SADC SUB REGIONAL TRANSPORT & TRADE FACILITATION PROJECT (P-Z1-DB0-253)
REHABILITATION OF THE ROAD N381/R2151 BETWEEN MUEDA AND NEGOMANO (MOZAMBIQUE)

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Phase 2: Mueda – Nambungale and Mueda Bypass Road Project
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET

**Template: Compensation Summary Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Region/Province/Department: Cabo Delgado Province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Municipality/District: Mueda District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Village/Suburbs: NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement: Road Construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Project overall cost: USD 42 Millions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Overall resettlement cost (USD): USD 322,352,08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Applied cut-off date(s)</td>
<td>April 13, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)</td>
<td>March 25, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices</td>
<td>April 8-14, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Specific information</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Number of people affected by the project (PAP)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Number of Physically displaced</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Number of economically displaced</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Number of affected households</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Number of females affected</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Number of vulnerable affected</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>Number of major PAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Number of minor PAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries</td>
<td>327</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Number of households losing their shelters</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Number of buildings to demolish totally</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of tree-crops lost</td>
<td>737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Number of commercial kiosks to demolish</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Number of ambulant/street sailors affected</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Brief description of project/subproject/components including activities that induce resettlement;**

The road starts in the Mueda Town, in the administrative post of the same name, going through the headquarters of the administrative post of N'gapa to end in Negomano, which connects to the access leading to the Unity Bridge between Mozambique and Tanzania over the Rovuma River, at the border with Tanzania. The whole road as well as the two sections mentioned above under which construction schedule and resettlement will be subdivided are part of the overall Mueda to Negomano project that triggered resettlement and the preparation of the A-RAP.

To allow for the construction and operation of the road, the Project will require the relocation/compensation of a certain number of assets belonging to the local population and other entities. Although they are few, there are assets that are established throughout the ROW and COI.

2. **Objectives of the RAP (enumeration of the principles of the national legislation, and all the additional the World Bank requirements);**

The objective of the A RAP is to ensure that the affected people are resettled and compensated adequately and equitably. Similarly, the affected people and the authorities that they are subordinated to should receive clear and timely information about the possible alternatives of compensation to choose the alternatives that best suit their condition and needs.

The main purpose of the work is to carry out a Review and Updating of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project to ensure that it meets the national and the Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System requirements on Involuntary Resettlement. The Consultant was required to review: (i) all the previous RAP documents prepared and implemented since the first A-RAP document of 2016; (ii) Identify, describe and assess the impacts and mitigation measures associated with the road section under consideration, i.e. Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda by pass, PAPs census, asset valuation, Implementation, and (iii) Additionally, the Consultant had also to review the monitoring program that will be followed during the project implementation.

3. **Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas;**

   **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 327 respondent households, 78 families corresponding to 24.5% have 5 members, followed by 59 families, accounting for 18.6% of which have 6 members, and then 56 families with 4 members, these represent a percentage of 17.6%, and 8 with 28 and 3 members (8% ) and 2 (6.4% ) members respectively. On average, families living in the villages along the Mueda - Nambungale road have 5 members.

**Distribution of households by sex**

Men are in a greater proportion than women. In a population of 330 members from all the surveyed families, 48 are female, corresponding to 14.5%, and about 282 are male members with a percentage of 85.5%. According to these results, it is necessary to consider the gender issues since it can significantly interfere with the project as women and men feel and react to the impacts of the project in different ways, which is caused by cultural issues and gender roles at the household and community level.

**Number of wives by head of households**

Most Heads of Households (HHH) representing 94.3% have only one wife, and 1.4 % 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 4.3 % of HHH who claimed to have two wives.

**Education**

All school-age children are currently attending school, since a total of 406 children distributed in all households surveyed, 96.3% reported to be enrolled.

**Employment and Occupation**

Most members of the HH within working age are unemployed, that is, they correspond to 220 representing 67.3%, while in a smaller number there are 107 who are employed, corresponding to 32.7%. 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 the A-RAP 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.

**Vulnerable people**
In Mozambique it is commonly accepted that vulnerable Groups refers to: (i) Low-capacity households – especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, widows, ethnic minorities, low-income households and informal sector operators; (ii) Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work and; (iii) Child-headed households and street children.

In the affected communities’ area, special attention will be given to all female-headed households and all elderly-headed households. In the compensation stage, these families will be given priority and facilities will be created to guarantee the active participation of these families in the compensation process.

**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. It is mainly in Mueda area and along the main road that people tend to 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.

**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.

4. **Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people (see also ESIA findings);**
Data collected in the field indicate that at least 327 families could be affected in one way or another as the project progresses (physical resettlement and economic resettlement). From the physical resettlement point of view, as can be seen from the tables below that tries to depict the location of the various affected households along the different communities of the road most of the project impacts will be felt in the town of Mueda where the road starts and where road rehabilitation and expansion interventions will have more implications with people’s assets, mainly some houses (so far 33) that will be physically displaced. Sixteen of the households are concentrated in Mueda town, six in Miula, three in Ngapa, four in Nandimba, three in Magogo, and one Nanhamba. In addition to 33 households whose homes are directly affected, about 320 households will be partially affected, because their other structures such as kitchen, fence, annexe, stalls or agricultural fields and trees are affected.

Table Affected infrastructures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructures</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 2 – Mueda-Nambungale</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Household affected infrastructures and assets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses (Housing)</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitchen (External)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes (servants quarters)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiosk/Stall</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated fields</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>627</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other entities’ affected infrastructures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Infrastructure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private infrastructure (Church)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (Técnica 2022)

5. **Legal and institutional framework for resettlement**

Legal Framework

Decree 31/2012, which is the “Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities”, 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.

The Land Law, (Lei no. 19/1997 - Lei de Terras) 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 Regulation of the Land Law (Regulamento da Lei de Terras,) 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.

The Territorial Planning Law (Lei no. 19/2007 de 18 Julho – Lei do Ordenamento do Território) has the purpose of ensuring the organization of national land and sustainable use of its natural resources; observing legal, administrative, cultural conditions; and providing favourable conditions for the socioeconomic development of the country; the promotion of quality of life of the population; and environmental protection and conservation.

The Territorial Planning Law Regulation (approved by the Decree Nr. 23/2008 of 1 of June - Regulamento da Lei do Ordenamento do Território ), Article 68 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 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.

Decree nr. 181/2010 on "Expropriation Process Related with Territorial Planning" 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. 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.

