Figure 16-16-1: Grievance Redress Process step-by-step



The institutional arrangements and the principles and procedures of community consultation and participation that are intrinsic to the RAP are designed to allow for the process to detect and deal with the problems in a timely and satisfactory manner for all parties concerned. This continuous consultation and engagement process should assist in ensuring that solutions are reached by consensus based on negotiation and agreement.

For the grievance mechanism to function smoothly extensive education is needed. PAP need to understand that they have multiple levels of people and authorities to approach to see their grievances resolved satisfactorily. In the specific case of Mozambique these include but are not limited to (i) relatives; (ii) the head of the 10 houses; (iii) the bairro/quarter committee including community courts where these exist; (iv) the locality and administrative post administrative structure; (v) the district administration including its various technical services and district courts. Depending on the circumstances people need to be educated about the appropriate entity to go to.

The education process needs to reach all important categories of people considering the paternalistic approaches often adopted by people in position of authority to address ordinary people in some instances.

Detailed procedures to redress grievances and appeal process should be disseminated among PAPs who must be empowered to use them as they find it fit. The empowerment process described in previous chapters will, among other aspects, focus on these procedures. The procedures will be disseminated during all phases of the RAP, in line with the roles and responsibilities set out in Chapter 13 of this document.

Annex 7 and Annex 8 provide templates of forms that can be adjusted to the project conditions to be used to (i) submit grievances; and (ii) resolve and file them.

Adequate system to record and file (organize dossiers) all the transactions to be made under this heading is fundamental. This is mainly the responsibility of the Bairro/Quarter and District Resettlement Committees, which will ensure that everything is documented and readily available for different uses, including monitoring and evaluation purposes. These entities will require dedicated assistance to do so and this is included in the capacity building and strengthening of local entities in the RPF.

17. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Different forms of resettlement tend to take a while before the livelihoods of those affected get back to normal. The restoration and normalization of PAPs livelihoods may be a slow process. It may take a few months or more to reach stability. It is to be expected that the first 6 to 12 months of implementation of each A-RAP will be of significant changes. It is during this stage that adequate and prompt interventions to correct any deviations will be mostly required. The remaining time will be dedicated to process maintenance. But it will be crucial to have systems and procedures to ensure that the ultimate objectives of the A-RAP are attained.

A participatory monitoring and evaluation process will be fundamental during Project implementation. This process should be conducted in such a way as to enable all interested parties and particularly the beneficiary households and communities to get involved in all aspects of planning, monitoring and evaluation. The process should be as simply as possible to enable all stakeholders to regularly reflect on progress at each stage and identify what needs to be done to ensure that the Project interventions benefit all and do not impact negatively on the lives of directly affected people and other people along the directly affected areas.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an essential part of A-RAP implementation to measure actual performance against what was planned according to several selected indicators – in terms of outputs and outcomes and particularly in relation to livelihoods and living standards of project affected people.

The following aspects of M&E will be important:

1. A-RAP Performance Indicators;
2. Internal performance monitoring process;
3. Feedback from internal monitoring to implementation;
4. External Monitoring;
5. Final External Evaluation.

RAP Performance Indicators

RAP Performance Indicators will be derived from the socioeconomic baseline survey and will form the basis on which RAP performance will be measured; any changes in indicators (qualitative or quantitative) will be assessed to identify the extent to which these changes have been caused by resettlement or come because of other factors. In many cases the link is direct and obvious (such as in number of people who opt for replacement rather than cash compensation or number of people provided with livelihood restoration training). Changes in other cases (such as changes in income or educational levels or aspirations of women) may require further investigation to attribute causality.

Specific forms/tables will be prepared for each RAP/subproject setting out several indicators against which RAP performance can be monitored and assessed – for the purposes both of internal and external monitoring.

The results of the socioeconomic surveys that will have led to the formulation of the RAP will be used as baseline indicators to objectively measure progress as the implementation of RAPs evolves. The findings of different RAPs on the number of households and people that will have to be compensated and will have their affected assets substituted, as well as the principles to be followed and the quality of livelihood restoration will form the basis of the entire process.

Internal Monitoring

Quantitative analyses will use the database containing information on each family that will have been prepared as part of each RAP. The database or just parts of it will continue to be used throughout implementation to regularly generate reports on progress made by each household and each RAP in terms of:

1. Assets status, occupation and living conditions and supervision of implementation of compensation and substitution as agreed upon with the affected households;
2. Monitor whether the implementation of all aspects is progressing as provided in each RAP and/or its updated version;
3. Monitor the timely and sufficient disbursement of funds;
4. Investigate and assess each case of complaint and grievance;
5. Monitor and assess the quality of life restoration and progress towards poverty alleviation and improvement of living standards.

Qualitative analyses will draw from community level review/reflection on progress, matters arising and identification of issues to be dealt with as times progresses. Selected people at community level will take and prepare minutes during community meetings and these will be used by project management to carry out relevant actions. Forms and templates for preparing these reports should be prepared by the Consultant and TA in general, under PCU Managers' supervision. People should receive training to make their adequate use.

The RAP/Project Implementation Entity as well as the two ESSS and the PIU and other interested parties (e.g. district and municipal authorities) will monitor project activities, as per the coordinating mechanism described under the clauses number 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19 of the Ministerial Diploma 155/2014, of September 19^o through visits to selected project sites using performance review checklists. Checklists will also be developed. Corrective actions will be taken immediately as soon as deviations are identified.

The above-mentioned institutions will prepare regular status quo reports using a reporting format agreed upon and performance indicators. The annual report will feed into an annual review by presenting achievements, lessons learnt and recommendations.

External Monitoring and Evaluation

This will be sourced outside the project, i.e. individuals and/or organizations independent from the project and preferably those that did not have any other role to play in project design or implementation. Besides evaluating the regular reports (e.g. quarterly) produced by internal monitors and conduct the same kind of investigation assigned to internal monitoring, the external monitoring agency will be responsible for the following:

1. Evaluation of inventory survey
2. Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAPs
3. Supervision of the implementation of the RAPs to achieve the objectives and in particular "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the PAP after the resettlement/compensation

A final participatory evaluation will be conducted three months before the end of each RAP to measure outcomes and impacts. This will be done by an external team specifically hired to conduct this final evaluation process, which will focus on:

1. Evaluation of inventory survey
2. Evaluation of socioeconomic impact of the RAP
3. Ascertain the extent to which the principles stated in each RAP have been fulfilled particularly in what concerns “improvement of living standards of the affected people or at least restoration of living standards to pre-project time”

In short monitoring and evaluation will be continuous and will focus on short and medium/long term objectives of the RAPs.

The table below provides an example of a structure and issues that can be adopted to undertake monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation. The hired consultants that will be engaged to supply goods and services will take the lead in all instances and be actively assisted by local authorities under the supervision of the PIU at the provincial level and the Social Safeguards Specialist.

The issues covered by the household questionnaire and respective results after data collection, processing and reporting also offer examples of items that can be used to prepare and conduct socioeconomic and sociodemographic monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement impact on the households over time. Reference is made to aspects such as:

1. Quantitative and qualitative changes in access to goods and services (water supply, sanitation, education, health, etc.)
2. Changes in levels of income
3. Changes in diversification/improvement of housing, income generating activities
4. Etc.

Table 17-1: Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement performance indicators

N.º	Activity/Development to be Monitored	Indicators	Responsible Entity
1	Commencement of ARAP Implementation		
1.1	Finalization of identification of all stakeholders and stakeholder profiling and definition of roles and responsibilities	List of relevant project stakeholders	HIRED CONSULTANTS³²
1.2	Setting of the ARAP Working Groups from the municipal level to the bairro/household level and establishment of the various subgroups	Number of working groups created and in operation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Councils Community Leaders
1.3	Establishment of an effective management, administrative and reporting system. Development/improvement of all relevant working forms/templates	1. Household data sheets; 2. Final contracts/agreements with the PAPs; 3. Bank accounts 4. Checks 5. Grievance redress system and respective tools	HIRED CONSULTANTS
1.4	Develop and establish a communication strategy to be adopted by RAP Working Groups	Number of radio, TV, newspapers/bulletins, leaflets, letters, word of mouth, meetings programs activities dedicated to ARAP	HIRED CONSULTANTS IRRIGA Communication Officer
2	RAP Dissemination		
2.1	Formal notification of all stakeholders of DEVELOPER's intention to acquire land and the need for resettlement and initial dissemination of RAP schedule	Number of radio, TV, newspapers/bulletins, leaflets, letters, word of mouth, meetings programs activities dedicated to notification of land taking	HIRED CONSULTANTS IRRIGA Communication Officer

³² Consultants will be hired by the Developers using IRRIGA funds allocated under the ESMF and RPF to prepare and implement ESIA/ESMP and PAR.

N.º	Activity/Development to be Monitored	Indicators	Responsible Entity
			District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
3	Land Acquisition/ RAP preparation and implementation (prior to taking of the land)		
3.1	Continuous communication and dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders, including communication of cut-off dates and community consultation/participation	Number of radio, TV, newspapers/bulletins, leaflets, letters, word of mouth, meetings programs activities dedicated to communication of cut-off dates and ARAP issues in general	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee IRRIGA Communication Officer
3.2	Demarcation of authorized area to be affected	Number of stickers other markers demarcating COI	HIRED CONSULTANTS
3.3	Do the tracking and finding absent PAPs	Number of PAPs identified after ARAP commencement	HIRED CONSULTANTS
3.4	Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with co	Minutes of meetings on project impacts and options for compensation/relocation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
3.5	Assist PAPs to obtain necessary documentation (e.g. ID) in order to carry out the various steps required under ARAP (e.g. opening of bank accounts)	Number of PAPs with IDs that did not have before ARAP commencement	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
3.6	Obtain bank account numbers or help open bank accounts for all PAPs who will receive bank payments	Number of bank accounts opened by PAPs with HIRED CONSULTANTS assistance	HIRED CONSULTANTS
3.7	Provide lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment. Provide list to IRRIGA Fiscal Agent	Lists and number of PAPs and entitlements delivered to IRRIGA Fiscal Agent	HIRED CONSULTANTS
4	Delivery of Entitlements (Resettlement/Compensation)		HIRED CONSULTANTS
4.1	Continuous communication and dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders and community consultation/participation as well as training and capacity building as needed and identified	Number of radio, TV, newspapers/bulletins, leaflets, letters, word of mouth, meetings programs activities dedicated to ARAP issues and progress in general	HIRED CONSULTANTS

N.º	Activity/Development to be Monitored	Indicators	Responsible Entity
4.2	Check payment with bank account number	Number of PAPs paid through bank checks/transfers	HIRED CONSULTANTS
4.3	Oversee that PAP receives cash compensation	% of PAPs with compensation paid	HIRED CONSULTANTS
4.4	Verify that compensation has been deposited in to the bank account or that check has been issued by IRRIGA Fiscal Agent	To be developed	HIRED CONSULTANTS
4.5	Notify PAPs and facilitate process where PAP can access bank account or cash check	Number of notification received by PAPs notifying about bank accounts and check payments	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
4.6	Receive statement that PAP has received compensation	Number of signed statement by PAPs as compared to number of PAPs	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
4.7	Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again	To be developed	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
4.8	Verification and handling of grievances including looking for the lost in the process	To be developed	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
5	Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation		HIRED CONSULTANTS
5.1	Assisting compensated households to normalize and where possible to improve their productive systems in relevant areas	Assessment of income and livelihoods in project affected areas as compared to pre-RAP implementation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
5.2	Reestablishment of local markets	Assessment of supply of goods and services and customer satisfaction in the project affected areas comparing with pre-RAP implementation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee

N.º	Activity/Development to be Monitored	Indicators	Responsible Entity
5.3	Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again	Number of people within COI after ARAP implementation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
5.4	Verification and handling of grievances	Number of grievances and settlements processed	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
6	Final Evaluation	Final ARAP Report by external evaluation	
5	Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation		HIRED CONSULTANTS
5.1	Assisting compensated households to normalize and where possible to improve their productive systems in relevant areas	Assessment of income and livelihoods in project affected areas as compared to pre-RAP implementation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
5.2	Reestablishment of local markets	Assessment of supply of goods and services and customer satisfaction in the project affected areas comparing with pre-RAP implementation	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
5.3	Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again	Number of people within COI after ARAP implementation	HIRED CONSULTANTS
5.4	Verification and handling of grievances	Number of grievances and settlements processed	HIRED CONSULTANTS District/Municipal Resettlement Committee
6	Final Evaluation	Final ARAP Report by external evaluation	HIRED CONSULTANTS IRRIGA PIU

18. ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT FUNDING AND ESTIMATED RPF BUDGET

Under the ESMF and RPF funds will be made available, among other aspects, to fund the safeguards management including training, preparation of (A) RAPs, ESIA and ESMPs and monitoring of implementation of safeguards instruments as well as impact evaluation in the many areas in which the project will be active.

Based on the Project structure and contents and on what is known about the receiving social environment the need to relocate people and their assets will be minimal. Where subprojects will require such to happen this will be condensed in abbreviated resettlement action plans (RAP), which are acceptable for both the GOM and the WB when resettlement does not affect more than 200 people. When larger groups are involved a full-fledged Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared. Although possible this is unlikely under this project and is mainly adopted as a precautionary measure.

In addition to the overall management of the issues foreseen under the RPF Project funds will be used to cover (A) RAP preparation, management and supervision costs. They will also cover the costs of hiring facilitators of resettlement implementation and monitoring. All compensation and mitigation measures including the payment of cash compensation and the issuing of environmental licenses after the completion of (A) RAPs will fall under the responsibility of the GOM.

The initial budget lines and estimate of lump sum amount necessary to cover this component of the Project is calculated based on percentage of the amounts allocated for each major areas of intervention with ESIA/ESMP and RAP implications, namely (i) Smallholder Irrigation Development (US\$46 million); and (ii) Agriculture Intensification and Market Linkages (US\$20 million).

In due course the distribution of this amount will be made. It is estimated that dissemination, capacity building around the requirements of the RPF will mobilize a sizable portion of the funds. This will be followed by ensuring that the formulation, and monitoring and evaluation of the implementation is done in a way that is consistent with this guiding document. The payment of all forms of compensation and livelihood restoration, followed by provision of various types of services, will form the other area of costs, which will fall directly under the GOM.

Below are the items to be considered for implementing the RPF as well as for preparing and implementing the RAPs, including monitoring, evaluation, auditing and capacity building.

Table 18-1: Estimated items

Nr.	Item
1	Dissemination of RPF
2	Training and capacity building of Provincial and District agents involved in RPF implementation
3	Community capacity development & resettlement facilitation
4	Training and capacity building of contractors and other service providers
5	Technical Assistance
6	Preparation of RAPs (~25 abbrev. RAPs)
7	Management organization, and supervision
8	Internal monitoring
9	External monitoring and evaluation
10	RPF Auditing

World Bank funds required by the borrower as part of the project budget may be used for ARAP elaboration, management and supervision costs, facilitators of resettlement implementation, monitoring and all compensation and mitigation measures except for the payment of cash compensation. Cash compensation must be sourced from MASA/INIR funds. Estimated costs presented in this Resettlement Policy Framework will be updated and improved during project implementation.

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Annexes

Annex 1 Annex 1: Public Consultation Report



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION

**SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND MARKET ACCESS PROJECT -
MOZAMBIQUE IRRIGA P156559**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF), RESETTLEMENT
POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) AND PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)**

Public Consultation Report

Maputo, February 2018

1. Introduction

The Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), is negotiating \$ 80.00 million World Bank financing to carry out the Irrigation and Market Access Project for Small Farmers (IRRIGA). This project aims to (i) increase the technical capacity to develop and operate irrigated agricultural production systems; (ii) expand the area under small-scale irrigation; (iii) introduce productivity-enhancing technologies, and (iv) develop market linkages for inputs and products as well as market access. The project will be implemented in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula for a period of six years (2018- 2024).

The Proposed project is a continuation and draws on the experiences of the World Bank-funded Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI), which aims to develop about 3,000 ha of new irrigated land at the end of the project in June, 2018. The IRRIGA project will capitalize on the achievements of PROIRRI, incorporating the main priority lessons that emerged from the analytical work carried out in the sector, specifically the Priorities for Performance and Sector Policies and Institutions and Investments in Agriculture and discussions with the government, MASA, INIR, small farmers and other stakeholders, considering the prevailing constraints to developing irrigated agriculture.

IRRIGA funding will provide improved irrigation services and market links to small farmers on 7,000 hectares of irrigated land cultivated by about 14,000 small farmers in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Namupla and Zambézia. In addition, the project will provide enhanced agriculture and improved market links to 3,000 ha of land that will/have been developed under PROIRRI. The project will also contribute to the establishment and strengthening of Water User Associations (WUAs), improve service delivery and market linkages to increase the sustainability of these systems.

As part of the project design and preparation, an integrated consultancy service was contracted to support INIR in developing three management instruments, namely:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and
3. Pest Management Plan (PMP).

