



NATIONAL ROADS ADMINISTRATION

**REHABILITATION OF THE ROAD N381/R2151
BETWEEN
MUEDA AND ROMA**

Contract Nr. 04/DIPRO/2013

**Updated Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
(ARAP)**

Presented by:



Administração Nacional de Estradas
Direcção de Estradas Nacionais
Av. de Moçambique, 1225
Tel.: (258-1) 476163/7
Fax: (258-1) 475862



28, Rue de l'île de Zembretta, Les Jardins du Lac,
Lac II, 1053 Tunis | TUNISIA
Tel.: (+216) 70 021 000
Fax : (+216) 70 021 010
Web site: www.studi.com.tn

Prepared for the Consultant by:



Salomon Lda.

Av. da Malhangalene, Nr. 620 R/C, C.P. 1354
T: +258 21 417 605 / 417 610
F: +258 21 022 268
Maputo – Mozambique

FINANCED BY: African Development Bank (AfDB)

May 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	6
TERMS AND DEFINITIONS.....	7
1. INTRODUCTION.....	10
2. PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT, IMPACT ON AFFECTED PERSONS AND OTHER GROUPS.....	12
3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION – IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AREA.....	14
3.1. Project Location	14
3.2. Project characteristics.....	14
3.2.1. Road Class and Role.....	14
3.2.2. Relief	14
3.2.3. Traffic Volume.....	15
3.2.4. Speed	17
3.2.5. Sight Distance.....	17
3.2.6. Transversal Section	18
3.2.7. Works in Residential Areas.....	18
3.2.8. Protection Devices.....	19
3.2.9. Signage and Equipment	19
4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS	22
5. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP	22
6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES	25
6.1. Current Occupants of Impact Area	27
6.2. Characteristics of Affected Households	27
6.2.1. Mueda District.....	27
6.2.2. Communities along the Mueda-Negomano Road	32
6.3. Magnitude of Expected Loss.....	45
6.4. Information on Vulnerable Persons who may need Special Provisions	47
6.5. Provisions to update information	48
6.6. Land Tenure and Transfer Systems	48
6.7. Patterns of Social Interaction.....	48
7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	49
7.1. Relevant Mozambican laws and regulations	50

7.1.1.	Land tenure and land issues.....	50
7.1.2.	Natural resources usage rights	53
7.1.3.	Social welfare legislations.....	56
7.2.	Laws and Regulations relating to Agencies Responsible for Implementing Resettlement Activities	56
7.3.	Gaps between Local Laws and African Development Bank Safeguards	58
7.4.	Legal Steps Needed to Ensure Effective Implementation of Resettlement.....	60
8.	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	67
8.1.	Responsible agencies.....	67
8.2.	Assessment of Institution Capacity of Responsible Agencies	68
8.3.	Steps to Enhance Institutional Capacity	68
9.	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.....	70
10.	VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES.....	82
10.1.	General Aspects.....	82
10.2.	Adjustments for this Specific Project and Moment.....	85
10.2.1.	General Adjustments	85
10.2.2.	Adjustments for the Specific Moment in Mozambique	86
11.	RESETTLEMENT MEASURES	87
12.	SITE SELECTION, PREPARATION AND RELOCATION.....	90
13.	HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SOCIAL SERVICES	91
14.	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT	92
15.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	93
15.1.	Dissemination and Consultation.....	93
15.2.	Consultation Process during the RAP Implementation	94
16.	INTEGRATIONS WITH HOST COMMUNITY	97
17.	GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES.....	98
18.	ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.....	101
19.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE COVERING ALL RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES	105
20.	COSTS AND BUDGET	112
20.1.	Affected Infrastructure including business infrastructure	112
20.2.	Affected Farming Areas and Crops	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
20.3.	Affected Trees	Erreur ! Signet non défini.

20.4.	Livestock.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
20.5.	Budget Summary	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
21.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	113
22.	REFERENCES.....	116
	Annex 1: Household Questionnaire	117
	Annex 2: Mapping of the Affected Assets	164
	Annex 3: Detailed List PAPs	166
	Annex 4: MINAG/DNSA Prices.....	169
	Annex 5: Proposed Form for the Submission of Complaints	171
	Annex 6: Proposed Terms of Reference for the Conducting of Additional Studies	172

List of Diagrams

Diagram 1: Grievance redress mechanism.....	99
---	----

List of Figures

Figure 1: Geographical location of the project (Mueda-Negomano ESIA Report (2016)) and the two sections under which it will be subdivided	14
Figure 2: Type 1 improvement at km125+300	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Figure 3: Type 2 improvement at km66+900	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Figure 4: Type 3 Improvement at km 57+272	21
Figure 5: Proportion of the alignment to be improved	21

List of Tables

Table 1: Affected infrastructures.....	12
Table 2: Traffic in Mueda-Negomano section (2014).....	15
Table 3: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Mueda-Negomano section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 - Low Scenario	16
Table 4: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Mueda-Negomano section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 – Medium Scenario	16
Table 5: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Mueda-Negomano section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 - High Scenario	17
Table 6: Sight Distance.....	17
Table 7: Typical Cross Section	18
Table 8: Distribution of PAPs by administrative post	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Table 9: Distribution of PAPs by locality	22
Table 10: Population of Mueda district by administrative post, locality, neighborhood and sex	28
Table 11: Distribution of PAPs by locality	28
Table 12: Population of Mueda district by administrative post, sex and age groups	28

Table 13: Distribution of the situation of economically active population by sex.....	29
Table 14: Distribution of the population by administrative post by school attendance and sex.....	31
Table 15: Villages along the road	32
Table 16: Distribution of HH members by sex.....	32
Table 17: Distribution of HH members by age categories.....	33
Table 18: Distribution of absolute frequencies and % of households by numbers of members	34
Table 19: Number of wives of Household Head.....	34
Table 20: Frequency of heads of households with wife living in the same premises	35
Table 21: School attendance	35
Table 22: Level of education of school-age children.....	36
Table 23: Distance to school	36
Table 24: Frequencies and% of HH members according to employment status.....	36
Table 25: Frequencies and% of HH members according to type of activity	38
Table 26: Frequencies and% of AF members by type of employer	38
Table 27: Distribution of the number of households by type of goods	39
Table 28: Frequencies and % of HH according to the type of housing	40
Table 29: Frequencies and% of the number of rooms of housing of AF	40
Table 30: Absolute frequency and % of the number of bathrooms	41
Table 31: Frequencies and % of the number of latrines in the HH.....	41
Table 32: Frequencies and% type of water sources for HH consumption	41
Table 33: Frequencies and % of HH sentiments about the project.....	42
Table 34: Frequencies and % of HH expectations in re to access to health services	43
Table 35: Frequencies and % on expectations for employment opportunities.....	43
Table 36: Distribution and % on the expectation re business opportunities associated with the project	44
Table 37: Distribution and % on the expectations in re to access to transport and communication services	45
Table 38: Household members.....	45
Table 39: Age and sex of the heads of households.....	46
Table 40: Resettlement preferences.....	46
Table 41: Table Comparing Mozambican Law and AfDB Operational Safeguard ²	61
Table 42: Entitlement Matrix	74
Table 43: Summary of the generic timeframe for the RP implementation.....	109
Table 44: Summary Budget.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation/Acronym	Meaning
A-RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
COI	Corridor of Impact
EPDA	Environmental Pre- feasibility and Scoping Study
TOR	Terms of Reference
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
km	Kilometre
km/h	Kilometres per hour
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANE	National Roads Administration
AIAS	Environmental and social impact assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact study
EIAS	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HHS	Hygiene, Health and Safety
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAP	Project Affected People
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
I&AP/PI&As	Interested and Affected People
SADC	Southern African Development Community
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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 AfDB 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, alternative livelihoods options, 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.

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.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is a safeguard document that establishes procedures and guidelines for the mitigation, adaptation, monitoring and governance measures to be considered and implemented during the design and operation of projects as well as to provide orientation to the development of ESIAs/ESMPs.

Grievance 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:

- Loss of benefits from use of such land;
- Relocation or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- 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. These people may have their:

- Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location;
- 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;
- Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or
- 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 national legislation for sale of land or 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 in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:

- Preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and
- 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 similar to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area. Such costs shall include:

- Transporting building materials to the construction site;
- Any labor and contractors' fees; and
- Any registration costs.

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) document, which has been prepared to guide on preparation of Resettlement Action Plans throughout the ANE project design and implementation. The RPF was 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.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when project activity locations 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 the Developer 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. Voluntary contribution is an act of free, prior and informed consent, including knowledge of other options available and their consequences, the right not to contribute or transfer the land. It must be obtained without undue coercion or duress.

Voluntary Land Contribution may be of two types:

- Voluntary Land Contribution for Compensation, or
- Voluntary Land Contribution without Compensation

Vulnerable Groups refers to:

- Low capacity households - widows, the differently abled people, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;
- Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work and;
- Child-headed 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.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Mozambique (GoM), through the National Roads Administration (ANE) intends to use the funds received as credit from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to rehabilitate the road N381/2151 from Roma to N'gapa (50 km), situated in the District of Mueda, Cabo Delgado Province.

The project has been classified as Category A and 1 (see ANNEX 2, for Mozambican categorization), in line with the Mozambican and AfDB criteria, respectively, for project classification related with the impacts of a project on the natural and social receiving environment. This report is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the project.

In line with both the national environmental authority (MITADER) and the eligibility criteria for funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB), this report (Volume 4) is part of a set of reports aimed at fulfilling the requirements for environmental licensing of the project, which includes:

- Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary;
- Volume 2: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- Volume 3: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- Volume 4: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The implementation of the ARAP between Roma to Nambugale was completed by ANE and 14 project affected people (PAPS) were compensated in July 2017. This process lasted for about 4 (four) months¹, (between March and June , 2017). Both phases of data updating and compensation were carried out by ANE², with the support from the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (SDPI) of Mueda District, from the N'gapa Administrative Post and from the local leaders of the three villages covered by the project.

An updated ARAP of the project affected people was undertaken in April and May 2019 for the 30 kms from Namugale-N'gapa for lot A- Roma-N'gapa (50 Km) road project. A total of 14 project affected people in the two villages of Mikungo(60+500 Km) and N'gapa-Mbebedi(Km 43+350) have been identified as being subject to resettlement impacts.

The project will bring a multitude of benefits to the people served by the road, such as (i) easy access to markets for local agricultural products; (ii) reduced time and cost related with travelling; (iii) more possibilities for the development of business in sectors and activities in which road circulation is a factor carrying weight, etc. These developments should have direct consequential benefits on health and on the quality of life of beneficiary citizens, households and communities, by diminishing the time which people, and in particular women and girls, spend moving around to meet their daily livelihood needs. The time saved will be dedicated to other productive activities, geared towards personal and family well-being. However, although limited in scope, the implementation of the project will also be associated with a few adverse environmental and social impacts, such as land loss and consequently the need to resettle and/or compensate people, defined in broader terms as it will be seen throughout this report. This kind of adverse effects is the focus of this document.

Both ANE and the funding institution, i.e. the African Development Bank have long embraced the principles that advocate that "involuntary resettlement should avoid where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities have to 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.

¹ 26 February to 3rd March- Data verification and update; April, 18 to 22- contracts signing and June, 18 to 23- Payment of compensations.

² ANE team comprised by : Angelina Balate- Team leader; Cláudio Bento; Gonçalves Langa and José Bonde

Displaced persons have to be meaningfully consulted and be given opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons have to 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 going to be higher”.

The two institutions and particularly the AfDB also adopt a broader view to defining involuntary resettlement, i.e. it is not restricted to its usual meaning, i.e. “physical displacement”. 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) in order to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place”.

Under this project the uprooting of local households from their normal place of abode in order to give space to project components is minimal as it is basically restricted to four (4) households. It is only a number of assets, mainly parts of fences and other domestic and business infrastructures that will be affected and/or need to be relocated or compensated for.

Negotiations between ANE and the AfDB led to the agreement of undertaking road rehabilitation comprising approximately 50 km extending from Roma to N’gapa.

2. PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT, IMPACT ON AFFECTED PERSONS AND OTHER GROUPS

As will be better explained, the project has the potential of interfering negatively with various assets (predominantly, infrastructure of various types, businesses, fields used for cultivation/crops, and trees (in agricultural fields, and in private yards)), of which an inventory was made, which indicated that these assets are associated with (i) four households representing 14 persons, (ii) portions of 2 kitchens, 22 trees, in particular 20 mango trees and 2 banana trees. Based on the inventory that has been conducted so far there are 4 households.

Table 1: Affected infrastructures

Infrastructures	Totally	Partially
Roma-N'gapa		
Household affected infrastructures and assets		
Houses (Housing)	2	0
Kitchen (External)	2	0
Kiosk/Stall	0	
Fence		0
Banana crops	2	
Trees/Magoes	20	0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016), updated and verified 2019

Legal Issues

Similar to what happened to most countries in Africa after the Rio Conference on Sustainable Development, in 1992, Mozambique has been undertaking significant legal and institutional reform to ensure the sustainable management of natural and social environment. The reform has been implemented in the form of: (i) adherence to and adoption of a series of international and regional environmental protection and conservation conventions and protocols; (ii) approval of a significant set of legislation with direct and indirect implications to environmental and social protection; (iii) creation of specific public institutions or strengthening of existing institutions dedicated to environmental and community health management.

The country has developed comprehensive regulations to cover the ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) process, which are included in the Regulation of the Process for Environmental Impact Assessment. The regulations are in line with the world's environmental and social management best practices, including the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and the World Bank safeguards, recommendations and procedures. In line with the said regulations, interventions such as that of the rehabilitation and expansion of the road under consideration in this document must be subject to an environmental and social impact assessment and obtain an environmental license prior to implementation. Inter alia, an ESIA aims (i) to evaluate interventions of a certain magnitude, as regards the impact which they may have on the receiving natural and social environment, indicating both the positive and the negative; (ii) to identify and propose measures to be taken for the mitigation or elimination of adverse impacts. The exercise culminates in the obtaining of an environmental license for the proposed intervention. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment/Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESIA/ESMP) of which this plan is part and parcel deal extensively with the practical implications of the ESIA regulations in force.

Under the regulations it is foreseen that certain interventions might require people to be resettled. The Regulation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process, which governs the ESIA process in Mozambique, says very little about resettlement, except in its Annex I, point 1. Infrastructures,

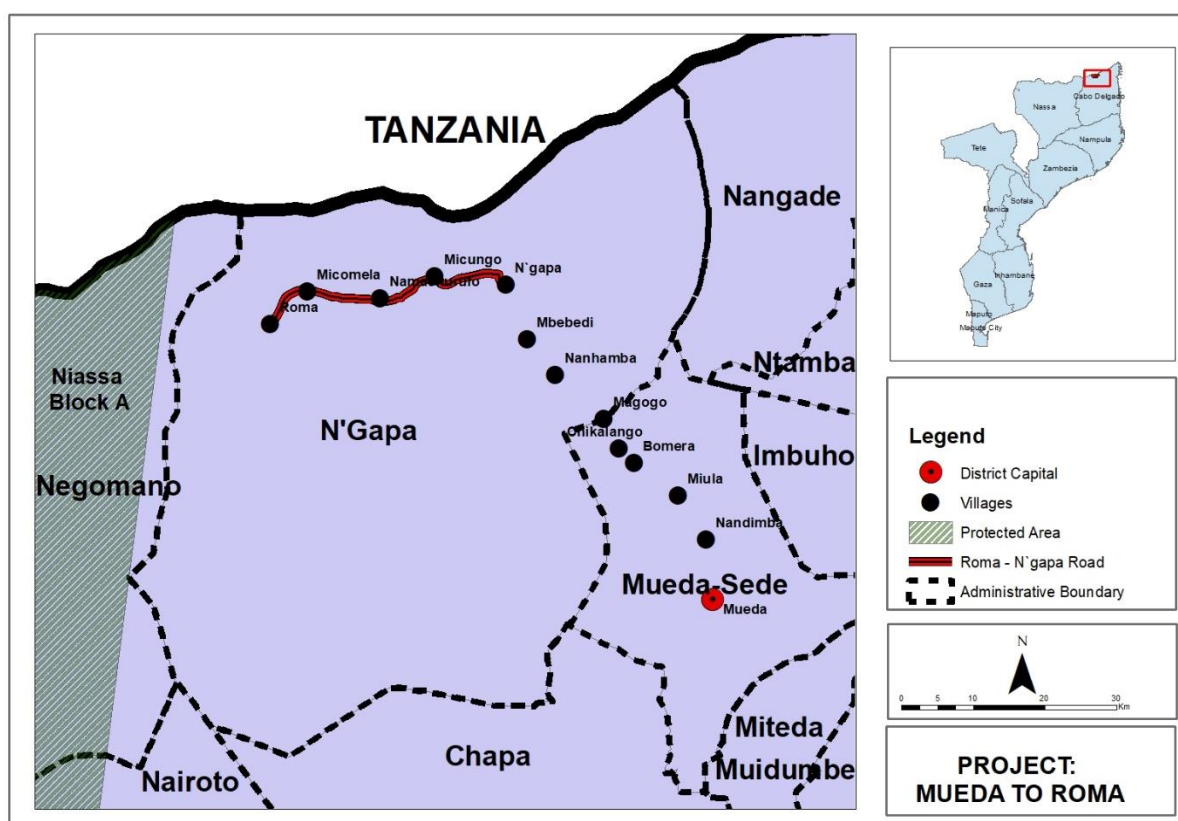
line a), where it states “under environmental licensing, all interventions requiring people to be resettled will be considered as Category A activities”.

Mozambique legislation guiding involuntary resettlement is spread over a series of legal documents dealing with land, general rights, compensation, etc. In August 2012 a stand-alone regulation (Decree 31/2012) was approved as a way of counteracting potential inconsistencies derived from using laws and regulations that are not always easy to harmonize. Ongoing assessment of this regulation shows that certain inconsistencies remain. Thus, it is still valid to continue using different pieces of legislation to inform the process including adopting, in this case, relevant aspects of the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation, which is endorsed by the Government, as it has been the case of most of the resettlement procedures undertaken to date by development initiatives in Mozambique. The AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 covers the involuntary taking of land, as well as restriction of access to means of livelihood and it has been used extensively to formulate this document and will continue to be used in the subsequent phases of its implementation, monitoring and evaluation, together with the national instruments.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION – IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AREA

3.1. Project Location

The project road is located in northern Mozambique and more specifically in Cabo Delgado Province. The road starts in the Roma going through to the headquarters of the administrative post of N'gapa(50km). The current road is classified as a primary road between Mueda and N'gapa.



Source: Geographical Information System Data Base (2019)

Figure 1: Geographical location of the project (Roma-N'gapa) 50km

3.2. Project characteristics

3.2.1. Road Class and Role

By linking Cabo Delgado Province in the northern Mozambique to the southern area of Tanzania, Mueda-Negomano road will be part of the Mtwara Corridor. Therefore because of its international position this road is a primary road. Although at present the road is not extensively used it should be taken into consideration that Mtwara Corridor is an important point of socio-economic activities in the context of regional development within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and is likely to see increased usage in the future as regional integration is deepened and particularly as the Rovuma area shared by Mozambique and Tanzania see its rich gas resources and other natural resources being used.

3.2.2. Relief

The terrain in the project area is flat and straight for about 90% of the section. Just 15km from Ngapa the terrain is undulating.

3.2.3. Traffic Volume

3.2.3.1. *Current Traffic*

As part of the project feasibility study, a traffic study was conducted in 2014. The traffic analysis in the section under consideration determined the figures presented in Table below.

Table 2: Traffic in Roma-N'gapa section (2014)

	VP	Van	Minibus	Light Vehicles	Bus	2 Axles	3-4 Axles	>4 Axles	Tractor	Heavy Vehicles	Total Traffic
Roma Ngapa -	20	20	10	50	4	4	5	4	3	20	70
%	29%	29%	14%	71%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	29%	100%

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2014)

From the table above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Low traffic on the section, about 70 vehicles per day in Roma-N'gapa, reflecting the poor condition of the section which is causing a serious isolation of the area of influence, especially during the rainy season.
- Users of the section are mostly light vehicles made up of passenger cars, pickup trucks and a very small portion of minibuses. The cars make up about 2/3 of road users.
- A considerable amount of heavy vehicles passing through the section. On average about 1/3 of the traffic passing by road. However, heavy vehicles (by volume) are still low when compared to the average volumes found in other provincial roads.
- Despite its important position in regional, national and international mobility, the section is at an advanced state of degradation, because of its low demand when compared to other roads of the same class or similar sections. The section also imposes high operating costs to passenger carriers who ultimately pass these costs to users through the cost of the fares. The bad road condition also increases the travel time and fuel cost. It is also the cause of reduced accessibility to the zone of influence and a significant slowdown in economic development, particularly in Mueda District.
- Internationally, Mozambique and Tanzania are joining efforts to establish the road infrastructure to ensure the ongoing social and economic link for operators from both countries. Because of its position, the section of the project, once built and improved, will be a relevant alternative because of lower transport costs and ease of mobility.

3.2.3.2. *Traffic Projection*

The traffic projections were done taking into account three factors:

1. the normal traffic that will occur in the section as a result of economic growth on current road conditions;
2. traffic generated by the improvement of the section by the project through increased production and sales, lower transportation costs, attracting more people to the area of influence because of better access and
3. the diverted traffic, which will reflect part of the traffic that will be gained by the development in relation to other less competitive sections.

The traffic study determined the average annual growth projections of daily traffic in Roma –N'gapa stretch to the horizons in 2020, 2030 and 2037 for the low scenario, medium and high. The results of these analyses are presented in the tables below.

Table 3: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Roma-N'gapa section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 - Low Scenario

Type of vehicles	2014	2020	2030	2037
Light vehicles	40	96	190	303
Heavy vehicles	15	37	75	126
Total	55	133	265	429

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2015)

Table 4: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Roma-n'gapa section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 – Medium Scenario

Type of vehicles	2014	2020	2030	2037
Light vehicles	40	110	250	436
Heavy vehicles	15	42	96	174
Total	55	133	265	610

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2015)

Table 5: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Roma and section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 - High Scenario

Type of vehicles	2014	2020	2030	2037
Light vehicles	40	121	334	669
Heavy vehicles	15	45	122	247
Total	55	166	456	916

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2015)

3.2.4. [Speed](#)

The road has been designed for 100km/h speed. In areas with steep gradient, the speed should be reduced to 60km/h particularly for mountainous areas. In urban areas, villages and human settlements, the speed must be 60km/h as the number of accidents and volume of non-motorized traffic is higher in these locations.

3.2.5. [Sight Distance](#)

Directly related to speed, sight distance is derived from the driver's perception of time and reaction time as well as the resistance between the tire and the road surface.

The sight distance was used to determine the minimum curve of the vertical and horizontal alignment. Where there is visibility obstructions (such as walls, steep descents, buildings and longitudinal barriers) on the inner curve, alignment needs to be adjusted to allow the driver approach with greater visibility.

The following table summarizes for each speed the sight distance for stopping, (passing, passage) and intersection (for passenger cars, unit cars and articulated trucks) according to the SATCC 1998 standards.

Table 6: Sight Distance

Speed (km/h)	Sight Distance to stop(m)	Sight Distance for passage(m)	Sight Distance for intersection(m)		
			Passenger cars	Unit cars	Articulated trucks
100	155	670	271	483	708
80	115	540	217	388	558
60	80	410	163	292	421

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2015)

3.2.6. [Transversal Section](#)

Table 7: Typical Cross Section

Road width	11.00m
Lane width	7.00m (two lanes of 3.50m)
Shoulder width	1.50m (each side)
Earthwork	1.00m in the high embankment level and in areas equipped with retention devices.

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2015)

3.2.7. [Works in Residential Areas](#)

In addition to the work in the sections, the project includes some specific works to better integrate the project with its environment and to take consideration of the activities performed by residents that live along the road. These include the works described below.

3.2.7.1. [Crossing of Settlements](#)

Depending on the characteristics of each settlement along the section and the availability of space, the key proposed (in coordination between the Technical Team and the Environmental and Social Team of the Consultant) interventions are:

- Increasing width of shoulders to 2.00m wide along the crossing of settlements, except where there are constraints of touching private space. This will ensure enough room for safe movement of pedestrians and cyclists;
- Construction of 2.00m wide walkways on both sides in large towns; these will be used by pedestrians and for trading activities with occasional extensions. The shoulders can be used for parking;
- Construction of parking areas in all towns. They will be built in special areas for commercial activities or as attraction areas (administrations, churches, etc.). The dimensions will consider possible parking of trucks.
- Construction of steps to homes that are difficult access to, due to being located in higher areas relative to the road;
- Construction of access walkways over gutters next to homes;
- Construction of protection around schools through wire fencing or masonry when schools are close to the road. Before that a proper signage will be placed.