The AfDB adopts the Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation, which in most aspects is harmonized with the GoM laws and regulations on the same issues. 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.

Institutional Framework

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; ARAP 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 ARAP 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; NGOs/CBOs to deal with specific issues such as education/communication, HIV/AIDS and STDs, grievances, etc.

6. Compensation Plan

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. The inventory of affected assets conducted in March and April 2022 was used to communicate to local people that any land occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) done after the date of inventory will not be eligible for consideration under this ARAP. Mueda District and Municipal authorities will be monitoring the enforcement of this principle and ensuring that those disregarding it are fully aware of the implications. Thus, 13th April 2022 is considered as being the cut-off date for this project.

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

i. Entitlement for loss of land through permanent and temporary land acquisition;
ii. Entitlement for loss of houses and other domestic structures, including for loss of commercial structures.

iii. Entitlement for loss of crops, trees and other plants; and

(iv) Project responsibilities for displacement of public/utilities infrastructure.

Valuation and Compensation for losses

The Consultant used tables provided by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development for calculating the values of lost crops and trees. These tables are the most updated information available (Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural de Cabo Delgado, 2020).

The calculation of compensation for built structures was based on Ministerial Decree 181/2010 of 3 November where some changes were included to accommodate AfDB recommendations (compensation be made at total cost of substitution, i.e., excluding depreciation for the age of a structure and the state of its conservation). A spreadsheet with the calculations was created and the results of the exercise are presented in the document.

Community Participation

Consultations were not carried out according to the format provided for in Mozambican legislation. The process of public participation was ensured through community meetings in all communities covered by the process.

The local leaders were responsible for mobilizing communities to participate in the meetings. These meetings were led by the consultant and essentially aimed at initiating activities, presenting the methodology to be used in the process and responding to doubts and questions from the community. Meetings were held in the local language through a translator hired for that purpose. Additionally, local leaders monitored the entire survey process. These leaders not only followed the course of activities, but also helped in clarifying the community.

During the ARAP implementation, the affected communities will be integral part of the process through their own representatives, who will be part of the Resettlement Committees.

Resettlement Measures

Compensation measures were established based on the type of losses that each PAP will have. Except for families who will lose their homes (where the possibility of receiving compensation in kind - construction material- is open), for the remaining categories the compensation will be in cash.
The main categories of losses encountered in the project are: Loss of houses; Loss of land through permanent land acquisition; Loss of portions houses and of other domestic structures; Loss of commercial enterprises (i.e. barracas, kiosks, stalls, etc. located in the COI); Loss of crops; Loss of economic trees by private owners (these were the only trees belonging to private owners found in the study), and Loss/relocation of public infrastructure.

**Site selection, preparation and relocation**

Efforts will be made to avoid having to resettle people far away from where they currently live. The project will favour the stay of the PAPs within their communities, thus avoiding radical transformation of people’s livelihoods and the need for new resettlement areas and/or host communities. During the survey, it became clear that adjacent to where affected people live there are areas available to receive them, which is why everyone opted for financial compensation so that they themselves seek spaces in the communities to settle down. The service provider who will be responsible for implementing the ARAP must manage this entire process of identifying areas within the communities.

Where the project conflicts with people’s houses 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.

**Housing, infrastructure, and social services**

Households will settle within the communities where they currently live. Thus, a resettlement area in the strict sense is not being considered. This is also valid for other public infrastructures and services.

The dominant concept is that there is no displacement to new areas outside the community, which makes the need for a resettlement area equipped with infrastructure and services redundant. The fact that it is a small number of households (33) dispersed throughout the different communities where the alignment passes, makes the option that is being adopted the most feasible and practical. Households will continue to make use of the infrastructure and services that already exist in the communities where they currently live.

**Environmental protection and management**

In accordance with the Law on the Environment, 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: (i) Identifying mitigation measures that should be implemented; (ii) Identifying systems and procedures for that purpose; and, (iii) Specifying the environmental indicators to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

The Developer (ANE), the project environmental manager, works supervisors; the environmental managers of the contractors in close collaboration with A-RAP implementing entity and other relevant entities will ensure that A-RAP implementation does not translate into disturbance to the environment.

**Integrations with host community**

For this process, everything will be done so that people are resettled in the community where they already reside. It is only in the last resort that there may be a need to integrate the people affected by the project into other communities. It is expected that the issue of integration with host population will not necessarily be relevant for this A RAP.

**Schedule of the Payments and the execution of the Physical Relocation**

It is estimated that the ARAP Implementation process will take approximately 3 months (12 weeks). The document presents a weekly schedule containing the key actions. The key actions mentioned above are: Phase I: A RAP Mobilization and Preparation for Implementation; Phase II: Additional Studies and Collection/Systematization and Updating of Data; Phase III: A RAP Dissemination; Phase IV: Transfer of Rights; Phase V: Allocation of Rights (Resettlement/Compensation); Phase VI: Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation

7. **Arbitration / Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Given the complexities and sensitivities involved in resettlement, it is not unusual for grievances and disputes to occur during implementation. For that 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.

The objective of the grievance procedure is to respond to the complaints of PAPs in a fast and 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 ARAP. All the relevant stakeholders should work hand in hand to ensure that the processes are effective in terms of timely communication and reaction.

As shown below, the grievance procedure is comprised by 5 steps that defined how the affected person should proceed.

**Diagram: Grievance redress mechanism**

8. **Monitoring and evaluation of the execution**

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 12 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 A RAP are attained.

Consequently, a participatory monitoring and evaluation process will be fundamental during 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 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.

A RAP Performance Indicators are derived from the socioeconomic baseline survey and are the basis on which A 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 results of the socioeconomic surveys that led to the formulation of this A RAP have been used as baseline indicators to objectively measure progress as the A RAP implementation evolves. A 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.

An internal and external monitoring and auditing will be carried out.

9. **Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.**

The costs for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this A-RAP stand at MZM 16,955,692.80 or at USD 322,352.08 (USD 1 = 64 Mt in April 2022).
SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO

Introdução
O Presente documento constitui o Plano de Acção de Reassentamento Abreviado para o Projecto de Reabilitação da Estrada N381/2151 de Mueda a Negomano, que o Governo de Moçambique, através da Administração Nacional de Estrada, Instituto Público (ANE, IP), pretende implementar. O Governo de Moçambique (GoM), através da ANE pretende usar fundos recebidos como crédito do Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento (BAD), para reabilitar a Estrada N381/2151 de Mueda a Negomano, localizado no distrito de Mueda província de Cabo Delgado.