The elaboration of ESMF, RPF and PMP is a result of principles established by the World Bank (the funding agency) and the Mozambican Environmental Law, establishing that the financing of development plans and programs is subject to evaluation and mitigation of potential negative environmental and social impacts and enhancement of the positive ones.

The ESMF and RPF are analytical processes that facilitate the prior identification of potential impacts associated with actions and activities in the implementation of plans, policies and programs with a view to simplifying the identification of best practices alternatives through communication between planners, decision makers and people/affected public. These processes increase the credibility and sustainability of the decisions taken, thus minimizing the time and cost of carrying out the Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan in the specific project phases (Marsden, 2008).

These instruments (QPGAS, QPR and PGP) aim to anticipate the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the implementation of the activities planned under IRRIGA. The instruments should minimize negative environmental and social impacts of projects such as soil erosion, water and soil pollution, generation of solid waste and effluents, and other factors relating to the installation, operation and maintenance of agricultural activities, and related infrastructures such as irrigation schemes. The instruments should also describe the environmental categorization processes of the proposed projects, the institutional arrangements, responsibilities and timing for the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures and the monitoring process for the implementation of such measures. Thus, ESMF, RPF and PMP have the following objectives:

1. Propose clear procedures and methodologies for environmental and social assessment, review, approval and implementation of irrigation projects and market access for small farmers;
2. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders and present accountability procedures for the management and monitoring of environmental and social impacts of proposed projects;
3. Determine training and technical assistance needs for a successful implementation of ESMF, RPF and PMP recommendations;
4. Estimate the financial resources needed to implement the ESMF, RPF and PMP recommendations;
5. Provide information necessary for the implementation of ESMF, RPF and PMP.

As part of ESMF, RPF and PMP preparation under the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA), the consultant undertook Public Meetings and Stakeholders Consultation with the aim to gather opinions and contributions from Affected and Interested Communities/People. The public consultation meetings were undertaken in five provinces (the project targeted provinces of Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula) and Maputo city. The public consultation meetings had the following objectives:

1. To provide project's information to the project beneficiaries, local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures;
2. To identify the project's potential negative impacts to the environment and socioeconomic spheres;
3. Register the participant's contributions, concerns and clarify doubts about the proposed IRRIGA project.

2. Methodology

Any participatory process requires that project proponents avail relevant information related to the subject matter under discussion. On behalf of INIR, the consultant prepared Baseline Information Document (BID) in Portuguese, which was shared with the key stakeholders across the targeting province (*See the BID in annex 7.1*). The BID contained key project's information, including the concept, geographic area, specific activities and the potential impacts upon the environment and human health.

With support of INIR, the consultant prepared a list of key stakeholders in each province. It was through these lists that the BID was shared with stakeholders at provincial and district level prior to the undertaking of the public meetings.

The consultant prepared an announcement of the public meetings released through the press (*Jornal Noticias*) indicating the objectives, the venue, date, location and contacts for more information. The announcement was realised 15 days prior to the first public meeting as recommended by Public Participation Ministerial Diploma No. 130/2016 of July 19).

In addition, a stakeholder consultation process was undertaken with INIR/PROIRRI representatives in the targeting provinces to register their contribution to the process with their knowledge and experience from PROIRRI. The consultant spoke with each PROIRRI /SPA representatives from the targeted provinces prior and after the public meetings. As a matter of fact, contacts and invitation to the provincial and district's stakeholders were facilitated by PROIRRI/SPA's focal points proposed by INIR.

Additionally, selected stakeholders from the targeted provinces (five in each province) were contacted and interviewed with the aim to identify positive and negative aspects of PROIRRI based on their experiences and draw lessons to inform the IRRIGA project. Additional positive and negative environmental and social potential impacts were discussed during the stakeholder consultation. The information collected was critical to inform the preparation of draft ESMF, RPF and PMP that were submitted to INIR on **February 8** prior to the public meetings held from **February 16 - 22**.

The consultants prepared a power point presentation based on the draft ESMF, RPF and PMP submitted to INIR. The presentations in Portuguese (*See Annex 7.2*) was shared with key stakeholders prior to the public consultation meetings.

The public meeting where then held as scheduled and the participation of stakeholders and their contribution where positively integrated in the management instruments.

3. Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder consultations was undertaken across the targeted provinces/districts. As a matter of fact, a total of 28 people were contacted to get their contributions to the elaboration of the three management instruments (ESMF, RPF and PMP). See the list below.

Table 1 - List of Stakeholders Contacted

The following are the key contributions gathered from the stakeholder consultation process.

1. Land availability – It was confirmed during the stakeholder consultation the availability of arable land and water resources for development of small-scale irrigation systems. These are areas currently under use by the local population. However, it was pointed out that there are cases of unused land (reserve) that can be directed to the IRRIGA project. Thus, the designs of clear and transparent land accessing criteria to the IRRIGA's initiative will be critical to avoid misunderstanding or dispute between districts and localities in the same provinces.
2. Land Conflicts – Although in some districts, stakeholder suggested that the land conflict would not be a problem as there is enough land for agriculture, the respondents pointed out that there were land conflicts in the districts across Zambézia and Nampula provinces. IRRIGA will have to cope with this problem by effectively communicating the project's opportunities and how communities can benefit from participating in the IRRIGA projects. The respondents also pointed out that there is a trustworthy local mechanism to deal with land conflict and this mechanism should be at the centre of resolving any land conflict that may arise under the IRRIGA project.

1. *The positive and Negative aspects/experience of PROIRRI:*

Table 2 - PROIRRI Positive and Negative Aspects

Aspects/ Experiences	Manica	Sofala	Zambézia	Nampula
Positive	Operationalization of irrigation schemes	Involvement of smallholders farmers	Increase of producers	Public income and
	Technical assistance & support to producers,	consultations with producers, monitoring	Operationalization of irrigation schemes	They don't know about PROIRRI
	Access to irrigation schemes, inputs & training	of PROIRRI		
Negative	Areas left uncovered by PROIRRI,	made no progress: Many were producers uncovered	Not mentioned	
	Non-compliance with projects by PROIR and guidelines due to lack of funds	Lacking Credit		

1. *The potential environmental and social impacts of IRRIGA as motioned by consulted stakeholders:*

Table 3 - Positive and Negative Potential Impacts of IRRIGA

Potential Impacts of IRRIGA	Manica	Sofala	Zambézia	Nampula
Positive		Job creation	Improving family incomes and living conditions of local communities	
	Control of production areas	Community awareness of IRRIGA project design	Increased water reserves for future use by communities	
	Breeding of cattle and goats	Capacity building of farmers	Increase in rice production	Increase in agricultural sector & family incomes;
	Improvement of road access which will trigger easy movement of people and goods)	Good flow of people in agricultural areas		Increased productivity
			Improved road access and marketing of products	

Potential Impacts of IRRIGA Negative	Manica	Sofala	Zambézia	Nampula
			Contamination of water and soil due to the use of fertilizers	Deforestation;
		Soil degradation due to the use of pesticides to combat	Loss of flora due to the opening of agricultural fields	Contamination of soils and water due to the use of chemical fertilizers;
	Conflicts with Hippos and Elephants (man vs wildlife animals conflict)			Reduction water flow of the rivers and ponds due to excessive water use;
	Soil erosion	Erosion and contamination soils	Soil handling and contamination	
	Lacking/reduced water supply due to irrigation activities	Increased Salinity	Involuntary resettlement of people	Land conflicts resulting from IRRIGA's encroachment of land occupied by the local population;
	Deforestation (cutting of trees)	Failure to comply with the IRRIGA project requirements	Loss of small terrestrial fauna	Water conflict between irrigation need and consumption,
		Lack of water near fields prone to rice production	Reduction of the water flow in Licungo river	Erosion of soils
			Degradation of vegetation and contamination due to the use of chemicals	Scarcity of water and fish resources due to reduced flow of rivers and lakes

The figure below shows the consultant, after a meeting at the PROIRRI Delegation in Chimoio.

Figure 1 - Meeting with PROIRRI's Representative in Chimoio

4. Schedule and Participation in the Public Meetings

Given the tight deadline to deliver the consultant services the public consultation meetings were planned and undertaken in the same period of time. Therefore, a multi-disciplinary team with experience in public

meeting facilitation was involved. Table below indicate the public meeting schedule in four targeting provinces and Maputo city.

Table 4 - Public Meetings Schedule

Nº	Local	Sala	Data	Hora
1	Cidade Chimoio	Hotel Inter Chimoio	16/02/2018	10h-12h
2	Cidade da Beira	Rainball Hotel (Ex. Hotel Moçambique)	20/02/2018	10h-12h
3	Cidade de Quelimane	Hotel Chuabo	21/02/2018	10h-12h
4	Cidade de Nampula	Hotel Milénio	16/02/2018	10h-12h
5	Cidade de Maputo	Hotel VIP	22/02/2018	08:30-10:30

The level of participation was as well satisfactory. As matter of fact, a total of 326 people from targeted cities, districts and municipalities in the targeted provinces including Maputo attended the public meetings and 24.23% had change to voice out their concerns and contributions. The meetings were facilitated by different people as indicated in the table below.

Table 5 - Facilitation and Participation in Public Meetings

Nº	Public Meeting Site	Facilitator of the Meeting	Number of Participants	Number of Contributions
1	Chimoio city	Eduardo Macuácuá	95	22
2	Beira city	Adalberto Matusse	62	22
3	Quelimane city	Duartina Francisco	71	10
4	Nampula city	Ermínio Jocitala	74	14
5	Maputo city	Eduardo Macuácuá	24	11
	Total		326	79

5. The Presentation Content.

The consultant provided an integrated *Power Point* presentation based on the information compiled in the drafts ESMF, RPF and PMP. It informed the participants about IRRIGA project, notably the project's key objectives, targeted provinces, components, funding agency and amounts. The presentation included information on the preliminary assessment of positive and negative social and environmental potential impacts, across the project interventions/components, the binding legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Resettlement Safeguards, displayed similar project pictures drawn from PROIRRI to better illustrate project's actions, discussed voluntary and involuntary project resettlement possibilities and implications. Finally, there were discussions on critical issues related to pest management in agricultural project and the way forward in terms of prevention and treatment procedures, including the need for adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to control pests (*For detailed presentation see in annex 7.2*).

6. The Public Meeting Outcomes

The contribution from the public meetings across the five cities are presented in the table below by province (*See detailed minutes in Annex 7.3*).

Table 6 - Key Impacts and Challenges raised in Public Meetings

Positive Impacts	Negative Environmental Impacts	Social Impacts	and IRRIGA Challenges
1. Increase on production and level of family incomes.	23. Deforestation may increase the wind speed and triggering socio-economic impacts.	47. Deforestation may increase the wind speed and triggering socio-economic impacts.	47. Output deterioration as result of lacking commercialization infra-structure.
2. Powerlines will trigger rural development.	24. Water contamination resulting from the inappropriate use of agro-toxics.	48. Water contamination resulting from the inappropriate use of agro-toxics.	48. Limited acceded to funding's may affect some producers who have no backup funding option.
3. Road rehabilitation will boost the movement of people and goods	25. Emergency of agro-processing activities	49. Water mismanagement may trigger conflicts between different users (people and animals; up and down stream).	49. Lacking communication may affect the project performance
5. Generation of employment. Hiring the local labour under IRRIGA will help avoiding social conflicts and will improve incomes of the beneficiaries	26. Unclear criteria may trigger project dissatisfaction	50. Erosion and abandonment of irrigation schemes may occur as consequence of IRRIGA, particularly when maintenance is not guaranteed.	50. Waterless districts may have difficulties to benefit from IRRIGA and this can lead to social conflicts
6. Community compensation from extracted local resources may lessen the social rebellious	28. The project may affect sacred places such as graves/cemetery.	51. Erosion and abandonment of irrigation schemes may occur as consequence of IRRIGA, particularly when maintenance is not guaranteed.	51. Lacking of clear drinking water may be problem in the project areas
7. Construction of rural infrastructures will boost development	29. Water contamination by recently disinfected cattle	52. Excessive production, without a guaranteed market lead deterioration of the produce and poverty.	52. Excessive production, without a guaranteed market lead deterioration of the produce and poverty.
8. The project will help to improve the health nutritional of the population.	30. Agro processing activities may cause pollution, noise and Health and Safety requirement.	53. Water mismanagement and people may think water resource is free (is God's gift) and that no one should pay for water use.	53. Water mismanagement and people may think water resource is free (is God's gift) and that no one should pay for water use.
9. Will help develop districts with electrical services access	31. Migratory pest may affect IRRIGA	54. Gender issue redress	54. Gender issue redress
10. Will help the private sector to increase their business	32. Water pumping may generate noise	55. No road maintenance budget, no accessible roads and produce get deteriorated.	55. No road maintenance budget, no accessible roads and produce get deteriorated.
11. Beneficial for communities in exploiting community-owned resources	33. Sparrow may affect negatively the rice production	56. Definition of specific IRRIGA targeting areas will trigger disapproval by uncovered districts.	56. Definition of specific IRRIGA targeting areas will trigger disapproval by uncovered districts.
	34. Lack of hygiene and food contamination may result in public health problems as	57. We may have situation of overproduction with no markets.	57. We may have situation of overproduction with no markets.
		58. There is a risk that irrigation infrastructures may not be sustainable.	58. There is a risk that irrigation infrastructures may not be sustainable.

Positive Impacts	Negative Environmental Impacts	Social Impacts	IRRIGA Challenges
12. Identification and use of local suppliers of materials and training and qualification of personnel for the maintenance of machines	35.	result of inappropriate location of toilets and absence of clean water. If these is not considered, floods and other impacts should be expected	59. Careful observance of environmental and social issues in the design and implementation of projects Need to have contingencies in the projects in order to finish the works
13. Use of other energy sources with lower costs for farmers	36.	If these are not taken care of then, there is a potential for human and animal accidents	61. Need to carry out comprehensive hydrological studies
14. Rehabilitation of old infrastructures	37.	This may imply losses on the producers.	62. Projects designed that do not fit the local reality.
15. Extension of irrigation to new production areas	38.	Social conflicts between the involved and not involved association	63. Gender mainstreaming in the projects
16. Participation of other institutions in projects	39.	Risk of soils depletion during the implementation of project. This is related with type of pesticides used to mitigate pests which are not compatible with type of soils	64. Projects not completed for various reasons
17. Definition of crops for pest control.			65. Reduced agriculture profits margins
18. Definition of markets for the marketing of agricultural products	40.	Environment degradation	66. Project information disclosure
19. Use of other sources of water abstraction for irrigation	41.	Social conflicts between the involved and not involved actors	67. Construction of new hydraulic infrastructures for the storage of water
20. Use of small irrigation systems and other irrigation systems	42.	Different water need/use conflicts	68. Lack of environmental impact studies in implementation projects
21. Increased dam capacity and expansion of irrigation areas	43.	Potential risks of using child labor	69. Maintenance of agricultural infrastructure
	44.	Pest related to different type of crops	70. Feasibility study of projects before implementation
22. Opening access roads to production sites.	45.	Conflicts in the exploitation of resources	71. A detailed study on the materials used in the construction of access roads
	46.	Treatment of solid waste'	

Positive Impacts

**Negative
Environmental Impacts**

Social

and IRRIGA Challenges

72. Definition of responsibilities for who pays environmental licenses.

Annexes

Baseline Information Document

Presentation Made during the Public Consultation Meetings

Detailed Minutes of the Public Meetings



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION

SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND MARKET ACCESS PROJECT

MOZAMBIQUE IRRIGA P156559

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF), RESETTLEMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK (RPF) AND PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)**

Public Consultation Meeting Minutes

Public Consultation Meeting - Manica

Venue and Date: Inter-Chimoio Hotel, Chimoio, 16/02/2018

As part of ESMF, RPF and PMP design under the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA) currently under negotiation between the Government of Mozambique and the World Bank, a Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) was called through an announcement launched on 1st of February 2018 in Notícia Newspaper. As the IRRIGA covers the four central provinces (Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula), five PCM were planned to take place, one in Maputo and another four in the capital cities of the four IRRIGA beneficiaries provinces.

The objectives of the public consultation meeting were set in three levels as follow:

- To provide information to the project beneficiaries, local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures;
- To identify the project impacts to the environment and socioeconomic sphere; and
- Register the participant's contributions, concerns and clarify misunderstandings about the new project.

The meeting in Manica province took place on 16th of February 2018, as planned, and a total of 90 people from different sectors and districts took part of the meeting (See the List of Participants, in the annex).

Below presented are the minutes of the meeting held in Chimoio.

The meeting program had the following design:

- Registration of Participants;
- Welcome speech and participants' presentation by the participants;
- Brief presentation of IRRIGA;
- Presentation of ESMF, RPF and PMP process design (context, governing Mozambican laws and WB safeguards, potential project impacts, resettlement process and key issues on pest management);
- Contribution by participants and clarification of issues by the consultant
- Closing out and refreshment.