3.2.7.2. [Outside Settlements](#)

Interventions to benefit the residents along the road outside settlements will consist essentially of:

- Construction of access roads to water intake points typically located near large bridges and waterways. Laundry slabs will be built directly on the river to improve daily life conditions and household activities.

-
- The waiting areas outside urban areas will include the construction of bus stops on both sides of the road, shelter to protect users from harsh weather elements and appropriate signage.

3.2.8. [Protection Devices](#)

In the sections that run through flood plains, there is considerable risk of erosion damage. In sections with high embankment, there are risks of creating ravines.

In addition to the flow of water on the road, several water intakes were identified that need hydraulic structures for drainage.

The amount of water collected through these structures will be evacuated through ditches.

3.2.8.1. *Protection during Discharges*

Once the road is paved road, the speed of water flow may increase and may aggravate erosion and create craters that could jeopardize the stability of the road platform. The precautions to be taken under this project include the construction of discharge points and rock filled protected ditches and culverts.

3.2.8.2. *Types of Roadways and Approach to Water Drainage*

To ensure roadway stability and sustainability of the planned structures, it is necessary to contain the flow which could be the main cause of damage.

The structures planned to mitigate these damages are:

- Triangular or trapezoidal earth ditches in case of low to medium gradients;
- Triangular and/or
- trapezoidal concrete ditches in towns, in the event of significant gradients or when the use of earth ditches is not functional;
- Rectangular concrete ditches in the cities
- Ditches with concrete ramps are used in the case of areas with high embankments especially the inner side of sharp curves.

3.2.9. [Signage and Equipment](#)

3.2.9.1. *Protection and Safety Equipment*

Safety rails are essential for any road design, but represent relatively high costs. The decision to use or not use railings and the choice of the type to be used, should be considered with flexibility.

Considering the applicable standards, the sections where the height is more than 4m between the roadway and the natural floor, safety guard rails must be installed. The installation of safety guard rails will be made near the edge with a width of 1.75m.

These safety devices generally represent an additional cost that is not negligible, so there is the need for it to be considered against the systematic standard application or to place them only in dangerous points and with considerable height difference between the road platform and the natural ground level.

For this project, this choice will be made after an analysis of the safety situation taking the following parameters into account:

- Height difference between the road platform and the natural ground level;
- Horizontal geometry (tangent or curves) of the concerned area;
- Vertical inclination of the alignment before the section and whether there are bridges.

In addition to the safety guard rails, the project includes the following equipment:

- Mileages display posts across the road;

- Hazard warning stations in tight corners.

3.2.9.2. *Vertical Signs and Road Markings*

Road markings

The marks are placed on the road surface (continuous and discontinuous lines) and specific marks (directional arrows STOP lines intersecting marks, etc.). The conditions and the zoning of the application of different types will be defined.

Applicable instructions and procedures will be used for marking roads. The plan will include detailed drawings of the longitudinal, transverse road markings, etc. Detailed plans of the crossings will have the details of the marks on them.

Vertical signage

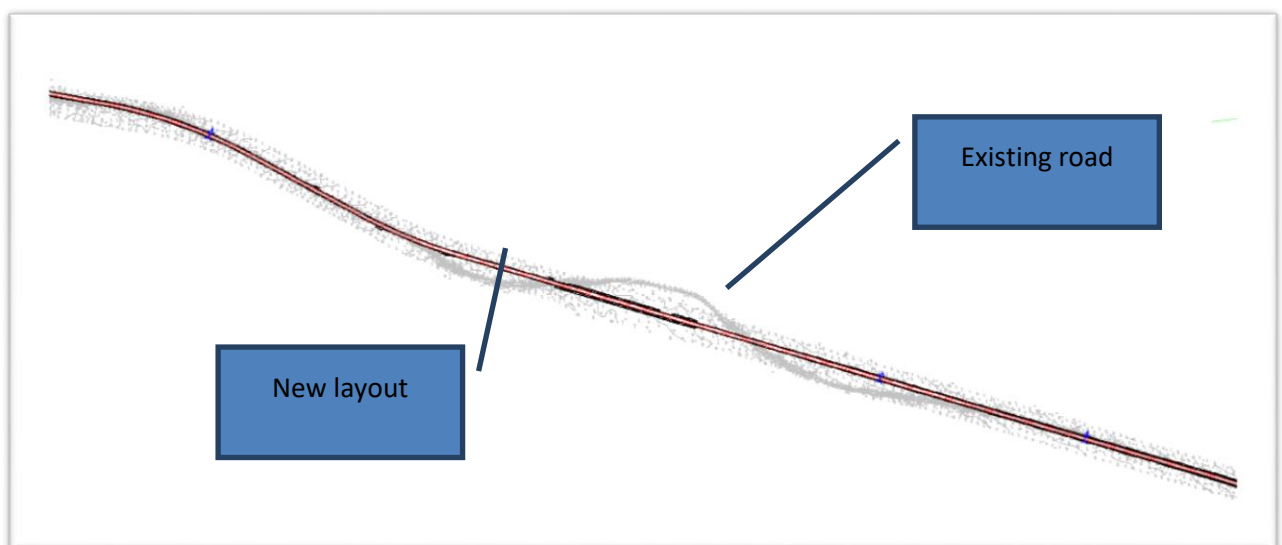
Vertical signage includes the installations of signs in order to facilitate the movement of traffic and making it safe, and also to provide information to the road users. In this project, vertical signs will consist of:

- Giving warning and orders: triangular or circular signs related to the speed limitation, curves, steep areas and hot spots;
- Giving direction and information: rectangular signs at the entrances and exits of settlements and indications of large rivers;
- Directing traffic at junctions.

For the preparation of these signs, an analysis will be conducted based on the following criteria:

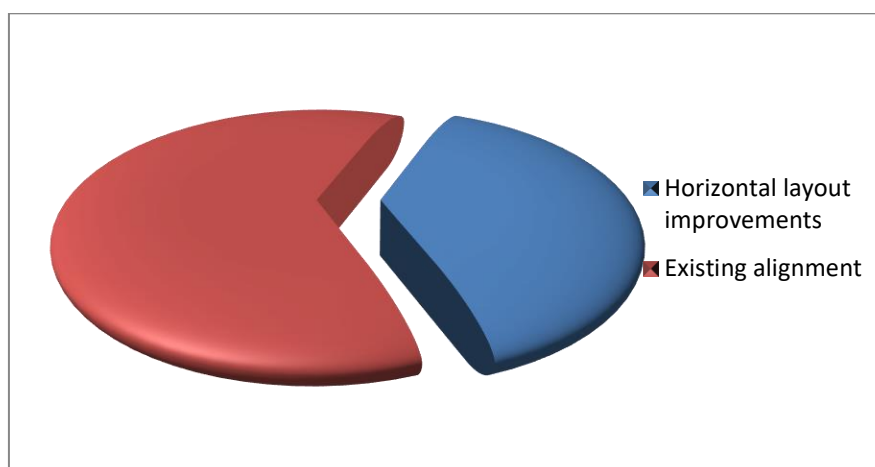
- Indication of the names of rivers in large bridges;
- Indication of the names of entrances and exits of all towns and cities crossed by the road;
- Indication of speed limits for homogeneous sections according to the corresponding the speed limitations;
- Give information on specific points such as tight bends, succession of curves, steep areas, overtaking ban and end of overtaking ban ...
- Directional traffic indication at junctions

With regards to potential roadside obstacles, traffic signals will be installed such that the perception of drivers will not be obscured during the day and at night.



Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Roma and N'gapa (STUDI International, 2015)

Figure 2: Type 3 Improvement at km 57+272



Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (STUDI International, 2015)

Figure 3: Proportion of the alignment to be improved

4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Activities triggering/causing resettlement

The rehabilitation and expansion of Roma-N'gapa road will affect various assets along the different sections of the road. Most of the local community members live and have their assets relatively far away from the road. This settlement pattern is premised on the road's present conditions, which are dusty. In order to avoid the negative effects of dust, local community members preferred to build and develop activities far away from the road. The Mueda- Roma section of the road has most of the small and informal business infrastructures, such as kiosks and stalls. Trees and some crops are also located in this section. Assets belonging to other formal entities are scattered haphazardly along the road.

No vulnerable households (i.e. households headed by elders or orphans) were found among the affected population. A total of 4 households, made up of 12 PAPs, will be impacted by the construction activities linked to Phase 1 of the project. Phase 1 will result in economic displacement. Affected assets will be mainly parts of 2 residential houses and 2 kitchens for the 3 affected households. Other affected assets in the Mikungo -N'gapa, - Mbebedi village(17kms) section of the road will include 22 trees, in particular 20 mango trees and 2 banana trees.

Outside Mueda people live and have their assets relatively far away from the road, except for the three households directly affected in Negomano, who have their housing infrastructures within the ROW and COI. This settlement pattern has to do with the fact that under present conditions the road is dusty. In order to avoid the negative effects of this phenomenon local people prefer and preferred to build and develop activities far away from the road. It is along these areas that most of the small and informal business infrastructures (kiosks and stalls), including trees and some crops are located. Assets belonging to other formal entities are scattered haphazardly along the road.

Table 8: Distribution of PAPs by locality

Locality	Number of Households
NGAPA	1
NGAPA - SEDE	3
Total	41

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016), Updated 2019

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

The project will bring a series of benefits to the inhabitants of the project area and beyond and respective public and private institutions. This was documented during the environmental and social impact study of the proposed upgrading and expansion of road that has already been undertaken, namely:

- Preliminary Phase, and
- Environmental Scoping Study (EPDA) and Definition of the Terms of Reference (TOR); and
- More recently the preparation of the final Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan reports.

It is confirmed that the project will be associated with a large number of benefits including contributing significantly to poverty reduction. As described above, some of these benefits include, but are not limited to:

- Greater coverage, and an increased facilitation for people and goods to circulate in and around the area;
- Easy circulation during all seasons as against to the present situation under which during the rainy season circulation is restricted;

-
- Greater possibilities for the development of businesses in sectors and activities in which the road carries weight.

These developments should have direct reflexive benefits on the health and quality of life of affected citizens, households and communities, by diminishing the time that people, and in particular women and girls, spend on a number of domestic and economic activities. The time saved will be dedicated to other productive activities geared towards personal and family well-being.

Furthermore, the findings have been considered as justifying the feasibility of the project from the socio-economic point of view and recommending its pursuit. However, it has also been evident that the project cannot avoid a certain level of involuntary resettlement. Resettlement will result from permanent placement of project components as such and respective operation after installation, but will also be related to the construction operations (e.g. machinery movements).

As documented in the preliminary assessment made to the development of roads and to other public infrastructure such as railways, water supply and power transmission, in Mozambique, in particular, the need for resettlement/compensation is usually associated with the fact that:

- There are weak land-use planning systems. The Lei do Planeamento e Ordenamento Territorial/Territorial Planning Law, Law No. 19/2007, of July 18 and respective Regulation, Ministerial Decree No. 23/2008 of 1 July were approved recently and are still at an early stage of implementation. Article 4. of the Territorial Planning Law contains several principles of social and environmental content: the principle of sustainability and enhancement of physical space, ensuring transmission to future generations of a territory and space that is duly planned, the precautionary principle, in that the development, implementation and modification of instruments for territorial management should prioritize the establishment of systems for preventing acts that are detrimental to the environment so as to avoid negative environmental impacts, significant or irreversible, regardless of the existence of scientific certainty about the occurrence of such impacts, and the principle of accountability of public or private entities for any intervention on the territory, which may impact negatively on the quality of the environment and ensuring the requirement of repairing such damage and to compensate for damage caused to quality of life.
- There is considerable encroachment from citizens on spaces reserved for the development of infrastructure of public interest. There are various reasons behind this phenomenon such as (i) the absence of a law referred to in the preceding paragraph (ii) the destabilizing activities that were experienced during the war that ended in 1992, to explain that people and other entities tend to disregard the regulations that reserve land for infrastructure of public interest. These areas are often subject to invasion and interference.

Thus, in recognition of the harmful effects of disordered occupation of space, "Territorial Planning" (Urban Re-planning/Requalification) is one of its priorities in the environmental sector, especially in urban centers.

However, according to a set of principles with emphasis on reaffirming that the absence of legal rights of land tenure does not limit the right to compensation as well as the recognition of a certain level of public liability in the current situation of relative disorderly land occupation, all the affected people must be resettled and/or compensated if the project adversely interferes with their livelihoods and subsistence.

Involuntary resettlement has a significant impact on a person, family, group or community that is forcibly removed because of decisions made by agents outside the group. Resettled people are those affected by the loss of infrastructure, housing of varied types, sources of employment and/or livelihoods.

Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning - that is "physical displacement." 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 affected persons (APs) in order to improve the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place.

International, regional and national practice that is embraced by the project partners, i.e. the National Roads Administration (ANE) and financial institutions, namely the African Development Bank, including the World Bank (WB) and the Government of Mozambique in general, indicates that, whenever possible, resettlement should be avoided and/or minimized. In other words, when resettlement is inevitable, it is necessary to develop an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to ensure that the affected people are resettled and compensated adequately and equitably. Similarly, the affected people and the authorities that they are subordinate to should receive clear and timely information about the possible alternatives of compensation in order to choose the alternatives that best suit their needs. Therefore, the resettlement process must be participatory.

Resettlement activities in Mozambique are 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 African Development Bank, World Bank and other agencies and related institutions such as the IFC (International Finance Corporation).

This document makes a summary of the resettlement process to be followed as part of the expansion and rehabilitation of the road from Roma-N'gapa(50km) It also presents the general methods followed in formulating the resettlement action plan (RAP) of the project.

More specifically the document comprises the following main chapters:

- ✓ Potential impacts
- ✓ Socioeconomic studies and results of the census
- ✓ Legal and policy framework
- ✓ Institutional framework
- ✓ Eligibility for compensation
- ✓ Valuation of and compensation of losses
- ✓ Resettlement and compensation measures
- ✓ Resettlement areas and new market sites
- ✓ Housing, infrastructures and social services
- ✓ Environmental protection and management
- ✓ Stakeholder consultation and participation
- ✓ Integration with host population
- ✓ Agreements, grievances registry and redress procedures
- ✓ Organizational responsibilities
- ✓ Implementation schedule
- ✓ Costs and budgets
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Conclusions and recommendations

As indicated in the introduction, the resettlement for Roma-N'gapa 50km section is simplified and abbreviated in nature as it involves 14 persons or less than 200 people affected.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

To identify the people and assets and to understand the context and the specific reality in which the persons and entities directly affected by the project an inventory and socioeconomic studies were conducted based on a combination of methodologies and areas of intervention, comprising namely

- a) Secondary data collection and mapping of the areas to be investigated;
- b) The demarcation and inventory of all assets, especially infrastructure, located within the corridor of impact;
- c) census or inventory of everything (people, families, public and private infrastructure, cultivated fields, temporary and permanent crops, trees, etc.) within the corridor of impact;
- d) Qualitative studies (socioeconomic) oriented to take hold of the different aspects of the dynamics and quality of life of various individuals and entities located in the project

Below is a summary description of the methodologies that were used in each of these areas of work, which are closely linked to each other

Cadaster

Based on engineering drawings and the definition of the right of way³ (mainly in rural areas) and the corridor of impact (in densely populated area) a survey of all infrastructure and other assets (farmland, trees, etc.) was conducted. In a nutshell the Corridor of Impact (COI) is defined as the area absolutely necessary to securely carry out construction, operation and maintenance activities of an infrastructure and in this case the road. This was done with the use of a GPS to capture the GPS points of each affected object and to mark (label) on each asset identified in the intervention area defined. This marking served as an identifier of the asset to the socio-economic team and the valuers of infrastructure and agricultural assets. The work was undertaken by cadaster practitioners.

This work allowed for all assets located within the ROW and COI to be clearly geo-referenced (GPS points) and for enumerators/valuators to focus their work only on the assets previously defined. The three teams worked together most of the time although the cadaster technicians were slightly ahead of the household surveyors and asset valuers they were permanently close to each other.

Socioeconomic Census

At the start the assumption was that the project would affect (i) households defined as a group of people who share basic expenses, mainly food, which had the potential of having both their assets and life styles affected. The issue of life styles and associated social cohesion was considered to be particularly important in case of relocation; and (ii) other entities (private, public and other) who were seen as standing to lose mainly their assets as such but not necessarily their life styles. Based on these assumptions the socioeconomic census used two main types of data collection tools, namely:

- i. a household questionnaire (Annex 2) which was aimed at capturing assets (infrastructures, farms and crops, trees) belonging to households including the household characteristics (number of members, age, relationships, languages spoken, occupation, owned assets in general, etc.); and
- ii. a register of affected assets covering asset type (infrastructures, farms and crops, trees) and owners.

Both the household questionnaire and the asset register were designed to capture the main characteristics of affected assets in terms of owner, type, size, the extent to which each asset would be

³ The ROW for roads in rural areas comprises 50 m on each side of the road from its center and is defined by law (the Land Law).

affected (e.g. partially or entirely and the exact measure of the affected part in m² in the cases where it would not be fully affected).

The Household Census was aimed at collecting information on households and other entities and their assets located within the Right of Way or Corridor of Impact. These had been previously marked by the cadaster team. Data collected under this item included data on socio-demographic characteristics of each household member and (including possessions, livelihoods and lifestyles) and expectations of individuals and families, entities involved in the project with emphasis on the best ways to replace what was identified as affected by the project. It was also during this exercise that pictures of all assets were taken.

The same was done in relation to other entities (public and private) identified as affected, except that for these, demographic aspects were not captured.

This was meant to gather enough data to be used to devise the best ways of minimizing and managing the negative impact likely to be caused by resettlement on the existing lifestyles and create conditions similar to or within the expectations of the resettled or compensated people. Trained Enumerators who worked under the management of a Supervisor undertook the census. The enumeration relied on a questionnaire that was developed in close consultation with ANE covering the essential data that was collected to clearly identify affected assets and their owners and their primary interests.

The quantitative aspects of the resettlement process, namely the affected assets and the project affected people (PAP) were captured through the socioeconomic survey. Project affected people (PAP) are defined as “people who are affected by the project in terms of direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the compensatory and remedial measures”. This is in line with the fact that resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning, i.e. physical relocation. Depending on the case, resettlement can include (i) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (ii) physical relocation; and (iii) economic rehabilitation of PAP, to improve (or at least to restore) income and living standards.

The unit of analysis in the definition of PAP considers the person and/or a group of persons behind a given affected asset or assets. In other words, PAPs are in the form of households, individual or collective owners/tenants of houses, commercial units, farms, trees, and other assets inventoried in this study.

Qualitative and Gender Studies

Qualitative studies (socio-economic) used a variety of methods. Their main aim was to capture the aspects that define the way in which people and the communities located in the Right of Way and Corridor of Impact and surroundings live. The following main methods were used:

- **Mapping of the community:** identify and assign importance to sites important to the community (fields, sacred sites, cemeteries, etc.).
- **Mapping of households and neighborhood:** define the relationship with physical space, identify the important elements in the backyard and neighborhood; define the relationship with the neighborhood.
- **Organizations and Resources:** identify, assign importance to organizations, services and collective resources in relation to each other.
- **Matrix of Sources of Income:** identify the main sources of livelihood. Investigate the elements of each of the value chains of these major sources of income/livelihood

The data from these exercises were used to allow for the definition of the quality of life of affected entities and will be used for replication and/or improvement of living standards during and after resettlement.

6.1. Current Occupants of Impact Area

As already described in the previous chapters the people living along and around the road between Roma and N'gapa are generally rural in nature with scattered settlements i.e. outside urban or urbanized areas who have their commercial infrastructures including a limited number of crops and trees being affected by the planned road developments. But even for this category, with the exception of four (4) households found in the section between Roma and N'gapa, the need to relocate/substitute/compensate will be restricted to the commercial and agricultural assets to be directly affected. People will continue to live where they are currently living and simply change the position of their other assets, but not housing as such. This also carries the advantage of maintaining prevailing livelihood standards such as access to resources and other social and economic services, which will also remain untouched. It is only in relation to the four (4) households that stand to lose their main houses that a relocation action seems to be necessary. Although they also expressed their preference to be simply compensated, a final decision will need to be taken after weighing a number of circumstances during the implementation phase and in line with the regulations to be followed recommendations made in this document.

In the subsequent subchapters the way in which the affected and other people in the project area live in general are better described. Among other aspects, this is important to ascertain the best resettlement strategies and measures to be adopted.

Note should be taken of the fact that the data used to describe the characteristics of the households are mainly those collected and processed during the initial (ESIA/ESMP) phase of the study covering the entire area and more than the directly affected people. A sample of 93 households had been selected, which was subjected to a household survey and the results are used here for analytical purpose. From the statistical point of view, it is better to use the larger data base to ascertain about the different characteristics of the people than those related with the limited number of directly affected people, i.e. the 41 PAPs. It is only where it is more relevant that the data of the directly affected people are used, especially to discuss the issues that are directly related with the resettlement process as such.

6.2. Characteristics of Affected Households

6.2.1. Mueda District

6.2.1.1. *Demography*

Mueda district is located in the northern part of the Cabo Delgado Province, and is bordered to the north by Rovuma River, to the south by the districts of Montepuez, Meluco and Muidumbe, to the east by the district of Mocimboa da Praia and to the West by the district of Mecula of Niassa Province. The district comprises three (3) Administrative Post, i.e. Mueda and Ngapa. The surface area is of 11,271 square kilometers and the total population is estimated at 217 ,000 inhabitants (census, 2017) With an approximate population density of 19 inhabitants per km⁻², and it is anticipated that by 2030 the district will reach 290,000 thousand people (MAE, 2017).

6.2.1.2. *Age structure*

The age structure of the people in the district reflects an economic dependency ratio of 1: 1.2. That is, for every 10 children or elders there are 12 people of working age. Formed by a young population (40% below 15 years old), it has a 92% masculinity index (where for every 100 females there are 92 male) and the district's urbanization rate stands at 21%, which is concentrated in Mueda town.

The sex distribution of the people in Mueda district is composed on the one hand by 59 951 (47.8%) that corresponds to the male index, on the other hand 65 476 (52.2%) are female population. Therefore, the district is dominated by a large number of women.

Regarding the age distribution, for administrative posts it can be said that the administrative post of Mueda Headquarters is the most populous compared to the administrative posts of Negomano and Ngapa, as can be seen from the table below.

Table 9: Population of Mueda district(project road) by administrative post, locality, neighborhood and sex

Administrative area	Total	Men	Women
N'GAPA administrative post	30 803	14 790	16 013
Locality N'GAPA – SEDE	8 546	4 194	4 352
BAIRRO N'GAPA – SEDE	8 546	4 194	4 352

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The directly affected people, i.e. the 38/41 PAP are in their turn distributed as follows:

Table 10: Distribution of PAPs by locality

Locality	Frequency
NGAPA	1
NGAPA - SEDE	3
Total	4

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The age distribution of the population by sex in the project area is characterized by the predominance of young people, aged between 15-44 years.

Table 11: Population of Mueda district by administrative post, sex and age groups

	Age Groups					
	Total	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	> 65
N'gapa administrative post	33.66	4.989	8891	14.865	3.846	1.075
Men	16.188	2.421	4580	6.832	1.813	541
Women	17.478	2.568	4310	8.033	2.032	534

Source: ESIA Report (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.1.3. Economics Activities

▪ Economic Active Population

The distribution of the economically active population according to the area of activity reflects the dominance of the agricultural sector. This activity is dominant in almost all households. In 2012 out of an estimated total of 124,000 inhabitants, 74,000 (nearly 60%) were of working age (over 15 years). As can be seen from Table below, 76% of the population of 15 years and older (56,000 people) form the economically active population of the district. The level of male participation in the economically active population is higher than the female, i.e. 77% against 74%. However, 25% of the economically active populations are housewives and full-time students.