O projecto foi classificado como de categoria A e 1, em conformidade com os critérios moçambicanos e do BAD, respectivamente, para a classificação do projecto relacionado com o impacto do projecto no ambiente natural e social. Este relatório, constitui o Plano de Acção de Reassentamento Abreviado (PARA) do projecto que foi preparado para cobrir especificamente a secção da estrada que liga Mueda a Nambungale.

O projecto vai trazer múltiplos benefícios a população principalmente aos que se encontram ao longo da Estrada, tais como: (i) fácil acesso aos mercados para produtos locais agrícolas; (ii) Redução de custos e tempo associado ao tempo de viagem; (iii) mais possibilidades para o desenvolvimento de negócios nos sectores e actividades na qual a circulação rodoviária é um factor de peso, etc.

A duas instituições, em particular o BAD, adoptam visões amplas para definir o reassentamento involuntário, isto é, não se restringe ao seu significado usual, isto é, “descolamento físico”. Dependendo do caso, acção de reassentamento pode incluir (i) perda de talhão ou infraestrutura no talhão, incluindo negócios; (ii) o deslocamento físico, e (iii) reabilitação económica das Pessoas Afectadas pelo Projecto (PAP) no sentido de melhorar (pelo menos restaurar) os níveis de rendimento ou vida prevalecente antes da ação que causou o reassentamento.

Nesta secção particular do projecto, 327 famílias serão afectadas. Entre eles, cerca de 33 famílias (174 pessoas) serão retiradas das suas casas por forma a dar lugar ao projecto (reassentamento físico). Existe um número substancial de campos agrícolas afectadas (110) e arvores afectadas (cerca de 627). Infraestruturas domésticas e negócios serão também afectadas (67 quiosques/ barracas e 28 latrinas/ casa de banho).
Reassentamento proposto, impacto nas Pessoas Afectadas e outros grupos

O Projecto tem potencial de interferir negativamente com várias benfeitorias (predominantemente infraestruturas de vários tipos, negócios, machambas e arvores) dos quais inventario foi feito, indicando que estas benfeitorias estão associadas a elas.

Infraestruturas afectadas

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<tr>
<td>Casas, infraestruturas e benfeitorias afectadas</td>
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<td>Casa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Anexos</td>
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<td>Quiosques/Barraca</td>
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<td>Cerca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machambas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Árvores</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outras infraestruturas afectadas</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infraestruturas públicas</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infraestruturas privadas (Santuário da Igreja Católica)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (Técnicas 2022)

Descrição do projecto – Identificação da área do projecto

Breve descrição do projecto

A Estrada começa na vila de Mueda, no Posto Administrativo do mesmo nome, em direção ao posto administrativo de N'gapa até ao fim de Negomano, que liga ao acesso que vai dar a Ponte da Unidade entre Moçambique e Tanzânia, sobre o Rio Rovuma na fronteira com Tanzânia. Toda estrada, assim como as duas secções mencionadas acima, sob os quais o cronograma de construção e reassentamento será subdividido.

A estrada actual é classificada como primaria entre Mueda e N'gapa, e como secundária de N'gapa a Negomano. A extensão da estrada depois das propostas de melhorias a luz do presente projecto será de 163.8 Km.

Localização do projecto

A Estrada começa na vila de Mueda, no Posto Administrativo do mesmo nome, em direção ao posto administrativo de N'gapa até ao fim de Negomano, que liga ao acesso que vai dar
a Ponte da Unidade entre Moçambique e Tanzânia, sobre o Rio Rovuma na fronteira com Tanzânia. Toda estrada, assim como as duas secções mencionadas acima, sob os quais o cronograma de construção e reassentamento será subdividido.

Figura: Área do projecto (Fonte: Mueda – Negomano, 2016)

**Potenciais impactos**

Dados colhidos no campo indicam que pelo menos 327 famílias podem ser afectados de uma forma como de outra a medida que o projecto progride (reassentamento físico e económico). Do ponto de vista de reassentamento físico, como poderá se observar na tabela abaixo, que tenta retratar o lugar das várias casas afectadas ao longo das diferentes comunidades da estrada, a maior parte dos impactos dos projecto serão sentidos na cidade de Mueda, onde a estrada começa, e onde reabilitação de estrada e intervenções no sentido de expansão terá mais implicações com benfeitorias das pessoas, principalmente casas (registadas 33) completamente afectadas. Das famílias a serem reassentadas, dezasseis estão concentradas na vila de Mueda, seis em Muíla, três em Ngapa, quatro em Nandimba, três em Magogo e um em Nanhamba. Em adição, as 33 famílias em que as suas casas serão afectadas completamente, existem cerca de 320 famílias que serão parcialmente afetadas, devido a outras infraestruturas como cozinha, cerca, anexo, barraca, machamba e árvores.
Distribuição dos PAPs por comunidade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comunidade</th>
<th>Frequência</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueda</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miula</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngapa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandimba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magogo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanhamba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objectivo do PARA**

O objectivo do PARA é de assegurar que as pessoas afectadas sejam reassentadas e compensadas adequadamente e equitativamente. Similarmente, as pessoas afectadas e as autoridades que eles estão subordinados, devem receber informação a tempo e de forma clara, acerca das possíveis alternativas de compensação por forma a escolher as alternativas que respondem as suas necessidades.

O principal propósito do trabalho é de levar a cabo revisão e atualização do PARA para a fase 2: Mueda – Nambungale e o Projecto de Bay pass de Mueda, para assegurar que vai de encontro aos requisitos do Banco sobre o Reassentamento Involuntário. O consultor foi requerido a rever: (i) Todos os documentos prévios elaborados e implementados no âmbito do Plano de Acção de Reassentamento de 2016; (ii) Identificar, descrever e avaliar os impactos e medidas de mitigação associadas com a secção da estrada sob consideração, isto é, Mueda-Nambungale e By pass de Mueda, censo de PAP, avaliação, implementação e (iii) revisão do programa de monitoria que será seguida durante a implementação do projecto.

**Metodologia**
Por forma a alcançar os resultados esperados em curto período de tempo, o trabalho foi estruturado em 3 estágios, nomeadamente: Fase 1: Ações preparatórias, fase 2: Trabalho de campo e fase 3: Preparação do PARA.