The opening remarks were delivered by the Provincial Director for Agriculture and Food Security in Manica. After introducing herself she asked everyone present to state their names and respective institutions they represent. Then she noted that Agriculture is a key activity in Mozambique and the current presidential mainstream policy is to increase agriculture production and productivity. She indicated that the Government has placed tremendous efforts to support producers in that regard. PROIRRI is one example of the government commitment and as it ends, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) is currently negotiating the IRRIGA project which will take over when PROIRRI comes to an end on June 2018. She encouraged participants to speak out their concerns and contribute to identify positive and negative impacts, challenges and concerns that would affect the upcoming IRRIGA project.

The presentation of IRRIGA project was, then, under the responsibility of PROIRRI Coordinator in Chimoio. He focused on the project objectives, components, amounts evolved and geographical areas covered as well as the project duration. In addition, the PROIRRI Coordinator pointed out that although IRRIGA is still under negotiation, it has a huge potential to increase the irrigated areas by 7,000 ha and will benefits about 14.000 people with new constructed/rehabilitated irrigation system and improved access roads, training, market access and small grants provision.

Mr. Macuácuá in his ability as consultants took the floor and presented the context under which the ESMF, RPF and PMP are being prepared. He stressed that the three documents are part of the WB environmental safeguards and Mozambican legislation that require development projects to have such forward planning instruments. Then, he presented potential positive and negative impacts on IRRIGA across people and environment in general, as drafted in the BID document. Shared some images from PROIRRI and newly identified pest. The consultant, after his presentation asked the participants to contribute to IRRIGA preparation thought raised their hand and ask a floor. The table below summarize the key issues raised by the participants and the impacts, in the last column, drawn by the consultants.

Figure A – Pictures from the Public Meeting held in Manica

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
1	Representative	Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce	<p>He mentioned that IRRIGA should incorporate the commercialization component which include the construction of market place (trade fair) at district level so as to facilitate the buyers. Extension agents have been supporting the producers to increase their production. However, due to lack of access to markets, output from producer's decline/deteriorate.</p> <p>In term of financial access, he said it is very difficult for producers to get funding. Banks, through which the funding are channeled, require physical guarantees. As much he now local population has no guarantee to show and that would limit their ability to get funding.</p>	<p>Output declines as a result of lack of access to markets (i.e. no commercialization).</p> <p>Limited access to funding may affect some producers who have no guarantees.</p>
2	Representative	District Government of Guro	<p>He called on the IRRIGA project to perform communication awareness to the local communities so as to avoid project failure. He added that when people are informed in advance about the project objectives and engagement mechanisms they will have a sense of ownership in projects.</p> <p>He mentioned that in Guro district are no overpassing river and the only river passing through Guro is Zambezi in a certain corner of the District. This has triggered a very intense demand for water. He asked if it was possible that IRRIGA brought water from Zambezi River into the district.</p>	<p>Lack of communication may influence project performance</p> <p>Water-scarce districts may experience difficulties in benefitting from IRRIGA and this can result in social conflicts.</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
9	representative	DPTADER-Manica	<p>Deforestation in some areas traversed by the project.</p> <p>Using the PROIRRI project as an example, the mismanagement of agrochemicals by producers resulted in water contamination. This is likely to happen under IRRIGA if the correct measures are not implemented.</p> <p>She referent a potential rise of water conflicts for different and differing uses.</p> <p>Finally, she suggested the use of clear and transparent criteria to select IRRIGA sub-project location.</p>	<p>Deforestation may increase the wind speed triggering socio-economic impacts</p> <p>Water contamination resulting from the inappropriate use of agrochemicals.</p> <p>Water mismanagement may trigger conflicts between different users (people and animals).</p> <p>Unclear criteria may trigger project dissatisfaction</p>
3	Representative	RAMA-BC	<p>He congratulated the IRRIGA project and called for drawing lessons from PROIRRI. He stressed the need to avoid the erosion problems and the widespread relinquishment of irrigation schemes due to lack of maintenance.</p>	<p>Erosion and abandonment of irrigation schemes may occur as consequence of IRRIGA.</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
4			<p>Requested that local/districts authorities be involved in the process of selection of contractors for IRRIGA sub-projects.</p> <p>Noted that erosion has become a big problem for irrigated lands.</p> <p>He mentions the need to preserve graves/cemeteries as it is regarded as sacred places by the local communities</p>	<p>Erosion may occur due to irrigation schemes development.</p> <p>The project may affect sacred places such as graves/cemetery.</p>
5	Representative	IAV	<p>He recommended the maintenance of irrigation scheme in order to evade or lessen the erosion problem.</p>	<p>If not maintained irrigation scheme may trigger erosion problem</p>
6	Representative	Universidade Catolica de Moçambique	<p>He noted that there is a lot of production going on in Manica province. However, markets are lacking and IRRIGA should address market development so as to avoid the situation of products getting spoiled/squandered.</p> <p>He called for the need to develop processing and conservation /storage facilities to maintain quality of the products.</p> <p>He explained that construction of weir and irrigation schemes become an attractive drinking spring for cattle. Cattle are a potential source of contaminated water due to the drugs cattle use. Specific cattle drinking points should be constructed and mechanisms established to avoid contamination, he concluded.</p>	<p>Excessive production without a guaranteed market leads to waste of produce and poverty.</p> <p>Water contamination by recently disinfected cattle.</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
7	Representative	DPASA/DER	He spoke of the need to guarantee the ecological water flow, in order to ensure equitable water distribution for different uses. When a weir is built, one should pledge that there is still a water flow for downstream users. If non-contaminated water is not guaranteed for downstream users, then we have social conflicts and public health problems.	Public health problems and social conflicts may arise as directly related to lacking of non-contaminated water downstream.
8	Representative	PANNAR Distribution	<p>He explains the need for a Production Plan / Production Area's setup so that the entire population does not concentrate on producing the same crops at the same time.</p> <p>In addition, he suggested the attraction of investments in agro-processing industries so as to avoid the deterioration of agriculture output.</p> <p>He draws the attention to the existence of migratory pests as an important point for the elaboration of the project.</p>	<p>Agro-processing facilities/industries to reduce deterioration of produce</p> <p>Migratory pest may affect IRRIGA</p>
9	Representative	Manica District Government	He applauded the IRRIGA project and acknowledged the introductory notes from the DPASA which placed agriculture at the center of developing agenda and presidential discourse of Mozambique. However, he wanted to know about the specific districts that will benefit in Manica. As much as he knew, Manica District has 430,100 ha of land of which only 96,914ha are currently under use. This represents an average of 2.4ha per household. He added that following the introductory notes made by the PROIRRI Coordinator, he has come to the conclusion that IRRIGA project will benefit about 416,000 households in Manica province if an unbiased method is used to distribute the benefits across the four targeted provinces. He added that Manica province has 12 districts and 28 irrigation schemes making it a potential agriculture province. Finally, he saluted the fact that the issue of employment under IRRIGA must include the local labor	Hiring the local labor under IRRIGA will help avoiding social conflicts and will improve incomes of the beneficiaries

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
			force. Mr. Macuácuá, the consultant, explained that the specific sites for IRRIGA development have not yet been decided and the decision will be taken out afterwards using consultations and transparent methods.	
10	Representative	ITC	<p>He thanked the presenters for clearly stating the meeting objectives and for providing the background information. However, for him as a former consultant, the presenters should clearly indicate what are the specific project look like and in which areas will the projects be implemented, so that the participants are able to discuss the impacts on a specific project site. He added that listing potential impacts may mislead the final outcome, ending up listing impacts that will never occur. Then, he contributed with two challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for water management under the new developed schemes, suggesting that communities should be part of water management; • Water charges, suggesting that small irrigation schemes should generate revenue from water use. <p>Mr. Macuácuá explained that at this time we are working out at policy level and interested on potential impacts. He noted that it is part of the WB/Government project design procedures. However, when specific projects become known, an EIA and RAP will be developed and all the impacts will be mapped and taken care of. He added that water management and water charges is part of IRRIGA concerns.</p>	Water mismanagement and people may think water resource is free (is God's gift) and that no one should pay for water use.
11	Representative	FIPAG	He noted that on the centrally planned projects, contractors are normally hired through a public tender at the national level. What happens is that they win the tender but do not know the local reality and when the contract comes to the end they go away without leaving any contact behind. We have seen, he added, many irrigation schemes that got spoiled and there was no local capacity to fix it. He suggested that the contracts should contain maintenance clauses so that irrigation schemes are not abandoned.	Lack of maintenance plan becomes a problem when schemes get spoiled and abandoned.

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
12	Representative	Municipality of Sussundenga Village	<p>Drawing from the visits he usually pays to the existing irrigation systems, he reasoned that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there is heavy rainfall, the irrigation systems normally break and all the piping is unearthed. • When the irrigation system works well, the problem becomes another. The lack of conservation of production, eventually rotting, generating hunger among the population. He noted that currently the population use very traditional food conservation methods but these are not efficient when they have good harvesting. • He noted that some of the irrigation schemes are gravity-based irrigation system. However, he noted that, the province has much more water that cannot be channeled to the upper land. He asked if IRRIGA will include water pumping equipment?! <p><i>Mr. Macuácuá, explained that one of the IRRIGA's component is to provide the beneficiaries with small grants which can be used to acquire water pumps to irrigate upper lands.</i></p>	<p>Deterioration of harvest</p> <p>Water pumping may generate noise</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
13	Representative	ITC	<p>His intervention was more concerned with the type of pest highlighted during the presentation. According to him, pest listed are more insects and virus. However, the most concerning pest when it comes to the rice production, is the House sparrow (a type of bird with scientific name <i>Passer domesticus</i>) and its control has been very difficult.</p> <p>In addition, he said that did not hear during the presentation any reference with regard to gender issues under IRRIGA design and implementation.</p> <p>Mr. Macuácuá, retorted that it is good that was the sparrow has been mentioned and it will be part of the PMP redress. He added that gender issues are critical in development project will featured in the final policy guidelines. He added that gender are critical subject matter to feature in IRRIGA.</p>	<p>Sparrow is a challenging pest in some rice producing area</p> <p>gender redress</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
14	Administrative Post Representative	Muhoa Administrative Post	<p>Drawing from PROIRRI project she brought the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The toilets in the production area are set distant and this has a negative impact both on the evaluation made by the visitors and by the clients. She suggests that IRRIGA project should bring the toilets much closer to production areas. • Accessing roads is a challenges to reach production site. These increase cost of commercialization and if it rains the product gets spoiled as it cannot be transported to the markets. She recommended selective intervention on road rehabilitation to allow easy movement of people and goods. • Lacking drinking water is a big problem in the irrigation schemes areas. Producers and buyer have no clear water to drink and to wash their hands. She suggested that that IRRIGA should provide clear water near to the production sites (opening boreholes). • She called for safe and fixed markets within the scope of the project area. 	<p>Hygiene and food contamination may result in public health problems as result of inappropriate location of toilets and absence of clean water.</p> <p>Product deterioration may lead to reduced production in the next seasons.</p>
15	Extension Agent	DPASA/DER	<p>He suggested the use of animal's scribes for the fertilization of the soil as irrigated areas consume huge quantity of organic materials. This will require that livestock project be developed near to the irrigated land so as to get the scribes.</p> <p>In addition, he suggested that IRRIGA should have a component of conservation and storage. The government keep stirring producers to increase their output but there is no absorption capacity.</p> <p>High transportation costs versus depressed price of tomatoes (100 mts a box) and lacking conservation conditions are the key limitations.</p>	<p>Inappropriate handling of animal scribes may contaminate water and agricultural products.</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
16	Representative	ANE-Manica	<p>He called for the need to include the road maintenance budget for the project. What normally happen is that the projects focus on opening access road and no maintenance is planned. ANE and local authority cannot afford to maintain roads outside their plans.</p> <p>When an access road is built under IRRIGA, he recommends, the signing of a maintenance protocol and funds secured.</p>	No road maintenance budget, no accessible roads and produce get deteriorated.
17	Representative	Tambara District Government	<p>He mentions the existing District's potential to build irrigation schemes based on the availability of water resources.</p> <p>He commented that a 300 ha irrigation project was developed and submitted for funding to the provincial Government. However, they did not get a single reply.</p>	
18	Representative	SDPI-Manica	<p>He stressed that the project must guarantee improvement of access roads.</p> <p>Additionally, any project should have a social component such as water supply.</p> <p><i>Mr. Macuácuá commented that IRRIGA will provide electricity access in some areas which is a social component, in some extent.</i></p>	
19	Representative	ITC	<p>How do the resources extracted from a community A to be used in community B benefit the former community? If appropriate compensations are not planned this will trigger social struggles.</p> <p>He recommended IRRIGA to draws from the lessons and experiences from PROIRRI. This would facilitate the task of mapping out the potential impacts.</p>	Community compensation from extracted local resources may lessen the social rebellious
20	Representative	Macossa District Government	<p>He called for the establishment of agro-industries for crop processing as well as consecrated output.</p> <p>He recommended IRRIGA project to emulate the experience used in game farming (cotada) where water is accumulated via weir</p>	

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
21	Representative	Machaze District Government	He saluted the project and mentioned that Macossa, Sussundenga and Matchaze Districts have been receiving little attention from the Government development programs. He recommended that under-privileged districts in terms of agriculture potential should qualify for special attention under IRRIGA project.	Selection of IRRIGA sites may trigger disapproval by districts not selected.

The meeting was then closed by PROIRRI coordinator who thanked the participants for valuable contributions to IRRIGA project. At end all participants were invited for refreshment.

Public Consultation- Nampula

Venue and Date: Milénio Hotel, Nampula 16/02/2018

As part of the ESMF, RPF and PMP design under the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA) currently under negotiation with the World Bank, a public consultation meeting (PCM) was called through an announcement on 1st of February 2018 issue in Notícia Newspaper. As the IRRIGA cover the four central provinces (Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula), five PCM were planned to take place, being one in Maputo and the other four in the capital cities where the actual project will be implemented.

The objectives of the PCM were to:

- Provide information to the project beneficiaries, local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures;
- Identify the project impacts to the environment and socioeconomic sphere;
- Register the participant's contributions, anxiety and clarify doubts about the new project.

The PCM in Nampula took place on the 16th of February 2018, as planned, with a total of seventy-four (74) participants drawn across various economic and social sectors, and districts.

Below is the description of the PCM proceedings in form of minutes:

The meeting program had the following design:

- Registration of Participants;
- Welcome speech and presentation by the participants;
- Brief presentation of IRRIGA;
- Presentation of ESMF, RPF and PMP process design (context, governing Mozambican laws and WB safeguards, potential project impacts, resettlement process and key issues on pest management);
- Contribution by participants and clarification of issues by the consultant;
- Closing out and refreshment.

The welcome speech was delivered by the Representative of the Provincial Director for Agriculture and Food Security in Nampula, Mr. Joaquim Tomás. It is worth noting a delay in the start of the meeting due to changes of meeting room to accommodate for more participants who turned out beyond the initial expectation of 40 participants. To save time, the introduction of participants was made in groups of participants, and these included farmers, members of civil society organizations, member of district governments, universities and traditional leaders.

In his welcome remarks, Mr. Joaquim Tomas thanked the presence of everyone at the event and underlined how their presence was relevant for both the design and future implementation of IRRIGA. He explained the project design process and the involvement of the provincial government in the process, more specifically the involvement of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security as well as the rationale for the choice of the project target districts. He further indicated that project expectations were high given the relevance of irrigation in a country/province where there is 100% dependence on rain fed agriculture. The project presents an opportunity for agriculture production throughout the year which will potentially lead to diversification of crops and increased agriculture production and productivity.

After Mr. Joaquim Tomas's opening remarks, the convener invited Mr. Tcheco, the representative of the IRRIGA project to take the floor for a brief on the project. Mr. Tcheco briefed about the project design, purpose, scope and its components.

He indicated that the Government has placed tremendous efforts to support producers in relation to irrigation in Mozambique. PROIRRI is one example of the government commitment and as it ends, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) is under negotiation of IRRIGA which will take over when PROIRRI comes to the end in June. He encouraged participants to speak out their concerns and contribute to identify positive and negative impacts, challenges and concerns that would affect upcoming project.

Mr. Jocitala in his capacity as consultant took the floor and presented the context under which the ESPF, RPF and PMP are being prepared. He stressed that the three documents are part of the WB requirements and Mozambique government requirement for project of this magnitude to move on with the approval process. Then he presented potential positive and negative impacts across people and environment in general, as drafted in the BID document. After this brief presentation, Mr. Jocitala invited participants to contribute to IRRIGA preparation, especially focusing on potential positive and negative impact from environmental and social standpoint. The table below summarizes key issues raised by the participants, and where possible, the impacts drawn by the consultants.