Table 12: Distribution of the situation of economically active population by sex

Occupation	Total	Men	Women
Total	73,997	34,374	39,623
Working	68,0%	68,9%	67,3%
Not working, most have jobs	4,1%	4,0%	4,1%
Helping family	3,2	3,8%	2,7%
Looking for new job	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
I am looking for a job for the 1st time	0,1%	0,3%	0,0%
Economically active population	75,5%	77,0%	74,1%
Domestic work	7,2%	4,0%	10,0%
Student	9,4%	11,4%	7,6%
Retired	0,4%	0,4%	0,5%
Differently abled person	4,0%	3,3%	4,5%
Other	3,5%	3,8%	3,3%
Non-working population	24,5%	23,0%	25,9%

Source: MAE (2014)

The distribution of the economically active population indicates that 92% are farmers on their own, mostly women. The percentage of employed persons is 4% of the workforce, which is dominated by men, women wage earners account for 1% of the workforce.

▪ **Plant and Animal Production**

Agriculture is the dominant activity and involves almost all households. In general, the cultivation is practiced manually in small family farms. They practice a mix-cropping using local varieties.

In general, it can be said that the region is characterized by the occurrence of three dominant farming systems (MAE, 2014), namely:

1. The first corresponds to the vast low plateau area dominated by the intercropping of food crops, particularly cassava, maize, cowpea and Boer beans, as crops for the 1st season (during the rainy season) and the production of rain-fed rice in the river valleys, dambos and lower parts of the slopes.
2. The second production system is dominated by the cultivation of sorghum. Occasionally the production of maize and cowpea also occurs. Cassava is the most important crop in the area and it follows rain-fed simple cultivation.
3. Finally, the third production system is made of cotton, which is the main cash crop in the region.

The three production systems mentioned above, occur in upland areas.

Some of the aspects that define the practice of agriculture in the area, which are typical of the so-called "family sector" in Mozambique in general are:

- Cultivation of very limited areas: 0.5 to 1 ha is the common size of most of the farms in the project area.

- 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 used.
- 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:
- Growing several crops and the dominance of intercropping;
- Preferring to grow two or more consecutive crops rather than a single 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
- 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.

Despite the existence of good grazing areas, the development of livestock production is weak. The main obstacles to livestock development are lack of funds, proliferation of the tsetse fly and inadequate extension services in terms of quantity and quality of local extension workers.

The most important domestic animals for home consumption are chickens, ducks and goats and for marketing are cattle, goats and sheep.

In the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 agricultural seasons 81,299 and 95,052 animals were counted, respectively. This represents a growth of 16.9%. Thus, most of these animals are used for consumption, as sources of income for local households and are also used in religious ceremonies.

▪ **Fisheries**

Fishing activities have a weak significance in the District's economy.

▪ **Tourism**

Tourism in the district is limited due to lack of solid initiatives and little dissemination of it within the domestic operators.

▪ **Trade**

Mueda district is relatively isolated from the main business centers of the province. Commercial networks are limited and their distribution is uneven. There are, however, some agricultural trade links. There are also a number of traders operating in the district who come from Pemba and Nampula to buy local products (MAE, 2014). There is a lot of trading between Mueda and Tanzania in agricultural produce which are mainly maize, sorghum, bean, millet, cassava etc and also timber products

There are two competing trade systems in the district. On one hand there is the formal trade made of shops and rural canteens. On the other hand there are the informal traders, who are more active in remote areas due to the inability of formal operators to cover all areas. This latter trade is predominantly practiced by women and the youth. Film and VCR projection booths, and promotion of musical spectacles, which are organized by the informal sector, are the main entertainment activities.

According to the 2014 District Profile (MAE, 2014), there are two banking institutions that provide financial services operating in the district, namely: Millennium BIM and Barclays Bank.

6.2.1.4. *Health*

The district has for 1 rural hospital, seven Type 2 health centers, with a total of 47 beds and 51 technicians and health assistants. The health network of the district, although progressing at a good pace, is insufficient. Because the ratio of 15,500 people per health facility; a bed for 11,707 inhabitants.

There are several primary health care programs at various levels that show a positive evolution in recent years, such as: environmental health, which is held in all health units and mobile brigades and places of public interest; occupational health is accomplished through working visits to companies for vaccination of workers, as well as all others who handle food; reproductive health; child health, nutrition, school health; vitamin “A” supplementation; extended immunization and mental health programs (MAE, 2014).

The epidemiology of the district is dominated by malaria, diarrhea and STD/AIDS, which are the mainly reported cases in the district.

6.2.1.5. Education

In general, school attendance in the district is very weak as from the population aged 15 or older, 49% have never attended school. Only 26% are currently attending school. The situation is even more dramatic for females. As shown in Table below, in all the district administrative posts there are fewer women who are attending or attended school than men. Over 57% of the people who never attended school are female.

Table 13: Distribution of the population by administrative post by school attendance and sex

Administrative posts	School Attendance								
	Attends			Attended			Never Attended		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ngapa	18.8%	21.7%	16.2%	22.4%	29.0%	16.4%	58.7%	49.3%	67.4%

Source: MAE (2014)

The analysis of the level of education attended by people who currently attend school reveals a significant concentration in the primary level of education. It was found that of the total population aged 10 or older, 19% completed some level of education, mostly the primary level.

The low level of education is due to the fact that the school system has low coverage and the teaching staff are insufficient at the same time that they have a low educational qualification, with an average 6 years of education and, in some cases, a year of teaching practice, which greatly affects the quality of education. These facts are compounded by socio-economic factors, which result in low success rates and high dropout rates.

6.2.1.6. Infrastructure

▪ Roads

The classified and unclassified district road network is made of 1,025.7 km. The district has only one paved road that connects to the Nangade and Mocimboa da Praia Districts. All other links, including the close to 50 km between Roma and N'gapa are gravel roads and become problematic and sometimes impassable during the rainy season.

Mueda District has an operating paved airstrip, which has allowed the normal movement of aircrafts.

The most widely used type of transport is road. People move around using bicycles, motorized transport and semi-collective buses also known as “chapa 100”, as the main means of transport. However, open vans that connect the district headquarters to the administrative posts are still visible (MAE, 2014).

▪ Water Supply and Electricity

Water supply to rural and urban populations of Mueda District is from mechanized boreholes, traditional wells and the rivers.

Mueda District is served by the National Electricity Grid of Cahora Bassa. At present, the Government is investing in the expansion of power lines linked to Cahora Bassa and other sources to all districts in the country.

▪ **Telecommunications**

In addition to TDM (fixed line) and MCEL (mobile), the District is officially served by two more mobile telephone services, i.e. VODACOM and Movitel.

▪ **Waste Management**

The district of Mueda (including along the Road N381/R2151) doesn't have any waste management structure. Even in the beginning of the road N381/R2151 as part of Municipality of Mueda, the waste management system is still at its inception phase and includes collection and deposit in an open space. The rest of the project's direct influence areas are rural, where people burn or bury waste.

6.2.2. Communities along the Roma –N'gapa Road

In this subchapter we present the socio-economic characteristics of a sample of households living along the Roma-N'gapa road (50km)

The road crosses 15 villages starting from the municipality of Mueda as presented in Table below.

Table 14: Villages along the road

Administrative Post	Locality	Village	Start km	End km
Ngapa	Ngapa Sede	Nanhamba	40+000	41+350
		Mbebedi	46+350	46+700
		Ngapa	49+500	51+450
		Mikungo	60+500	61+200
		Nambungali	67+600	69+150
		Namachurufo	74+800	75+300
	Chipingo	Micomela	86+200	86+800
		Roma	93+700	94+200

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.1. *Distribution of households by sex*

Although there is a balance in terms of gender, women are slightly in a greater proportion than men, which is not a new thing brought to light by this study. In a population of 516 members from all the surveyed families, 259 are female, corresponding to 50.2%, and about 257 are male members with a percentage of 49.8%. According to these results, it is necessary to take into account the gender issues since it can significantly interfere with the project as women and men feel the impacts of the project in different ways, which is caused by cultural issues and gender roles at the household and community level.

Table 15: Distribution of HH members by sex

Sex	Frequency	%
-----	-----------	---

Male	257	49,8%
Female	259	50,2%
TOTAL	516	100,0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.2. *Distribution of members of households by age group*

There is a greater incidence of births in the study with the data showing a significant tendency for incessant reduction as the ages increase.

The table below shows that from 0 up to 15 years of age, there is a higher concentration of people in the interviewed families, i.e. more than half of the members are represented in that universe. Thus, households are mostly made of a predominantly young population, which means that the implementation of the project must take into account the needs and expectations of young population regarding the viability of implementation of the project.

Another fact that cannot be neglected in the data is the fact that there is a difference between those that were reported not knowing their ages. In a way this has a relationship with poor or lower education, including illiteracy and it is something that is extremely important in the context of communication that should be established with local communities throughout the implementation of the project so that all messages are clearly perceived.

Table 16: Distribution of HH members by age categories

Age	N	(N/306)*100	(N/516)*100
0-5 years	71	23,2	13,8
6 - 10 years	64	20,9	12,4
11-15 years	49	16,0	9,5
16-20 years	31	10,1	6,0
21-25 years	21	6,9	4,1
26-30 years	20	6,5	3,9
31-35 years	10	3,3	1,9
36-40 years	11	3,6	2,1
41- 45 years	6	2,0	1,2
45- 50 years	4	1,3	0,8
51-55 years	11	3,6	2,1
56 (+)years	7	2,3	1,4

Age	N	(N/306)*100	(N/516)*100
Does not know	211	100	40,9
Total	516	100	100

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.3. Number of members per household

More than half of the households covered by the study have a family consisting predominantly of at least 4 members. In a universe of 93 respondent households, 19 families corresponding to 20.4% have 5 members, followed by 18 families, accounting for 19.4% of which have 7 members, and then 4 families with 14 members, these represent a percentage of 15.1%, and 12 with 5 and 10 members (12.9%) and 3 (10.8%) members respectively. On average, families living in the villages along the Roma-N'gapa road have 6 members. INE indicates that households in rural areas in Mozambique in general tend to have less members than those living in urban areas. While the national average for rural areas is 4-5 in urban areas this tends to be above 7 (INE, 2007). The study population shows a mix of urban and rural traits.

Table 17: Distribution of absolute frequencies and % of households by numbers of members

Number of members	Frequency	%
2	6	6,5
3	10	10,8
4	14	15,1
5	19	20,4
6	12	12,9
7	18	19,4
8	8	8,6
9	2	2,2
10	3	3,2
13	1	1,1
Total	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.4. Main characteristics of households

Number of wives by head of households

Most of Household Heads (HHH) representing 63.4% have only one wife, and 22 % represent those who said they have no wife (this percentage is mostly represented by children/widows and single women who head households). In the third position are 14.6 % of HHH who claimed to have two wives, with smaller representativeness are those who claimed to have 3 or 4 wives, they represent 3.2% and 1.1% respectively.

Table 18: Number of wives of Household Head

Number of wives	Frequency	%
0	15	16,1

1	64	68,8
2	10	10,8
3	3	3,2
4	1	1,1
Total	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

Presence of wives in the houses of their heads of households

The following table illustrates the household organizational model in areas covered by the study. It can be seen that spouses do not always share the same geographical space with the head of the HH.

Table 19: Frequency of heads of households with wife living in the same premises

Do the spouses share the same space as the HHH	Frequency	%
Yes	70	89,7
No	8	10,3
Total	78	100,0
No answer	15	
TOTAL	93	

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

It can be seen from the table above that from a total of 78 heads of households who reported having at least one wife, most of these representing a percentage of 89.7%, which corresponds in absolute terms to 70 who claim that the wives are all in the same space (premises), while 8 of respondents, representing a percentage of 10.3% said they were not living in the same space with all the wives. This draws attention to the fact that households characterized by polygamous relationships tend to live in separate spaces. This has implications on how to treat these families, although it is present in small proportions.

6.2.2.5. Education

All school-age children are currently attending school, since a total of 119 children distributed in all households surveyed reported to be enrolled.

Table 20: School attendance

School attendance by children	Frequency	%
Yes	119	100,0%
No	0	0.0%
TOTAL	119	100.0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

As shown below, most of the children from interviewed households are attending primary school, accounting for 93.3%, which corresponds in absolute terms to 111 children. In smaller representation are 5.9% of children who are in secondary school, corresponding to 7 children in absolute numbers, and only one child (8%) that is in the kindergarten.

Table 21: Level of education of school-age children

Level	Frequency	%
Kindergarten	1	0.8%
Primary (1 - 7 classes)	111	93.3%
Secondary (8 – 10 classes)	7	5.9%
TOTAL	119	100.0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

Schools mostly the primary schools, are close to the places of residence, as 76 (63.9 %) walk between 5 and 30 minutes to get there and 29 (24.4 %) of children walk less than 5 minutes. In smaller representation are 14, corresponding to 11.8 % of that walk for more than 30 minutes to reach school.

Table 22: Distance to school

Time to school	Frequency	%
Less than 5 minutes	29	24,4%
Between 5 to 30 minutes	76	63,9%
More than 30 minutes	14	11,8%
TOTAL	119	100,0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.6. *Employment and Occupation*

Most members of the HH within working age are unemployed, that is, they correspond to 321 representing 62.2%, while in a smaller number there are 195 who are employed, corresponding to 37.8%. This may affect the viability of the road rehabilitation project, as there is a higher percentage of unemployed people, which can lead to the occurrence of higher expectations on the part of those affected by the project. Although, as it is well documented throughout this report, the interpretation of this phenomenon is complex as people mainly men tend to regard working in the rural household economy and particularly in agriculture as “unemployment”, but in real fact that is not necessarily the case.

Table 23: Frequencies and% of HH members according to employment status

Employment	Frequency	%
Yes	195	37,8%
No	321	62,2%

TOTAL	516	100,0%
-------	-----	--------

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.7. Type of occupation

Most household members within working age depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood (94.9%). The rest are employed in other activities, such as trade, which corresponds to 3.1%.

Table 24: Frequencies and% of HH members according to type of activity

Activity	Frequency	%
Agriculture	185	94,9%
Formal trade (shops)	1	,5%
Trade (tent or other informal business)	6	3,1%
Unskilled labor (unskilled. – car keeping, bus fee collector)	1	,5%
Journeyman ((with skill, self-employed - mechanic, electrician, carpenter, etc.))	1	,5%
Professional (with formal contract - teacher, nurse, accountant, etc.)	1	,5%
Total	195	100,0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.8. *Type of Employer*

Most respondents are self-employed (87.7%). This combined the results of the type of activity, which found that most respondents practice agriculture, leads to the conclusion that the type of agriculture is subsistence. Once again this can be interpreted as an indication that the employment situation is not stable, which also leads to the need to be cautious with the involvement of local communities in the project to ensure its viability. In smaller representation are the others who said their employers were the government and the private sector, i.e. 1 and 3%, respectively.

Table 25: Frequencies and% of AF members by type of employer

Employer	Frequency	%
Government	2	1,0%
Private company	6	3,1%
Individual	171	87,7%
Self-employment	16	8,2%
TOTAL	195	100,0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.9. *Goods, property and housing characteristics*

There were a total of 440 goods that were recorded as having been used by households for various purposes inherent to their daily activities. Data show that local communities affected by the project essentially own goods used in the agricultural sector, mainly family-type farming for self-sufficiency. This is illustrated by the 89 (20.2%) families with hoes, 76 (17.3%) households reported having axes. In turn, the bicycle is a means of transport which most communities rely upon for transport, and these total 57 (13%). The bed is another among the goods that 55 families said that they have, corresponding to 12.5%, paired with radios that more than half of the families indicated to possess, i.e. 54 in total corresponding to a percentage of 12.3%. The phone appears just below as being associated with at least half (42) of

respondents, corresponding to 9.5%. other studies show that the number of mobile phone handsets in the hands of rural people has been increasing steadily in the last few years.

Table 26: Distribution of the number of households by type of goods

Type of goods	Nr of HH/type of goods	%
Radio	54	12,3
TV	10	2,3
Video DVD player and CD	11	2,5
Call phone	42	9,5
Wristwatch	10	2,3
Bed-not-just-mattress	55	12,5
Electrical stove	1	0,2
Iron	6	1,4
Refrigerator-fridge	1	0,2
Deep freezer	1	0,2
Sewing machine	3	0,7
Plow	6	1,4
Hoe	89	20,2
Axe	76	17,3
Tractor	4	0,9
Bicycle	57	13,0
Motorcycle	11	2,5
Wotor vehicle	1	0,2
Water pump	2	0,5
Total	440	100

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

Regarding the type of housing, the table below shows that most families have housing in rectangular 72 (77.4%), and quadrangular setup about 19 (20.4%). In smaller proportion appear 2 families, corresponding to 2.2% who have circular huts. Circular huts are increasingly being discontinued, by being replaced by square or rectangular houses as a result of extending the compartments of the houses in the country's rural northern region, where traditional construction is still prevalent.

Table 27: Frequencies and % of HH according to the type of housing

House format	Frequencies	%
Round	2	2,2
Quadrangular (four equal sides)	19	20,4
Rectangular	72	77,4
Total	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The data in the table below confirms the trend of increasing the number of compartments of the dwellings of the interviewed households, since more than half of respondents claimed to have at least 2 sleeping rooms in the main house, and 43 (46.2 %) reported three rooms, 25 (26.9%), 14 (15.1%) said they had 1 room and in smaller percentages appear those who said that they had 4 bedrooms totaling 6, corresponding to 6.5%, while 2 claimed to have 5/4 and the remaining talked about 9 rooms and 10 rooms respectively, these have a 1.1% weight.

Table 28: Frequencies and % of the number of rooms of housing of AF

Number of bedrooms	Frequency	%
0	1	1,1
1	14	15,1
2	25	26,9
3	43	46,2
4	6	6,5
5	2	2,2
9	1	1,1
10	1	1,1
TOTAL	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The data presented in the table below, suggests that most families do not have bathrooms/toilets, as in this case, from a total of 93 families that were interviewed, 90 families have no bathrooms/toilets, corresponding to 96.8% and only three families reported having at least 1 bathroom/toilet and basically latrines, most of which classified as below standard in the sanitation programs.

Table 29: Absolute frequency and % of the number of bathrooms

Number of bathrooms/toilets	Frequency	%
0	90	96,8
1	2	2,2
2	1	1,1
TOTAL	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The data presented in the following table confirm the precarious situation of sanitation. Besides not having in house facilities, most families do not have latrines. From a total of 93 respondents, 81 corresponding to 87.1% indicated not having any latrine, and only 12 corresponding to a percentage of 12.9% said they have a latrine.

Table 30: Frequencies and % of the number of latrines in the HH

Number of Latrines	Frequency	%
0	81	87,1
1	12	12,9
TOTAL	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

Open air defecation is widespread in most areas in Cabo Delgado province and this seems to be replicated in the district.

6.2.2.10. Household water supply

Most households rely on natural water (wells, rivers and lakes) to meet their water needs. The table below shows that about 53 families, i.e. 57% get water from the river/lake following families who total 28, corresponding to a percentage of 30.1% who get water from wells/boreholes/hand pump/standpipe. While to a lesser extent are the families whose sources of water for consumption are water tank in the yard 9 (9.7%), 2 families get water from a backyard well and correspond to 2.2% and only one family has access to piped water and this has a weight of 1.1%.

Table 31: Frequencies and % type of water sources for HH consumption

Water source	Frequency	%
Neighbors water	1	1,1
Water tank in the yard (water purchased outside)	9	9,7
Well/borehole in the backyard	2	2,2
Well/public borehole/hand pump standpipe	28	30,1

Water source	Frequency	%
River/lake/dam	53	57,0
Total	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

6.2.2.11. Perceptions about the project

The data in this section reflect the perceptions about the road rehabilitation project between Roma and N'gapa(50km) by the directly households. This aspect was explored to understand the needs and interests of the target group in its relationship with the development of the project in order to assess their expectations and the social viability of the project.

The data show that most households have several expectations regarding the road construction project, in the form of increasing the possibilities of access to public services, especially transport and communication services, health, business and employment opportunities. These expectations built around the road rehabilitation project can be positive and negative depending on how the execution of road rehabilitation activities will be implemented. The following table illustrates the feelings that respondents said they had regarding the project.

Table 32: Frequencies and % of HH sentiments about the project

Sentiments	Frequency	%
I am very happy with it	80	86.0
I'm happy with it	10	10.8
I look forward to see it	1	1.1
I have no opinion	2	2.2
TOTAL	93	100.0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

Most respondents (HHH) welcome the project to the extent that 80 respondents corresponding to 86% fall under the category "very happy with it", followed by those who said "to be happy with the Project", corresponding to 10 in absolute terms are equivalent to 10.8%. In general, there is a positive assessment of the proposed road rehabilitation, since in smaller representation are respondents who said "no opinion" (1.1%) and said "they will wait and see" (2.2%).

In order to deepen the understanding of household expectations, the following tables present the collected data on expectations related to access to services that are seen as likely to materialize as a result of road rehabilitation. Note that in the comments to each table illustrative descriptions that support the expectations around the project by the directly affected HH are made.

▪ Health

The table below contains information relating to the degree to which respondents believe that road rehabilitation will increase access to health services.

Table 33: Frequencies and % of HH expectations in re to access to health services

Expectations related to access to health services	Frequency	%
Not likely	2	2,2
It will be the same	13	14,0
Fairly likely	18	19,4
Very likely	59	63,4
Do not know or have no opinion	1	1,1
TOTAL	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The data in the table show that the communities affected by the project in greater proportion expect to have improved access to health services, in that 59 respondents representing 63.4%, are found in the category of 'very likely' to have increased access to health, this is followed by 18 respondents who correspond to 19.4% who fall under the category of "fairly likely". In short 82.8% of all respondents have positive expectations with regard to access to health services, and to a lesser extent are the respondents who think all will "remain the same" (14%) and those who think improvements "are unlikely" (2.2%) and those who have "no opinion" (1.1%). The following are the statements that underpin the justification of respondents about their positive expectations with regards to access to health services as a consequence of road rehabilitation:

"With the road pregnant mothers may be assisted by nurses in the hospital and it will bring development in commercial and agricultural activities." (Interviewee)

"It is a positive sign of peace and will reduce health problems mainly on respiratory problems during the cold season. (Interviewee)

"Ease of transport, will make it easier for our children to be taken to the clinic faster through local transport" (Interviewee).

▪ **Employment Opportunities**

Respondents are in an area where it is assumed that families are economically characterized by resorting to subsistence farming, a situation that characterizes most of the Mozambican population. Nevertheless, expectations with respect to employment opportunities are a common feature in the rehabilitation and construction of public infrastructure of this kind. In this particular case the following was found:

Table 34: Frequencies and % on expectations for employment opportunities

Expectations for employment	Frequency	%
It is totally unlikely	3	3,2
Not likely	7	7,5
It will maintain the same	21	22,6
Fairly likely	35	37,6

Expectations for employment	Frequency	%
Very likely	25	26,9
Do not know or have no opinion.	2	2,2
Total	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The table data illustrates that the majority of respondents say the project is "fairly likely" to increase/provide access to employment opportunities and these correspond to 35 respondents, with a percentage of 37.6%, and in second position are those who said it is "very likely" 25 (26.9%). Together, the two positive categories correspond to the highest number of people, and as in the previous case the smaller representation is distributed among those who said "no opinion" (2.2%), "totally unlikely" (3.2%), "is not likely" (7.5%).

▪ Business Opportunities

Respondents have good expectations regarding the business opportunities to be associated with the rehabilitation of the road, since a total of 93 respondents, 65 of these with 69.9% claim the emergence of opportunities is "very likely", 19 respondents claim to be "fairly likely" and they correspond to 20.4%, while in smaller representation are the categories that said: "will remain the same" 7 (7.5 %); "totally unlikely" 1 (1.1%), and "not likely" 1 (1.1%). Good expectations on the part of respondents with regard to the development of business opportunities from the project are illustrated by the following statements:

"With the road we will have energy, increased business opportunities, decreased accidents caused by excessive potholes on the road "(Interviewee)

"Business Growth, will decrease the potholes on the road, it will be easy to get to Mueda headquarters district" (Interviewee)

"It will facilitate trade, transport of food for sale in other towns"

Table 35: Distribution and % on the expectation re business opportunities associated with the project

Expectations regarding the business opportunity	Frequency	%
It is totally unlikely	1	1,1
Not likely	1	1,1
It will maintain the same	7	7,5
Somewhat likely	19	20,4
Very likely	65	69,9
TOTAL	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

▪ Transportation and communication

As in previous cases, the majority of respondents consider to be "very likely" for the road rehabilitation to increase access to transport and communication services and these are 63 respondents, corresponding

to 67.7%, followed by 16 who said they were "fairly likely". Thus communities have positive expectations regarding the improvement of access to transport and communication services, and the following statements reflect the feelings of the communities.