Fase 1: Ações preparatórias:

Este estágio constitui o marco inicial do trabalho e pretende ajudar a planear e estruturar atividades específicas que serão levadas a cabo; especificamente levar a cabo: Reuniões de início entre o proponente do projecto e o consultor; Mobilização e treinamento da equipe de trabalho de campo; Assimilação e apropriação do questionário em uso no projecto.
Leitura crítica e proposital de documentos existentes relativos ao objecto de estudo; Preparação da base de dados para o estudo; Definição das partes interessadas e partes afectadas, estratégia de mobilização; Definição da abordagem e mensagens chaves para serem usadas com as várias partes interessadas envolvidas no desenvolvimento do trabalho; Planeamento das actividades de campo, consolidação do plano de trabalho, com a eventual ajustamento da metodologia, assim como actividades planeadas.

Fase 2: Trabalho de campo

Esta fase consiste de reuniões com as principais partes interessadas e levantamentos de campo. Levantamentos de campo refere-se ao processo de colheita de informação no campo, através da aplicação de métodos quantitativos (aplicação de questionário), método qualitativo (condução de entrevistas com grupos focais e entrevistas individuais com líderes), assim como levantamentos físicos das casas, machambas e árvores.

Fase 3: Preparação do PARA

O PARA foi preparado baseado na versão previa, e o modelo participativo que envolve diferentes actores, tais como a equipe técnica especializada, líderes das comunidades afectadas, e diferentes actores do governo do distrito de Mueda, nomeadamente Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infraestrutura (SDPI) e Serviço Distrital das Actividade Económicas (SDAE) e conselho municipal.

Resultados dos Estudos Socioeconómico

Magnitude das perdas esperadas

Em termos de idade e género do Chefe de família, são todos adultos, e maioritariamente do sexo masculino. A tabela abaixo, mostra 287 famílias que são lideradas por homens,
enquanto 35 famílias que são lideradas por mulheres. Para as famílias lideradas por mulheres, as idosas constituem a maior, comparativamente as jovens.

**Pessoas vulneráveis que possam precisar de atenção especial**

Na área de estudo, atenção especial será dada a todas as mulheres chefe de família incluindo as idosas. No estágio de compensação, estas famílias serão dadas Prioridades e facilidades serão criadas por forma a garantir participação activa destas famílias no processo de compensação.

**Provisões para atualizar informação**

É esperado, que para o período em que foi feito o levantamento socioeconómicos que levou a formulação deste PARA (Abril de 2022) e a sua implementação (a ser definido), um numero significativo de parâmetros que definem as pessoas afectadas e suas famílias pode mudar. Por forma a assegurar que as várias medidas do PARA respondem aos problemas reais que caracterizam PAP, uma atualização dos levantamentos socioeconómicos pode ser requerido. A complexidade do levantamento irá depender do tempo que terá decorrido do inquérito realizado e da data da atualização do levantamento. Este documento, estabelece as principais linhas do processo da revisão da informação, assim como um orçamento estimado para este propósito.

**Posse de terra e sistema de transferência**

Em área rurais e assentamento informais em áreas urbanas, o direito ao uso de terra segue o sistema costumários/ habituais. Na maior parte dos casos não tem titulos formais. É maioritariamente na vila de Mueda e ao longo da estrada principal que as pessoas tende a ter titulos formais.

A área do projecto, é caracterizada por um mixe de sistema matrilinear e patrilinear. Durante a negociação final e entrega dos direitos de reassentamento, será necessário estar ciente deste fenómeno a agir em acordanças. Onde sistema matrilinear dominar decisões cruciais podem ser esperadas a serem levadas por mulheres enquanto em sistema patrilinear pode acontecer o oposto. Uma abordagem mais construtiva é recomendada embora haverá um esforço de envolver homem e mulher de forma equilibrada. Experiências mostram que o envolvimento de mulheres é muitas vezes associado com o melhor uso dos recursos disponíveis em casa como parte da melhoria das condições de vidas devido ao reassentamento.
Padrões de interação social

Dado o que é percebido por muitas pessoas, como sendo uma saída espiritual para os seus problemas actuais, igrejas/ mesquitas são instituições que estão mais próximas as preocupações das comunidades. Tradição e religião ajuda na educação e orientação do comportamento das pessoas. Durante todas as fases do projecto de desenvolvimento e implementação, o envolvimento de instituições religiosas e tradicionais será de importância fundamental nas áreas como as comunicações/ mobilizações, representação, submissão e encaminhamento das reclamações, educação e todas as formas de assistência de PAP para o uso de recursos a serem disponibilizados adequadamente.

Quadro legal

O Decreto 31/2012, que é o “Regulamento do Processo do Reassentamento Resultante de Actividades Económicas”. Na definição de objectivos, o regulamento reafirma o princípio de transformar reassentamento numa oportunidade de desenvolvimento permitindo que as pessoas afectadas desfrutem de qualidade de vida, equidade social e assegurando a sustentabilidade dos aspectos físicos, ambientais, sociais e económicos a sua volta.

Por forma a complementar o Decreto 31/2012, GoM aprovou os decretos 155/2014 e 156/2014 sobre Regulamento interno para o funcionamento da Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento e Supervisão do Processo de Reassentamento, e Directiva Técnica do Processo de Elaboração e Implementação dos Planos de Reassentamento, respectivamente.

A Lei de Terras Nº 19/1997 apresenta as bases para a definição dos direitos de uso da terra das pessoas, apresentando os detalhes dos direitos com base nas reivindicações costumerais e nos procedimentos de aquisição de títulos de uso e aproveitamento pelas comunidades e pessoas singulares. A lei recomenda um processo baseado em consultas que reconheça os direitos costumerais como meio de identificação das reclamações das comunidades e membros individuais das comunidades sem títulos. O

Regulamento da Lei de Terras, aprovado através do Decreto 66/98 de 8 de Dezembro, indica que a aprovação da construção de infra-estruturas, públicas, incluindo obras ligadas a águas subterrâneas, resultará na criação automática das Áreas de Reserva Parcial, isto é, áreas de servidão de 50 m, que as delimitam.

A Lei do Ordenamento Territorial N.º 19/2007, de 18 de Julho tem como objectivo garantir a organização da terra nacional e o uso sustentável dos seus recursos naturais; a observância
das condições legais, administrativas e culturais; proporcionar condições favoráveis para o desenvolvimento socioeconómico do país; a promoção da qualidade de vida da população.