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
1	Representative	SDPI	The design should take into consideration topographical nature of each district to effectively draw both the positive and negative impacts	If these is not considered, floods and other impacts should be expected
2	Representative	SDAE	How the project is going to protect the pits dug during the building of infrastructures	If the pits are not covered, there is a potential for human and animal accidents.
3	Representative	ANE	IRRIGA will contribute to increased productivity. The project should take into consideration the market aspect. Therefore, roads construction should be a priority too and coordination with concerned institutions is paramount.	We may have situation of overproduction with no markets. This may imply losses on the producers.
4	Representative	ARA- Norte	Take negative lessons from PROIRRI project as opportunities to make IRRIGA a successful project. The case of PRIORI in Manica should serve as an example in the learning process. Involve ANE for road construction or rehabilitation.	There is a risk that irrigation infrastructures may not be sustainable.

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			The other aspect relates to management of irrigation infrastructures by assigned associations. It is relevant that associations are established/empowered before any infrastructure is put in place.	
5	Representative	Producer	Importance of monitoring and supervising the infrastructure built to guarantee sustainability	
6	Representative	União de Camponeses	How will conflicts be minimized between associations in many projects in communities?	Social conflicts between those involved and those not involved in associations association
7	Representative	SDPI	Involve community leaders in the process of resettlement of population to avoid conflicts. Involve community leaders in the project development	
8	Representative	SUSTENTA Project	Who own the DUATs of areas to be used for the project? What was the criteria used to select the targets districts? What was the criteria to integrate associations in the project to avoid conflicts? During Environment Assessments was the aspect of hydrology and topography characteristics of targets districts considered? How the negative environment impact will occur? How were issues of negative health impacts on communities treated? Will the training that will be	These aspects had been already clarified by both Mr. Joaquim Tomas and Mr. Tcheko (<i>see above</i>)

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			delivered in communities incorporate precautions regarding diseases?	
9	Representative	Farmer	IRRIGA will reduce malnutrition in the target districts	
10	Representative	SDAE	What are the mechanisms to deal with or treat water contamination? This should be clear in the documents	
11	Representative	DPIC	Is there any possibility that the project should look beyond rivers for irrigation projects? For instance, boreholes and other underground waters are also key to irrigation	
12	Representative	SDAE	<p>IRRIGA will promote food cultures or product diversification.</p> <p>How will the sustainability of infrastructures be secured?</p> <p>What is the plan to deal with corruption issues during the project implementation?</p>	
13	Representative	FAO	<p>Create infrastructures that population can have water access for social activities.</p> <p>How the project will protect the infrastructures to be built, especially considering they equally pose threat to human beings due to drowning. The question is how these infrastructures will be protected to avoid these impacts. Experience from Ethiopia suggest these infrastructures should have a protection, a kind of a buffer zone to restrict access for both animals and human beings. Water management should also be considered to avoid</p>	

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			conflict between communities upstream and downstream	
14	Representative	SDPI	<p>How the project will deal with land conflicts?</p> <p>Will be important if the project can define a pilot area to implement the project before to expand to all 8 districts</p> <p>The project should anticipate impacts on water use.</p>	

Public Consultation-Zambezia

Venue and Date: Hotel Chuabo, Zambezia 21/02/2018

As part of the ESMF, RPF and PMP design under the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA) currently under negotiation with the World Bank, a public consultation meeting (PCM) was called through an announcement on 1st of February 2018 issue in Notícia Newspaper. As the IRRIGA cover the four central provinces (Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula), five PCM were planned to take place, being one in Maputo and the other four in the capital cities where the actual project will be implemented.

The objectives of the PCM were to:

- Provide information to the project beneficiaries, local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures;
- Identify the project impacts to the environment and socioeconomic sphere;
- Register the participant's contributions, anxiety and clarify doubts about the new project.

The PCM in Zambezia took place on the 21th of February 2018, as planned, with a total of sixtieth-four (68) participants drawn across various economic and social sectors, and districts.

Below is the description of the PCM proceedings in form of minutes:

The meeting program had the following design:

- Registration of Participants;
- Welcome speech and presentation by the participants;
- Brief presentation of IRRIGA;
- Presentation of ESMF, RPF and PMP process design (context, governing Mozambican laws and WB safeguards, potential project impacts, resettlement process and key issues on pest management);
- Contribution by participants and clarification of issues by the consultant;

- Closing out and refreshment.

The welcome speech was delivered by Provincial Director for Agriculture and Food Security in Nampula, Mr. Jabula Zibia. It is worth noting a delay in the start of the meeting due to find more chairs to accommodate for more participants who turned out beyond the initial expected 40 participants. To save time, the introduction of participants was made in groups of participants, and these included farmers, members of civil society organizations, member of district governments, universities, private companies, ONGs and traditional leaders.

In his welcome remarks, Mr. Joao Zibia thanked the presence of everyone at the event and underlined how their presence was relevant for both the design and future implementation of IRRIGA. He explained the project design process and the involvement of the provincial government in the process, more specifically the involvement of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security as well as the rationale for the choice of the project target districts. He further indicated that project expectations were high given the relevance of irrigation in a country/province where there is 100% dependence on rain fed agriculture. The project presents an opportunity for agriculture production throughout the year which will potentially lead to diversification of crops and increased agriculture production and productivity.

After provincial director opening remarks, the convener invited Mr. Tcheco, the representative of the IRRIGA project to take the floor for a brief on the project. Mr. Tcheco briefed about the project design, purpose, scope and its components.

He indicated that the Government has placed tremendous efforts to support producers in relation to irrigation in Mozambique. PROIRRI is one example of the government commitment and as it ends, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) is under negotiation of IRRIGA which will take over when PROIRRI comes to the end in June. He encouraged participants to speak out their concerns and contribute to identify positive and negative impacts, challenges and concerns that would affect upcoming project.

Ms. Duartina in her capacity as consultant took the floor and presented the context under which the ESPF, RPF and PMP are being prepared. She stressed that the three documents are part of the WB requirements and Mozambique government requirement for project of this magnitude to move on with the approval process. Then she presented potential positive and negative impacts across people and environment in general, as drafted in the BID document. After this brief presentation, Ms. Duartina invited participants to contribute to IRRIGA preparation, especially focusing on potential positive and negative impact from environmental and social standpoint. After that the Mr.Tcheco reemphasized the importance of contributions of all participants since they well their districts and best position to evaluate what possible impact can occur during IRRIGA project implementation. The table below summarizes key issues raised by the participants, and where possible, the impacts drawn by the consultants.

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
1	Representative	SDPI-	What districts are targeted for the project? What is the project focusing on? What areas are expected to be used by the project?	This questions answered by both provincial director and Mr. Thecko.
2	Representative	DPA	There is a considerable number of negative impact comparing with positive impacts. It it safe to	Ms. Duartina answered the questions explain the importance to have both positive and negative

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			implement a project with all these negative impacts?	impacts in the document so that can have MMP for each negative impact. Also these impacts will not become a surprise during the implementation period
3	Representative	CAME	<p>In my option the first project wasn't a success. Take negative lessons from PROIRRI project as opportunities to make IRRIGA a successful project. Make a list of impacts will not help. We need a clear explanation of what is IRRIGA, the area that will be used for the project, how to access the project etc.</p> <p>The other aspect relates to management of irrigation infrastructures by assigned associations. It is relevant that associations are established/empowered before any infrastructure is put in place. The population need the project that will help them to produce more and also find a way to sell their products</p>	<p>The project will help to improve the health nutrition of the population.</p> <p>Will help develop districts with electrical services access</p> <p>Will help the private sector to increase their business</p>
4	Representative	SDPI	<p>Some districts have serious problems of soils salinization. The project of irrigation can be successful the first 2 years. But after that soils will be affected by salinization issues. What is the plan to avoid these issues?</p> <p>Producers are suffering with mice and elephant grasshopper plagues. How the project will mitigate this issue?</p>	<p>Risk of soils of soils depletion during the implementation of project.</p> <p>Soil depletion because of types of pesticides used to mitigate mice and grasshoppers that is not compatible with type of soils</p>
5	Representative	DPA	We care about the environment where we live develop many activities. That is why the document presented by consultant there is PMP which in the future will be detailed depending on the types of pesticide to be used.	Environment degradation

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
6	Representative	DPAZ- TECH	<p>Importance of involving all actors when the project starts to avoid conflicts or negative impacts of the project.</p> <p>Importance of sharing with all participants the criteria used to select districts</p>	Social conflicts between the involved and not involved actors
7	Representative	SDPI	Importance of detail all impacts in each districts. In his opinion looking for district the social negative impact are not relevant	Ms. Duartina explain what social negative impacts in this context are.
8	Representative		<p>Importance of conduct AIA during the project implementation and draft an MMP for each impact identified.</p> <p>Detail the PMP for each pest that is likely to occur</p>	
9	Representative	INIR	The purpose of that meeting was to share with participants the IRRIGA Project and collect contributions of possible positive and negative impacts	Team is available to receive contributions by email or phone
10	Representative	DPA	Thanked everyone for attending the meeting and mentioned that question regarding the number of districts and the criteria of selection will be shared as soon as possible as team continue working in the project for approval	

Public Consultation-Maputo

Venue and Date: VIP Hotel, Maputo 22/02/2018

As part of the ESMF, RPF and PMP design under the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA) currently under negotiation with the World Bank, a public consultation meeting (PCM) was called through an announcement on 1st of February 2018 issue in Notícia Newspaper. As the IRRIGA cover the four central provinces (Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula), five PCM were planned to take place, being one in Maputo and the other four in the capital cities where the actual project will be implemented.

The objectives of the PCM were to:

- Provide information to the project beneficiaries, local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures.
- Identify the project impacts to the environment and socioeconomic sphere
- Register the participant's contributions, anxiety and clarify doubts about the new project.

The PCM in Maputo took place on the 22nd of February 2018, as anticipated, and total of 24 participants from various public and private institutions attended the PCM.

The meeting program had the following design:

- Registration of Participants;
- Welcome speech and presentation by the participants;
- Brief presentation of IRRIGA;
- Presentation of ESMF, RPF and PMP process design (context, governing Mozambican laws and WB safeguards, potential project impacts, resettlement process and key issues on pest management);
- Contribution by participants and clarification of issues by the consultant;
- Closing out and refreshment.

The meeting begun with the Facilitator taking the floor to apologize for the delay of about 15 meetings as scheduled. The delay, he explained, was due to late arrival of participants, and therefore, there was a need to allow for more time to have a reasonable number of participants. Then, he presented the agenda of the meeting following the explanation of the objectives of the PCM. This was followed by the introduction of the participants (see list of participants in the annex).

At this point, Mr. Eugénio Nhone, the national coordinator for PROIRI was invited to take the floor and address participants on behalf of the INIR. He first thanked the participants for showing up, and then provided information on the context under which IRRIGA is being developed. He made it clear that IRRIGA was being developed based on lessons learned from PROIRI project implemented between 2011-2018; and that IRRIGA is a true and unequivocal manifestation of government and lender's commitment to maximize gains from the PROIRI project. He also indicated that the PCM was meant to support and inform the process of preparation of project safeguard framework policies. He especially acknowledged and thanked the presence of representatives from relevant institutions to the matter under discussion, namely the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). In the end, wished the participants good luck and engagement in the discussions to be followed.

Later, Mr. Macuácuá returned to the floor for presentation of the key findings from the draft documents under development — Environmental and Social Management Policy Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework and Pest Management Plan (PMP). He described the legal framework governing the project namely — the World Bank Safeguards Policies and the Mozambique legal framework. With

reference to the World Bank Safeguards Policies, he specifically indicated potential policies to be triggered under the project would primarily be Environmental Assessment (PO 4.01), Pest Management (OP 4.09) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). Relating to Mozambique legal framework relevant for the project, Mr. Macuácuá indicated among others the following —Decree 54/2015 on EIA, Water Law 43.2007, Land Law 19/1997, Labor Law 23/2007 and the Law 19/2007 on land use planning, to mention few.

On the potential project impact, Mr. Macuácuá he focused the presentation on infrastructure component and divided the impact analysis into environmental and social but also looking at both positive and negative aspects. He stressed that major impacts may arise from the development of road and energy projects, where potentially much of the World Bank Polices (specially resettlement) and national legislation may be triggered. He further indicated that the impacts presented were not related to a specific project; but rather; to a general framework under which the implementation of different projects should consider with respect to World Bank Safeguards and the national legislation. Therefore, specific studies will be required for each project in a specific location, depending on the projects' categorization.

Later, Mr. Macuácuá tackled the issue of Pest Management Framework (PMF). He indicated that the proposed PMF was developed based on ecological principles to ensure sustainable agriculture production and preservation of the environment. As part of this, Mr. Macuacua highlighted two relevant aspects to deal with pest, namely, management methods and chemical control. Further he mentioned some common types of pest as to highlight impact of agriculture production on potential emergency of pest due to the use of different agriculture pesticides and chemicals.

At this point, the presentation was concluded, and Mr. Macuácuá invited participants to provide their view of the likely social and environmental project impacts based on their experience with similar projects in the past.

The table below summarize key issues raised by the participants, and where appropriate, the impacts drawn by the consultants.

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
1	Representative	PROIRRI	<p>He sought to make it clear that the main project focus is not roads and energy infrastructure, but rather small irrigation system. Roads are an extension to the core project issues and the energy in question is not for street lighting. He also sought to clear the concept of land acquisition used by the moderator during the presentation, implying that some of project would require that land be acquired by the project. He pointed out that no land will acquired and that the small irrigation project will be set up in areas that belong to community or members of communities (farmers) who are willing to be supported by the irrigation system within the areas identified by the project. Therefore, the concept of "land acquisition" should be replaced with another that does not create confusion both on the reader but especially on the community.</p> <p>Lastly, he indicated that the presentation had not tackled cross cutting issues such as how it would deal with gender issues and child protection.</p>	
2	Representative	PROIRRI	<p>He sought to clarify the concept of resettlement. He pointed out that it does not only imply the movement of people, but</p>	

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			it should include the loss of assets, therefore there is a need that the documents view the concept widely	
3	Constructor	Constructor	As constructor, raised some of the challenges that they faced with similar projects. This is especially relating to delays resulting from cultural issues. For instance, when the constructor encounter graveyard or any other place of cultural relevance within the construction areas. He proposed the study provides a clear and effective guidance to deal with these events.	
4	Representative	IRRI- Rice Research Institute	<p>He stressed there was a need for the project to draw lessons beyond the PROIRI projects. He indicated there other equally important project from which lessons can be drawn from. For instance, the Absa Project, funded by the World Bank provides a very important platform for drawing lessons on pest management. Further, there is a need that the project expands its scope beyond the small producers. It must encompass the entire chain and integrate bigger producers upstream the production chain.</p> <p>He also questioned whether the IRRIGA project does exist or no.</p>	
5	Eduardo Macuácuá	Facilitator/Consultant	As Facilitator, Mr. Macuácuá sought to clarify some of the issues raise above. Essentially on land acquisition Mr. Macuácuá indicated that	

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			<p>what was presented is just a framework and not a command that land will be acquired; but rather; an anticipation of how the project should deal with in cases where land should be acquired.</p>	
6	Representative	MITADER/ DINAB	<p>In the presentation, Mr. Macuácu had indicated that projects under IRRIGA would be only of categories A and B. Thus, she questioned the rational for such assumption and inquired why the documents do not anticipate C category projects.</p> <p>He also indicated that the documents presented should provide an indicative budget for implementation of the Safeguard Policies.</p>	
7	Representative	INIR	<p>She suggested that emergency of social conflict for the use of water should be added to the documents in preparation as negative impact.</p>	
8	Representative	INIR	<p>She suggested that consultant to check the law on irrigation association in the process of designing the documents. She also referred that the PMP should focus on the type of crops and not pest.</p>	
9	Eduardo Macuácu	Facilitator/Consultant	<p>Again, Mr. Macuácu in his capacity as Facilitator/Consultant intervened to clarify and answer some of the issues raised above. He indicated that gender issue will be integrated into the documents as well as the need to rephrase "land acquisition" word. He</p>	

Nr.	Participant and Position	Institutions	Key Issues raised	Associated environmental and social impacts
			accepted that no reference to a specific project category will be mentioned in the report in response to the representative of MITADER concern.	
10	Representative	INIR	He again raised to clarify the issues brought up by IRRI's representative concerning the existence or not of the project "IRRIGA". The representative of PROIRRI indicated the project is still under negotiation.	
11	Representative	ZAMIRRI	The need to address the issue of contamination of water stream/rivers due to artisanal mining activities.	Issue addressed in the report as cumulative impact

Public Consultation - Sofala

Venue and Date: Moçambique Hotel, Beira, 20/02/2018

As part of ESMF, RPF and PMP design under the Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA) currently under negotiation between the Government of Mozambique and the World Bank, a Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) was called through an announcement launched on 1st of February 2018 in Notícia Newspaper. As the IRRIGA cover the four central provinces (Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula), five PCM were planned to take place, one in Maputo and another four in the capital cities of the four IRRIGA targeting provinces.