It will allow for electricity expansion, reduce the lack of transport and existing high prices - facilitate the circulation from Roma to N'gapa even in rainy weather." (Interviewee)

"It will allow for flexibility in movement that will bring peace and security on the road and will facilitate the sale of products, this is a development and growth for the communities." (Interviewee)

"Reducing the price of transportation, will bring development to our community, the community's children can go to school and when we want to go to the bank in Mueda it will be closer." (Interviewee)

Table 36: Distribution and % on the expectations in re to access to transport and communication services

Expectations regarding access to transport and communication services	Frequency	%
Not likely	2	2,2
It will maintain the same	10	10,8
Fairly likely	16	17,2
Very likely	63	67,7
Do not know or have no opinion.	2	2,2
Total	93	100,0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

In summary there are high expectations surrounding the project and these will need to be adequately managed in order to avoid a situation where this can work against the project.

6.3. Magnitude of Expected Loss

As shown in the second chapter, under the adopted Right of Way and Corridor of Impact (COI) on both sides of the Roma-N'gapa road in rural areas, respectively, there are 4 households directly affected by the project and they have already identified which assets (e.g. houses, trees, etc.) have the potential to be impacted by the project.

2 of the housing infrastructures will be totally affected by the project and will need to be replaced/rebuilt in a different location, with 2 kitchens partially being affected and mangoes. The predominance of simple households made by the parents and their sons and daughters is evident.

Table 37: Household members

Relations of the HH members with the HOH	Responses
---	------------------

	N	Percent
Head of the household (HOH)	41	19.1%
Wife/Husband of the HOH	31	14.4%
Son/Daughter of the HOH	121	56.3%
Mother/Father of the HOH	1	0.5%
Stepmother/Stepfather of the HOH	1	0.5%
Brother/Sister in-law of the HOH	1	0.5%
Brother/Sister of the HOH	4	1.9%
Grandfather/Grandmother of the HOH	2	0.9%
Grandson/Granddaughter of the HOH	7	3.3%
Nephew/Niece of the HOH	4	1.9%
Step son/daughter of the HOH	2	0.9%
Total	215	100.0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

In terms of age and sex of the heads of households and as shown below are all adults and there are six (6) households that are headed by women, including five (5) that are headed by people who are above the age of 50.

Table 38: Age and sex of the heads of households

Age	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
20 - 30	3	8.6%	1	16.7%	4	9.8%
31 - 40	3	8.6%	1	16.7%	4	9.8%
41 - 50	6	17.1%	0	0.0%	6	14.6%
+ de 50	4	11.4%	1	16.7%	5	12.2%
NI	19	54.3%	3	50.0%	22	53.7%
Total	35	100.0%	6	100.0%	41	100.0%

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

The table below shows PAPs preferences for replacing the lost assets. As can be seen the overwhelming majority prefer to be given money to compensate for their losses. Those who would like to see their assets being restored and/or dealt with in a different way other than cash compensation form a very small minority.

Preference for cash compensations seems to make a lot of sense in this case and is in line with the fact that no household will need to be relocated from their place of abode in order to give way to this project.

Table 39: Resettlement preferences

Type of affected assets	Frequency	Valid Percent
Housing		
Construction material	1	2.4
Cash compensation	40	97.6
Total	41	100.0
Land		
Substitution land	1	2.4
Cash compensation	40	97.6
Total	41	100.0
Crops		
Assistance to cultivate in an alternative place	1	2.4
Cash compensation	35	85.4
NA	5	12.2
Total	41	100.0
Trees		
Cash compensation	38	92.7
Other	1	2.4
NA	2	4.9
Total	41	100.0

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)

In spite of the few exceptions that have been directly stated by the affected people and other that can be identified at a later stage, basically this RAP refers to a compensation process to which a number of assistance measures will need to be added in order to ensure that livelihoods are improved and living conditions of the PAP are not worsened due to the road project.

It should be highlighted that most of the PAPs were interviewed directly and provided information that was used to describe their potential losses and living conditions as well as replacement/compensation preferences. A small number of PAPs and particularly the heads of households were absent and could not be contacted directly. In the next stages of RAP development and implementation it will be necessary to locate all PAPs to gather information and promote their involvement in the process. Thus, this RAP is not a closed document but a working tool that will need permanent update, particularly during implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

6.4. Information on Vulnerable Persons who may need Special Provisions

Among the people directly affected by the project the survey did not identify household members suffering from any chronic diseases. This could be the first line of vulnerability to the people and their families.

In Mozambique it is commonly accepted that vulnerable Groups refers to:

- Low capacity households – especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, widows, ethnic minorities, low income households and informal sector operators;
- Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work and;

-
- 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.

6.5. Provisions to update information

It is to be expected that from the time of the socioeconomic survey that led to the formulation of this RAP (March and May 2016, July 2017 and May 2019 and its implementation (to be defined), a significant number of parameters defining the affected people and their families may change. In order to be sure that the various RAP measures are responsive to the real issues that characterize PAPs an update of the socioeconomic survey might be required. The complexity of the survey will depend on the time that will have elapsed from the survey in March-May 2016 and the date of the updated survey. This document sets out the main lines of the process of updating information, as well as an estimated budget for this purpose.

6.6. Land Tenure and Transfer Systems

In rural areas and in informal settlements in urban areas the right to use land follows the customary systems. In most cases people do not have formal title deeds.

The project area is characterized by a mix of matrilineal and patriarchal systems. During the final negotiations and delivery of resettlement entitlements it will be fundamental to be aware of this phenomenon and act accordingly. Where matrilineal systems dominate crucial decision can be expected to be taken by women while in the patriarchal it will be the opposite. A more constructive and recommended approach though will be to try to involve men and women equally. Experience shows that the involvement of women is often associated with a better use of the resources made available to households as part of the resettlement improvement of livelihoods.

6.7. Patterns of Social Interaction

Given what is perceived by many people as being a spiritual outlet for their current problems, churches/mosques are the institutions that are closest to community concerns. Traditions and religion help to educate and guide people's behavior. During all phases of project development and implementation the involvement of traditional and religious institutions will be of fundamental importance in areas such as communication/mobilization, representation, submission and redressing of grievances, education and all forms of assistance for PAPs to use the resources to be made available adequately.

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with the Mozambican legal framework used to prepare the involuntary resettlement procedures and the World Bank policy on resettlement.

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 as well as Land Law n.º 19/1997, which are also applicable to this project and road. However, after embracing the sustainable development principles in 1992 and subsequently a set of legal instruments that are in line with such principles in environmental and social management, Mozambique was seen as having a vacuum to coherently guide resettlement actions as such.

After many years of not having a single instrument to guide resettlement planning and action on the 8th of August 2012 the Cabinet approved **Decree 31/2012** which is the “Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities”. This regulation fills a longstanding void in this regard. The document is valid and applicable in the project under consideration in this document 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 45/2004, of September 29 of the latter process. This reaffirms what was already part of the latter Decree (i.e. 45/2004).

In terms of principles, the new regulation 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.

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

- The reestablishment of income and living standards that are equal and/or higher than what they had before resettlement;
- Have their assets transported to the new site;
- Live in an area with adequate social and economic infrastructure;
- Have enough space to develop their subsistence activities; and
- 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 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. Of particular note in this regard is the establishment of the District Resettlement Committee

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.

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.

In order to complement Decree 31/2012 in what relates to the establishment and operation of resettlement technical commission as well to provide guidelines for the preparation and implementation of RAPs the GOM enacted decrees 155/2014 and 156/2014 on Internal Regulation for Resettlement Technical Commission and Technical Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. These were also used to recommend the kind of local bodies to assist in RAP management and implementation.

It is worth stressing that this is a 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.

Thus, it will continue to be necessary to creatively combine those documents to devise the best measures to be adopted in relation to specific issues.

Among other, it will certainly to continue to be relevant to basically follow the OP 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. And where there are discrepancies between the two sets of regulation the WB policies will take precedence. The AfDB adopts the Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation, which in most aspects is harmonized with the WB OP 4.12. Together with the national legal instruments the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation was extensively used to formulate this document.

7.1. Relevant Mozambican laws and regulations

7.1.1. Land tenure and land issues

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, including underground water works, 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 this RAP, updated on the basis of an appraisal model adopted in many infrastructure projects lately in Mozambique, as a form of getting around the omissions in the MINAG/DNSA tables, which are considered to be valid for this project. Two of the lacunae/omissions or inconsistencies relate to (i) the non-inclusion of a certain number of common plants; (ii) the adoption of extremely low prices, particularly when compared with the practice in the Southern African region, into which Mozambique falls. The adoption of these tables increases the consistency and it is believed, this should be done in relation to 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, 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 and productive assets as well as for the disruption of social cohesion⁴. 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 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 23/2008 in that land taking for the fulfilment of public interests should be made public by the Cabinet under the proposal of the developer. But as will

⁴ A specific document regulating the process was approved in 2010 (Ministerial Diploma 181/2010 of November 3).

be seen this law and its provisions are recent and the 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 are necessary and have been applied in this project. These are fundamentally based on the utilization of public communication and participation processes inherent to the ESIA/PGAS itself, and the formulation of the RAP so as to keep interested and affected parties informed as regards the project, and to be told of their points of view and concerns. In addition to the public hearing sessions in the phases for the definition of scope, and of the terms of reference, as well as those for the finalization of the environmental and social studies, the commencement of socio-economic surveys and the inventory of affected persons/entities and assets was preceded by a communication from ANE regarding the fact that, after that date of commencement, persons/entities and assets which did not fall within the COI by that date would not be considered for the purposes of resettlement. The communication processes were handled so as to be far-reaching and involved local leaders and communities, in addition to affected persons/entities, with the objective of guaranteeing maximum coverage. This orientation will continue in the subsequent phases of the development and 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, it is believed, will assist compliance with the spirit of what is pursued, via communication and publicity.

Valuation of assets and losses and compensation for losses. After many years of a relative vacuum in this area, in the last two-three 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 not up to date when needed. Recently (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.

For infrastructures but also for 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 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.

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 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 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 (negotiation/valuation) separately in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. For the purposes of the initial calculation of resettlement costs covered by this document, which refers to a worst case scenario, and as presented in the entitlement matrix (Chapter 10), a 20% factor (the maximum foreseen in Decree 181/2010) should be used as disturbance compensation factor for a certain number of assets and situations. In the phase involving the adjustment of compensation, after the levels to which each PAP will be disturbed, have been confirmed, direct arrangements will be made with each PAP, in accordance with specific evaluations and negotiations.

7.1.2. 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.

Domestic (Mozambican) Laws

The **Constitution/Constituição**: Mozambique's 2004 Constitution includes two fundamental environmental pylons, namely: "the right of every citizen to live in a clean environment and the responsibility to protect this right" as well as recognition of environmental protection as a public interest.

The **Land Law** (Law n.º 19/97, of 1 of October): as stated above the law and its Regulation 66/98, provide the basis to define access rights and land use and procedures for land title acquisition and use by the communities and individuals. The same law and the regulation embodies key aspects defined in the constitution in relation to the land such as the maintenance of the land as state property and that land cannot be sold as well as the absence of a "land market" per se in the country. Among other aspects it defines "areas destined to meet public interest" as belonging to public domain. It also protects customary and community rights over land.

National Water Law in 1991 and the National Water Policy from 1995: under the water law and policy the following principles are adhered to: (i) water supply and sanitation services should be provided in accordance with the demand and economic capacity of the users; (ii) tariffs should allow for the recovery of operational and maintenance costs, and later contribute to investment and sustainability of the systems; and (iii) in as far as possible water supply and sanitation services should be decentralized to autonomous local agencies.

Regional and international legal instruments that have been turned into domestic law

Mozambique has been adhering to a series of international legal instruments that relate to the need of being proactive in environment protection and conservation. Under line 2 of article 18 of the country's Constitution, the rules of international law have the same value in domestic law and once ratified by the Parliament and Government they become constitutional normative acts. In light of nr 1 of this article, "treaties and international agreements duly approved and ratified, are enacted in the Mozambican legal order".

For this project, important and relevant international and regional treaties and conventions ratified so far include:

- The UN Convention on Biodiversity ratified by Resolution n.º 2/94, of 24 of August: this is aimed at "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and fair and

⁵ Updated in 2007

equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and technologies, as well as through adequate funding”.

- African Convention on Nature and Natural Resources Conservation ratified by the Parliament's Steering Committee through Resolution n.º 18/81, of 30 December: is aimed at ensuring the conservation, use and development of land, water, forest and wildlife resources of Member States, bearing in mind not only the general principles of nature conservation, but also the best interests of the communities themselves
- Protocol related to Wildlife Conservation and its application in the SADC, ratified by Resolution n.º 14/2002, of 5 of March: it is aimed at establishing common approaches and support to conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources relating to the effective enforcement of laws in the region and within the domestic laws of each Party State.

Other important international and regional conventions and protocols ratified by the Mozambican State include:

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Resolution No. 8/93 of 8 December);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (Resolution No. 1/94 of August 24, 1994);
- Kyoto Protocol (Resolution No. 10/2004 of 28 July);
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – CITES (Resolution No. 20/81 of December 30);
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Resolution No. 11/2001 of 20 December);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (Resolution No. 20/96 to November 26);
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and (POPs) (Resolution No. 19/96 of November 26, 1996);
- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Resolution 18/96 to November 26, 1996);
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Resolution 10/2009 of 29 September. The Convention entered into force in Mozambique in July 2010)

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”.

Article 4. of the Environment Law establishes a range of basic legal principles, which highlight: the principle of rational use and management of environmental components, with a view to further improve the quality of life of citizens and the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystems; the precautionary principle, whereby the environmental management should prioritize the establishment of systems to prevent acts that could be harmful to the environment, to prevent the occurrence of significant negative environmental impacts or irreversible damage, regardless of the existence of scientific certainty about the occurrence of such impacts, and the principle of global and integrated vision of the environment as a set of interdependent natural ecosystems, which must be managed so as to maintain their functional balance.

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

- The **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation**, approved by Decree n.º 54/2015, of 31 of December⁶: 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 AfDB and World Bank recommendations and procedures. There are three main specific objectives of any EA exercise:
 - 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).
 - The actual Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which assesses the potential impacts of the investment in detail and evaluates alternatives.
 - Proposal of measures to be taken in order 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 “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.

There are also important international and regional conventions and protocols ratified by the Mozambican State that play a role in environmental management. These include:

⁶ 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.

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Resolution No. 8/93 of 8 December);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (Resolution No. 1/94 of August 24, 1994);
- Kyoto Protocol (Resolution No. 10/2004 of 28 July);
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – CITES (Resolution No. 20/81 of December 30);
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Resolution No. 11/2001 of 20 December);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (Resolution No. 20/96 to November 26);
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and (POPs) (Resolution No. 19/96 of November 26, 1996);
- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Resolution 18/96 to November 26, 1996);
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Resolution 10/2009 of 29 September. The Convention entered into force in Mozambique in July 2010).

7.1.3. [Social welfare legislations](#)

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.

7.2. [Laws and Regulations relating to Agencies Responsible for Implementing Resettlement Activities](#)

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

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- b) 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
- c) 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 AfDB 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 (APs) in order to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place”.

The bank has provided the following guiding principles in order to achieve the objectives provided:

- a) Preparation of a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan that ensures that displaced people are:
 - Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
 - Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
 - Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - Provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities; and
 - Provided with an opportunity to resolve disputes through a grievance resolution mechanism.

The policy also advocates that:

- Particular 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, chronically ill, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation;
- 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. In particular, 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;
- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and 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;
- 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

-
- 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 resettled people's preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.

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

- (i) Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Mozambique;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) 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.

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

Persons covered under sub-paragraph (iii) above are to be provided with compensation for the improvements on the land. In addition, they have to be given the necessary assistance to satisfy the provisions set out in the policy, if they occupy the project area prior to the established cut-off date. The IFC guidelines also promote this concept and encourage payment of compensation on improvements and provision of assistance to people without recognized rights to land.

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, car parks 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.

7.3. [Gaps between Local Laws and African Development Bank Safeguards](#)

The principal gap which has existed between Mozambican laws and African Development Bank safeguards had to do the fact that Mozambican laws did not require the preparation of resettlement instruments as such, namely, resettlement plans or resettlement policy frameworks, depending on dimension and characteristics. This was partially resolved by the recent adoption of Decree 31/2012.

The approval of Decree 31/2012 and of Diploma 181/2010 brings the content of Mozambican provisions ever closer to those of the AfDB, as regards the treatment to be given to the theme of resettlement and affected persons/entities and assets. An important gap still present in Decree 31/2012 and Diploma 181/2010 relates to the absence of a framework for the phenomenon of resettlement as something which must be avoided and/or minimized. In its current form, the decreed does not concentrate on the discussion of what interventions must do, prior to deciding on the need for resettlement.

The AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation recognizes that involuntary resettlement can give rise to significant disturbance and risk of increased vulnerability for affected people caused by physical displacement or disruptions to their livelihood systems and income sources.

Specifically, the Safeguard contains the following main principles and provisions:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized;
- Resettlement activities should be regarded as sustainable development programs with meaningful consultation with affected people in program planning and implementation;
- Affected people should be compensated for lost assets and assisted in their efforts to improve/restore their standards of living;
- Resettlement covers relocation/loss of shelter; loss of assets/access to assets; and loss of income sources or livelihood means (whether or not affected persons must physically relocate);
- A formal resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework is required to address project associated resettlement impacts. According to AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation a resettlement plan should describe the following:
 - The project, potential impacts and measures taken to avoid or minimize resettlement;
 - Socioeconomic studies carried out to identify who is affected and nature of effects; information on vulnerable groups; local livelihood and land-tenure systems and social and cultural characteristics of affected populations; etc.;
 - Applicable legal framework with which the land acquisition and resettlement process should comply, and any gaps between national laws and AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation;
 - Affected persons and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including cut-off dates;
 - Methodologies to value losses and compensation at replacement cost;
 - Resettlement measures and support to be provided to project-affected people;
 - Resettlement sites including their identification, suitability, resettlement procedures, influx risks and institutional and legal considerations;
 - Plans to provide any necessary housing, infrastructure and social services;
 - Community consultation and participation during resettlement planning and implementation;
 - Measures to mitigate impacts of resettlement on host communities;
 - Grievance mechanisms and procedures;
 - The organizational framework for implementing resettlement;
 - Resettlement implementation schedule;
 - Resettlement costs and budget;
 - Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (internal and external).

The entry into force of Decree 31/2012 and Diploma 181/2010 has contributed significantly to narrowing the gaps between Mozambican legislation and AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation. As regards specific aspects such as (i) the need to prepare a resettlement action plan; (ii) conducting socioeconomic studies; (iii) resettlement measures; (iv) community consultation and participation; (v) institutional and organizational framework; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation, where there were differences between the two sides, these have been practically eliminated by the above-mentioned decrees.

A few differences remain though and these can briefly be identified in the following areas (Table next page).

7.4. Legal Steps Needed to Ensure Effective Implementation of Resettlement

Under both the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 and Policies and the GOM laws and regulations customary rights over land have the same value as other more formal laws.

Table 40: Table Comparing Mozambican Law and AfDB Operational Safeguard²

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014⁷)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2	Recommended 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 AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 the RAP will be prepared only after exploring all viable alternative project designs to avoid/minimize resettlement
Resettlement as a development opportunity	<p>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>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	There is considerable convergence between the two regulations and they should be adopted equally

⁷ 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 ⁷)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps
		levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher	
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, which should be heralded in local media	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 AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 will be adhered to.
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	Particular 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 AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 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	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host	There is a significant level of convergence between the two

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ⁷)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps
	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 grievances mechanism is not spelled out directly although there are several references to the need to conduct monitoring and correction of deviations	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	regulations. The AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 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. The AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 will be adhered to where cash compensation offers advantages in livelihood improvement
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 AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 will be adhered to where cash compensation offers

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ⁷)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps
			advantages in land compensation as part of livelihood improvement
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 improvement land tenants will be entitled to compensation in line with the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2
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 improvement. AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 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	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind	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 ⁷)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps
	compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Non-permanent" Buildings	compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation 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 AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 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>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>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 improvement there is a considerable time gap. AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 will be adhered to.</p>

Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues	Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014 ⁷)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2	Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps
	Technically assessing and validating the information received from the implementation process		

Source: SALOMON, 2016

8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1. Responsible agencies

In line with the legal and regulatory requirements of involving all relevant stakeholders in RAP implementation and as part of adherence to best practices endorsed by ANE efforts have been made and will continue to be made to ensure that in all phases of the process all relevant parties are involved in RAP.

ANE will hire a RAP Implementation Service Provider to implement RAP. This entity will ensure that the entire process is conducted in a participatory and inclusive manner. Construction Contractors will be provided with the ESMP including the RAP documents and their critical aspects to be strictly followed by the Contractors throughout all phases of their involvement with the project. Where needed local NGOs/CBOs and other organizations will be hired to facilitate specific aspects of the resettlement process.

Institutional Arrangements

The relatively complex issues to be addressed call for a well thought institutional arrangement to conduct the resettlement process. The following institutions have been involved and will continue to be involved in implementing and monitoring and evaluating RAP:

- National Roads Administration (ANE).
- Mueda District Government and its relevant administrative posts and localities
- RAP Implementation Service Provider (to be hired in due course)
- Relevant district directorates (e.g. land, planning, infrastructure development, agriculture, education, health, women and social affairs, environment)
- Local and community authorities such as Grupos Dinamizadores, Chefes de 10 Casas, Traditional Leaders,
- Representatives of the project affected people (PAPs)
- Affected public entities
- The Construction Contractor
- Relevant NGOs/CBOs

The process should be practical, whilst still being adequately inclusive and participatory. Roles and responsibilities amongst the various parties will need to be clearly defined and articulated. The general distribution of responsibilities should be as follows:

- ANE will oversee and manage the process from Maputo and Cabo Delgado. ANE will be responsible for policy issues, consultation and representation and for providing direction to the entire process;
- RAP Implementation Service Provider will work towards strengthening the participation of all entities involved and ensuring that the process is facilitated and managed adequately;
- Mueda District and Municipal authorities will ensure that RAP activities are integrated and harmonized in urban and district planning and development;
- PAPs and their representatives will ensure that their voice and genuine interests and concerns are adequately considered in all phases of the process;
- Other affected entities (public utilities) will be responsible for collaborating with the developers to ensure that their contributions mainly in the relocation of affected utilities are timely done; and
- NGOs/CBOs to deal with specific issues such as education/communication, HIV/AIDS and STDs, grievances, etc.

8.2. Assessment of Institution Capacity of Responsible Agencies

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 within the sector. Human and material investments are required to translate the various provisions into concrete actions. This is also further compounded by the fact that most of the country's inhabitants.

Dealing with resettlement issues in particular remains a challenge, which, among other aspects, is explained by factors such as:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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 in the course of 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 the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation.

District institutions as well as institutions at the lower levels such as administrative posts, localities, villages/bairros and the heads of "dez casas" and the families themselves, including local NGOs/CBOs in general are weak in Mozambique and in the project area.

They are not used to managing complex issues and processes requiring systematic communication and continuous mobilization and involvement of people as it will be required during the various stages of the RAP process.

This has the potential of exacerbating misunderstandings around the different aspects of RAP such as asset valuation, eligibility criteria, compensation measures, grievance submission and redressing, etc.

Unless adequate measures are put in place many aspects of the RAP process will not be able to run smoothly due to poor capacity of local institutions to handle the various aspects and local people to engage constructively in the process.

8.3. Steps to Enhance Institutional Capacity

The various entities have different training needs for skills, awareness raising, sensitization, and comprehensive training, namely:

- demonstrate the role of the various key players in the implementation and monitoring of the safeguards instruments (ESIA/ESMP and RAP), by disseminating these instruments as such and by drawing and disseminating lessons learned;
- 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;

- 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 and ARAP;
- ensure that PAPs are able to analyze the potential environmental and social impacts, and competently prescribe mitigation options as well as supervise the implementation of management plans;
- strengthen local NGOs and teams of extension workers to provide technical support to the farmers and other local people.