O Decreto N.º 23/2008, de 1 de Junho/Regulamento da Lei do Ordenamento Territorial, no seu Artigo 68 (N.º 2a) especifica ainda que a expropriação para efeitos de ordenamento territorial é considerada como do interesse público quando o objectivo final é a salvaguarda do interesse comum de uma comunidade através da instalação de infra-estrutura económica ou social com um grande impacto social positivo. O Artigo 70 (Nos. 1-3) estabelece igualmente que deve ser paga uma indemnização justa antes da transferência ou expropriação de propriedade e bens e não só deve cobrir o valor real dos bens expropriados, como também os danos e perda de lucros.

Decreto Ministerial N.º 181/2010 atinente ao "Processo de Expropriação Relacionado com o Ordenamento Territorial". Além de pôr em prática aspectos importantes da Lei do Ordenamento Territorial (Lei N.º 19/2007) e o regulamento dessa lei (Decreto N.º 23/2008), este Decreto toma medidas importantes no sentido de preencher a lacuna que existia no cálculo dos valores da indemnização. No seu ponto “4.2.1 Termos de cálculo de infra-estrutura”, o diploma abarca termos para o cálculo de infra-estruturas. Para efeitos de cálculo inicial dos custos do reassentamento veiculados neste documento, que se refere ao cenário do pior caso, e conforme apresentado na matriz de direitos (Capítulo 9), foi usado um factor de 20% (o máximo previsto no Decreto 181/2010) como factor de compensação pela perturbação em relação a um certo número de bens e situações.

Lei Nacional de Águas em 1991 e Política Nacional de Águas a partir de 1995: ao abrigo da lei e política de águas, são observados os seguintes princípios: (i) os serviços de abastecimento de água e saneamento devem ser fornecidos de acordo com a procura e a capacidade económica dos utentes; (ii) as tarifas devem permitir a recuperação de custos operacionais e de manutenção e, posteriormente, contribuir para o investimento e a sustentabilidade dos sistemas e (iii) na medida do possível, os serviços de abastecimento de água e saneamento devem ser descentralizados a agências locais autónomas.

O BAD adota a Salvaguarda Operacional 2 do BAD – sobre Reassentamento Involuntário: Aquisição de Terra, Deslocação e Compensação das Populações, que na maioria dos aspectos é harmonizado com a OP 4.12 do Banco Mundial sobre Reassentamento Involuntário. Juntamente com os instrumentos jurídicos nacionais, a Salvaguarda Operacional 2 do BAD – sobre Reassentamento Involuntário: Aquisição de Terra,
Deslocação e Compensação das Populações foi extensivamente usada para formular esse documento. A ANE irá supervisionar e gerir o processo de Maputo e Cabo Delgado.

**Quadro institucional**

A ANE será responsável por questões políticas, consulta e representação e por fornecer orientação a todo o processo; Provedor de Serviço de Implementação do PAR vai trabalhar no sentido de reforçar a participação de todas as entidades envolvidas e garantir que o processo seja facilitado e gerido de forma adequada; O Distrito de Mueda e as autoridades municipais assegurarão que as actividades do PAR sejam integradas e harmonizadas na planificação e desenvolvimento distrital e urbano; As PAPs e seus representantes irão garantir que a sua voz, interesses e preocupações genuínas sejam adequadamente consideradas em todas as fases do processo; Outras entidades afectadas (serviços públicos e privados) serão responsáveis por colaborar com os empreendedores para garantir que as suas contribuições, principalmente na deslocação dps serviços e bens afectados sja feita de modo oportuna; e ONGs/OBCs para lidar com questões específicas como educação/comunicação, HIV/AIDS e DSTs, queixas, etc.

**Critério de elegibilidade**

As pessoas afectadas pelo projecto têm direito a diferentes formas de compensação pelas suas perdas com o objectivo de melhorar ou pelo menos restaurar os padrões de vida que tinham antes da necessidade do Reassentamento.

O inventário dos activos afectados realizado em Março e Abril de 2022 e em especial a verificação final e confirmação (Abril de 2016) foram usados para comunicar as pessoas locais que qualquer ocupação de terra dentro do Corredor de Impacto (CDI) feito após a data de inventário e verificação/confirmação não serão elegível para efeitos de consideração no âmbito do presente PAR. O Distrito de Mueda e as autoridades municipais estarão a monitorar o fortalecimento deste princípio e garantir que aqueles que ignorarem estejam plenamente conscientes das implicações. Assim, 13 de Abril 2022 é considerada como sendo o dia Limite do PARA da estrada Mueda – Nanbumgale.

As políticas de direitos do presente PAR são definidas de acordo com as categorias de impacto tal como descrito acima e à luz da legislação nacional aplicável e da Salvaguarda
Operacional 2 do BAD – sobre Reassentamento Involuntário: Aquisição de Terra, Deslocação e Compensação das Populações, nomeadamente:

1. Direito perda de terra devido à aquisição permanente
2. Direito perda de terra devido à aquisição temporária;
3. Direito perda de casas;
4. Direito perda de outras estruturas domésticas;
5. Direito perda de estruturas comerciais;
6. Direito perda de culturas, árvores e outras plantas; e
7. Responsabilidades do projecto pela deslocação de infra-estrutura pública/serviços públicos.

**Avaliação e compensação por perda**

O consultor usou a tabela providenciada pela Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar para o cálculo do valor de culturas e árvores. Esta tabela é a mais actualizada e disponível da Direção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar – Cabo Delgado.

O cálculo das compensações para infraestruturas foi baseado no Diploma Ministerial 181/2010 de 3 de Novembro, onde alguma mudanças foram inclusas para acomodar as recomendações do banco Mundial (compensação a ser feita ao custo total de substituição, isto é, excluindo depreciação para a idade de uma estrutura e o estado da sua conservação). A folha de cálculos, foi criada e os resultados do exercício são apresentados neste documento.

**Medidas de reassentamento**

Medidas de compensação foram estabelecidas baseadas no tipo de perdas que caca PAP terá. Com a exceção das famílias que perderão as suas casas (onde existir a possibilidade de receber a compensação em espécie – material de construção – esta aberta), para as restantes categorias, as compensações serão em dinheiro.

As principais categorias de perdas encontradas no projecto são: Perda de casas; perda de terra através da aquisição permanente de terra; Perda de porções de casas e outras estruturas domésticas; Perda de estabelecimentos comerciais (Barraca, quiosque, etc. localizadas dentro do CDI); Perda de culturas; Perda de árvores econômicas e perda/realocação de infraestrutura pública.