The objectives of the public consultation meeting were set in three levels as follow:

- To provide information to the project beneficiaries, local communities, civil society organizations and governmental structures;
- To identify the project impacts to the environment and socioeconomic sphere; and
- Register the participant's contributions, anxiety and clarify doubts about the new project.

The meeting for Beira province took place on 20th of February 2018, as planned, and a total of 90 people from different sectors and districts took part of the meeting (See the List of Participants, in the annex).

Below presented are the minutes of the meeting held in Beira.

The meeting program had the following design:

- Registration of Participants;
- Welcome speech and presentation of participants;
- Short presentation of IRRIGA;
- Presentation of the ESMF, RPF and PMP process project (context, governance of Mozambican laws and World Bank safeguards, potential project impacts, resettlement process and key issues on pest management);
- Contribution of the participants and clarification of questions by the consultant;
- Closing and refreshment.

The welcoming speech was delivered by the Provincial Director for Agriculture and Food Security in Sofala. After presenting her greeting, she asked everyone to present to the states from which the names and institutions came. He greeted everyone present in the meeting room and spoke about the reason for the meeting saying that this is the public consultation meeting on environmental and social safeguards of the **Irrigation and Access to Markets Project for Small Farmers**, and said that this program belongs to the Government of Mozambique and funded by the World Bank to improve the agricultural productivity of smallholders and access agricultural markets in areas with irrigation infrastructure and to provide immediate and effective responses to a possible crisis or emergency at eligible sites in the area center of the country. He also said that the public meeting that is held is aimed at listening to the present that is to create the foundations of the project irrigates in environmental, social aspects and integrated management of pest and disease control. He spoke of the potential of the province of Sofala in agricultural production, production and agro-processing of livestock products, fish production and other seafood.

He discussed the extension of the area for agricultural production, said there is a potential of 3.3 million hectares of which 120,000 are potentially irrigable and in these it is possible to implement irrigation infrastructures.

He spoke of the objectives of the project, which aims to develop a market-oriented approach in institutional and administrative strengthening of the public and private sector in the area of irrigation,

expand the irrigation area of small farmers and introduce technologies that aim to increase production and productivity agricultural and also give approach in the value chain through funding for the development of small-scale irrigation and also make cost-sharing what is called reimbursement to improve production and creation of added value.

He also spoke about the expected results of the project, the first is to strengthen the sustainable irrigation construction environment, the second is to plan the development and participatory management of the irrigation system and the third is to strengthen the organization of producers and increase production levels of irrigation systems. products, rice, horticulture and sugar cane.

He also said that the materialization of this 6-year project will contribute to the fulfillment of the main objectives of the PESA (Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agrarian Sector), thus guaranteeing an increase in the production of irrigable crops and in improving food and nutritional security. In the end, he asked the participants to contribute and support the identification of aspects considered sensitive to the implementation of the project, especially in the strict observance of the activities that contribute to the possible damage to the environment.

The presentation of the IRRIGA project was the responsibility of the PROIRRI Coordinator in Sofala. He gave general information about project in the following items, in the Project Objectives, the Project Components which include the following: Institutional Capacity Development, Development of Irrigation Infrastructures for Small Producers (7000ha), Intensification of Agricultural Production and Connections of the Market, Project Management, Emergency Contingency and Project Beneficiaries.

Mr. Matusse, as a consultant, took the floor and presented the context under which ESMF, RPF and PMP are being prepared. He stressed that the three documents are part of the environmental safeguards of the World Bank and Mozambican legislation that require development projects to have such management tools. It then presented potential positive and negative impacts on IRRIGA between people and the environment in general, as outlined in the IDB document. He shared some images of PROIRRI and the newly identified pest. The consultant, after his presentation, asked the participants to contribute with comments, recommendations and suggestions for the preparation of the IRRIGA Project. There were many contributions and recommendations given by the participants of the Public Meeting. The table below summarizes the main issues raised by the participants and the impacts in the last column drawn by the consultants.



Figure A – Pictures from the Public Meeting held in Beira

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
1	Representative	ITC	<p>He began by congratulating INIR on the initiative to gain insights from the partners on the proposal being drafted for the World Bank. He called attention to the World Bank's environmental and social requirements, saying that the Bank had very strict criteria to be followed, spoke of the criteria related to the impacts that projects have on social, environmental, economic and other areas and said although when these projects are linked the communities are more discerning.</p> <p>He commented on the contingencies presented by the proposal and said that he thought it should be a lesson through the PROIRRI project because there were projects that did not end or because there were economic policy changes during the project and said that the manager of PROIRRI did not know how to deal with the change and suggests that it should be a lesson that should be extrapolated from phase 1 to phase 2.</p> <p>In relation to the impacts, the hydrological flows of the rivers must be taken care of because in solving an upstream problem we can create another problem downstream of the river, because there will be changes in ecological, hydrological terms that may affect the population.</p> <p>Another problem that is predicted is related to the loans of banks of area because where there are constructions there is need to seek sand in other places to make use. He spoke of communities claiming benefits from the removal of sand in their communities; he proposed that if proposals were revised because it could create conflicts.</p> <p>She said that one of the issues that the World Bank demands is the gender issue that was not highlighted in this project, asked how this issue will be addressed in the area of construction, implementation and management.</p>	<p>Careful observance of environmental and social issues in the design and implementation of projects</p> <p>Need to have contingencies in the projects in order to finish the works</p> <p>Need to carry out comprehensive hydrological studies</p> <p>Beneficial for communities in exploiting community-owned resources</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming in projects</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
2	Representative	President of the Association of Irrigators of Chicucua - Buzi	<p>He said that they benefited from the construction of an irrigated land that has not yet been rehearsed. He said the project is welcome and also stated that projects that were not completed during the execution of PROIRRI 1 could be corrected to finish in the new project being designed.</p> <p>He thanked the Government for the construction of the irrigation system in his district. He said that many aspects of the project designed were not in accordance with the local reality, spoke of the old irrigation projects that were designed and implemented that until today are still in operation. He said that in technical terms and drawings everything was beautiful but when they wanted to give their contributions were not well received as they drew attention to aspects that could give problems in the future and that at this time has had problems of erosion.</p>	<p>Projects not completed for various reasons</p> <p>Projects designed that do not fit the local reality.</p>
3	Representative	Consultant	<p>He said that he would like to raise the issue of repair and maintenance of irrigation equipment because the presentation may have been summarized this aspect was not addressed, but from his point of view should create conditions to assist producers of equipment maintenance and repair as has been done in the area of agricultural inputs, some local actors should be identified at the district level or in the provinces benefiting from subsidies that could be behind producers and associations to give them real-time assistance that may require maintenance of irrigation equipment that is very specialized and many mechanic electricians do not master the repair of these equipment.</p>	<p>Identification of suppliers of materials and training and qualification of personnel for the maintenance of machines</p>
4	Representative	Farmer and Manager of the Machine Park in Nhamatanda	<p>He said that what is being said is that the irrigation equipment will use electricity. But they have noticed in some points how Buzi, who has had problems with the payment of electricity in some centers, asked why not opt for photo voltaic energy or solar panels in order to minimize the costs for the associations.</p>	<p>Use of other energy sources with lower costs for farmers</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
4	Representative	Macequessa Mute Association	<p>He presented the problems that have been encountered with the pumps that capture water in the river Muda and due to the weight that in rainy weather that due to current the river these pumps are dragged.</p> <p>Second, it says that PROIRRI has finished in the middle of the project Muda Macequesse has 100 hectares and for the moment 58 hectares are being explored by 36 members and it has not had enough profits in the sale of the sugar cane at the end of the campaign.</p>	Lack of profits in the marketing of agricultural products
5	Representative	Acaboco Association	<p>He said that they were in the irrigation construction phase but the works are stopped because the contractor gave up.</p> <p>Our pumping station was put in a ditch where the Chinese also seek water, in my view, the new project was due to the irrigation system in the river and not in the trench where the Chinese draw water and we may have problems because the water will not be sufficient in also enters tidal water.</p>	Conflicts in the exploitation of resources
6	Representative	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security of Sofala	<p>He said that he saw the presentation but during this, he cannot see the proposal of the districts for each province or in particular for the province of Sofala that is very important to evaluate according to the potentials for each culture, among others. On this point, I said that I would like to point out that I did not see the strategy for achieving the objectives either. We have many goals but we cannot see what the strategy is. At least for horticulture I could not see what the strategy is, at least for the production, we only have the number of hectares, it is not detailed how the production and conservation will be done.</p>	<p>Providing complete information about the project</p> <p>How will the production be conserved</p>
7	Representative	Substitute Director of SIDA E Machanga	<p>He said that the old project almost did not benefit us, only small irrigation systems.</p> <p>They received a team that came to prospect of the areas, we took to the irrigation of the valley of Pea-pea that has but an area of 1000 hectares and has infrastructures but during evaluation these were disapproved. We have new areas where it is possible to build irrigation I am referring to the valley of Djavani</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of old infrastructures</p> <p>Extension of irrigation to new production areas</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
			<p>which has twice the area that was the old irrigated land in colonial times that it is possible to build the new irrigated land.</p> <p>Our district does not have energy photo voltaic energy would be beneficial to our district.</p>	
8	Representative	Representative of the Kulima Nakufuia Association	Our association was approved in 2016, the registration was done by the district, the Indians came to do the same. Our irrigation was to be rehabilitated but due to the conflict everything was stopped. So we ask that the new project contemplate our irrigation.	Extension of the project to other production areas
9	Representative	Community Leader of Caia District	This project is welcome to our district because we have an area for rice cultivation mainly in the Administrative Post of Murraça.	
10	Representative	Young Africa	<p>I saw the presentation made and saw that within this had the Pest Management Plan would be important within the project to include the Erosion Management Plan.</p> <p><i>Mr. Matusse replied that the erosion management plan would be included in the Environmental Management Plan of the Project (EMP)</i></p>	Inclusion in the Environmental Management Plan of the erosion component
11	Representative	ARA Centro	<p>He made a comment on the consultant's presentation regarding the Water Law in relation to the Decrees. I would like the consultant to explain in relation to the International Waters Projects. I would like the IRRIGA project to do detailed hydrological studies to see if there is water available for irrigation because we can find water shortages if we do not do these studies.</p> <p>In relation to water storage, I would also like to know if they are going to build hydraulic infrastructures like small dams, dams to avoid situations of water shortage.</p>	Construction of new hydraulic infrastructures for the storage of water
12	Representative	SIDAE - Caia	The intervention of institutions such as ARA center as well as ARA Zambeze should be a non-complementary element but a participatory element in the project.	Participation of other institutions in projects

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
			<p>The other issue is about the production chain, integrated pest management, the system found to maintain the systematic pest control system is governed by systematic crop production, our crops are annual and our crops are persistent, the integrated management requires a host continuity and pest. In many cases we cannot control the plague because we have an annual culture and we spend a lot of time without culture and when the crop appears the pest comes with great force. If we want to do biological control, it will get complicated.</p> <p>The other part is about the definition of the production system in these projects, from the experience counted that is being watched in Buzi, the intention was to give water to the peasant, but we face difficulties of tackling the market, that is, the processing factory that always denied the kind of grain the peasant produced because he did not agree with the kind of technologies that the processing company did. I wish the same thing did not happen in the next situations.</p> <p>Another issue is about the use of small systems, we are to stick around in the big systems, irrigation policies should not be based on large systems alone. We are on the bank of the Zambezi but we do not have a drop to leave the river for the terrain. Irrigation policies should not only be based on large systems.</p> <p>I was in Chemba and saw a system placed that is producing sugar cane through solar powered pumps, managed to open a river channel to a community for a community and to supply water in elevated tanks, this system can also be done for irrigation.</p> <p>We have seen small irrigation systems in Kenya and other countries in North Africa that can be introduced by tapping small inland water reserves which can increase irrigation capacity. We only stick to fluent ones and these fluent ones are seasonal and often require a lot of investment.</p>	<p>Definition of crops for pest control.</p> <p>Definition of markets for the marketing of agricultural products</p> <p>Use of other sources of water abstraction for irrigation</p> <p>Use of small irrigation systems and other irrigation systems</p> <p>Use of other energy sources more accessible to peasants</p>

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
13	Representative	SDPI - Caia	<p>I would like to know if the project is contemplating the maintenance of existing dams and dams, because we have witnessed the silting up.</p> <p>Another aspect is related to the resettlement of communities that are in the areas of irrigation, I would like to know the consultant what procedures will be used.</p>	Maintenance of agricultural infrastructure
14	Representative	DIPTADER	<p>He said that the first license for each project, the first license is environmental and then are followed by other licenses.</p> <p>Maybe a lot of problems are happening because we do not follow rigidly what the regulations say we often go through with the projects after which we look for the measures. For this IRRIGA project, the work before the construction of the irrigation system must first be carried out in a more in-depth way, having the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the studies that are in accordance with the technical projects. The builders must do their works according to what is in the EMP. I do not know if this project will be approved due to lack of this environmental component of PROIRRI, there is a lot of wrong done in the previous project and that now it is trying to correct.</p> <p>Work should be done for each irrigation system in greater depth in the social environment component. Through this new project should take advantage of correct irrigation. The irrigation systems that are in Metuchira 1, 2 3 and 4 are not irrigating and have advanced in the construction of more irrigation systems but the others are not working.</p>	Lack of environmental impact studies in implementation projects

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
15	Representative	Director of SIDAE of Nhamatanda	Upstream of the river Muda was built a Dam in 2007, this dam irrigates about 3,000 hectares downstream from sugar cane to Mafambisse and to association of Mozambican sugar cane farmers as well as the association. There is an area for irrigation along the river only the capacity of the dam is regarded as a problem. At PROIRRI we have done a study to increase the dam capacity through a new dam on the Munda river that is affluent of Muda, I would recommend for this phase of the project that we have more areas to irrigate the Muda river.	Increased dam capacity and expansion of irrigation areas
16	Representative	Director of SDPI – Machanga	<p>In this project that will start, a feasibility study must be done on the projects that will be carried out. I had the opportunity to participate in the southern part of the Chimuda irrigation project is a project that has spent a lot of money but now the project is dormant, the government spent a lot of money for lack of a feasibility study because they did the project on a seasonal river and this river depends of the seas and when the tide is high the water rises, they saw this water as if it were good for agriculture. I think that with the new project the district of Machanga will get out of poverty because we have the BP valley that from colonial time produced rice using the water of that course. If the consultant does an exhaustive work we will have a feasible project and the investment will bear fruit.</p> <p>In Machanga we do not have electricity from the national grid, it is necessary to use other sources of renewable energy.</p>	Feasibility study of projects before implementation
17	Representative	SIDAE - Buzi	He said that raised because the discourse center took as base the district of Buzi to invite the consultant to take experience for the future project, was spoken Buzi and various environmental aspects and believe they were planned, probably could have happened is was not followed properly, for example the question of access routes was mentioned, I would like to know if the access roads refers to those of the perimeter of the irrigated area or would be access roads to the production areas .	A detailed study on the materials used in the construction of access roads

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
			<p>What happened in relation to the access roads to the irrigated areas, were removed from the mud lodges, muddy soils to make access roads and it is difficult to circulate perimeter of irrigation.</p> <p>If we are discussing environmental issues for irrigation, it is also important to have the scale of what will actually be done, which is intended to be done in irrigation terms for a better analysis.</p> <p>Regarding the access routes, Mr. Matusse said that for the project of this size it is not important to have only local roads, it is important to have roads that go to the places of production in order to transfer the production to other markets.</p>	
18	Representative	42/5000 Community Leader of the District of Machanga	<p>He said that Machanga does not have irrigation, what they have are small associations and these associations have not had impact for several reasons because when they produce the product ends up rotting because they have no market. I do not know if it's because of the road that buyers do not enter.</p> <p>We're talking about fighting the plagues, but we have serious problems with hippos</p>	
19	Representative	DIPTADER	<p>Studies that are done should be specifically for that irrigation. If the study that is done the purpose is to have the license, who pays this license in the end, is the farmer or is the project?</p> <p>There are approved projects and the licenses do not form issued because it is not known who pays the licenses.</p>	Definition of responsibilities for who pays environmental licenses
20	Representative	Director of SDPI - Buzi	<p>He said he saw the presentation but in the presentation there was no mention of the formation of the associates. If we are to give machines to operate these machines will be given responsibilities to people without any training so I think that should include training of associates to manage this system that is complex.</p> <p>Mr. Matusse answers that all the workers that are to operate with machines will be trained, it is a practice that will be recommended in the Environmental Management Plan. In the Hygiene, Health and Safety at Work component, it is</p>	Opening access roads to production sites

Nr.	Participants	Organization	Discussion	Impacts
			<i>required that workers working with the machinery must be trained in a way that minimizes the risk of accidents at work.</i>	
21	Representative	RHDHV/PROIRRI	He said that in the study is also important the Solid Waste Management plan. During the project it is necessary to give lectures related to the treatment of solid waste to the population in general and still in the construction sites.	Treatment of solid waste

The meeting was then closed by Provincial Director for Agriculture and Food Security in Sofala who thanked the participants for valuable contributions to IRRIGA project. At end all participants were invited for refreshment.