This should go hand in hand with other practical work aimed at:

- awareness-raising for participants who need to appreciate the significance or relevance of engaging meaningfully in the different stages and aspects of the ARAP process;
- sensitization for participants who need to be familiar with the general procedures for RAP formulation, implementation and monitoring; and
- Comprehensive training for participants who will need to understand and tackle the RAP procedures and who will at times supervise implementation of compensation measures, handle and redress grievances and report to relevant authorities.

Practical ways of reaching all target groups will need to be devised for training and capacity needs assessments as well as for delivery of the training. The “Learning by Doing”⁸ approach should 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 eventual replication of the interventions.

⁸ 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.

9. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The Project Affected Persons are entitled to different 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.

Both the inventory of affected assets conducted in February/March 2016 and particularly the final verification and confirmation (April 2016) were used to communicate to local people that any land occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) done after the date of inventory and verification/confirmation will not be eligible for consideration under this RAP. This communication had already been done by ANE through a public notice to all potential PAPs (i.e. people within the project's COI) and local authorities informing them about the RAP census from 30th April 2016. The section between Roma and Nabungale was compensated in July 2017 by ANE.

Mueda District authorities will be monitoring the enforcement of this principle and ensuring that those disregarding it are fully aware of the implications. Thus, 30th April 2016 is considered as being the cut-off date for Roma-N'gapa Road ARAP.

Entitlement Policies under the RAP

Entitlement policies under this RAP are set out according to the categories of impact as described above and in light of applicable national legislation and AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation, namely:

- Entitlement for loss of land through permanent and temporary land acquisition;
- Entitlement for loss of houses and other domestic structures, including for loss of commercial structures;
- Entitlement for loss of crops, trees and other plants; and
- Project responsibilities for displacement of public/utilities infrastructure.

Entitlement for Loss of Land through Permanent and Temporary Land Acquisition

Under this project the loss of land for cultivation will be minimal in the sense that only small portions of land were inventoried as being within the COI. However, the loss of those small portions has the potential of being permanent.

Under Mozambican law, the power of eminent domain is such that land-use rights can be taken back by the state where land is required for projects that serve public interest. Affected parties may only be compensated for improvements made – effectively at market rates although discounted for depreciation.

AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation on the other hand 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.

AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation requires particular 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 terms of principles the following should normally be considered:

- No cash payments for loss of land (or land-use) will be payable.
- The majority of affected households fall under customary user rights over their residential land and farmland. Mechanisms would 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 machambas or just be compensated for the loss of crops and trees and/or temporary and partial inability to use the land for cultivation, considering that most people will manage to retain their farming land.

- Tenants (still to be confirmed if they exist) of land will get two months' notice only.
- Targeted provision of advocacy to consultation with and monitoring of vulnerable households will be carried out in order to ensure that their livelihoods are sustained or restored following resettlement and that their vulnerability is not increased.

○

However, in the specific case of MUEDA-NEGOMANO ROAD PROJECT RAP (this RAP) the land that will be lost is very small and marginal in household livelihood strategy. Therefore compensation for the loss of crops and/or affected infrastructures should be sufficient.

There is no specific provision for temporary land acquisition under Mozambican law or AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation, although under the latter 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 this RAP, there will be no compensation payable as such to holders of formal or customary use-rights over land to be used by the contractor. Instead, as ancillary sites are selected, the contractor will enter into negotiated rental agreements with current users. Affected parties will however be entitled to support by the Project Implementation Entity in reviewing draft rental agreements to ensure that their terms and provisions are legal and equitable.

Targeted provision of advocacy to, consultation with and monitoring of any affected vulnerable households will be carried out in order to ensure that their livelihoods are sustained or restored following land acquisition and that their vulnerability is not increased.

Entitlement for Loss of Houses, and other domestic structures, including for loss of commercial structure

For lost houses Mozambican legislation discourages cash compensation and encourages replacement of lost assets.

Under AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation 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 ext

ended 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 most often need to call upon the support of relatives and friends living close by, for example for childcare or help on the farm, etc.

Although not a requirement as such, AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 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.

Under this RAP no houses used for abode will be affected. It is only ancillary infrastructures such as fences, outside kitchens and other small compartments that will be affected. Under such conditions and in order to preserve PAPs’ ways of living it is appropriate to keep people living where they are currently located and assist them to rebuild lost infrastructures within the same premises and/or in the proximity or to provide them with cash compensation. In fact in all cases of this project the non-affected residual justifies maintaining the households in the same place, with minor reconstruction of the affected portions. During the construction phase efforts will be made to ensure that minimum land is required for construction operations. Where necessary labor-intensive methods will be favored in detriment of the use of machinery. This will be fundamental in maintaining social cohesion and in causing the least disturbance in people’s living standards and livelihood strategies.

Under this RAP focus will be on the replacement of the affected portions, which could be in the form of: (i) cash compensation for households to undertake the reconstruction/substitution by themselves; (ii) assisted reconstruction/substitution.

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 AfDB Operational Safeguard 2.

Any vulnerable affected houses will be offered assistance in reconstruction of replacement structures. All PAPs standing to lose assets under this category will be encouraged and assisted to find land in closest surroundings to replace the affected structures.

Entitlement for Loss of Commercial Enterprises

In relation to the various commercial structures that will be lost or relocated through land acquisition (roadside shops/barracas, trader’s stalls/bancas, etc.), AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 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.

- a) 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.
- b) Preparation of new market areas – with incentives provided (i.e. rental waivers and tax breaks) to attract traders to move away from their current locations. However, in the specific case of this project some owners of commercial infrastructures and business have no intrinsic interest in moving to a single market area. The type of business that they develop is not suitable for this kind of approach. District and Municipal authorities will be required to assist in land identification in areas adjacent to the areas in which the affected owners and operators will be displaced.
- c) 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

If found they will just get a notice to stop using the areas within the COI to conduct their activities.

Entitlements for Loss of Crops and Trees

As with land and structures, AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 requires that crops and trees be compensated for at full replacement cost. 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), AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 recommends investment in improved or alternative livelihood skills where agricultural land is affected – given the importance of farming to household income.

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.

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

Project Responsibilities for Relocation of Public Utilities and Services

Under this category, so far only a fence belonging to a local school and one ridge associated with ANE have been found as being directly affected by the project. It is possible though that in the course of project implementation other public infrastructures be found as interfering with the habitation process and need to be relocated. Examples include other local roads, electricity poles, telecommunication lines, etc.

Structured and integrated coordination between ANE and relevant public entities and in this case the education sector and if found the managers of other infrastructure, such as, EDM, TDM, District and Municipal authorities for compensation/replacement for public infrastructures along the project area will be facilitated by the Project Implementation Entity.

RAP Entitlement Matrix

In summary the RAP Entitlement Matrix is given as a table overleaf.

Table 41: Entitlement Matrix

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport 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 COI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of equivalent land within each PAP's operation areas – where possible contiguous with their existing field(s). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance or advocacy (where required/sought) in identification of suitable replacement land within village to ensure appropriateness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable but if found there will be no compensation for loss of land. Tenants will receive 2 months' notice to vacate. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Free-users of land located in the COI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for loss of land. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
					vulnerability not increased.
Loss of land through temporary land acquisition	PAPs with title or traditional rights to land subject to temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation under this RAP; rental of land by contractor based on market prices (negotiated agreement). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant to review rental agreements to ensure legal/ equitable agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Tenants of land subject to temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable but if found no compensation. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Free users of land subject to temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for loss of land. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Loss of houses	Owners of houses located in the COI, which will be partially affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-kind replacement of the affected portions OR 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials may be salvaged from old structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritized in provision of resettlement /moving assistance and other measures.

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation). • Where possible, replacement of the portions of houses within boundaries of existing homestead. • Where not possible for replacement of portions of the houses or the houses as such to be located within boundaries of existing homestead, suitable resettlement land to be identified and prepared within close distance from existing homestead. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost as disturbance allowance • Encourage contractors to employ PAPs in construction of any replacement houses, or in preparation of resettlement sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Tenants of houses (and any associated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If found, compensation for 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer of in-kind assistance in

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
	ancillary facilities) located in the COI	loss of house will be to owner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenants will receive 2 months' notice and a cash lump sum (amount to be calculated at the time) to look for new housing 			identifying replacement house. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials may be salvaged from old structures. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Owners of kiosks/barracks, stalls, etc located in the COI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (no discount for depreciation). Where possible, replacement structures to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum allowance to cover removal/relocation costs based on formula: weight x Kilometer x Cost/kilometer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost as disturbance allowance Cash payment (amount to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted resettlement/moving assistance and other measures. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
		<p>located within boundaries of existing property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Under this project the amount has been established in Mzn (amount to be calculated at the time) per affected commercial infrastructure where the owner is also the business operator</p>	<p>calculated at the time) for loss of earnings (where owner is also the enterprise operator⁹) If not, the enterprise operator, this allowance is not paid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials may be salvaged from old structures. Suitable site for reestablishment of enterprise to be offered. Assistance in obtaining any required legal registration and documentation at new site (licensing, etc.). 	<p>vulnerability not increased.</p>

⁹ The owner of a *barracas* and the proprietor of the enterprise within it may not necessarily be the same person.

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage contractor to employ PAPs 	
	Tenants of barracas, stalls, etc. located in the COI.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One half of transport allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment (amount to be calculated at the time) for loss of earnings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted resettlement/ moving assistance and other measures. Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
	Proprietors of mobile enterprises, e.g. tables or on the ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation, for loss of mobile enterprises. Owners/managers will get a notice to stop using the COI to conduct their businesses 			
Loss of crops	Owners of crops located in COI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for 1 season of crops. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer of in-kind assistance for land-preparation (including payment of wages at

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
					<p>market rates for people employed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, citrus, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for replacement seedlings/saplings plus cash compensation for value of lost production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost to as disturbance allowance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation to cover cost of replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost to as disturbance allowance 		
Loss of ornamental plants	Owners of ornamental gardens on COI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for replacement. 	.		

Project Impact	Affected Population/Entity	Asset Compensation	Transport allowance	Other Compensation Measures	Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
Loss of cultural property	Cemeteries located in the COI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable (COI adjusted/ narrowed where necessary to avoid impacts on cemeteries) 			
Loss land within the ROW of public infrastructure	Power lines, telegraph poles fiber-optic telecommunications cable, water valve boxes, road signage, post boxes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANE and RAP Implementing Agency, will coordinate with relevant Government institutions to agree on measures to be adopted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant to facilitate communication and coordination between parties as required. 	

Source: SALOMON, 2016

10. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

10.1. General Aspects

As already explained, 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 African Development Bank, World Bank, African Development 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.

As also explained before, 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 the Consultant undertook to make price adjustments taking into account inflationary factors.

The template used for the valuation of tangible infrastructure assets is based on dynamic knowledge of the most reliable prices utilized by engineering/construction consultancy companies, and which, in practice, have produced values which are more acceptable to those persons/entities affected and therefore also to the authorities.

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. The values are based on the dynamic knowledge of local markets that engineering/consultancy companies have about local prices. A local experienced Architect was hired to undertake the valuation of the affected infrastructures. The following general procedure was adopted:

a) Compensation for Housing

With a few adaptations to accommodate WB policies, Ministerial Diploma 181/2010 of 3 November was followed in the calculation of compensation values.

The categorization of the houses covered by the project was the starting point for the calculations. Two major categories were found (i) standard housing and (ii) social housing.

Standard houses are those having a bathroom for each set of three rooms inside the house and close to an area of 20 m² per person. Social houses are the dwellings that do not have any of the following conditions:

- A bathroom inside the property conventionally equipped:
- A kitchen equipped with at least one stall with a sink.

The following elements related to the property were also taken into consideration:

- Type
- Location
- Age
- Construction value
- 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:

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

(P) is the market price per square meter for standard housing estimated to be Mzn 12,000.00 m² and Mzn 7,500.00 per m² for social housing. At the exchange rate of Mzn 30,000.00/USD 1¹⁰ the cost of standard houses stands at USD 400.00 per m² and the social housing at around USD 241.00 per square meter. This corresponds to the average prices practiced for different types of housing.

The coefficients identified and used were:

- K_1 coefficient that reflects the type of housing: 1.00 e 1.70 1.00 and 1.70
- K_2 coefficient related with the importance of the housing: 1.00 e 0.90 1.00 and 0.90
- K_3 coefficient related with the housing quality: 0.60 0.60
- K_4 Coefficient related with the location in rural areas:
- Area with a plan 1.10
- A area without a plan 1.00

a) For Level A Urban Areas

- Area with a plan 1.20
- Area without a plan 0.75

Finally, the actual value of the property was 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.

b) The calculation of brickwork (conventional) walls

The walls were defined as finished products irrespectively of the finishing details (e.g. painting and plastering). These calculations include masonry in blocks or bricks.

¹⁰ Prevailing in 2011-12

The cost per m² of the following items were considered:

▪ Supply and laying of masonry units	Mzn 480.00
▪ External plastering	Mzn 270.00
▪ Internal plastering	Mzn 270.00
▪ Interior painting	Mzn 250.00
▪ Exterior painting	Mzn 250.00
▪ Reinforced concrete	Mzn 1,800.00
▪ Cleaning concrete	Mzn 100.00
▪ Excavation Man	Mzn 240,00
▪ Foundation stone 0.10 on bed foundations	MZN50,00
▪ Watering and compaction	Mzn 20,00

TOTAL per m² **Mzn 3,730.00**

Reed fence: Linear meter with five bundles each corresponding to Mzn 60.00 at Mzn 300.00

Pole fence Mzn 1,000.00

Other fencing material: Fence of thorny plants and other Mzn 150.00

c) Latrines

Three types of latrines were considered, namely (i) conventional material (masonry), (ii) reeds and (iii) other materials. However, the compensation will only consider one masonry typology differentiating those that have ablution facilities from those that do not have such facilities.

The average cost of a latrine without ablution facilities (4 m²) was estimated at Mzn 35,000.00 approximately Mzn 8,750.00 per m² and a latrine with ablution facilities was estimated at Mzn 9,250.00 m²

d) Kiosks/Barracas

The Group of kiosks was subdivided according to the type of equipment incorporated, including: wood and zinc, wood and poles, reed and blocks and other material. Thus, the cost per m² was estimated as follows:

- | | | |
|------|------------------|---------------|
| i. | Wood and zinc | 7 500,00 MT |
| ii. | Poles and sticks | Mzn 6,500.00 |
| iii. | Reed | Mzn 5,500.00 |
| iv. | Blocks | Mzn 12,000.00 |

e) Septic tanks and drains

(i) **Septic tanks.** These were found per unit for an average of 5 people per household. The estimate is of Mzn 30,000.00 per unit (2.25x1.45 = 3.2 m², depth 1.45m). The septic tank was estimated at Mzn 9,375.00 per m².

(ii) **Drains** – A drain of 1.5 m with and average height of two meters (with an area of approximately 4.8 m²) was considered. Its total cost stands at Mzn 15,000.00 or Mzn 3,184.00 per m²

The prices of m² per type of construction material are inclusive of cost of materials and labor.

Based on the prices per m² the Consultant undertook to estimate the values of the infrastructures in this study as follows:

-
- a) The field team collected information of the type of infrastructures, size (in m²) and material used in relation to each affected infrastructure. These were compiled in a database;
 - b) The prices per m² were used to estimate the cost per infrastructure included in the database of affected infrastructures;
 - c) The results will be used to negotiate compensation values with the PAPs and confirm their acceptance.

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.

Based on the assumptions made above, a series of tables in Chapter 21 (Costs and Budgets) present a summary of the costs for affected infrastructures, crops and trees belonging to different entities, as per the inventory summarized in Chapter 2.

10.2. Adjustments for this Specific Project and Moment

10.2.1. General Adjustments

Based on the above-made systems developed in 2010-12, for this particular project a number of adjustments had to be made.

1. For Infrastructures

Based on the 2012 values an average annual inflation rate of 7.5% to the value was considered;

2. For trees

It was assumed that all trees are in their productive age and based on the 2010-11 prices an average annual inflation rate of 7.5% was also considered.

3. For farming areas (machambas)

The average maize production per hectare based on the production of the producers who were able to specify their productivity per hectare in 50 kg bags. The price of a bag of maize in Mueda which is of 600MT / bag 50Kg was used.

4. For livestock

The prices of most species in Mueda such as ducks, chicken, pork and lamb were found and multiplied by the amount that each PAP. Although in all cases PAPs will only be assisted to relocate their livestock where needed

5. For transport

Transport assistance at 10,000 MT per PAP to allow them to transport their assets, where needed.

10.2.2. Adjustments for the Specific Moment in Mozambique

This RAP in particular will also have to consider the fact that after more than a decade of accelerated economic growth rates on an annual average of 7% in real terms and single digit inflation, from early-mid 2000s onwards, Mozambique has entered a period of slower economic growth and increased inflation since 2015. Inflation in 2015 stood at around 16.5% and the economy grew only by 6.5% (IMF, 2016). Local currency, the Metical, is also witnessing an unprecedented devaluation, which stands at above 100% when compared to 2014. Indications are that in the short term this downwards trend is likely to remain unchanged and/or to worsen. This calls for additional adjustments in the months/years to come when this RAP is implemented in two particular areas namely inflation and local currency devaluation.

11. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

Compensation approach

In line with the entitlement matrix the different PAPs under this RAP will receive the following forms of compensation for affected assets:

Loss of land through permanent land acquisition: PAPs under this category will only be compensated for lost crops (see below) and where possible provision of equivalent land within close reach of each PAP's residential area and possible assistance for livelihood improvement. Under this asset category, the affected people will only lose small portions of their land and the crops that they may have planted. Except for any additional land that ANE may define as attached to the project they will be able to maintain the other portions that fall outside the COI and areas of project influence. PAPs behind the assets under this category have been identified (although subject to minor adjustments) and agreements will be signed as an indication that compensation measure are acceptable to the PAPs. All aspects will need to be monitored very closely during the next stages of the process.

Loss of portions houses and of other domestic structures: Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation). Where possible or required, replacement and/or assisted substitution of what will be affected within the boundaries of existing homestead. Building materials may be salvaged from old structures without discount in the compensation value. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost as disturbance allowance. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods are adequately sustained/restored, money is properly used and vulnerability is not increased. PAPs under this category will sign compensation agreements with the values worked out on the basis of the project entitlement matrix and valuation process. All aspects will need to be monitored very closely during the next stages of the process to confirm findings and possible changes and act accordingly.

Loss of commercial enterprises (i.e. *barracas*, kiosks, stalls, etc. located in the COI): Cash compensation at full replacement cost (no discount for depreciation) for owners that have already expressed such preference. Replaced structures to be located within the boundaries of existing property and where not possible for replaced structures to be located within boundaries existing property, suitable resettlement land to be identified and prepared within district/municipality boundaries and as close as possible to current location of the infrastructures. Lump sum allowance to cover removal/relocation costs per business/unit will be paid. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost as disturbance allowance plus cash payment for loss of earnings will be paid. There will be assistance in obtaining any required legal registration and documentation at new site (licensing, etc.). Targeted resettlement/moving assistance and other measures and targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods are adequately sustained/restored and vulnerability is not worsened. All aspects will need to be monitored very closely during the next stages of the process to confirm findings and possible changes and act accordingly.

Loss of crops: Depending on what will be on the field during the expropriation period, cash compensation for 1 season of crops based on average value of principal crops grown on affected land (area lost x yield) and average prices over last three years' production, with no discounts for input costs (seeds, chemicals, labor, etc.) or salvaging from current crop. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods are sustained/ restored and that vulnerability is not worsened. Some agreements have been signed as an indication that the entitlements that have been worked out are acceptable to the PAPs. All aspects will need to be monitored very closely during the next stages of the process.

Loss of economic trees by private owners (these were the only trees belonging to private owners found in the study): Cash compensation for replacement seedlings/saplings plus cash compensation for value of lost production (based on average yield, age and remaining productive years of tree). Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods are sustained/restored and that vulnerability is not increased. Agreements will be signed as an indication that the entitlements that have been worked out

are acceptable to the PAPs. All aspects will need to be monitored very closely during the next stages of the RAP process.

Loss/relocation of public infrastructure (power lines, telegraph poles fiber-optic telecommunications cable, water valve boxes, road signage, post boxes): ANE and RAP/Project Implementation Entity, will coordinate with relevant Government/public institutions, who will be responsible for replacement of public infrastructures and/or will lose parts of their land (ROW) to give way to the road. Efforts will be made to avoid having to remove infrastructures. Indications are that with the adoption of specific technologies (i.e. intensive labor in some sections to open trenches) this is feasible. No compensation will be paid. Public entities will be asked to relocate and replace affected assets where avoidance will not be possible.

As can be seen from the descriptions made above, at the center of compensation lies the provision of the means to each of the affected households and other entities in order for them to restore their affected assets. The value of the replacement should correspond to the market value of the affected assets. However, the process should not lose sight of the fact that the ultimate objective of all actions will be to ensure that households and institutions affected by the project improve their living standards or that at least they maintain the living standards that prevailed before project commencement.

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

- Compensation should be done and completed for all assets before the beginning of any expansion works, and all efforts must be made to locate the owners of the assets. This will include measures such as (i) contacting owners in their homes outside business hours, e.g. very early in the morning or late in the evening; (ii) getting neighbors and other people to provide information about the best ways of locating these people and for these neighbors to spread information about the need to contact RAP/Project Implementation Entity; (iii) leaving written notices with indications for contacting RAP/Project Implementation Entity. If owners are not found, compensation will remain available through the end of the resettlement process and thereafter as part of an escrow fund;
- Using the RAP database and the agreed compensation values, where these were concluded, payment should start as soon as possible (within the first four weeks into RAP implementation). Where the agreements could not be confirmed due to these agreements should be negotiated and established as a matter of urgency;
- Where applicable (for the households that may opt for the replacement of their affected assets) provide assistance to rebuild affected infrastructures;
- Ensure that the fixed ¹¹vending stalls and kiosks and other important businesses are compensated/substituted/relocated in such a way that there is no disruption of local markets;
- All the households that will lose land for cultivation need to be assisted by RAP/Project Implementation Entity in collaboration with local authorities to timely identify and carry out basic preparation of the new land areas (clearing, demarcation, water management facilities, etc.). All indications are that under this project the need for this will be minimal.
- 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 Suggestion:

¹¹ As indicated in the Entitlement Matrix the moveable will just get a notice.

Even if the practical effects of that may not be easy to follow up and control, it will be useful to work in 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. 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.

12. SITE SELECTION, PREPARATION AND RELOCATION

As stated in different sections of this document efforts will be made to avoid having to resettle people. Where the project conflicts with people's assets a series of measures will be taken to ensure that such assets are not affected. Such measures include: (i) narrowing the corridor of impact; and (ii) resorting to labor intensive construction methods to avoid machinery interference with people's assets, etc.

Conditions on the field indicate that the adoption of such measures will go a long way towards assisting the project to avoid having to resettle high numbers of people and their assets.

Where even after adopting such measures the need to resettle people and/or their assets will persist (e.g. the four (4) households in N'gapa and N'gapa Sede), all efforts will be made to ensure that such people and assets are relocated very close to where they are currently situated.

In such cases, from the onset, the issue of selecting and preparing sites for relocation is not applicable. In the event of it becoming relevant, at any stage in the process, the entity responsible for implementing the ARAP, in close collaboration with ANE, affected people and local authorities, will investigate the best ways of dealing with it. In any case focus will be on exploring ways of causing the least disturbance to the existing settings and life styles.

It is important to emphasize the relevance of confining resettlement to areas that are adjacent to where people are currently living and/or cultivating as this means that there will be controlled socioeconomic disturbances, which will translate into increased socioeconomic cohesion and harmony as well as sustainability of the entire process. In this case, resettlement/compensation will not be associated with the need to consider how people will have access to basic services such as education, health, water supply, sanitation, etc. as it would be if they were to be relocated to new and eventually distant areas.

13. HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

In line with what was said in the previous chapter there is no evident need for this ARAP to develop alternatives or make any additional interventions in the areas of housing, infrastructures and social services (education, health, water supply, etc.) as relocation will be avoided and where this will not be feasible people will have their affected infrastructures and other assets, including farming areas relocated and/or substituted close to where they are currently living. The four (4) families in N'gapa and N'gapa Sede may need concerted support and assistance for them to rebuild/improve their houses even if their professed preference for cash compensation is adopted.

The above-mentioned approach will ensure that they continue to have the same level of access to basic services that they had before resettlement had taken place.

14. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the Law on the Environment¹², the aim of environmental protection and management is to prevent adverse impacts from occurring or to keep impacts within acceptable levels. The environmental management plan aims to manage and mitigate environmental impacts through:

- Identifying mitigation measures that should be implemented;
- Identifying systems and procedures for that purpose; and
- Specifying the environmental indicators to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Other than the ESIA/ESMP prepared for the project itself the RAP and its implementation are not associated with interventions requiring special environmental protection and management precautions.

However, in line with the environmental best practices, it is recommended that the precautionary principles be strictly followed throughout the RAP process. This is in accordance with Article 4 of the Environment Law, which states that environmental management should prioritize the establishment of systems to prevent acts that could be harmful to the environment in order to prevent the occurrence of significant negative environmental impacts or irreversible damage, regardless of the existence of scientific certainty about the occurrence of such impacts. It is also in line with the principle of global and integrated vision of the environment as a set of interdependent natural ecosystems, which must be managed so as to maintain their functional balance.

The project environmental manager, the environmental managers of the contractors in close collaboration with RAP implementing entity and other relevant entities will ensure that RAP implementation does not translate into disturbance to the environment.

¹² Law 20/97, of 1 October – the Law on the Environment

15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As stated throughout this document and in line with RAP principles and guidelines 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. This RAP has already benefited greatly from this process as many stakeholders suggested useful ways of tackling the various problems that may arise.

In line with legislation in force and as part of good practices the formulation of the ESIA/ESMP for this project also had extensive public consultation. During the EPDA/TOR phase of the ESIA/ESMP process public public meetings were held to present the EPDA and TOR of the report, particularly in the administrative post headquarters administrative post of Ngapa (Nanhamba Locality), in September 2015. This was repeated in 2016, 2017 and also in 2019 as part of the phases for detailed studies and the formulation of the ESIA/ESMP and RAP reports.

These meetings gave and will give an opportunity to interested and affected people to get informed about the project and to present their views and concerns, which were and will then be used to finalize the EPDA/TOR and ESIA/ESMP and ARAP documents, after disclosure in their draft form.

Two main modalities were and will be used to invite the public to attend the meetings, namely (i) public announcements; and (ii) direct invitations. In both invitation modalities the three places in which the EPDA/TOR and ESIA/ESMP and ARAP documents could be consulted were and will be clearly indicated. Resettlement is usually one of most highly debated issues during these meetings.

Other questions which were highlighted during the meetings that have already taken place included:

- The need for a careful definition of resettlement and compensation of affected peoples, so as to ensure that these do not end up in a worse position than they were in before;
- Regular communication with parties affected by the project, to ensure the success of the resettlement and compensation process;
- Prioritization of the hiring of available local labor, for construction and operation work;
- The presence of permanent employees coming from outside the area, and the impact this could have on HIV-AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and other forms of disturbance to the way of life of local households;
- The importance of the approval of the resettlement plan by the district;

15.1. Dissemination and Consultation

During the data collection process that led to the preparation of this document the Consultant, in collaboration with ANE and District and Municipal authorities, contacted all the relevant Bairro and Neighborhood (heads of 10 houses) authorities in the project area to provide general information about the process as such and to prepare the households and other stakeholders to collaborate with the three teams (cadaster, socioeconomic survey and valuers) that carried out the data collection. Furthermore, and as can be seen from the questionnaires that were used, contacts with the inventoried PAPs involved a briefing of the project background and specific objectives of the data collection process. The questionnaires also required PAPs to provide information as a way of consenting to do so.

The dissemination of the project and the involvement of affected parties during this final stage came as a continuation of the work carried out during the Scoping and Detailed Study phases of the ESIA/ESMP process.

It will be fundamental that the remaining stages of the process continue to derive maximum benefit from this participatory approach.

15.2. Consultation Process during the RAP Implementation

It is important to include the affected communities as integral part of the resettlement plan. Therefore, communities must have their own representatives, who will be part of the Resettlement Committees (RC) in representation of all relevant clusters of PAPs. The composition, roles and responsibilities of the RC are presented in Chapter 19 of this document. Community leaders shall get involved in the resettlement process in order to integrate community wishes and institutional arrangements to reach agreements.

The community management bodies foreseen in the previous chapter will be responsible for:

- Participating in resettlement/compensation monitoring
- Receiving and giving advice on grievances and play an active role in grievance redress
- Providing assistance to families and other affected people to recuperate their affected assets;
- Each Committee shall be organized and all contacts with affected families shall be made through these organizational structures.

Communication

There will be a need to ensure that a practical communication system is established in order 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 accept the eligibility criteria and rules that will be agreed upon, in a transparent way.

The main social groups to be targeted will be:

- Those that will be compensated in cash
- Those that will have their assets substituted
- The vulnerable households that may be identified in the course of RAP implementation

As discussed in the previous chapter and stated below in order 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 this approach.

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

- General meetings with groups of affected people;
- Focus group discussions involving mainly women, men, the youth, business people, etc.

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

1. Date
2. Venue
 - a. District
 - b. Administrative Post
 - c. Locality
 - d. Village/Bairro
3. Summary of the main issues presented during the meeting by the organizers

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 Tsonga.

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:

- Radio – national, provincial and community
- Television – national, provincial and community
- Newspapers and news bulletins – national, provincial and community
- Leaflets
- Letters
- Word of mouth
- Etc.

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

Assumptions and Risks

The success in the implementation of this RAP is based on a few assumptions. The most important of which are:

- The project continues to enjoy support from all stakeholders and sectors that are relevant for project implementation and development. Among other it will be fundamental that local authorities ensure that the settlement pattern existing along road captured during the preparation of this RAP is maintained as it was during the survey and that no new households are allowed to occupy land for any purpose within the ROW/Corridor of Impact;
- Costs and values of affected assets do not undergo any major changes in the course of project implementation, and particularly that they are not aggravated;
- The project starts and it is implemented within the timeframes that have been generally defined and that these do not undergo any major changes. Any significant changes may result in the need to reformulate this plan and eventually redoing the socioeconomic survey as more households may get settled in the project area;
- Natural disasters and/or other negative circumstances beyond the control of identified stakeholders do not obstruct project implementation.

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 at the same time that they are overwhelmed by a multitude of priorities.

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 record of accomplishment 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. INTEGRATIONS WITH HOST COMMUNITY

Unless the situation that was found during the study changes drastically during the implementation of the ARAP, the issue of integration with host population is not necessarily relevant for this ARAP. As recommended the best approach to restoring the lives of the 4 households that will lose part or the totality of their assets would be to substitute and/or resettle them in close proximity to where they are currently living. Particularly in the rural area, given the reduced numbers of households involved and the availability of land in close proximity to where the affected households currently live this should not be a problem. The same applies to those who will lose business infrastructures, farming land and trees. Where relocation will be unavoidable, efforts should be made to undertake it in close proximity to where affected people and assets are currently situated.

Again, this is the best approach to increasing sustainability of the interventions.

17. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Given the complexities and sensitivities involved in resettlement, it is not unusual for grievances and disputes to occur during implementation. Typically, grievances will be related with compensation entitlements (whether or not affected assets or their owners or users were correctly identified (if at all) or valued, etc.), but can also reflect concerns regarding process or transparency of implementation (for example, whether households were consulted adequately regarding resettlement options, or given fair access to livelihood improvement training program).

As such, it is essential (and a requirement of AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation) that all resettlement projects incorporate a Grievance Mechanism – and one that is accessible, free, easily understood, transparent, responsive and effective, does not restrict access to official grievance channels (such as the courts), and causes no fear of negative consequences for its recourse amongst users.

This section will describe the Grievance Mechanism for this project in terms of the following aspects:

- Registering and addressing grievances;
- Mechanisms for appeal;
- Provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

The objective is to respond to the complaints of PAPs in a fast a transparent manner. It is believed that the proposed institutional arrangement for this project will ensure that PAPs have avenues for presenting and redressing their grievances related to any aspect of the RAP. All the relevant stakeholders should work hand in hand to ensure that the processes are effective in terms of timely communication and reaction. ANE should always be informed about all the issues, even where it may not be directly involved in addressing the issues that could be at stake in a particular case.

The process and procedures should be structured as follows:

General Principles

As already mentioned during notification, i.e. when ANE made its intention of acquiring land it became clear that “any affected person may, by written notice, object to the expropriation of his/her land and assets, giving reason for doing so to ANE with copies to the District Administration and the local Bairro Headquarters of his/her jurisdiction within 14 days of the public announcement or appearance of the notice”. As also stated this system to present and circulate grievances will be maintained throughout all the phases of RAP implementation.

Affordable and Accessible Procedures for Settlement of Disputes arising from Resettlement

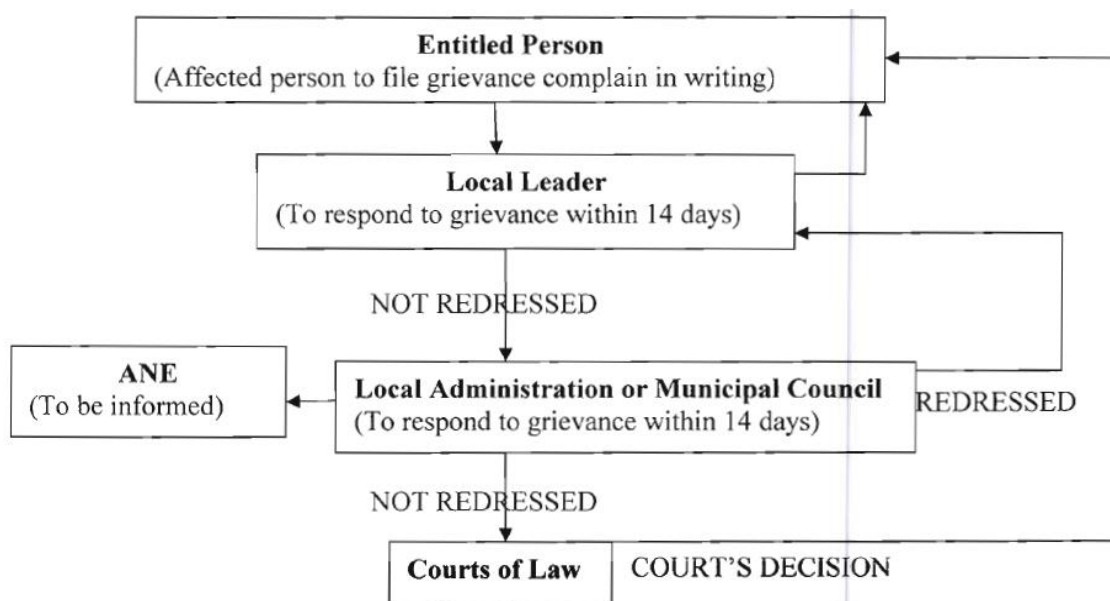
The general rule is that all grievances related with non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation should be brought to the attention of relevant officers and dealt with.

Communication should be done in relevant languages mainly Maconde/Macua (for verbal communication mainly under this RAP, written material will be only in Portuguese) and Portuguese. General grievance forms to be used should be prepared by ANE/Project Implementation Entity and made known and available to all potential users, although people should also feel free to use their own grievance documents at wish. This report contains and annex suggesting a form for the submission of complaints.

As indicated in the institutional arrangement and discussed in previous studies at the grassroots level, mainly bairro and neighborhood the country does not have unified structures to manage common matters affecting those who live there. What is a fact being that in all cases there is always some form of organization and/or representation of the households by entities such as the “Heads of Ten Houses”

(Chefe das Dez Casas), “Grupo Dinamizador” Secretary, Traditional Leader, Religious Leader, etc. who represent people living within certain jurisdiction. Depending on the specific cases these should be chosen to organize and represent the households throughout the RAP process and particularly during the presentation and redressing of grievances. They should by themselves and/or assisted by other people be able to carry out all the secretarial work involved in the process, such as preparing/writing the grievances where needed, collecting them, filing, sending, translating, etc. Where affected people/households/ entities want to handle the whole process by themselves they should be allowed to do so. Representation may be the best approach but it should not be imposed. A schematic portrayal of the process is shown below.

Diagram 1: Grievance redress mechanism



The following stages and procedures are suggested for the process:

Stage 0:

Potential PAP grievance documented in the appropriate form to be provided by ANE/Project Implementation Entity; if during the process it appears that the PAP did not understand the entitlement, this can be explained. The Project Implementation Entity should not discourage the filling of a grievance. The grievance will be captured in the Grievance/ Issues Register.

Step 1:

Depending on the nature and characteristics of the issue at stake the Resettlement Committee (RC) makes first judgment to accept or reject a grievance. If accepted the RC recommends a final solution. The period which runs from the presentation of the complaint, until a response is furnished to the person who submitted it, should not exceed 14 days.

Step 2:

If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with Stage 1 decision, he/she shall forward the case to the Chefe do Posto Administrativo (head of the administrative post) with a preliminary report prepared by Project Implementation Entity. The report should contain the details of the grievance and hearing date and decision of the resettlement committee. The Chefe do Posto Administrativo has a maximum of 14 days to respond to the complaint.

Step 3:

If the PAP is still dissatisfied with the decision taken after Stage 2, he/she shall forward the case to the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervisory Committee (*Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento e Supervisão do Reassentamento*) for its jurisdiction (district, town, municipality, etc.) The grievance shall be forwarded with all the documented details of the case to date. The Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervisory Committee has a maximum of 14 days to respond to the complaint.

Step 4

It is assumed that all cases shall be solved at District Conselho Consultivo level. However, there are cases that may remain unresolved. For such cases, the PAP shall have the option to refer his/her case to the District Administrator/Mayor of the Municipality for final amicable solution. The District Administrator/President of the Municipal Council has a maximum of 14 days to respond to the complaint.

Step 5

If no amicable solution is reached in Step 4 the PAP will have recourse to the District/ City/Town courts. These will deal with the matter in the manner and within the deadlines specific to judicial matters of the same nature.

This is a stage that although should always be made available it should be discouraged by all positive means such as timely communication and open negotiation. The institutional arrangement and the principles 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.

It is strongly advised that all measures be put in place to ensure that solutions are reached by consensus based on negotiation and agreement.

Detailed procedures to redress grievances and appeal process should be disseminated among PAPs who should be empowered to use them as they find it fit. The empowerment process described in previous chapters should, among other aspects, focus on these procedures. The procedures should be disseminated during all phases of the RAP.

18. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Participation and communication and consequently the management of different aspects of the RAP will largely depend on adequate institutional dialogue and arrangement.

RAP institutions will be required to provide general direction and management at the same time that take up other responsibilities relating to the day-to-day management of the various issues. A fundamental body to be established will be the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervisory Committee in N'gape with a series of subcommittees to be closest to the PAPs in administrative posts, localities and lower levels.

The Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervisory Committee will be responsible for policy issues, consultation and representation, playing a role in the grievance redress process and for providing direction to the entire process on issues pertaining to each household, groups of households and communities, including communities and land areas that may be allocated to affected people, where this will be applicable. Monitoring and identifying issues of concern and coordination will also fall under this committee.

Identify agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services

As specified in Decree 31/2012 of 8 August, the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervisory Committee will have the following composition:

- One member from the land use planning sector;
- One member from the local administration sector;
- One member from the public works and housing sector;
- One member from the agricultural sector;
- One member of a project related sector (in this case, it would be, for example, roads subsector within planning and infrastructure services in the district);
- One member of the Provincial Government;
- One member of the District Government.

As such, the abovementioned decree recommends that, whenever necessary, representatives of those entities which, by their nature and position, may be useful for dealing with the various resettlement issues, in a specific context, be invited to participate. In this case, these may include, without limitation:

- ANE as the developer and project owner
- A Consultant/Service Provider to work as the RAP implementation and management entity
- Mueda District Representative
- Representatives of Administrative Posts and Major Bairros
- DPTADER/MITADER Representative,
- Relevant government departments at District level (as applicable to project, e.g. water, sanitation, land use planning, agriculture, etc.),
- Community Leaders,
- Trusted PAP Representatives (appointed in consultation with PAPs and Community Leaders)

-
- CBOs/NGOs working in the area affected as appropriate with relevant knowledge and capabilities to facilitate
 - Relevant individuals.

The committee will meet every two weeks during the first few months (e.g. 2-6 months) of RAP implementation, and at least once a month or more frequently as needed during the latter stages of the implementation process.

At the community level, PAPs and their representatives will form a community level management body.

Roles and responsibilities

ANE: will have the overall responsibility for resettlement and for hiring a Service Provider (Consultant) who will be responsible for RAP implementation. ANE will be responsible for ensuring that the various aspects of the RAP are in line with the overall management of the urban water supply projects, as well as its resettlement framework and that of the AfDB.

EDM, TDM, Mueda District Government Authorities will have a role to play in collaborating with ANE/Service Provider in project implementation and particularly in dealing with the issues related with the assets that they own/manage.

The district in particular will be responsible for ensuring that RAP implementation is in line with strategic land use plans in the district. Where relevant the District authorities will use their technical departments to address specific issues emanating from the resettlement process.

The Consultant or RAP/Project Coordinator: Will be responsible for the coordination, implementation and oversight of all RAP activities. The Consultant will be hired by ANE to ensure that the overall project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are in line with sound RAP principles and guidelines. Consultant's responsibilities will cover but will not be limited to:

- Continuously updating of RAP databases, including, in this particular case ensuring that all PAPs behind all affected assets are timely identified and that all of them including those who have already been identified sign the compensation agreements;
- Do the tracking and finding absent PAPs;
- Monitoring the PAPs process to vacate property;
- Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again;
- Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation;
- Assist PAPs to obtain necessary documentation (e.g. ID) in order to carry out the various steps required under RAP (e.g. opening of bank accounts);
- Obtain bank account numbers or help open bank accounts for all PAPs who will receive bank payments;
- Provide lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment. Provide list to ANE;
- Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation
- Check payment with bank account number;
- Oversee that PAPs receive cash compensation:
 - Verify that compensation has been deposited in to the bank account or that check has been issued by a payer designated by ANE.

-
- Notify PAPs and facilitate process where PAPs cannot access bank accounts or cash checks.
 - Receive statement that PAPs have received compensation.
 - Provide facilitation assistance (e.g. for asset reconstruction, involvement of district/municipal authorities where needed, e.g. land identification and allocation);
 - Provide special assistance to vulnerable PAPs (e.g. households headed by women, children, elderly and chronically sick, businesses owned/managed by women, etc.);
 - 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;
 - Involvement of external public/private institutions in the process of income improvement (e.g. construction and improvement 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;
 - The Consultant will work with ANE in the description of 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.

The entity to be hired to conduct this work should be highly experienced in conducting RAPs and in conducting local development projects.

Where necessary the Consultant will hire subcontractors (e.g. project design, construction, agriculture, dissemination of information (radio, TV), etc.). 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.

As already explained it is a well-known fact that at times beneficiaries of compensation use the money for other purposes that do not necessarily add value to the family and community life (e.g. alcohol and other negative consumptive uses) and consequently impoverish the families and the communities. As said in the case of this project, this might be of particular importance for the affected households who stand to lose their houses and/or parts of these. During all stages of the RAP process, i.e. preparation, implementation and post-implementation efforts will be made to educate and motivate people to use the money properly in the reestablishment and improvement of their living standards and those of their families.

The education will, among other, cover the following aspects:

- Focus groups discussions with groups of men, women and local leaders about the RAP process and the need to look at it as an opportunity to improve household livelihoods.
- Each group will be informed about the structure of the RAP, rights and obligations of the PAPs and asked to provide their views on the best approaches to use RAP as a development opportunity. The best contributions will be communicated to all parties and as far as possible and feasible the different groups will be encouraged to endorse them. Women's views in particular will be given special attention and all PAPs and their representatives will be made aware of women's concerns in regard to resettlement/compensation and be educated to consider these in the process.

Additional efforts will include close collaboration with the local and community authorities to timely identify substitution land; identify local builders willing to participate in the reconstruction process and/or encourage PAPs to organize themselves to undertake the construction of affected houses and respective Annexes.

The Consultant will also collaborate with district, local and community authorities to ensure that areas that have been vacated by PAPs are not occupied again. During the first year of RAP implementation the Consultant will be physically present in the project area and be part of the direct monitoring of this particular aspect of the process, through regular field verifications. In case of transgressions the Consultant will involve local authorities including the police, if necessary, to prevent that from happening.

19. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE COVERING ALL RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

In line with all the descriptions made in the previous chapters RAP implementation will have the following main phases. These will be applied for the two sections of the road in combination and separately as it will be found to be adequate.

Phase I: RAP Mobilization and Preparation for Implementation

To a great extent RAP implementation got underway when the ESIA process started in 2014. This process and particularly the public meetings to debate the Draft Scoping and TOR Report, in 2015, initiated a considerable level of dissemination and discussion of basic information with local people and authorities on the road rehabilitation, affected people/households, criteria for valuation of affected assets, general procedures to be followed by the resettlement process. It can be said that these activities covered the first phase of the RAP. The second was covered by the inventory of the affected households/entities and assets (initially from 22 to 26 of March 2016 with additional data being collected and completed in May 2016), which, among other allowed for (i) communication of the cut-off date (22nd of March 2016); (ii) the establishment of the basis for agreements for compensation/substitution procedures and values to be applied. Additional preparatory activities will include:

- Hiring of a Consultant by ANE to provide TA and overall implementation and management of the RAP. ANE will select the Consultant to carry out the technical assistance required to implement the RAP. This should be done as soon as possible in view of the fact that the Consultant will then be responsible for assisting ANE to get the other tasks downstream the process underway;
- Assisted by the Consultant ANE will finalize the identification of all stakeholders and stakeholder profiling as well as definition of roles and responsibilities and hiring of external goods and service providers to provide additional TA and other forms of assistance as required. The commissioning of addition assistance will be an on-going process in line with the needs that will arise as RAP implementation progresses;
- Setting of the RAP Working Groups from the district/municipal level to the bairro/household level and establishment of the various subgroups, as already described in previous chapters;
- Establishment of an effective management, administrative and reporting system. Development/improvement of all relevant working forms/templates such as:
 - household data sheets;
 - final contracts/agreements with the PAPs;
 - bank accounts
 - checks,
 - minutes of meetings and format/periodicity of reports. It is suggested that weekly reports be prepared and submitted by each management body to its immediately higher body (e.g. the bairro/community body to the municipal steering committee); and
 - grievance redress system and respective tools, etc.
- Conduct monitoring activities.

All these activities will go hand in hand with the communication and consultation strategy discussed in Chapter 16.

Of particular importance during this phase will be:

- confirmation of PAPs

-
- finding absent PAPs
 - confirmation of affected assets and costs
 - confirmation of the operational measures to be taken in relation to each PAP in terms of relocation/compensation (where, how, when, with which resources, etc.)
 - finalizing agreements
 - general updating of RAP Report
 - etc.

Phase II: Additional Studies and Collection/Systematization of Data

Experience demonstrates that following up on PAPs tends to take a great deal of time in those resettlement actions which cover a vast area, such as that which characterizes this project. For this reason, there is a need to pay particular attention to the process of ongoing follow up of absent PAPs, and to integrate them into this process.

To the extent to which absent PAPs are identified and integrated, they should sign compensation agreements, and their data should be added to the database, and corrected where necessary.

Annex 6 sets out suggested Terms of Reference for Additional Studies which should be developed, at an opportune time, in its final version, so as to serve as a basis for the hiring of an entity responsible for conducting these studies.

Phase III: RAP Dissemination

The third phase will be the dissemination of information on RAP as such. It should be noted that at this phase RAP document should be placed on the ANE webpage. Main activities include:

- Formal notification of all stakeholders of /ANE's intention to acquire land and the need for resettlement and initial dissemination of RAP schedule
- Through meetings, leaflets, word of mouth, etc. dissemination of RAP basic information to all stakeholders organized by main geographical areas (pre-established community/household clusters). The intention is to reach each and every affected household and other relevant stakeholders. The information should contain but not be limited to:
 - Project design and objectives;
 - RAP general policy;
 - Rights and entitlements of PAPs
 - Institutions responsible for RAP implementation
 - Confirmation of project schedule; specific instructions to PAPs to stop cultivation on the Corridor of Impact and other implications of the project schedule on PAPs;
 - Land issues;
 - Compensation, substitution; etc.
 - System to present grievances and appeals

In those meetings PAPs and other stakeholders can raise questions and get feedback. Minutes of each and every meeting will be prepared detailing (i) date and time; (ii) venue; (iii) list of participants (name, village/community, occupation, contact (physical address, phone, e-mail, etc.); (iv) main issues raised and feedback given; (v) matters arising. The Consultant will work on the issues raised in those meetings

by bringing them into the RAP mainstream. It is also going to be the Consultant's responsibility to adequately file all the documentation to come out from these meetings.