**Seleção do espaço, preparação e fixação**
Serão feitos esforços com vista a evitar ter que reassentar as pessoas. Nos casos em que as componentes do projecto, e principalmente a conduta de água, sejam incompatíveis com os bens das pessoas, serão tomadas várias medidas destinadas a garantir que esses bens não sejam afectados. Tais medidas incluem: (i) reduzir o corredor de impacto e (ii) recorrer a métodos de construção de trabalho intensivo para evitar a interferência de máquinas com os bens das pessoas.

Se houver necessidade de uma área para reассentamento, ANE em coordenação com o Governo Distrital de Mueda ou Conselho Municipal da Vila de Mueda, irão identificar a área. Tudo será feito como previsto na legislação moçambicana sobre o processo de reассentamento.

**Habitação, infraestrutura e outros serviços sociais**

Em caso de reассentamento físico seja necessário, todo esforço será feito para garantir que as pessoas afectadas pelo processo não sofra grandes deslocamentos. Idealmente, famílias devem ser reассentados em comunidades onde atualmente vivem e já fazem o uso das infraestruturas disponíveis e serviços.

**Proteção e gestão ambiental**

De acordo com a Lei do Ambiente\(^1\), o objectivo da protecção e gestão ambientais é prevenir a ocorrência de impactos adversos ou de os manter dentro de níveis aceitáveis. O plano de gestão ambiental tem como objectivo gerir e mitigar os impactos ambientais através das seguintes acções:

1. Identificação de medidas de mitigação que devem ser implementadas;
2. Identificação de sistemas e procedimentos para esse efeito;
3. Especificação de indicadores ambientais para monitorizar a eficácia das medidas de mitigação.

O director do projecto para questões ambientais, os gestores ambientais dos empreiteiros, em estreita colaboração com a entidade de implementação do PAR e outras entidades relevantes, deverão garantir que a implementação do PAR não se traduza em perturbação do ambiente.

**Participação das comunidades**

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\(^1\) Lei n.º 20/97, de 1 de Outubro – Lei do Ambiente
Reuniões comunitárias em todas as comunidades cobertas pelo processo precede o levantamento de campo. Os líderes locais foram responsáveis pela mobilização comunitária para participar nas reuniões. Estas reuniões foram conduzidas pelo consultor e essencialmente ajudou a iniciar a actividade, apresentar a metodologia a ser usada no processo e respondendo duvidas e questões da comunidade. Reuniões tiveram lugar na língua local através de tradutor contratado para o propósito. Adicionalmente, líderes locais monitoraram o processo de levantamento todo. Estes líderes não apenas seguiram as atividades em curso, mas também ajudaram na clarificação da mensagem a comunidade.

Integrações com comunidade de acolhimento

Para este processo, tudo será feito de tal forma que as famílias que forem reasseentados nas comunidades onde eles estão atualmente a residir. Será o último recurso a integração de pessoas afectadas pelo projecto em outras comunidades. É esperado que o problema de integração nas comunidades hospedeiras não será necessariamente relevante para o presente PARA.

Procedimento de reclamação

Dadas as complexidades e sensibilidades inerentes ao reassentamento, é normal a ocorrência de reclamações e conflitos durante a implementação. Como tal, é essencial (e um requisito da Salvaguarda Operacional 2 do BAD) que todos os projectos de reassentamento incorporem um Mecanismo de Reclamações – e que este seja acessível, livre, fácil de entender, transparente, com capacidade de resposta e eficaz, que não restrinja o acesso aos canais de reclamação oficiais (tais como tribunais) e que não cause receio de consequências negativas aos utentes por recorrerem a ele.

O objectivo é responder às reclamações das PAP de uma forma rápida e transparente. Acredita-se que o mecanismo institucional proposto para este projecto irá garantir que as PAP tenham canais para apresentar e resolver as suas reclamações relacionadas com qualquer aspecto do PAR. Todas as partes interessadas e envolvidas relevantes devem trabalhar de mãos dadas para assegurar que os processos sejam efectivos em termos de comunicação e reação atempada.

O procedimento de reclamação é composto por 5 passos que definem como a pessoas afectada deve proceder.

Responsabilidades organizacionais
A participação e a comunicação, e consequentemente a gestão dos diferentes aspectos do PAR, dependerão em grande medida do diálogo e mecanismos institucionais adequados.

As instituições do PAR deverão dar a direcção geral e gerir, ao mesmo tempo que assumem outras responsabilidades de gestão quotidiana de outras questões. Um órgão fundamental a ser criado será a Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento e Supervisão do Reassentamento no distrito/município de Mueda, com uma série de subcomissões para estarem mais próximas das PAP.

A Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento e Supervisão do Reassentamento será responsável por questões de políticas, consulta e representação, tendo um papel a desempenhar no processo de resolução das reclamações e por dar orientação a todo o processo sobre questões relativas a cada agregado familiar, grupos de famílias e comunidades, incluindo comunidades e terras que possam ser atribuídas às pessoas afectadas, nos casos em que tal for aplicável. A monitorização e a identificação de questões que sejam motivo de preocupação e a sua coordenação também estarão abrangidas por esta comissão.

**Programa de implementação que abrange todas as actividades do reassentamento**

A implementação do processo de PARA é estimado em cerca de 3 meses (12 semanas). O presente documento apresenta programa semanal contendo as principais ações. As questões principais mencionadas acimas são: Estudos adicionais e recolha/ sistematização de dados; Fase III: Disseminação do PARA; Fase IV: Transferência de direitos; Fase V: Alocação de direitos (Reassentamento/ compensação); Fase VI: Atividades pós reassentamento e monitoria e avaliação.

**Custos e Orçamento**

O custo para a implementação, monitoria e avaliação deste PARA é de MZM 16,955,692.80 ou USD 322.352,08 (USD 1= 64 Mt in April 2022).

**Monitoria e avaliação**

A recuperação e normalização de meios de subsistência das PAP poderá ser um processo lento. Pode demorar alguns meses ou mais até se chegar ao que pode ser considerado o nível de estabilidade final. É de se esperar que os primeiros 6 a 12 meses sejam de mudanças significativas. É durante essa fase que intervenções adequadas e imediatas para corrigir eventuais desvios serão muito necessárias. O tempo restante pode exigir menos
atenção. Porém, será crucial ter sistemas e procedimentos com vista a garantir que os objectivos finais do PARA sejam atingidos.