Lists of Participants in the Public Meetings



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

GOVERNO DA PROVÍNCIA DE MANICA

DIRECÇÃO PROVINCIAL DE AGRICULTURA E SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR

REUNIAO DE CONSULTA PUBLICA DO IRRIGA
MANICA, 16 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2018

LISTA DE PRESENCAS

DIA 16/02/018

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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE IRRIGAÇÃO

MOZAMBIQUE IRRIGA P156559

Quadro de Políticas de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QPGAS), Quadro de Políticas de Reassentamento (QPR) e Plano de Gestão de Pragas (PGP)

Reunião de Consulta Pública

Nampula, 16 de Fevereiro de 2018

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CONSULTA PÚBLICA DO PROJECTO DE IRRIGAÇÃO E ACESSO A MERCADOS PARA PEQUENOS AGRICULTORES ⁿ¹

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CONSULTA PÚBLICA DO PROJECTO DE IRRIGAÇÃO E ACESSO A MERCADOS PARA PEQUENOS AGRICULTORES ⁿ²



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

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31	Isabel Biechiz	M. MACQUEEN	820568993	Isabel Biechiz
32	Isabel Biechiz	M. MACQUEEN	820568993	Isabel Biechiz
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34	Isabel Biechiz	M. MACQUEEN	820568993	Isabel Biechiz
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36	Isabel Biechiz	M. MACQUEEN	820568993	Isabel Biechiz
37	Isabel Biechiz	M. MACQUEEN	820568993	Isabel Biechiz
38	Isabel Biechiz	M. MACQUEEN	820568993	Isabel Biechiz
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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE IRRIGAÇÃO







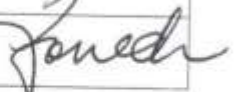
MOZAMBIQUE IRRIGA P156559









Quadro de Políticas de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QPGAS), Quadro de Políticas de Reassentamento (QPR) e Plano de Gestão de Pragas (PGP)

Reunião de Consulta Pública

Quelimane, 21 de Fevereiro de 2018

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MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA E SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE IRRIGAÇÃO




MOZAMBIQUE IRRIGA P156559

Quadro de Políticas de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QPGAS), Quadro de Políticas de Reassentamento (QPR) e Plano de Gestão de Pragas (PGP)

Reunião de Consulta Pública

Maputo, 22 de Fevereiro de 2018

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7	Armindo Culeco	INIR	841457772	PASCOALCULECO@gmail.com	
8	Aranda Checo	INIR	823904705	arandacheco@gmail.com	Aranda Checo
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Public Consultation Meetings Advert

REPÚBLICA
MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA
E SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE IRRIGAÇÃO

**PROJECTO DE IRRIGAÇÃO E ACESSO A ÁGUA
QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL (OPGAS), OIADR**

CONVITE PARA REUNIÃO

O Governo da Moçambique, através do Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (MASA) está a preparar um Regulamento para o Banco Mundial no valor de US\$60.00 milhões com vista a levar a cabo o Projecto de Irrigação e Acesso à Água para Pequenos Agricultores (IRRIGA). Este projecto se propõe a:

- Aumentar a capacidade técnica para desenvolver e operar sistemas de produção agrícola irrigada;
- Expandir a área sob irrigação de pequena escala;
- Intensificar a comercialização de produtos da produtividade;
- Intensificar a gestão de mercado de insumos e produtos bem como o acesso a mercados;

O IRRIGA está a ser desenvolvido para ser implementado nas províncias de Manhiça, Sofala, Zambezia e Nampula através um período de seis (6) anos (2018-2023).

O Regulamento do IRRIGA irá oferecer serviços de irrigação e ligação de mercado aproximados a pequenos agricultores abrangendo uma área de 30 mil hectares, sendo 3 mil ha desenvolvidos no âmbito do Projecto de Desenvolvimento de Irrigação Sustentável (DDES) e outros 7 000 hectares de novas áreas. O projecto irá igualmente contribuir no estabelecimento e fortalecimento de Associações de Regantes, melhorar a prestação de serviços e as ligações de mercado para aumentar a sustentabilidade desses investimentos.

O Projecto proposto, sendo uma continuação do PROIRRI, financiado pelo Banco Mundial, cujo término é Junho de 2018 com um orçamento de 3.000 ha, e pelo facto de se basear nas suas experiências, será implementado pelo Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (MASA), com forte envolvimento do Instituto Nacional de Irrigação (INI) como agência pública de implementação. Também estarão envolvidos na implementação a Direcção Nacional de Agricultura e Silvicultura (DINAS), a Direcção Nacional de Extensão Agrária (DNEA), o Instituto Investigação Agrária (IIA) e o Fundo de Desenvolvimento Alimentar (FDIA), ao nível local, através Agências, tais como as Direcções Provinciais de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (OPASAs), os Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicas (SDAEs) entre outros parceiros públicos e privados com o desenvolvimento um papel importante. Uma Unidade de Implementação do Projecto (UIP) será estabelecida dentro do MASA, criada no INI e será dada de pessoal técnico qualificado para uma implementação adequada no que respeita à melhoria técnica e ao cumprimento dos procedimentos administrativos nacionais aprovados do Banco Mundial.

Desta forma, urge a elaboração de um Quadro de Políticas de Gestão Ambiental e Social (OPGAS) com vista à eliminação ou redução dos potenciais impactos negativos associados às actividades do projecto proposto, como resultado de princípios orientadores pelo Banco Mundial e pela própria legislação Ambiental e Social Moçambicana que estabelece que o desenvolvimento de plane e programas de desenvolvimento está sujeito a avaliação e mitigação dos potenciais impactos ambientais e sociais que podem decorrer da sua implementação. No entanto, o OPGAS, o Quadro de Políticas de Reassentamento (OPR) e o Plano de Gestão de Pragas (PGP) não irão substituir os Estudos de Impacto Ambiental e Social (EIAS) e os EIS, mas sim serem complementares que deverão ser definidos em resposta às actividades concretas no âmbito do IRRIGA nas respectivas sub-áreas, tal como previsto no Regulamento do Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (Decreto 54/2015, de 31 de Dezembro).

Nesta reunião, através do Viseu-Ministério n.º 130/2018, de 19 de Junho, sobre o Processo de Participação Pública e do Decreto n.º 24/2015, de 11 de Dezembro, vimos informar que foi constituído um Conselho Independente para a elaboração do OPGAS, OPR e PGP e que o mesmo se dedicará às próximas reuniões para a realização das reuniões públicas de avaliação do IRRIGA, divulgação de informação sobre potenciais impactos ambientais e sociais ligados às actividades



DE AGRICULTURA
E SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE IRRIGAÇÃO

**CHAMADOS PARA PROBLEMAS AGRICULTORES (IRRIGA)
O DE POLÍTICAS DE REASSENTAMENTO (OPR), E PLANO DE GESTÃO DE PRAGAS**

CHAMADO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

O projecto IRRIGA, avaliação das pessoas interessadas e afetadas, a recolha de subsídios que deverão cumprir o processo, conforme o calendário seguinte.

Calendário das Reuniões

N.º	Local	Sala	Data	Hora
1	Cidade de Chimio	Hotel Inter Chimio	16/02/2018	10h-12h
2	Cidade da Beira	Rainhall Hotel (Ex. Hotel Mocimboa)	20/02/2018	10h-12h
3	Cidade de Chitima	Hotel Chicobo	21/02/2018	10h-12h
4	Cidade de Namipula	Hotel Milénio	18/02/2018	10h-12h
5	Cidade de Maputo	Hotel VIP	22/02/2018	08:30-10:30

Assim, na qualidade de instituição coordenadora desta actividade, cumpre-me convidar V. Excia. a participar na reunião acima referida.

As informações de base sobre o projecto podem ser obtidas junto às instituições relevantes e cobertas por este acordo, nomeadamente:

Instituto Nacional de Irrigação (INI); Rua da Restauração, 17-16, 3.º andar – Maputo, Tel: 21-41 83 86, PNB000@agros.gov.mz – 002250209

Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar de Manhiça, Coordenador do PROIRRI – Eng.º Fernando Lucas Moutique: 84077000, lucasmoutique@yahoo.com.br, f.moutique66@gmail.com; Serviço Provincial de Agricultura, SPA (Manhiça): 200839 Manhiça – secretaria@spas.gov.mz

Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar de Sofala, Coordenador do PROIRRI – Eng.º Manuel da Costa Sebastião Macaluso: 829 00 462, 823671740, maagaluso@spas.gov.mz; Serviço Provincial de Agricultura, SPA (Beira) Manhiça: 200839 Manhiça – secretaria@spas.gov.mz

Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar de Zambezia – Coordenador do PROIRRI – Eng.º António Assunção Teloso: 83316037 e 83316037, a.assuncao@gmail.com; Serviço Provincial de Agricultura, SPA (Zambezia) Manhiça: 200839 Manhiça – secretaria@spas.gov.mz

Serviço Provincial de Agricultura (SPA) da Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (OPASA) de Nampula: Josépinh Tavares (Coord): 82835880 e josepinh.tavares@gmail.com e Rildo Duarte (Técnic): 84108187, 90367138 e 82900081 e rduarte@spas.gov.mz

Qualquer dúvidas, esclarecimentos e coordenação do trabalho poderá ser através do Conselho Independente (Eduardo Macuina, 845774196; emacuin@gmail.com)

Annex 2: Overview of Location and Characteristics of PROIRRI Projects

Subprojecto	Area (ha)	Província	Localização Distrito	Natureza do Sistema	Fase (Construção/ Exploração)	Licença Ambiental
1. Move/Mugender	90	Sofala	Buzi	Bombagem	Exploração	Sim (em pagamento)
2. Chicumbua 1	200	Sofala	Buzi	Bombagem	Construção	Sim (em pagamento)
3. Chicumbua 2	190	Sofala	Buzi	Bombagem	Construção	Sim (em pagamento)
4. Samora Machel	80	Sofala	Buzi	Bombagem	Exploração	Sim (em pagamento)
5. Kupedja Urombo	150	Sofala	Buzi	Bombagem	Exploração	Sim (em pagamento)
6. Chirimonio ACABOCO	314	Sofala	Buzi	Bombagem	Construção	Sim (em pagamento)
7. Limane	120	Zambézia	Mopeia	Bombagem	Exploração	Sim
8. Chiverano	100	Zambézia	Mopeia	Bombagem	Construção	Sim
9. Morire	180	Zambézia	Morrumbala	Gravidade	Exploração	Não (Processo submetido a DPTADR Zambézia)
10. Mziva 1	160	Zambézia	Nicoadala	Bombagem	Construção	Sim
11. Paz	165	Zambézia	Mopeia	Bombagem	Construção	Não (Processo submetido a DPTADR Zambézia)
12. Muchue ye Mpondoro	74	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
13. Kubatana pa Rubudiro	56	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
14. Piscina	56	Manica	Barué	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
15. Murombyana Chinha	237	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Construção	Sim
16. Kugutha Ibadza	77	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Construção	Sim
17. Kugutha Kushanda	137	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Construção	Sim

Subprojecto	Area (ha)	Província	Localização Distrito	Natureza do Sistema	Fase (Construção/ Exploração)	Licença Ambiental
18.Kufa Ndaedza	126	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Construção	Sim
19.Murorwe	124	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Construção	Sim
20. Nhaumbwe	50	Manica	Vanduzi	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
21. Nhamanhembe	25	Manica	Vanduzi	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
22. Campo 4	29	Manica	Vanduzi	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
23. 7 de Abril 1	29	Manica	Vanduzi	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
24. Munda Ndice	13	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
25. Mukai Kwedza	27	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
26. Dzidzai Muvu	13	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
27. Munharari	34	Manica	Vanduzi	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
28. Badza Rotanda	76	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
29. Kubatana Mutsen	46	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
30. Nhararai Muone	44	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
31. Simukai Chirodzo	80	Manica	Sussundenga	Gravidade	Exploração	Sim
32.Muda Massequece	60	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Bombagem	Exploração	Sim

Annex 3: Project Screening Form

1. NAME OF THE APPSA PROJECT COMPONENT:

New	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Expansion	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. DPASA/SDAE CONTACT

PERSON: _____

3. LOCATION:

(Map attached with the location of the activity)

4. ZONNING:

Residential zone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Savanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Green	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Free area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semi-urban area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Informal settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Brief description of the project (site area, project capacity, size)

Estimated of resettlement of families/households: _____

Project Affected Persons: Crops: _____

Project Affected Persons: Trees: _____

Project Affected Persons: Ancillary structures: _____

Project Affected Persons: Commercial structures: _____

Project affected sacred sites: Cemeteries_____

Project affected sacred sites: Graves_____

Project affected wells:_____

6. LAND OWNERSHIP:_____

7. LOCATION ALTERNATIVES: _____

1. Land use in the site and surrounding areas

	Site area	Surrounding area
Residential		
Commerce and Services		
Industry		
Agriculture		
Leisure & Sport		
School		
Health Center		
Heritage or sacred site		

2. Main existing social infra-structures in the surrounding area:

School	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Post	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water well with Pump	<input type="checkbox"/>
Latrines	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drainage network	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telecommunication	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Annex 4: Environmental and Social Screening Form for Subprojects

Nr of order:	Date of filling
---------------------------	------------------------

This ESSF form is designed to assist in the environmental and social screening of Program subprojects to be executed in the field on-site.

Subproject
Location:.....

Subproject Developers (e.g. Communities/MSME, specify).....

Project Leaders:.....

Part A: Brief description of the subproject

(Describe the main area(s) of Program operation that will be the focus of the planned intervention(s), e.g. plantations, commercial harvesting, agriculture, biomass/energy)

.....

.....

.....

Part B: Selection/approval of the operators and subproject in general in light of pre-selection criteria

	Yes	No	Remarks
Operators and sites and pre-selection criteria			Follow the various measures foreseen in the ESMF document to counteract negative outcomes
Operators			
Are the operators cognizant of the main aspects that characterize the Program (objectives, components, activities)			
Do the operators (Community or MSME) meet the defined selection criteria to be involved in the program			
Have the operators (Community or MSME) attended any training/capacity building activity to acquire the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes required to participate in the program			
Does the subproject involve women and the youth and/or other recognized vulnerable groups, including their access to tangible benefits as part of the subproject development?			
Especially for subprojects promoted by MSME do they have comprehensive agreements/contracts with the communities that are the land title holders of the areas to be exploited?			
Do the agreements/contracts with the communities clearly specify their rights and entitlements as part of the operation?			
Is the beneficiary attending the forest certification process or its equivalent?			
General siting of the subprojects			

Operators and sites and pre-selection criteria	Yes	No	Remarks Follow the various measures foreseen in the ESMF document to counteract negative outcomes
Is the proposed location of the subproject aligned with the land/resource use plan established for Program operations (especially at rural and communities land use plan level)?			

Part C: Identification of environmental and social impacts

Environmental and social concerns	Yes	No	Remarks
Sector resources			
Especially for plantation/reforestation will the subproject be aimed at restoring degraded areas?			
Will it occupy a large area of land and require other resources (e.g. water, sand, timber, etc.)			
Especially for commercial harvesting does the subproject encompass a management plan, including restoration of the harvested resources?			
Especially for plantation/reforestation will the proposal suit the edaphic-climatic (soil and climate) conditions of the proposed site/location (in order to minimize its lack of success)?			
Does the proposal depend on an existing dam or weir? Or implies the construction of a new one?			
Biodiversity			
Will the subproject cause impacts on endemic, rare, vulnerable species (i.e. IUCN Red List species, nationally protected species) and/or important economic, ecological and components?			
Are there any areas of environmental or ecological sensitivity that could be adversely affected by the subproject? e.g. wetlands (lakes, rivers, seasonal floodplains), mangroves, native forest, etc.			
Are there (river) streams in the proposed location area? Permanent water or temporary water courses?			
Do rivers and streams show riparian vegetation?			
Protected areas			
Does the subproject area (or its components) have impact on protected areas (national parks, national reserves, protected forests, a World Heritage Site, a RAMSAR site, an IBA site, etc.?)			
If yes, are the interference with a protect area, is it aligned with the zoning and resource management plan established for that area?			
If the subproject is outside protected areas, but at a short distance from protected areas, could it adversely affect the ecology within the protected area? (e.g. interference with the flight of birds, migration of mammals)			
Geology and Soils			
From the geological or soil point of view are there unstable areas (erosion, landslide, collapse)? Gully erosion?			
Are there any areas at risk of soil salinization?			
Landscape/aesthetics			
Will the subproject have any adverse effect on the aesthetic value of the landscape?			
Historical, archaeological or cultural sites			
Has the subproject the potential to change one or several historic, archaeological, cultural sites, sacred trees or rocks, graves or require excavations?			
Loss of assets and other			

Environmental and social concerns	Yes	No	Remarks
Does the subproject trigger the temporary or permanent loss of natural or critical natural habitat, crops, agricultural land, grazing, fruit trees, houses and domestic infrastructure?			
Pollution			
Is the subproject likely to cause high levels of noise or affect noise levels in the area?			
Has the subproject the potential to generate significant amounts of solid and liquid wastes? (i.e. waste oils, high BOD effluents, heavy metals, other toxic chemicals, pesticides, fertilizer pollution, etc.)			
Will there be use of generators for electricity sourced by fuel?			
If "yes" has the subproject client prepared a plan for waste collection and disposal or management?			
Is there any risk that subproject could affect the quality of surface water, groundwater, drinking water sources			
Has the subproject any potential of affecting the atmosphere and causing air pollution (dust, PM10, various gases such NOx, SO2, etc.)			
Lifestyle			
Does the subproject have any potential of causing alterations in the lifestyle of local people?			
Could the subproject lead to the accentuation of social inequalities?			
Does the subproject have the potential to lead to incompatible uses of resources or to social conflicts between different users or is there a risk that local communities could lose the access to their land or lose the use rights/access of/to their land and related resources?			
Health and Safety			
Does the subproject have the potential to lead to risks of accident for workers and communities?			
Does the subproject have the potential to cause risks to the health of workers and the communities? (i.e. HIV/Aids)			
Does the subproject have the potential to lead to an increase in the population of disease vectors? Malaria, Intestinal and Urinary Bilharzia and others			
Do elephants, crocodiles, and hippos exist in the proposed location area? Or its surroundings? (may cause death to workers)			
Local Incomes			
Does the subproject reduce the income of any person?			
Does the subproject create temporary or permanent jobs?			
Does the project empower women, the youth and other vulnerable groups to increase their income levels?			
Gender Concerns			
Does the subproject promote the integration of women, the youth and other vulnerable groups and provide them access to resources such as business opportunities in timber and non-timber products, irrigated agriculture, markets, etc.?			
Does the subproject consider the concerns of women, the youth and other vulnerable groups and does it encourage their involvement in decision-making?			