- Conduct monitoring activities.

Phase IV: Transfer of Rights

This will occur in a limited fashion. It is going to be part of discussions with the PAPs and authorities.

There are mainly two types of land to be involved in this process, namely land for cultivation and other productive activities and land for construction.

This phase will mainly be characterized by:

- Continuous communication and dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders, including communication of cut-off dates and community consultation/participation;
- Demarcation of authorized area to be affected;
- Do the tracking and finding absent PAPs;
- Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation;
- Assist PAPs to obtain necessary documentation (e.g. ID) in order to carry out the various steps required under RAP (e.g. opening of bank accounts);
- Obtain bank account numbers or help open bank accounts for all PAPs who will receive bank payments;
- Provide lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment. Provide list to ANE.

Phase V: Allocation of Rights (Resettlement/Compensation)

- 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;
- Delivery of agreed entitlements and obtain signed confirmation of satisfactory delivery from resettled/compensated families and institutions. Entitlements include:
 - Check payment with bank account number;
 - Oversee that PAPs receive cash compensation:
 - Verify that compensation has been deposited in to the bank account or that check has been issued by ANE.
 - Notify PAPs and facilitate process where PAP can access bank account or cash check
 - Receive statement that PAP has received compensation
 - Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again.
- Verification and handling of grievances including looking for the lost in the process;
- Conduct monitoring activities.

Phase VI: Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation

The fifth phase will be made of post resettlement activities including monitoring and evaluation and the final evaluation. As it is well known, improvement of household and community life cannot be accomplished in a short period of time of the duration of the RAP core activities. It can be a long-term

process taking many years to reach certain level of stability. This is the main reason for embracing a process that should be, as much as possible, well aligned with local development plans at the same time that can be managed by local entities in a sustainable way. Some of the post resettlement activities include:

- Assisting compensated households to normalize and where possible to improve their productive systems in relevant areas;
- Reestablishment of local markets;
- Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again;
- Verification and handling of grievances.

Technical departments at municipal and local levels will be involved to work together with the RAP/Project Implementation Entity in the monitoring and evaluation of important areas of life improvement.

Due to the importance of RAP monitoring and evaluation, the proposed process is described separately in Chapter 23.

Activities under this phase should be carried out on a medium to long-term basis. The first period of medium term duration starts soon after completing “delivery of entitlements” and lasts for about six months and the second phase thereafter for a period of 1 to 2 years.

The table below sets out, in a summarized form, the generic time frame to be followed in the implementation of this RP.

As it can be seen core RAP activities can be completed in 14 weeks but a longer period is considered to ensure livelihood improvement including monitoring and evaluation.

Table 42: Summary of the generic timeframe for the RP implementation

N	Phases and Activities	Weeks											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mobilization and preparation of RAP implementation												
	Mobilization/preparation												
	Stakeholder identification and profiling												
	Establishment of working groups and subgroups												
	Development/improvement of relevant working forms												
2	Additional Studies and Collection / Systematization of Data												
	Monitoring activities												
	Identification of absent PAPs												
	Signing of compensation agreements												
3	RAP Dissemination												
	PAPs awareness creation (e.g. to use resources to be made available under compensation adequately)												
	Dissemination of basic information about RAP to all stakeholders												
	Monitoring activities												
	Verification of the handling of grievances												
4	Transfer of Rights												
	Continuous dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders												
	Demarcation of affected and authorized areas												
	Follow up and identification of absent PAPs												

N	Phases and Activities	Weeks											
	Preparation of PAPs to receive their entitlements												
	Assist PAPs to obtain the necessary documentation (where relevant)												
	Obtaining PAPs bank accounts and/or assisting them to open bank accounts (for PAPs who will receive bank payments)												
	Finalization of PAPs lists based on compensation categories												
5	Allocation of Rights (Resettlement/Compensation)												
	Continuous dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders and consultation/participation including training and capacity building where relevant												
	Delivery of agreed entitlements and obtaining signatures confirming satisfactory receipt of entitlements												
	Verification and handling of grievances including search for absent PAPs in the process												
	Monitoring activities												
	Verification to ensure money is being used adequately to restore losses and livelihood reestablishment												
6	Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation												
	Assistance to PAPs to normalize their lives and where possible to improve them												
	Ensuring that vacated areas are not being occupied again												

N	Phases and Activities	Weeks											
	Verification and handling of grievances												
	Monitoring activities												
	Final RAP evaluation												

Source: SALOMON, 2016

20. COSTS AND BUDGET

Based on the calculations made following what is established by all the affected people and their assets were listed and their affected assets valued. During implementation phase it will be necessary to finalize negotiations with the PAPs and make the necessary adjustments whereupon compensation agreements will be paid and entitlements delivered. This chapter and a series of tables under Annex 3 present the lists of PAP, their affected assets and assigned values for compensation.

20.1. Affected Infrastructure including business infrastructure

The cost estimate for completing and implementing the entire ARAP stands at Mozambican Meticals The total estimated cost of relocation in this particular section of the road is 830.096,40 MT, approximately USD\$ 13.830¹³. This included buildings and other assets; disturbance allowance (20%), trees that will be lost, transport allowance for infrastructure relocation cases.

¹³ 1USD= 60,92 MT (Mozambique Central Bank, 20/06/2017)

21. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The improvement and normalization of PAPs livelihoods may be a slow process. While conducting the initial phases leading to relocation per se is associated with only 14 weeks, it may take a few months or more to reach what can be considered the final level of stability. It is to be expected that the first 6 to 12 months 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 may require less attention. But it will be crucial to have systems and procedures to ensure that the ultimate objectives of the RAP are attained.

Consequently, a participatory monitoring and evaluation process will be fundamental during the course of the 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 construction and operation of the expanded road benefits all and does 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 RAP implementation in order to measure actual performance against what was planned according to a number of 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:

- RAP Performance Indicators;
- Internal performance monitoring process;
- Feedback from internal monitoring to implementation;
- External Monitoring;
- Final External Evaluation.

RAP Performance Indicators

RAP Performance Indicators are derived from the socioeconomic baseline survey and are 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 as a result of other factors. In many cases the link is direct and obvious (such as in number of people who opt for replacement housing rather than cash compensation or number of people provided with livelihood improvement training). Changes in other cases (such as changes in income or educational levels or aspirations of women) would require further investigation to attribute causality.

The table overleaf sets out a number of 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 led to the formulation of this RAP have been used as baseline indicators to objectively measure progress as the RAP implementation evolves. RAP findings on the number of households and people that have to be compensated and have their affected assets substituted, as well as the principles to be followed and the quality of livelihood improvement will form the basis of the entire process.

Internal Monitoring

Quantitative analyses will use the database containing information on each and every family that was prepared as part of this RAP. The database or just parts of it should continue to be used throughout

implementation to regularly generate reports on progress made by each household and the entire RAP in terms of:

- Assets status, occupation and living conditions and supervision of implementation of compensation and substitution as agreed upon with the affected households;
- Monitor whether the implementation of all aspects is progressing as provided in this RAP and/or its updated version;
- Monitor the timely and sufficient disbursement of funds;
- Investigate and assess each case of complaint and grievance;
- Monitor and assess the quality of life improvement 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 in the following 3-6 months. 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. People should receive training to make their adequate use.

The RAP/Project Implementation Entity as well as ANE and other interested parties (e.g. district and municipal authorities) will monitor project activities 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

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:

- Evaluation of inventory survey
- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAP
- Supervision of the implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of the RAP 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 the 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:

- Evaluation of inventory survey
- Evaluation of socioeconomic impact of the RAP
- Ascertain the extent to which the principles stated in the RAP have been fulfilled particularly in what concerns "improvement of living standards of the affected people or at least improvement 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 RAP.

22. REFERENCES

- ACIS (2007) “Legal Framework for Environmental Licensing in Mozambique” Ed. 1, Beira, Mozambique.
- AfDB (2013) African Development Bank Group’s Integrated Safeguards System, Volume 1 – Issue 1 (December 2013)
- ANE/WB (2006) “Resettlement Policy Framework for the Roads Sector” (Draft). Maputo, Mozambique.
- GOM (May 2010) – Absolute Poverty Reduction Action Plan 2010-2014 (PARPA II), Maputo
- Decree 6/2006, of 12 April
- Decree 23/2008, of 1 July (The Land Planning Regulations - Regulamento de Ordenamento do Território)
- Decree 31/2012, of 8 August (The Regulations on the Process of Resettlement Resulting from Economic Activities - Regulamento sobre o Processo de Reassentamento Resultante de Actividades Económicas)
- Decree 42/2008 of 4 November (RPAIA)
- Decree 45/2004 of 29 September (RPAIA)
- Decree 54/2015 of 31 December (RPAIA)
- Ministerial Diploma 181/2010, of 3 November (Ministries for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), Finances (MF) and Justice (MJ) (2010) – on the “Process of Expropriation for the Purposes of Land Planning”).
- IFC (2002) “Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan”, Environmental and Social Development Department, Washington, DC, USA.
- INE (2009). “Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação – Resultados Definitivos”, (General Population and Housing Census – Final Results) Maputo, Moçambique.
- Law 19/2007 of 18 July (Land Planning)
- MICOA/DINAPOT (2008) – “Integração do Planeamento do Uso da Terra no Processo da Planificação Descentralizada”, (Integration of Land Use planning in the Process of Decentralised Planning) Maputo, Moçambique.
- World Bank (2004) “Involuntary Resettlement Source Book – Planning and Implementation of Development Projects”. Washington, DC.

APPENDIX

Annex 1: Household Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NR. Of Questionnaire		Date	
Enumerator			

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ENUMERATOR:

- Request to speak with head of the household or the spouse for consent to conduct the interview.
- 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 Salomon Lda, hired by STUDI/ANE to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan for Mueda-Negomano Road Project.

Our focus with this questionnaire is to get a better understanding of the socioeconomic conditions of the households living along the road 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.

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

Household Coordinates	X:	
	Y:	
District	Mueda	
Administrative Post	__	1 -N'gapa;
Locality		
Village/Town/Neighbourhood		
Quarter		

House number			
Name of household head			
Name by which the household head is better known			
Name of respondent			
Relationship between the respondent with the head of the household	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin: 0 auto;"></div> </div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9. Grandchild of HH 10. Adopted/foster/stepchild of HH 11. Other relative of HH (specify) 	<p>Not related to HH</p> <p>(specify) _____</p>

A. HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Instructions to the interviewer:

- *List all the members of the HH, from the youngest to the oldest. Also include babies, toddlers and the interviewed person.*
- *“Household member”. Any person who contribute to the same pot, either current living in the same premises or not.*

#	Name of the member of the household	A1. Relationship with the head of the household	A2. Sex	A3. Age (years)	A4. Marial Status	A5. Residen ce	A6. Education
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							

#	Name of the member of the household	A1. Relationship with the head of the household	A2. Sex	A3. Age (years)	A4. Marial Status	A5. Residen ce	A6. Education
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
	A7. Total of household members 	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 9. Grandchild of HH	1. Male 2. Female	99. Does not know	1. Single 2. Married civil 3. Married church 4. Married traditional 5. Married mixed ceremonies (civil and/or church and/or traditional) 6. De facto married (living together) 7. Separated/divorced	1. Living at home 2. Absent working somewhere else in the country 3. Absent working somewhere else outside the country 4. Absent studying somewhere else in the country	7. None 8. Knows how to write and read the name and some numbers 9. Kindergarten/pre-school 10. Primary 11. Secondary 12. Pre-university 13. Vocational training

#	Name of the member of the household	A1. Relationship with the head of the household	A2. Sex	A3. Age (years)	A4. Marial Status	A5. Residen ce	A6. Education
		10. Adopted/foster/st epchild of HH 11. Other relative of HH (specify) Not related to HH (specify) 12. Without any relationships with the HH (specify)_____			8. Widower	5. Absent studying somewhere outside the country 6. Temporar ily absent for other reasons (specify)	14. University 99. Doesn't know

1. HOUSEHOLD HEAD CHARACTERISTICS

Instructions to interviewer:

- Cross [x] the correct option in the questions with codes.

a. What is the HH mother tongue?

[01] Maconde (a language relevant in the area)

[02] Macua (a language relevant in the area)

[03] Portuguese

[04] English

[98] Other (specify) _____

b. 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) _____

c. 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.

d. Do all spouses live in the same compound?

[1] Yes

[2] No

A EDUCATION

Instructions to interviewer:

- Please list all the children in school age (from 6 to 15 years of age)
- 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?	C3. How far is located the school in which the child is enrolled?	C4. How does the child usually go to school?	C5. Why isn't the child enrolled in school?
1	[1] Yes [2] No				
2	[1] Yes [2] No				
3	[1] Yes [2] No				
4	[1] Yes [2] No				
5	[1] Yes [2] No				
6	[1] Yes [2] No				
7	[1] Yes [2] No				
8	[1] Yes [2] No				
9	[1] Yes [2] No				
10	[1] Yes [2] No				
11	[1] Yes [2] No				

12	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15	[1] Yes [2] No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<i>If [2] No: pass to question C5</i> <i>If [1] Yes: pass to the next person</i>	01. Kindergarten 02. Primary (grades 1-7) 03. Secondary (grades 8-10) 04. High School (grades 11-12) 05. Basic Level Vocational Training (grades 8-10) 06. Technical Level Vocational Training (grades 11-12) 07. University 99. Does not know	01. Less than 5 minutes 02. Between 5 to 30 minutes 03. More than 30 minutes	01. By foot 02. Bicycle 03. Personal motorized vehicle 04. Free ride from private motorized vehicle 05. Paid ride from private motorized vehicle 06. Public road transportation (machimbombo/chapa) 98. Other (specify)	01. Is too old 02. Is too young 03. Cannot afford 04. School is too far away 05. Got married 06. Is working 07. Does not want to study 08. Has reached the education level he/she wanted 98. Other (specify)

A HEALTH

B1. In the last year have you or any of the members of your household contracted any of the following diseases:

Disease	Contracted	B2. What was the first measure undertaken to treat the disease?	B3. Why was the patient not taken to a health unit for treatment? <i>Only for diseases <u>not</u> treated in the health unit</i>
Malaria/fever	[1] Yes [2] No		
Diarrhea	[1] Yes [2] No		
Cough	[1] Yes [2] No		
Accident	[1] Yes [2] No		
Tooth ache	[1] Yes [2] No		
Skin condition/rash	[1] Yes [2] No		
Ear, nose throat ailment	[1] Yes [2] No		
Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No		
Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No		
Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No		
	<i>If [2] No pass to the next disease. Do not answer questions C2 nor C3.</i>	01. Give a lot of food and water 02. Traditional doctor	01. There is no Health Unit in the area

		03. Home-made remedy 04. Health Unit 05. Pharmacy 06. Church/Mosque/Prayer 07. Nothing 08. Other (specify)	02. Health Unit is too far away and there is no transport 03. There is no medical staff 04. It is too expensive 05. There was no need for treatment 06. Other (specify)
--	--	---	---

B4. Do you or any of the members of your household suffer from chronic diseases?

Disease	Suffer
Persistent cough	[1] Yes [2] No
Skin rashes/soars	[1] Yes [2] No
Blood problems	[1] Yes [2] No
Bone problems	[1] Yes [2] No
Seizures	[1] Yes [2] No
Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No

B5. Do you or any of the members of your household suffer from any disability?

Disability	Suffer	How many household members

Physical	[1] Yes [2] No	[]
Hearing	[1] Yes [2] No	[]
Visual	[1] Yes [2] No	[]
Mental	[1] Yes [2] No	[]
Multiple	[1] Yes [2] No	[]

Boys

|_____|

|_____|

|_____| Girls

|_____|

|_____|

B6. How many children have died in the household before they were 5 years of age?

|_|_| Boys |_|_| Girls

If 00 for both pass to Section E

B7. What were the main reasons for his/her death?

|_____|

B 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.

#	E1. Employment status	For Employed Members		
		E2. Main Occupation	E3. Type of Employer	E4. Average Monthly Income
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> MT

1	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MT
2					
1	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MT
3					
1	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MT
4					
1	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MT
5					
	1. Child (5 years and younger) 2. Student 3. Formally employed (has contract of formal agreement and regular wages) 4. Informally employed (no formal contract or agreement) 5. Seasonal worker 6. Self-employed	Pass to ... Pass to ...	1. Farming 2. Fishing 3. Handcraft 4. Domestic work 5. Trading (with store) 6. Trading (stall or other informal infrastructure) 7. Trading (no structure) 8. Unskilled laborer (other	1. Government 2. Private company 3. Individual 4. Self-employed 5. Relative (with remuneration) 6. Relative (no remuneration)	<i>Strike through if 0,00 MT</i> <i>Write 99 in the cents space for</i> Doesn't know

	7.Unemployed (actively seeking work)	Pass to ...	than above)		
	8.Domestic and/or not seeking work	Pass to ...	9. Skilled laborer (mechanic, electrician, etc.)		
	9.Pensioner (receiving a pension)	Pass to ...	10. Professional (teacher, nurse, etc.)		
			11. Management		
	10.Disabled and not employed	Pass to ...	98. Other (specify)		

C ADDITIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

F1. Please indicate if in the past month your household has had access to the following sources of income:

Instructions to interviewer:

- Please consider all income sources, even if they were mentioned in the previous Section.

Income Source	F2. Income earned	F3. Amount of income earned in the past month	F4. Frequency of income earning
1. Salaries/wages	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
2. Remittances	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
3. Pension	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
4. Savings	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
5. Renting houses/rooms/annexes/plots	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
6. Selling water	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
7. Selling charcoal	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
8. Selling firewood	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
9. Selling drinks	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
10. Selling cash crops	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
11. Selling vegetables	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
12. Selling fruit	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_
13. Selling animals	[1] Yes [2] No	_ _ . _ _ _ _ , _ _ MT	_

14. Selling animal products (milk, eggs, meat, etc.)	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
15. Selling fish	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
16. Selling clay blocks (for construction)	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
17. Store	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
18. Stall or hawking	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
19. Extracting sand/ stone for construction	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
20. Handicraft	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
21. Mechanic	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
22. Electrician	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
23. Construction work	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
24. Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
25. Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
26. Other (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	____._____,____ MT	____
	Cross [x] the correct option	Strike through if 0,00 MT For Doesn't know , write 99 in the cents space	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Every two weeks

	<p><i>If answer is [2] No in F2, pass to the following</i></p> <p>Income Source <i>without writing the income earned</i></p>		<p>4. Monthly</p> <p>5. Twice a year</p> <p>6. Yearly</p> <p>7. Irregularly/when I get a job</p> <p>8. Other (specify)</p>
--	---	--	--

F5. Please indicate if in the past month your household has spent any money in the following items:

Expense Item	F6. Expense in past month	F7. Money spent in the past month
1. Meat	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
2. Cereals (rice, maize, etc.)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
3. Other food (vegetables, sugar, oil, etc.)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
4. Hygiene products	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
5. Water	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
6. Electricity	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
7. Other energy source (paraffin, gas, charcoal, etc.)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
8. Telephone/mobile expenses	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
9. Transportation (including gas for personal vehicle)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
10. Clothes	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
11. Education expenses (school fees, uniforms, books)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
12. Medical expenses	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
13. Furniture or other household equipment	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
14. New buildings or home improvements	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
15. House rental	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
16. Agricultural expenses (seeds, fertilizer, etc.)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
17. Vehicle maintenance	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
18. Other major expense (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
19. Other major expense (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT
20. Other major expense (specify)	[1] Yes [2] No	. . MT

F8. Does the household head have a bank account?

[1] Yes [2] No

If [2] No please pass to Section G

F9. In which bank is the account open?

D ASSETS

G1. Do any of the household members have any of the assets listed below?

Instructions to interviewer:

- Cross [x] the correct option.
- Consider only goods that are in use and are functional.
- All rows should be crossed at one option or the other.

Asset	Owns	Quantity
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	[]

E PROPERTY

H1. How long have you and your household been living in this house? (years)

□□□□□

H2. How did you acquire each of the components of the property??

Instructions to interviewer: write down the code of the correct option for each of the property components.

Component of the property	Mode of acquisition
Main house	
Room(s)	
Kitchen	
Latrine	
Bathroom	
Spiritual house	
Barn	
Hen coop	
Pigpen	
Ox-stall	
Porch	

Fence	
Garage	
Stall/ shop	
Other (specify)	
	[01] Constructed alone [02] Bought [03] Inherited [04] Received as a donation [05] Received as a loan [06] Pays rent [98] Other (specify)

H3. What is the approximate value of the house?

Instructions to interviewer: to help the interviewee ask "If you wanted to sell the property, how much do you think the value of whole property could be?"

|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|,00 MT

Instructions to interviewer:

- For those who pay rent please register the periodicity:

[01] Monthly

[02] Trimester

[03] Semester

[04] Annually

[98] Other (specify) _____

H4. What is the area of the house, in square meters?

|_|_|_|_|

F HOMESTEAD CHARACTERIZATION

I1. What is the shape of the main house of the homestead?

[1] Round

[2] Quadrangular (four equal sides)

[3] Rectangular

[4] L shape

I2. What is the main construction material of the floor of the main house and how did you acquire it?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

Material	Acquisition mode
Mud/Earth	[]
Gravel	[]
Concrete	[]
Brick	[]
Tiles	[]
Other (specify)	[]
	[01] Bought it [02] Extracted it locally [03] Other (specify)

I3. What is the main construction material of the walls of the main house and how did you acquire it?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

Material	Acquisition mode
Concrete block	[]
Mud brick	[]
Burnt brick	[]
Mud thatching	[]
Wooden poles (no thatching)	[]
Bamboo poles (no thatching)	[]
Reed/ other vegetation	[]

Plastic/ other synthetic material	[]
Other (specify)	[]
	[01] Bought it [02] Extracted it locally [03] Other (specify)

14. What is the main construction material of the roof of the main house and how did you acquire it?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

Material	Acquisition mode
Zinc/ iron sheet	[]
Wood	[]
Wood and Zinc/Iron sheet	[]
Tile	[]
Concrete	[]
Grass Thatch	[]
Plastic/ other synthetic material	[]
Other (specify)	[]
	[01] Bought it [02] Extracted it locally [03] Other (specify)

15. What is the main construction material of the fence and how did you acquire it?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

Material	Acquisition mode
Cement	[]
Plant	[]
Barbed wire	[]

Zinc/ iron sheet	[]
Wood	[]
Other (specify)	[]
Does not have a fence	Pass to I6
	[01] Bought it [02] Extracted it locally [03] Other (specify)

16. How many windows does the house have?

□□□

17. What is the main material of the windows and how did you acquire it?

Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.

Material	Acquisition mode
Glass	[]
Mosquito Net	[]
Wood	[]
Cloth	[]
Other (specify)	[]
Does not have a fence	Pass to I6
	[01] Bought it [02] Extracted it locally [03] Other (specify)

18. Are the walls painted?

[01] Yes, completely

[02] Yes, partially

[03] No

19. How many rooms/compartments compose the homestead?

Rooms	Number
Living room	
Dining room	
Sleeping quarters	
Bath room	
Latrine	
Kitchen	
Barn	
Hen coop	
Pig pen	
Ox-stall	
Spiritual house	
Garage	
Stall/ shop	
Other room (specify the use)	
Other room (specify the use)	
Other room (specify the use)	

I10. 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 neighbors	[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

I11. How often does the household fetch water outside the homestead (public well/ borehole/ river/ lake/ dam)?

[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

[98] Other (specify) _____

I12. How much time do you spend each time you fetch water? (minutes)

|_|_|_|_|

I13. 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) _____

I14. What is the household's primary source of fuel for lighting?

[01] Electricity

[02] Paraffin

[03] Gas

[04] Grass

[05] Wood

[06] Candles

[07] Flashlight

[08] Battery

[98] Other (specify) _____

I15. 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] Neighbor's latrine/WC

[05] Open field/bush

[98] Other (specify) _____

I16. How do you dispose of your garbage?