Por conseguinte, um processo de monitoria e avaliação participativo será fundamental no decurso da implementação do projecto. Este processo deve ser conduzido de forma a permitir que todas as partes interessadas, e particularmente as famílias e comunidades beneficiárias, se envolvam em todos os aspectos da planificação, monitoria e avaliação. O processo deve ser o mais simples possível para que todas os intervenientes reflitam regularmente sobre o progresso em cada etapa e identifiquem o que deve ser feito para garantir que a reabilitação/construção, expansão e funcionamento da estrada beneficie a todos e não tenha um impacto negativo nas vidas das pessoas directamente afectadas e de outras pessoas ao longo das áreas directamente afectadas.

A monitoria e avaliação (M&A) é uma parte essencial da implementação do PARA a fim de medir o desempenho real em função do que foi planificado de acordo com uma série de indicadores seleccionados – em termos de produtos e resultados, particularmente em relação aos meios de sustento e padrões de vida das pessoas afectadas pelo projecto.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This document presents the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP) for the planned rehabilitation of the road N381/2151 from Mueda to Negomano that the Government of Mozambique, through the National Road Administration (ANE) are working on. 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 Negomano, situated in the District of Mueda, Cabo Delgado Province.

The project has been classified as Category A and 1, 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 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A RAP) of the project that was prepared to cover specifically the section of the road linking Mueda and Nambungale.

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.

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

Under this section of the project, 327 households will be affected. Among them about 33 households (174 people) will be the displaced from their normal place of abode to give space to project (physical resettlement). There are substantial number affected agricultural fields (110) and affected trees (about 627). Domestic and business infrastructures will also be affected (67 kiosks/stalls, and 28 bathrooms/latrines).

Proposed Resettlement, Impact on Affected Persons and other groups
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.

Affected infrastructures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructures</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 2 – Mueda-Nambungale</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household affected infrastructures and assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses (Housing)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen (External)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes (servants quarters)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiosk/Stall</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated fields</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other entities’ affected infrastructures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Infrastructure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private infrastructure (Church)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (Técnica 2022)

**Project Description – Identification of Project area**

**Brief description of the Project**

The road starts in the Mueda Town, in the administrative post of the same name, going through the headquarters of the administrative post of N'gapa to end in Negomano, which connects to the access leading to the Unity Bridge between Mozambique and Tanzania over the Rovuma River, at the border with Tanzania. The whole road as well as the two sections mentioned above under which construction schedule and resettlement will be subdivided.

The current road is classified as a primary road between Mueda and N'gapa and as a secondary road between N'gapa and Negomano. The road extension after the proposed improvements under this project will be of 163.8km.

**Location of the Project**

The project road is in northern Mozambique and more specifically in Cabo Delgado Province. The road starts in the Mueda Town, in the administrative post of the same name, going
through the headquarters of the administrative post of N’gapa to end in Negomano, which connects to the access leading to the Unity Bridge between Mozambique and Tanzania over the Rovuma River, at the border with Tanzania. The whole road as well as the two sections mentioned above under which construction schedule and resettlement will be subdivided.

![Map of Project Area](Figure.png)

**Figure: Project Area (Source – Mueda – Negomano, 2016)**

**Potential Impacts**

Data collected in the field indicate that at least 327 families could be affected in one way or another as the project progresses (physical resettlement and economic resettlement). From the physical resettlement point of view, as can be seen from the tables below that tries to depict the location of the various affected households along the different communities of the road most of the project impacts will be felt in the town of Mueda where the road starts and where road rehabilitation and expansion interventions will have more implications with people’s assets, mainly some houses (so far 33) fully affected. Sixteen of the households are concentrated in Mueda town, six in Miula, three in Ngapa, four in Nandimba, three in Magogo, and one Nanhamba. In addition to 33 households whose homes are directly affected, there are about 320 households that will be partially affected, because their other structures such as kitchen, fence, annexe, stalls or agricultural fields and trees are affected.
Distribution of PAPs by Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueda</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miula</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngapa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandimba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magogo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanhamba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (Técnicas 2022)

Objectives of the A RAP

The objective of the A RAP is 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.

The main purpose of the work is to carry out a Review and Updating of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda by pass Road Project to ensure that it meets the national and the Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System requirements on Involuntary Resettlement. The Consultant was required to review: (i) all the previous RAP documents prepared and implemented since the first A-RAP document of 2016; (ii) Identify, describe and assess the impacts and mitigation measures associated with the road section under consideration, i.e. Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda by pass, PAP census, valuation, Implementation, and (iii) Additionally, the Consultant has also to review the monitoring program that will be followed during the project implementation.

Methodology

In order to achieve the expected results in a short period, the work was structured in 03 stages, namely: Phase 1: Preparatory actions, Phase 2: Fieldwork and Phase 3: Preparation of the ARAP.

Phase 1: Preparatory Actions:

This stage constituted the initial milestone of the work and aimed to plan and structure the specific activities that would be carried out; Specific activities carried out: kick - off between
the project proponent and the consultant; Mobilization and training of the team for field work; Assimilation and appropriation of the questionnaire in use in the project; Critical and purposeful reading of existing documents relating to the object of study; Preparation of the database for the study; Definition of the Stakeholder and Affected Parties Mobilization Strategy; Definition of the approach and key message to be used with the various stakeholders involved in the development of the work; Planning of field activities, consolidation of the Work Plan, with eventual methodological adjustments, as well as the activities schedule.

Phase 2: Fieldwork

This phase consisted of meeting with key stakeholders and field surveys. The field survey refers to the process of collecting data in the field, through the application of quantitative methods (application of questionnaires), qualitative methods (conducting interviews in focus groups and individual interviews with leaders), as well as physical surveys of buildings, farms, crops produced and fruit trees.

Phase 3: Preparation of the ARAP

The Abbreviated Resettlement Plan was prepared based on the previous version of the assignment, and a participatory model that involved different actors, such as the specialized technical team, leaders of the affected communities, and different actors from the government of Mueda district namely SDPI and SDAE, and Municipal Council.

Results of the Socio-Economic Studies

Magnitude of expected loss

In terms of age and sex of the heads of households and as shown below are all adults and the majority are headed by males. The Table shows that 287 households are headed by males, while there are 35 households that are headed by women. For family headed by women, elderly women make up most female heads of households.

Vulnerable Persons who may need Special Provisions

In the study area, special attention will be given to all female-headed households and all elderly-headed households. In the compensation stage, these families will be given priorities and facilities will be created to guarantee the active participation of these families in the compensation process.

Provisions to update information
It is to be expected that from the time of the socioeconomic survey that led to the formulation
of this ARAP (April 2022) 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 carried out 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.

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. It is mainly in
Mueda area and along the main road that people tend to 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.