Environmental and social concerns	Yes	No	Remarks
Is there Environmental and Social Management Capacity and Equipment?			

Public Consultation and Participation

Have public consultation and participation been sought?

Yes____ No____

If “Yes”, briefly describe the measures taken to this effect.

Part D: Mitigation

For all "Yes" given answers briefly describe the measures taken to that effect.

Part E: Project classification and environmental and social work

No environmental and social work needed

Freestanding ESMP or ESCs

ESIA with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Contractor ESMP

Project classified as category:

A B C

Annex 5: Screening from under Decree 54/2015

Ficha de Informação Ambiental Preliminar (FIAP)³³

Nome da Actividade

Tipo de Actividade

Turística Industrial Agropecuária Energética Serviços Outra
(especifique)

Nova Reabilitação Expansão Outro
(especifique)

Identificação do(s) Proponente(s):

Endereço/Contacto

Av./Rua:

Telefone Fixo: _____; Fax: _____

Celular: _____ / _____ / _____

33 Appears as Annex VI of Decree 54/2015 of December 31st, which regulates the environmental impact assessment process in Mozambique

E-Mail _____

Localização da Actividade

Localização Administrativa

Bairro: _____ Vila _____

Cidade _____

Localidade _____ Distrito _____

Província _____

Coordenadas Geográficas:

1. _____, 2. _____

1. _____, 2. _____

Meio de Inserção

Urbano Rural Periurbano

Enquadramento no Instrumento de Ordenamento Territorial

Espaço habitacional Industrial viços Outro

(especifique)

Descrição da Actividade:

Infra-estruturas da actividade, suas dimensões e capacidade instalada (juntar sempre que possível as peças desenhadas e descritas da actividade).

Actividades Associadas

Breve descrição da tecnologia de construção e de operação

7.4. Actividades principais e complementares

7.5. Tipo, origem e quantidade da mão-de-obra

7.6. Tipo, origem e quantidade de matéria-prima e sua proveniência

7.7. Produtos químicos citados cientificamente a serem usados (caso a lista seja longa devese-á produzir-se em anexo)

7.8. Tipo, origem e quantidade de consumo de água e energia

7.9. Origem e quantidade de combustíveis e lubrificantes a serem usados

7.10. Outros recursos necessários

Posse de Terra (situação legal sobre a aquisição do espaço físico)

Alternativas de localização da actividade: (motivo da escolha do local de implantação da actividade indicando pelo menos dois locais alternativos)

Breve informação sobre a situação ambiental de referência local e regional:

Características físicas do local de implantação da actividade

Planície Planalto Vale Montanha

Ecosistemas predominantes

Fluvial Lacustre Marinho Terrestre

Zona de localização

Costeira Interior Ilha

Tipo de vegetação predominante

Floresta Savana Outro

Uso do solo de acordo com o plano de estrutura ou outra política vigente

Agropecuário Habitacional Industrial Protecção Outro

(especifique)

Infra-estruturas principais existentes ao redor da área da actividade

Informação Complementar

Mapa de localização (a escala conveniente)

Mapa de enquadramento da actividade na zona de localização (a escala conveniente)

Outra informação que julgar relevante.

Valor Total de Investimento:

Annex 6: Voluntary Land Donation

Voluntary Land Donation Protocol

To meet World Bank safeguard policies, the principles governing voluntary donation are as follows:

- Voluntary land donation refers to a process by which an individual or communal owner agrees to provide land or property for project-related activities. In general, voluntary land contribution is undertaken without compensation. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent, made with the prior knowledge of other options available and their consequences, including the right not to contribute or transfer the land. It must be obtained without coercion or duress.
- Voluntary land donation requires a declaration by the individual, household or group that they are donating either the land or the use of the land, for a specific purpose and a specific duration of time. It is noted that the project proposes permitting voluntary use of land but not transfer of ownership. This must include both women and men. It is provided freely and without compensation and is acceptable only if the following safeguards are in place: a) Full consultation with landowners³⁴ and any non-titled affected people at the time of site selection (including the consultation with both women and men); b) Voluntary donations should not severely affect the living standards of affected people based on the World Bank definition. In case VLD is used, no individual or family will lose more than 10% of their land; c) Any voluntary donation will be confirmed through written record and verified by an independent third party such as customary leaders, non-governmental organization (NGO) or legal authority (The Voluntary Land Donation Form is provided in Annex 6 as part of the VLDP); d) Adequate grievance redress mechanism should be in place.
- It is also important to maintain a record of the process that has been followed. Such documents could include the following; (i) The notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the project, with a record of when and where this was made public; (ii) Records of the consultations that were held and what was discussed; (iii) A copy of the due diligence that was conducted; (iv) Copies of each of the formal statements of donation, establishing informed consent as described above, and signed by each owner or user involved; (v) A map, showing each parcel of land.

If involuntary acquisition cannot be avoided, a Resettlement Action Plan is to be prepared according to the principles in the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Compensation Approach – Voluntary Land Use Consent

OP 4.12 defines “involuntary” as “actions that may be taken without the displaced person’s informed consent or power of choice”. If a clear choice exists, and if land is not transferred, there is no land acquisition (compulsory or otherwise). Notwithstanding this, INIR is cognizant of the potential perceived or real risks associated with this approach. Accordingly, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared to provide a full explanation of the design process, consultation process and an explanation of the land ownership and land management arrangements in the project area. Documentation of consultation and the legal agreements between the land owners and the GoM will be appended to the A-RAP.

An assessment of the key aspects of Voluntary Land Donation is included in the following table.

Key consideration	Application to this project
What the land is going to be used for, by whom <u>and for how long?</u>	The land will be used by local communities for Irrigation infrastructure. Benefits are primarily to the local community.
Will they be deprived of the ownership or right to use the land? What does this really mean?	No transfer of land ownership will take place.
	Land use rights will however be agreed and transferred to the GoM for the project. to reduce impacts on land, structures and crops.

³⁴ In this case by landowners we intend farmers that have a right (formal or informal as recognised by law) to use and exploit the land. The land remains property of the GoM but the DUAT (right of use and usufruct) has strong recognition, and is transferrable by inheritance and is likely to be increasingly formalized through GOM land regularization efforts.

Key consideration	Application to this project
	INIR will undertake consultation with affected communities during project implementation.

Key consideration	Application to this project
Do they have the right to refuse to donate the land?	Yes. If the community does not request (or want) the infrastructure, it would have every right to say so, and refuse to let the GoM to use the land.
Are there proposals which would allow other land to be used?	A key aspect of project implementation will be options assessment which will be undertaken in close consultation with the affected/beneficiary communities. Options will be appraised by both INIR and communities to develop and agree on preferred outcome
What would the community need to do to donate the land, and what costs are involved?	The communities would sign an agreement allowing INIR to use the land for the purpose of the investment project. All costs would be borne by the project.
What effect may the donation have on their family? What can they do if they (or their family or heirs) want the land back?	Once the beneficiaries have agreed to the voluntary land donation arrangement, there would be no ability to get the land back for another purpose.

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION (OR LAND LEASE³⁵) FORM³⁶

This form or an equivalent document is to be used to record the consent of landowners who offer private land for a community good activity. The essentials of voluntary donation are that the donors have been freely consulted prior to the donation, were not pressured or coerced, that the donation will not affect a significant proportion (more than 10%) of their productive assets, and that they have the right to refuse and to lodge a complaint if they have a grievance about the process.

Consent Form for Voluntary Donation

I/We: _____ male household head _____ female household head, and/or person(s) exercising customary rights over land described as (legal description, GPS coordinates if available) in

Village _____ Name of Association _____

District _____

Province _____

hereby declare that I/we/the group are the owners/users of the land required for (description):

I/we are voluntarily donating the use of land and or/ land-based assets (land area, type of assets /trees/crops etc)

for the purpose of: (specify activity)

We agree to this purpose from (date) _____ for as long as the purpose is served *or* until (specify end date, typically the life expectancy of the facility) _____

I/we make this donation of My/Our own free will. I/We are waiving My/Our right to compensation of any kind for the specified duration of the activity.

I/We affirm that we have been fully and freely consulted and informed about the activity prior to agreement, have not been subject to any form of coercion, understand that I/we have the right to refuse, and to seek redress for any grievance concerning this transaction.

^{1 35} If leased land is to be used, this form may be adapted to record the agreement of both lessor and lessee

³⁶ This form will be translated to Portuguese and further adapted.

Signed:

Male household head _____ /Female household head _____

Chief or Local Custom Authority _____

Representative of concerned Government Agency _____

Date:

Annex 7: Grievance Complaint Form

GRIEVANCE COMPLAINT FORM

This form can be filled out by clicking or tapping where indicated, then typing to enter the requested information. When completed, you may print and sign, or you may upload a photo of your signature (instructions provided below) and e-mail the completed form.

1. Complainant's Information *(This information must be provided. The identity of complainants will be kept confidential if they request so. Anonymous complaints will not be accepted.)*

Names and Titles: Click or tap here to enter text.

(Dr., Mr., Ms., Mrs. *Please check one or*)

Positions/Organizations *(If any)* Click or tap here to enter text.

Addresses: Click or tap here to enter text.

Contact numbers: Click or tap here to enter text.

E-mail addresses: Click or tap here to enter text.

Please indicate how you prefer to be contacted (e-mail, mobile, etc.): Click or tap here to enter text.

Do you request that identity be kept confidential? *Check Yes or No below*

Yes

No

2. Information on Authorized Representative *(If any). (If Authorized Representatives are not complainants themselves, their names will be disclosed as needed, in order to ensure transparency).*

Names and Titles Click or tap here to enter text.

Positions/Organizations *(If any)* Click or tap here to enter text.

Addresses Click or tap here to enter text.

Contact numbers Click or tap here to enter text.

E-mail addresses Click or tap here to enter text.

3. Project Information

Project name (and project number if known) IRRIGA Project

Project location (Province, City, etc.) [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

4. The Complaint

1. What harm do you believe the World Bank-financed project caused or is likely to cause to you?

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Why do you believe that the alleged harm results directly from the World Bank-financed project?

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Please include any other information that you consider relevant.

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

5. Previous Efforts to Resolve the Complaint

1. Have you raised your complaint with the grievance mechanism of the project or the grievance mechanism of the project implementing agency?

Yes If YES, please provide the following:

1. When, how and with whom the issues were raised.

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

2. Please describe any response received from and/or any actions taken by the project level grievance mechanism. Please also explain why the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

No If NO, why not?

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

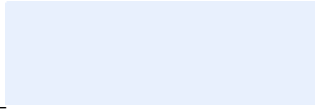
How do you wish to see the complaint resolved?

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

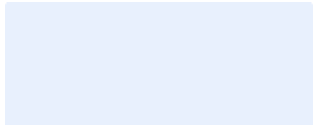
Do you have any other matters or facts (including supporting documents) that you would like to share?

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Signature of Complainant (if an Authorized Representative is submitting the complaint and has a separate letter providing authorization that has been signed by the Complainant, the Complainant is not required to sign below): *You may print the form and sign it. Alternatively you may click in the box below and add a photo of your signature if you prefer.*



Signature of Authorized Representative: *You may print the form and sign it. Alternatively you may click in the box below and add a photo of your signature if you prefer.*



Date:

Click or tap to add date or select from drop down list.

Name of the person who completed this form if different from Complainant and/or Authorized Representative:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Please send the complaint to:

The World Bank

Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

MSN MC 10-1018

1818 H St NW

Washington, DC 20433, USA

Email: grievances@worldbank.org

Fax: +1 – 202 – 614 – 7313

Complaints may be submitted by mail, fax, e-mail, or hand delivery to the World Bank headquarters or any World Bank country office.

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM

Part 1 – General Information

Date of the grievance resolution form submitted to Project Staff

Complainant full name

Area/community

Province/district

Project manager in the area

Part 2 – Details of the grievance

Please specify the date that the problem or concern arose

Please provide details of the complaint/problem/concern you are seeking to resolve

(Please attach more information to this form if required)

Part 3 – Informal resolution attempts (complainant to complete)

I have attempted to resolve this grievance informally

Details of informal resolution attempts

I have not attempted to resolve this grievance informally

Reasons for not attempting to seek informal resolution

(Please attach more information to this form if required)

Part 4 – Remedy sought (complainant to complete)

Please detail what you are seeking to resolve this grievance

(Please attach more information to this form if required)

Part 5 – Outcome of the grievance resolution

Step 1 – Conciliation

Details of resolution proposed

Has the complainant agreed to the proposed resolution?

Yes

No

Step 2 – Investigation

Details of the resolution proposed

Has the complainant agreed to the proposed resolution?

Yes

No

Step 3 – Review (by local/district authorities and other delegated to do so)

Details of the resolution proposed

Part 5 – Outcome of the grievance resolution

Has the complainant agreed to the proposed resolution?

Yes

No

Step 4 – Final determination by relevant entity (local/district authorities, IRRIGA Managers and other delegated to do so)

Details of the resolution proposed

Has the complainant agreed to the proposed resolution?

Yes

No

(Please attach more information to this form if required)

Part 6 – IRRIGA (e.g. ESSS or other Project Managers to complete

Filed on confidential file by

Date

Annex 9: Template of the Household Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NR. Of Questionnaire		Date	
Enumerator			

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ENUMERATOR:

1. Request to speak with head of the household or the spouse for consent to conduct the interview.
2. The questionnaire should preferably be administered to the head of household together with the spouse. If only one of them is available, talk to him/her alone. If neither is available the possibility of meeting either of them elsewhere or waiting for them to return should be examined and/or a different household should be selected for the interview.

INTRODUCTION:

Good morning/afternoon. My name is I am an interviewer for (Consultancy Company), hired by (Subproject Developer) to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan for (Name of Subproject).

Our focus with this questionnaire is to get a better understanding of the socioeconomic conditions of the households living along the (road, river, area, etc.) directly affected by the subproject. Your responses will be used to prepare a report that will characterize the living conditions of the families in the project area, but will otherwise remain confidential. Your participation is extremely valuable to the study and we would appreciate if you and/or your spouse would spend some time with us and explain about how you and your household live.

1. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

Household Coordinates	x __ __ __ __
	y __ __ __ __
District	
Administrative Post	__ 1 – xxxxx; 2 – xxxxx; 3 – xxxx
Locality	
Village/Town/Neighbourhood	
Quarter	
House number	
Name of household head	
Name by which the household head is better known	
Name of respondent	

2. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Instructions to interviewer:

1. List everyone in the household from the eldest to the youngest. Do not forget to include babies, toddlers and the person providing the information.
2. Consider as 'household member' everyone eating from or contributing to the same pot, whether living or not presently at the homestead.