[01] Bury it in the yard

[02] Burn it in the yard

[03] Throw away in public dump

[98] Other (specify) _____

G AGRICULTURE

Please list all the land owned (even if it is not currently being used) or normally used by the household:

#	J1. Name of land/plot	J2. Location	J3. Approximate size	J4. Ownership	J5. Use/arrangement	J6. Main irrigation for	J7. Major crop cultivated	J8. Approximate amount produced in last season	J9. Use of crop	J10. Income earned from 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M
3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M
4		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M
5		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M
6		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M
7		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> football field(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 kg bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> M

#	J1. Name of land/plot	J2. Location	J3. Approximate size	J4. Ownership	J5. Usage arrangement	J6. Main irrigation for	J7. Major crops cultivated	J8. Approximate amount produced in last season	J9. Use of crop	J10. Income earned from sale in the past year
			football field(s)					50 kg bags		
8		□□	□□□ football field(s)	□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□ 50 kg bags	□□	□□□.□□□□,□□□ M
9		□□	□□□ football field(s)	□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□ 50 kg bags	□□	□□□.□□□□,□□□ M
10		□□	□□□ football field(s)	□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□ 50 kg bags	□□	□□□.□□□□,□□□ M
	J11. Total number of plots □□□	1. Within the courtyard 2. Less than 3 min away from home 3. 1/2 to 1 hour away from home 4. 1 to 2 hours away from home	99. Does anyone know	1. Household Head 2. Other: household member 3. Other: relative (not household member) 4. Other: non-relative	1. Household use 2. Sharecropper 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		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)

#	J1. Name of land/plot	J2. Location	J3. Approximate size	J4. Ownership	J5. Usage arrangement	J6. Main irrigation for	J7. Major crops cultivated	J8. Approximate amount produced in last season	J9. Use of crop	J10. Income earned with sale in the past year
		5. More than 10 hours away from home					8. Pumpkin 9. Tomato 10. Potato 11. Sweet potato 12. Tobacco 98. Other (specify) 99. Not in use			

H TREES

Please indicate how many of the following trees the household currently owns, where they are located, their average age and their use:

#	K1. Type of tree	K2. Approximate number owned	K3. Location of the majority of trees	K4. Average age	K5. Use	K6. Income earned with tree in past year
1	Orange	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
2	Lemon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
3	Coconut	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
4	Cashew nut	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
5	Mango	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
6	Banana	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
7	Pawpaw	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
8	Tangerine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T

#	K1. Type of tree	K2. Approximate number owned	K3. Location of the majority of trees	K4. Average age	K5. Use	K6. Income earned with tree in past year
9	Bluegums	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
10	Moringa	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
11	Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
12	Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
13	Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M T
		<i>Register 00 if none</i> 99. Doesn't know	1. Within the courtyard 2. In the plots 3. On someone else's land	01. Seedling 02. Young 03. Adult(peak of production) 04. Old	01. Household consumption 02. Sale 08. Other (specify) _____ —	

#	K1. Type of tree	K2. Approximate number owned	K3. Location of the majority of trees	K4. Average age	K5. Use	K6. Income earned with tree in past year
					99. None	

I LIVESTOCK

Please indicate how many of the following animals the household currently owns, their use and where the pasture is located:

#	L1. Type of animal	L2. Approximate number owned	L3. Main use of animal	L4. Pasture	L5. Income earned with animals in past year
1	Hens	_ _	_ _	Pass to L5	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
2	Guinea fowl	_ _	_ _	Pass to L5	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
3	Turkey	_ _	_ _	Pass to L5	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
4	Ducks	_ _	_ _	Pass to L5	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
5	Doves	_ _	_ _	Pass to L5	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
6	Pigs	_ _	_ _	Pass to L5	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
7	Goats	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
8	Sheep	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
9	Cattle	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
10	Donkeys	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
11	Other (specify)	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
12	Other (specify)	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT

#	L1. Type of animal	L2. Approximate number owned	L3. Main use of animal	L4. Pasture	L5. Income earned with animals in past year
13	Other (specify)	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _ . _ _ _ MT
	<i>Do not consider cats or dogs</i>	00. none 99. Doesn't know	01. Household consumption 02. Sale 03. Farm work 04. Consumption and sale 05. Consumption, sale and farm work 08. Other (specify)	01. Household plot 02. Household pasture 03. Community pasture/land 08. Other (specify) _____ _____	

L6. Have any of your animals ever fallen sick?

[1] Yes [2] No

If [2] No pass to Section M

L7. Please specify the disease:

J MOVEMENT AND ACCESS TO SERVICES AND RESOURCES

Please take into account each of the services/facilities/resources listed below that are used by the household:

Services/facilities/resources	M1. Do you or any member of your household, use any of the listed services/facilities/resources? <i>Mark [9] with [x] if service is not used because it does not exist</i> <i>If [2] or [9] pass to the next service</i>	M2. How long does it take, in minutes, from the homestead to access the service/facility/resource?	M3. What means do you or the members of the household who use the service/facility/resource. utilize to get to it?
Primary school	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	_	_ _
Secondary school	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	_	_ _
Vocational training center	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	_	_ _
Health center	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	_	_ _
Church/mosque	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	_	_ _

Store/shops	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Market to buy goods	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Market to sell crops	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flour mill	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bus stop	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Train stop	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fuel for cooking	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main crop land	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local Administration/Government offices	[1] Yes [2] No [9]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		1. No time at all 2. Less than 5 min. 3. 5 to 30min. 4. 30 min. to 1 hour	01. On foot 02. On bicycle 03. Personal motorized vehicle

		5. More than 1 hour 6. Service does not exist in the area 9. Do not use service	04. Free ride from private motorized vehicle 05. Paid ride from private motorized vehicle 06. Public road transport (bus or chapa) 07. Train 98. Other (specify)
--	--	---	--

M4. What is the (maintenance) state of the road that goes to the nearest town/village/neighborhood?

[01] Asphalted

[02] Sand/mud

[08] Other (specify) _____

M5. What means of transportation is most frequently used in the household to move around?

[01] By foot

[02] Bicycle

[03] Personal motorized vehicle

[04] Paid ride from private motorized vehicle

[05] Public Transportation (bus or chapa)

[98] Other (specify) _____

M6. How often do you move around (using the means of transportation)?

[01] Every day

[02] A few times a week

[03] Once a week

[04] 2-3 times a month

[05] Once a month

[06] A few times a year

[07] Irregularly (when it is necessary)

[98] Other (specify) _____

M7. What are the most frequent sites you go to?

M8. Why do you go there? (*i.e. reason of mobility*)

[01] To work

[02] To study

[03] To do business

- [04] To buy things
- [05] To go to the hospital
- [06] To go to church
- [07] To visit relatives/ friends
- [98] Other (specify) _____

K SACRED, RELIGIOUS AND GRAVE SITES

Please tell us about any graves that belong to your family.

If the household DOES NOT have graves pass to K3

#	N1. Coordinates of the family cemetery	N2. Number of graves
1	x y	
2	x y	
3	x y	
4	x y	
5	x y	
6	x y	
7	x y	
8	x y	
	N3. Are there any other cultural sites that are important to the household?	N4. Where are they located?

#	N1. Coordinates of the family cemetery	N2.Number of graves
	1. _____ _____	1. _____ _____
	2. _____ _____	2. _____ _____
	3. _____ _____	3. _____ _____
	4. _____ _____	4. _____ _____
	5. _____ _____	5. _____ _____

L CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SOURCES

O1. What are your three main concerns about your community nowadays?

Instructions to the interviewer:

- Mark with [x] the selected option (maximum of three options);
- Write [9] if the interviewer does not know, does not have an opinion about the issue or has less than 3 options of concern.
- DO NOT read aloud the options.

Concerns	Opinion
1. Lack of job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Lack of business opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Lack of markets/ shops	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Lack of agriculture inputs	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Hunger/ not enough production	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Lack of Health Units	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Bad quality of services provided in the Health Units	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Lack of schools	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Lack of secondary schools	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Lack of transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Bad roads/ roads in bad maintenance state	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Lack of/ difficult access to water	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Lack of energy/ difficult access to energy	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Other concerns about the community (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Other concerns about the community (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Other concerns about the community (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

O2. Who do you turn to when there is a conflict with other people in the community?

[01] Village headman/block leader

[02] Group village headmen

[03] Traditional authority

[04] Kinglet/Queen/Chief

[05] Religious leader

[06] Police

[07] No one

[98] Other (specify) _____

03. Who or what medium do you trust the most to provide accurate information about important things happening in your community?

[01] District Administrator

[02] Group village headmen

[03] Traditional authority

[04] Kinglet/Queen/ Chief

[05] Village headman/block leader

[06] Religious leader

[07] Friends/neighbors

[08] Radio

[09] TV

[98] Other (specify) _____

M LOSS AND GAIN OF COMMUNAL RESOURCES

P1. In your opinion which of the following resources of your community are likely to be positively affected by the construction of the water supply scheme?

Please evaluate in a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 = not likely at all, 2 = not likely, 3 = will remain the same, 4 = somewhat likely, 5 = very likely.

Instructions to interviewer:

- Register 9 if the interviewer doesn't know or has no opinion.

Resources	Opinion					
	1	2	3	4	5	9
1. Job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Business opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. More infra-structures	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. Literacy	1	2	3	4	5	9

Resources		Opinion					
5.	Health	1	2	3	4	5	9
6.	Transport and communication	1	2	3	4	5	9
7.	Access to water	1	2	3	4	5	9
8.	Access to energy	1	2	3	4	5	9
9.	Other important resources to the community (specify)	1	2	3	4	5	9
10.	Other important resources to the community (specify)	1	2	3	4	5	9

P2. In your opinion which of the following resources of your community are likely to be negatively affected by the construction or rehabilitation of the railway line?

Please evaluate in a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 = not likely at all, 2 = not likely, 3 = will remain the same, 4 = somewhat likely, 5 = very likely.

Instructions to interviewer:

- Register 9 if the interviewer doesn't know or has no opinion.

Resources		Opinion					
1.	Crop land	1	2	3	4	5	9
2.	Pasture land	1	2	3	4	5	9
3.	Medicinal plants	1	2	3	4	5	9
4.	Construction material	1	2	3	4	5	9
5.	Access to water	1	2	3	4	5	9
6.	Business opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	9
7.	Transport and communication	1	2	3	4	5	9
8.	Other important resources to the community (specify)	1	2	3	4	5	9
9.	Other important resources to the community (specify)	1	2	3	4	5	9

N PERCEPTION OF THE PROJECT

Q1. What is your general opinion of the water supply project?

[1] I am very happy about it

[2] I am happy about it

[3] I am waiting to see

[4] I am unhappy about it → pass to Q3

[5] I am very unhappy about it → pass to Q3

[9] I have no opinion → pass to Q3

Q2. Why are you happy about the project?

What is your main concern about the project?

Instructions to interviewer:

- Don't read the options listed below to the interviewee.
- Cross [x] the valid option.
- Select ONLY ONE option.

Reasons	Options
1. I will not get water from the main	[]
2. Fair compensations will not be paid for losses	[]
3. There are no replacement areas as good as this area	[]
4. Environment will be negatively affected	[]
5. Community structures and relations will be disrupted	[]
6. There will be more accidents during the construction	[]
7. People's livelihoods will be negatively affected (specify why)	[]
8. Other (specify)	[]

O COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

R1. It is not confirmed that the project will require any households to be moved. However, in the event that a house/building and/or part(s) of it has to be moved/knocked down, what preferences do you have for compensation for the loss?

[01] Replacement of the building

[02] Construction materials

[03] Cash payment

[98] Other (specify) _____

R2. If your land is affected by the project, what preferences do you have for compensation for the loss?

[01] Replacement land

[02] Cash payment

[98] Other (specify) _____

R3. If your crops are affected by the project, what preferences do you have for compensation for the loss?

[01] Equal amount of expected produce at the end of the campaign

[02] Assistance in farming in an alternative place

[03] Cash payment

[98] Other (specify) _____

R4. If your trees are affected by the project, what preferences do you have for compensation for the loss?

[01] Replacement saplings

[02] Cash payment

[98] Other (specify) _____

P RELOCATION PREFERENCES

S1. If you and your household had to be relocated from this location, where do you think would be the best place to go so that you could keep your present living standards?

Why have you chosen this location?

S2. How far is this location from where your household is located currently?

[1] Less than 1 km away/half hour on foot away

[2] 1 to 5 km away/half to two hours on foot away

[3] More than 5 km away/two hours away

S3. Is there anything that needs to be done to that place so that it is more appealing for people being relocated there?

Instructions to the interviewer:

- *Don't read the options listed below to the interviewee.*

- Cross [x] the valid options.
- Multiple options possible.

Improvements	Needed
1. Schools	[]
2. Health units	[]
3. Public water pumps	[]
4. Piped water system	[]
5. Energy	[]
6. Markets	[]
7. Transport	[]
8. Roads	[]
9. Other (specify)	[]

Q PICTURE OF THE HOMESTEAD

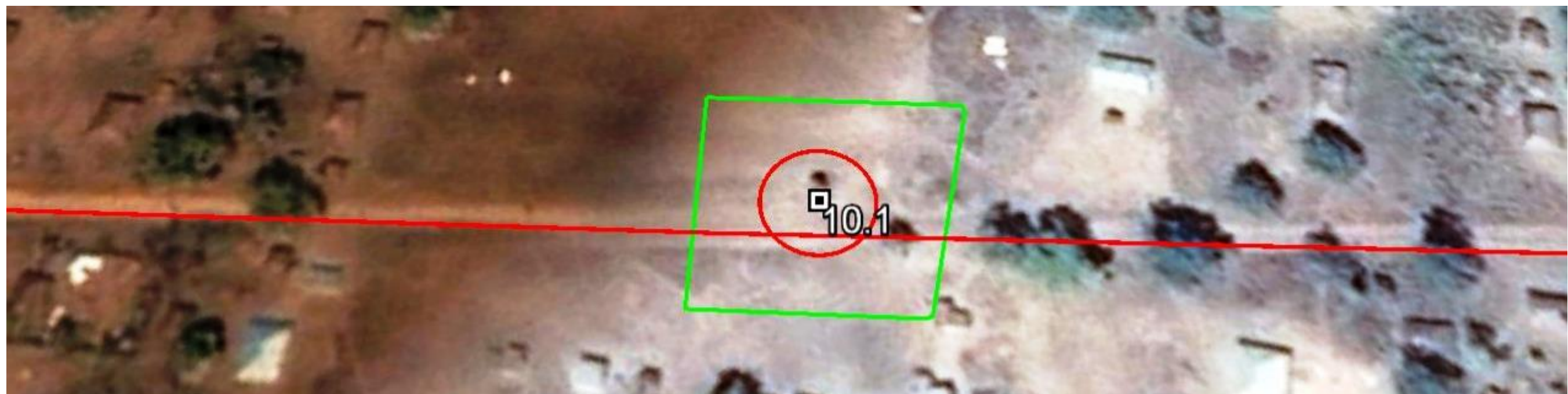
Picture code |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Annex 2: Mapping of the Affected Assets

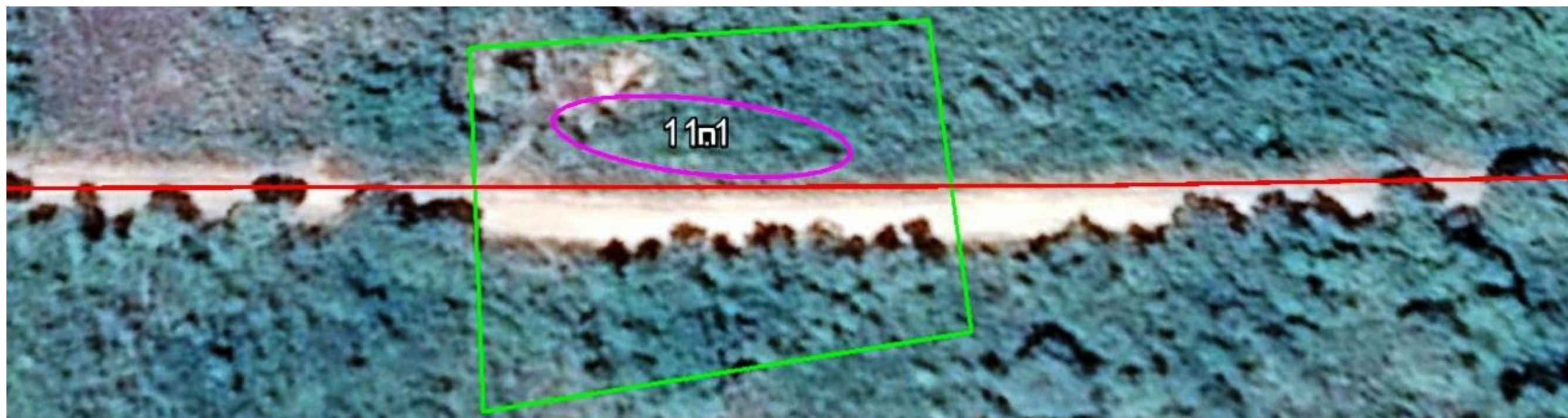
Sheet 9



Sheet 10



Sheet 11



Sheet 12



Annex 3: Detailed List PAPs

List of PAPs (Not to be disclosed in public documents)

Section 2 (Mueda-Roma)

Nrº	Code for Affected Infrastructure	Name
1	9.1	Augusto Nainda
2	10.1	Cosme Nampapi
3	11.1	Eusebio Cosme
4	13. 1	Assane Bacar

Affected Infrastructures and Costs¹⁴

Roma –N'gapa

ID	Infrastructure Type1	Nr.º of rooms 1	Dimensions 1 - Area m2	Construction material 1	Total receivable value
1	Main house	3	65.52	Cement/bricks	376,065.200
2	Main house	3	40.45	Traditional Bricks	268.101.100
3	Kitchen	2	36.96	Sticks/Bamboo	90,000 .005
4	Kitchen	2	27.5	Sticks/Bamboo	67,000.005
Total					811.166.400

¹⁴ This table is directly linked and basically the same as the one presented in the previous page that describes the PAP. This one presents each PAP by affected asset. The apparent repetition as to do with the fact that a number of PAPs have more than one affected asset. See Excel file for better understanding of the context

Affected Trees and Crops

(Roma-N'gapa)

Tree Species	Price of old trees 2011	Total Number of Trees	Total Price Value in 2016
<i>Mango</i>	880.00	20	17,600.000
<i>Banana</i>	440.00	2	880.000
			18,480.000

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

FOOD CROPS COSTS TABLE FOR COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF HARVESTS

The evaluation process for food crops and fruit trees for compensation purposes has been done, in so far as possible, with the involvement of technicians from the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, taking into account factors such as the plant's life cycle and age and the average price of fruit in the market. Hence, we have been using the following formula:

Determining the value of plants

$V4 - (1 - X) \cdot P_m \cdot P_v \cdot K = \text{Value of plants}$

V4= Plant life cycle

1- Age of plant

X- growth period

P_m- average annual production

P_v-selling price (fruit)

K- correction factor

K is assigned after observing the state of the plant, the land, spacing, treatment and other factors that can interfere in the plant's yield.

However, the demand for these services has been increasing and therefore, it was necessary to create a crop compensation table for the loss of crops due to several reasons, either to make way for large scale enterprises or due to conflicts among citizens. Thus, below is a proposed table of costs for food products and fruit trees for compensation purposes:

1. Fruit trees (costs)

Tree	Compensation for each plant (Mts)	Compensation for each plant's yield (Mts)
Cashew	200,00	400,00
Mango	85,00	180,00
Banana	80,00	160,00
Citrus	150,00	300,00

Litchies	250,00	775,00
Pear/ Avocado	150,00	250,00
Papaya	75,00	160,00
Coconut	150,00	350,00
Guava	75,00	175,00
Sugar-apple	75,00	200,00
Climbing plants	60,00	120,00

2. Grains and oils

Harvest	Compensation per square meter (Mts)
Rice	1,70
Corn	2,00*
Mapira	2,00*
Peanut	2,00
Sesame	3,00
Beans	2,00
Boer Beans	5,00*

*Based on cost per cutting

3. Vegetables

Crops	Compensation per cutting
Cabbages, Carrots, Lettuce, Eggplant, Tomato, Okra, Pumpkin, Onion, Garlic, Peppers and others.	5,00 Mts

4. Roots and bulbs

Crops	Compensation for new cutting (Mts)	Compensation for each ripe cutting (Mts)
Cassava	3,00	15,00
Sweet potato	10,00*	17,00
Reno potato	13,00*	25,00
Yams	3,00	3,00

5. Other cash crops

Crops	Costs per square meter
Castor oil	1,00
Sugar cane	4,00

*Based on cost per cutting

Annex 5: Proposed Form for the Submission of Complaints

Roma-N'gema Road

Resettlement Action Plan

Submission of Complaints

Province

District

Administrative Post

Locality

Village

Suburb (Bairro)

Name of Village Chief/Suburb (Bairro)/Quarter (Quarteirão)/Head of 10 Households

Name of Head of Household

Contact number (mobile telephone)

Number of household members

Explanation of matter:

Date

Signature of declarant

Signature of Head of Village/Bairro/Quarteirão/Head of 10 households

Greater Maputo Water Supply Scheme

Resettlement Action Plan

Proposed Terms of Reference for Additional Studies

1. Framework

As a way of complying with its mandate to develop roads across the country, the *Administração Nacional de Estradas* (ANE) has been working hard, so as to ensure that the public benefit from an adequate and safe road network, which complies with the standards defined by the Government of Mozambique.

The Government of Mozambique (GoM), through the National Roads Administration (ANE) intends to use the funds received as credit from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to rehabilitate the road N381/2151 from Mueda to Roma situated in the District of Mueda, Cabo Delgado Province.

The project will have a series of benefits for the population using the project road in the northern region, but is at the same time associated with a need to resettle persons and other entities, and their goods.

In light of ANE policies, and those of the African Development Bank, where it is not possible to avoid resettlement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must be drawn up.

Inter alia, a RAP aims to: (i) provide sufficient investment resources, which permit those persons displaced by the project to share in its benefits; (ii) assist those persons/entities affected to improve their sustenance resources, and living standards, or, at least, to recuperate these in real terms, and to return them to the levels prior to their displacement, or to levels existing prior to the commencement of the implementation of the project.

The RAP has identified those persons/entities and assets directly affected and which will need to be the object of relocation, repositioning and/or compensation. However, for various reasons, in the context of the drafting of the RAP, it has not been possible to compile all of the information and data necessary for the implementation of the said plan, so as to fully meet the objectives which ANE is pursuing, in this sphere.

Thus, the services of a consultant and/or company are requested, for the conducting of additional studies, which will culminate in the drafting of a more complete table, both of data, and of the conditions, mechanisms and systems to be utilised in the implementation of the RAP.

2. Principal Tasks

On the basis of the RAP document drafted by the Consultant in that phase of the work, the principal tasks to be carried out by the Consultant will consist of the following:

- Confirming the numerical information and location of persons affected by the project (PAPs);
- Confirming the numerical information and location of assets (infrastructure, cultivation fields, trees, businesses, etc.) affected by the project;

-
- Confirming the connections between persons/entities and assets affected;
 - Confirming information regarding costs to be incurred in each PAP category, and respective assets, as well as the total cost of the resettlement process;
 - Seeking and identifying PAPs listed in the RAP inventory, but which were not located at the time of the census, and collecting data which characterise them, and on the basis thereof, updating the RAP database;
 - Formulating, and where these exist, reviewing the work instruments/forms related to the RAP implementation process, which cover the principal chapters of this process, and certifying that the essential instruments are available (at least in draft form), for the start-up of RAP implementation activities;
 - Identifying community and other organisations, at the base level, which could be involved in facilitating the various RAP implementation activities, and drawing up an inventory;
 - Identifying any other prior conditions which merit attention prior to the commencement of the RAP implementation, and suggesting ways in which to deal with them.

3. Working Methods

The Consultant will make use of a combination of working methods, with a view to assisting with the creation of bases, with which to commence the implementation of the RAP, namely:

- Consulting of secondary data: the RAP document, ESIA/ESMP and other documentation produced in the context of project design;
- Interviews with key informants;
- Visits to places of interest, and observations;
- Limited questionnaires (sample) so as to confirm specific phenomena, as may be necessary.

4. Results

The principal result of the consultancy on additional studies will be a report which describes and evaluates levels of readiness for the commencement of RAP implementation activities. The document will also present a set of suggestions regarding practical action to be taken with a view to reinforcing this readiness, as well as various instruments for the strengthening of this process. The report will also present certain Annexes, containing useful information.