#	Name of the household member	Relationship to the household head	Gender	Age	Marital status	Highest level of education completed
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
	Total number of people in the household _ _	1. Household head (HH) 2. Spouse of HH 3. Son/daughter of HH 4. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law of HH 5. Parent of HH 6. Parent-in-law of HH 7. Brother/sister of HH 8. Grandparent of HH	1. Male 2. Female	99. Doesn't know	1. Single 2. Married civil 3. Married church 4. Married traditional 5. Married mixed ceremonies (civil and/or church)	None Knows how to write and read the name and some numbers Kindergarten/pre-school Primary Secondary Pre-university Vocational training University 99. Doesn't know

		<p>9. Grandchild of HH</p> <p>10. Adopted/foster/stepchild of HH</p> <p>11. Other relative of HH (specify)</p> <p>12. Not related to HH (specify)</p>			<p>and/or traditional)</p> <p>6. De facto married (living together)</p> <p>7. Separated/divorced</p> <p>8. Widower</p>	
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

3. HOUSEHOLD HEAD CHARACTERISTICS

Instructions to interviewer:

1. Cross [x] the correct option in the questions with codes.

1. What is the HH mother tongue?

[01] xxxxxx (a language relevant in the area)

[02] xxxxxx (a language relevant in the area)

[03] Portuguese

[04] English

[98] Other (specify) _____

2. What is the religion of the household?

[01] None

[02] Catholic

[03] Protestant (specify) _____

[04] Other Christian (specify) _____

[05] Muslim

[06] Animist

[07] Zion

[08] Jehovah Witness

[98] Other (specify) _____

3. How many spouses does the HH have?

|_|_|

Register 00 if the HH is not married (single, separated/divorced or widowed) then pass to Section C.

4. Do all spouses live in the same compound?

[1] Yes

[2] No

1.

4. EDUCATION

Instructions to interviewer:

1. Please list all the children in school age (from 6 to 15 years of age)
2. Provide information based on the listing above in Section A, i.e. the numbers attributed to the household member in the first table should remain the same throughout the questionnaire.

#	C1. Is the child currently enrolled in school?	C2. In what education level is the child enrolled?	C4. How does the child usually go to school?
1	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
11	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>If [2] No: pass to question C5</i></p> <p><i>If [1] Yes: pass to the next person</i></p>	<p>1. Kindergarten</p> <p>Primary (grades 1-7)</p> <p>Secondary (grades 8-10)</p> <p>High School (grades 11-12)</p> <p>Basic Level Vocational Training (grades 8-10)</p> <p>Technical Level Vocational Training (grades 11-12)</p> <p>University</p> <p>99. Does not know</p>	<p>01. By foot</p> <p>02. Bicycle</p> <p>03. Personal motorized vehicle</p> <p>04. Free ride from private motorized vehicle</p> <p>05. Paid ride from private motorized vehicle</p> <p>06. Public road transportation (machimbombo/chapa)</p> <p>98. Other (specify)</p>

5. OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Instructions to interviewer:

Provide information based on the listing above in Section A, i.e. the numbers attributed to the household member in the first table should remain the same throughout the questionnaire

Fill the table in relation to each member of the household

#	Employment status – Does the household member work?	Main occupation – What type of work	Type of Employer
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Yes 2. No	1. Farming 2. Fishing 3. Handcraft 4. Domestic work 5. Trading (with store) 6. Trading (stall or other informal infrastructure) 9. Skilled labourer (mechanic, electrician, etc.) 10. Professional (teacher, nurse, etc.) 98. Other (specify)	1. Government 2. Private company 3. Individual 4. Self-employed 5. Relative (with remuneration) 6. Relative (no remuneration)

6. ASSETS

Does any of the household members have any of the assets listed below?

Instructions to interviewer:

1. Cross [x] the correct option.
2. Consider only goods that are in use and are functional.
3. All rows should be crossed at one option or the other.

Assets	Possession	Quantity	Main user
1. Radio/Hi-Fi	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
2. TV	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
3. Video/DVD/CD player	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
4. Telephone/Mobile phone	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
5. Watch/Clock	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
6. Bed (not only mattress or straw mat)	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
7. Electrical stove	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
8. Gas stove	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
9. Iron	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
10. Fridge	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
11. Sewing machine	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
12. Plough	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
13. Hoe	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
14. Axe	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
15. Ox-Cart	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
16. Tractor	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
17. Bicycle	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
18. Motorbike	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
19. Motor vehicle (car, truck, bus, van, etc.)	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
20. Water pump	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
21. Other important asset (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
22. Other important asset (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
23. Other important asset (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
24. Other important asset (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	□□□	□□□
			1. HH Head 2. Wife/Husband of the HH Head

Assets	Possession	Quantity	Main user
			3. Sons/Daughter of the HH Head 4. All

7. PROPERTY

For how long have you and your household been living in this house? (years)

□□□

8. HOMESTEAD CHARACTERIZATION

1. What is the shape of the main house of the homestead?

[1] Round

[2] Quadrangular (four equal sides)

[3] Rectangular

[4] L shape

How was it acquired?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

[01] Purchase

[02] Built locally

[03] Other (specify)

How many rooms/compartments compose the homestead?

Compartments	Quantity
1. Lounge	□□□
2. Dining room	□□□
3. Sleeping rooms	□□□
4. Toilets	□□□
5. Washing rooms	□□□
6. Latrine	□□□
7. Kitchen	□□□
8. Barn	□□□
9. Chicken coop	□□□
10. Piggery	□□□
11. Kraal	□□□
12. Worship space	□□□
13. Garage	□□□
14. Kiosk/vending stall	□□□
15. Other compartment (specify use)	□□□
Total number of compartments	□□□

What is the household's primary source of water?

Source of Water	Human Consumption	Cooking
[01] Piped water to the house/yard	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[02] Piped water from neighbours	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[03] Water tank in yard	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[04] Well/borehole in yard	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[05] Public well/borehole	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[06] River/lake/dam	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[98] Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
[01] Piped water to the house/yard	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No

How often does the household fetch water outside the homestead?

[01] More than once a day

[02] Every day

[03] Every other day

- [04] 2-3 Times a week
- [05] Once a week
- [06] 2-3 times per month
- [07] Once a month
- [08] Never. Use household piped water
- [98] Other (specify) _____

How much time do you spend each time you fetch water? (minutes)

Instructions to interviewer:

1. 1 Hour = 60 minutes
2. If the household does not fetch water outside the homestead, write 00 and move to III.

What means of transportation do you use to go fetch water?

- [01] By foot
- [02] Bicycle
- [03] Household's own vehicle
- [04] Ride in private vehicle
- [05] Paid transportation in private vehicle
- [06] Public transportation (machimbombo/chapa)
- [98] Other (specify) _____

What is the household's primary source of fuel for lighting?

- [01] Electricity
- [02] Paraffin
- [03] Grass
- [04] Wood
- [05] Candles
- [06] Flashlight
- [07] Battery/solar panel
- [98] Other (specify) _____

3. What sanitation facility does the household own and use?

- [01] Bathroom and WC inside the house
- [02] Simple pit latrine in yard
- [03] Latrine with shower in yard

[04] Neighbour's latrine/WC

[05] Open field/bush

[98] Other (specify) _____

4. How do you dispose of its garbage?

[01] Bury it in the yard

[02] Burn it in the yard

[03] Throw away in public dump

[98] Other (specify) _____

9. AGRICULTURE

Please list all the land owned (even if it is not currently being used) or normally used by the household:

#	1. Name of land/plot	2. Location	3. Approximate size	4. Ownership	5. Usage arrangement	6. Main irrigation form	7. Major crop cultivated	8. Approximate amount produced in last season	Use of crop	Income earned with sale in the past year
1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
4		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
5		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
6		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
7		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
8		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT
9		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MT

			football field(s)					50 kg bags		
10		□□	□□□ football field(s)	□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□ 50 kg bags	□□	□□□.□□□□□,□□□ MT
	11. Total number of plots □□□	1. Within the courtyard 2. Less than 30 min away from home 3. 1/2 to 1 hour away from home 4. 1 to 2 hours away from home 5. More than 2 hours away from home	99. Doesn't know	1. Household Head 2. Other: household member 3. Other: relative (not household member) 4. Other: non-relative	1. Household use 2. Sharecrop 3. Rent/lease 98. Other (specify)	1. Rain fed 2. Well 3. Pumps from river/lake/dam 4. Flush 98. Other (specify)	1. Beans 2. Pigeon peas 3. Maize 4. Rice 5. Sorghum 6. Cassava 7. Peanuts 8. Pumpkin 9. Tomato 10. Potato 11. Sweet potato 12. Tobacco 98. Other (specify) 99. Not in use		1. Household consumption 2. Trade 3. Sale 4. Household consumption and sale 98. Other (specify)	1. for household consumption 2. for trade 3. for sale 4. for household consumption and sale 98. Other (specify)

10. PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT

What are your opinions about the Road Rehabilitation Project between Mueda and Negomano?

In a scale from 1 to 5, where **1 = is absolutely improbable**, 2 = not probable, 3 = all will remain the same, 4 = relatively probable, **5 = highly probable**.

Instructions to interviewer:

1. Write **9** if the interviewee **does not know** or **does not have an opinion**.
2. Read aloud each of the options to the interviewee.

Resources	Opinion/Assessment					
	1	2	3	4	5	9
Job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	9
Business opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	9
More infrastructures	1	2	3	4	5	9
Literacy/education	1	2	3	4	5	9
Health	1	2	3	4	5	9
Transport & communication	1	2	3	4	5	9
Access to water	1	2	3	4	5	9
Access to energy	1	2	3	4	5	9
Other important resources for the community (specify)	1	2	3	4	5	9
Other important resources for the community (specify)	1	2	3	4	5	9

What do you think (in general) about the Subproject)?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

- [1] I am very happy with it
- [2] I am happy with it
- [3] I will wait and see
- [4] I am not happy
- [5] I am not happy at all with it
- [9] i have no opinion

Why?

What would be your preference in case of resettlement?

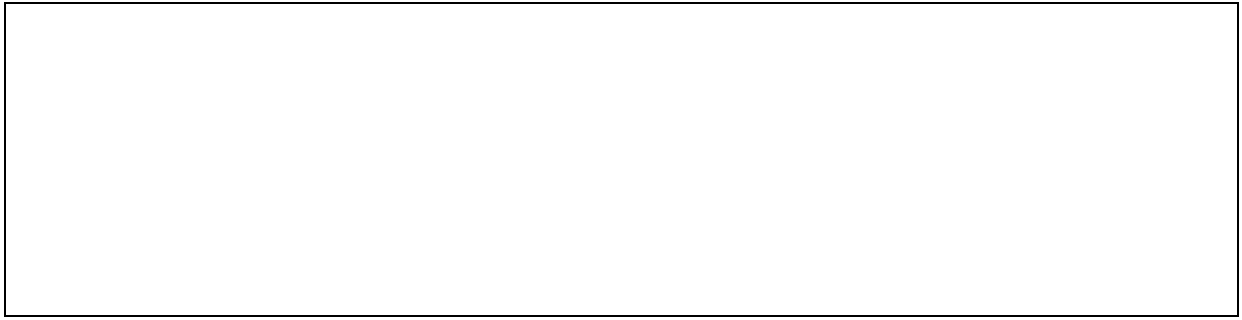
[1] Be given similar house/business, etc. in an area close to where the HH is currently established

[2]] Be given similar house/business, etc. in another area of our choice

[3] Receive cash

[9] i have no opinion

Sketch of the homestead



Annex 10: Outlines of a RAP and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP)

Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1. Project Background
2. The Project Context
3. Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area
4. The Need for the Project and Project Description
5. The Need for Resettlement/Compensation
6. Potential Impacts
7. Socioeconomic studies and results of the census
8. Legal and policy framework
9. Institutional framework
10. Eligibility for compensation
11. Valuation of and compensation of losses
12. Resettlement and compensation measures
13. Resettlement areas and new market sites
14. Housing, infrastructures and social services
15. Environmental protection and management
16. Stakeholder consultation and participation
17. Integration with host population
18. Agreements, grievances registry and redress procedures
19. Organizational responsibilities
20. Implementation schedule
21. Costs and budgets
22. Monitoring and evaluation
23. Conclusions and recommendations

References

Annexes

Introduction

Project description and components; description of the project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement.

Minimizing Resettlement

Efforts made to minimize displacement and results of such efforts including mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation (how far is this valid for the project?).

Census and Socioeconomic Surveys

Results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys; identification of all categories of impacts and people affected; summary of consultations on the results of the various surveys with affected people; the need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RAP monitoring and evaluation.

Legal Framework

Description of all relevant local laws and customs that apply to resettlement; identification of gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies; description of project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts; entitlement policies for each category of impact and specification of the fact that resettlement implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP; description of the method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets; entitlement matrix.

Resettlement Sites

Participatory process to identify sites, assessment of advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites; involvement of affected people in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement; allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland; etc., feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water and forest resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites; arrangements for site development for agriculture, etc.

Income Restoration

Restoration strategies for each category of impact including description of institutional, financial, and technical aspects; consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration; main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs; monitoring of the effectiveness of the income restoration measures; development programs currently operating in or around the project area and how RAP could build synergies with these programs.

Institutional Arrangements

Description of the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan; coordination among various jurisdictions and/or resettlement stages over a long period of time (where relevant); agency to coordinate all implementing agencies; external (non-project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions; institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement; mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely manner.

Implementation Schedule

List the chronological steps in implementation of the RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.

Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation. Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

Participation and Consultation

Describe the various stakeholders.

Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning.

Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.

Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress.

Grievance Redress

Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.

Describe the mechanism for appeal.

Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the internal/performance monitoring process.

Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring.

Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.

Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.

Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.

Define methodology for external monitoring.

Define key indicators for external monitoring.

Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.

Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.

Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.

Costs and Budgets

Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.

List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.

Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall

project budget.

Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.

Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.

Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.

Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.

Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.

References

Annexes

Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other

Research tools

Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees, pictures, videos, maps, etc.

Examples of formats to be used in monitoring and reporting on RAP implementation

Outline of an Abbreviated RAP Information Requirements

Introduction

- Brief description of the project with a list of project components including associated facilities. Description of project components causing impacts with overall estimates of social impacts and if physical relocation is necessary.

Minimizing Resettlement

- Efforts made to minimize displacement, the results expected by these and the mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation.

Census and Socioeconomic Surveys

- The results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys should be presented. All categories of impacts and people affected should be identified and a summary of consultations on the results of the various surveys with project affected people. If there is a need for updates to the census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, this should be mentioned and planned for as part of Abbreviated RAP (A- RAP) monitoring and evaluation.

Entitlements

- Describe entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that compensation implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP.
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets. Prepare entitlement matrix.

Resettlement Measures and Income Restoration

- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams and standard of living for each category of impact? What additional rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the compensation packages and restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects.
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration. Include what mechanisms will be put in place to ensure vulnerable groups are active participants.
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?
- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation.
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures.
- Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities for the project proponent to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

Resettlement Sites

- Does the project require community relocation sites? Have displaced people been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites?
- Have the displaced people been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement? Will new housing be constructed/allocated?
- Does the project involve allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland?
- Have the individual households that will be allocated lands been involved in identifying potential new sites, and have they explicitly accepted the selected sites?

- Have all people within households been informed and involved?
- Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites.
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites.
- Demonstrate that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity.
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
- Describe mechanisms for: 1) procuring, 2) developing and 3) allotting resettlement sites, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands.
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Have the host communities been consulted about the RAP? Have they participated in the identification of likely impacts on their communities, appropriate mitigation measures, and preparation of the RAP? Do the host communities have a share of the resettlement benefits? Housing, Infrastructure and Social Services
- Describe plans to provide or to finance resettlers' provision of housing, water supply and access roads infrastructure, and social services such as schools and health services;
- Describe plans to ensure comparable services to host populations;
- Provide information about any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities. Environmental protection and management
- Describe the boundaries of the relocation area to be settled;
- Assess the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main development project requiring the resettlement).

Participation, Consultation and Community Support

- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning with special focus on vulnerable groups.
- Describe the involvement of impacted persons and host communities in preparing the A- RAP, a summary of their views and choices made regarding resettlement sites and organization of settlement, compensation and assistance, access to cultural property.
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.
- Describe the plan for disseminating A-RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress. Ensure ways in which vulnerable groups will be informed.

Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on host communities

- Describe and report on consultations with host communities and local governments;
- Describe arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to impacted people; arrangements for addressing conflicts that may arise between impacted people and host communities; and measures necessary to augment services in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to impacted people.

Institutional Arrangements

- Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan.
- State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where impacts are spread over a number of jurisdictions or where compensation will be implemented in stages over a long period of time.
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (non-project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions.
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement.
- Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and if necessary, and audit of the A-RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.
- Describe the mechanism for appeal.
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

Implementation Schedule

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the A- RAP,
- including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.
- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation.
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of project development activities.

Costs and Budgets

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.
- Identify resettlement costs to be funded by the government and the
- mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the A- RAP and the project schedule.
- Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all compensation and resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal/performance monitoring process.
- Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring.
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.

- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.
- Define methodology for external monitoring.
- Define key indicators for external monitoring.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
- Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.

Annexes

- Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools.
- Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees.
- Indicators for monitoring.