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.

Legal Framework

Decree 31/2012, which is the “Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from
Economic Activities”. 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.


The Land Law, (Lei nº. 19/1997- Lei de terras) 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 Regulation of the Land Law (Regulamento da Lei de Terras,) 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.

The Territorial Planning Law (Lei nº. 19/2007 de 18 Julho – Lei do Ordenamento do Território) has the purpose of ensuring the organization of national land and sustainable use of its natural resources; observing legal, administrative, cultural conditions; and providing favourable conditions for the socioeconomic development of the country; the promotion of quality of life of the population; and environmental protection and conservation.

The Territorial Planning Law Regulations (approved by the Decree Nr. 23/2008 of 1 of June - Regulamento da Lei do Ordenamento do Território ), Article 68 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 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.

Decree nr. 181/2010 on "Expropriation Process Related with Territorial Planning" 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. 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.

National Water Law in 1991 and the National Water Policy from 1952: 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.

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.

**Institutional Framework**

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; ARAP 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 ARAP 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; NGOs/CBOs to deal with specific issues such as education/communication, HIV/AIDS and STDs, grievances, etc.

**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. The inventory of affected assets conducted in March
and April 2022 was used to communicate to local people that any land occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) done after the date of inventory will not be eligible for consideration under this ARAP. Mueda District and Municipal authorities will be monitoring the enforcement of this principle and ensuring that those disregarding it are fully aware of the implications. Thus, 13th April 2022 is considered as being the cut-off date for this project.

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

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

Valuation and Compensation for losses

The Consultant used tables provided by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security for calculating the values of lost crops and trees. These tables are the most updated information available (Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar de Cabo Delgado, 2020).

The calculation of compensation for built structures was based on Ministerial Decree 181/2010 of 3 November where some changes were included to accommodate World Bank recommendations (compensation be made at total cost of substitution, i.e., excluding depreciation for the age of a structure and the state of its conservation). A spreadsheet with the calculations was created and the results of the exercise are presented in the document.

Resettlement Measures

Compensation measures were established based on the type of losses that each PAP will have. Except for families who will lose their homes (where the possibility of receiving compensation in kind - construction material- is open), for the remaining categories the compensation will be in cash.

The main categories of losses encountered in the project are: Loss of houses; Loss of land through permanent land acquisition; Loss of portions houses and of other domestic structures; Loss of commercial enterprises (i.e. barracas, kiosks, stalls, etc. located in the
COI); Loss of crops; Loss of economic trees by private owners (these were the only trees belonging to private owners found in the study), and Loss/relocation of public infrastructure.

Site selection, Preparation and Relocation

Efforts will be made to avoid having to resettle people. Where the project conflicts with people’s houses 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.

If an area for resettlement is required, ANE will work with the Mueda district government or Vila de Mueda Municipal Council to nominate these areas. Everything will be done as foreseen in the Mozambican legislation on the resettlement process.

Housing, Infrastructure, and social services

In cases where physical resettlement is necessary, every effort will be made to ensure that the people affected by the process do not suffer large displacements. Ideally, families should be resettled in communities where they currently live and already make use of available infrastructure and services.

Environmental Protection and Management

In accordance with the Law on the Environment, 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:

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

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.

3Law 20/97, of 1 October – the Law on the Environment
Community participation

Community meetings in all communities covered by the process preceded the field survey process. The local leaders were responsible for mobilizing communities to participate in the meetings. These meetings were led by the consultant and essentially aimed at initiating activities, presenting the methodology to be used in the process and answering doubts and questions from the community. Meetings were held in the local language through a translator hired for that purpose. Additionally, local leaders monitored the entire survey process. These leaders not only followed the course of activities, but also helped in clarifying the community.

Integrations with host community

For this process, everything will be done so that people are resettled in the community where they already reside. It is only in the last resort that there may be a need to integrate the people affected by the project into other communities. It is expected that the issue of integration with host population will not necessarily be relevant for this ARAP.

Grievance procedures

Given the complexities and sensitivities involved in resettlement, it is not unusual for grievances and disputes to occur during implementation. For that it is 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.

The objective of the grievance procedure 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 ARAP. All the relevant stakeholders should work hand in hand to ensure that the processes are effective in terms of timely communication and reaction.

The grievance procedure is comprised by 5 steps that defined how the affected person should proceed.

Organizational Responsibilities

Participation and communication and consequently the management of different aspects of the A-RAP will largely depend on adequate institutional dialogue and arrangement.
A-RAP institutions will be required to provide general direction and management while taking 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 Mueda with a series of subcommittees (e.g. one for Negomano Administrative Post) 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.

**Implementation Schedule Covering all Resettlement Activities**

It is estimated that the ARAP Implementation process will take approximately 3 months (12 weeks). The document presents a weekly schedule containing the main key actions. The key actions mentioned above are: Phase I: A RAP Mobilization and Preparation for Implementation; Phase II: Additional Studies and Collection/Systematization of Data; Phase III: A RAP Dissemination; Phase IV: Transfer of Rights; Phase V: Allocation of Rights (Resettlement/Compensation); Phase VI: Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation.

**Costs and Budget**

The costs for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this A-RAP stand at MZM 16,955,692.80 or at USD 322,352.08 (USD 1 = 64 Mt in April 2022).

**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 12 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 A RAP are attained.

Consequently, a participatory monitoring and evaluation process will be fundamental during 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 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.
RÉSUMÉ

Introduction

Ce document constitue le Plan d'action abrégé de réinstallation pour le projet de réhabilitation de la route N381/2151 de Mueda à Negomano, que le gouvernement du Mozambique, à travers l'Administration nationale des routes, Institut public (ANE, IP), entend mettre en œuvre. Le gouvernement du Mozambique (GoM), par l'intermédiaire de l'ANE, a l'intention d'utiliser les fonds reçus sous forme de crédit de la Banque africaine de développement (BAD) pour réhabiliter la route N381/2151 de Mueda à Negomano, située dans le district de Mueda dans la province de Cabo Delgado.

Le projet a été classé dans les catégories A et 1, conformément aux critères mozambicains et de la BAD, respectivement, pour la classification des projets liés à l'impact du projet sur l'environnement naturel et social. Ce rapport constitue le Plan d'action abrégé de réinstallation (PARA) du projet qui a été préparé pour couvrir spécifiquement le tronçon de la route reliant Mueda à Namungale.

Le projet apportera de multiples avantages aux populations, notamment celles riveraines, telles que : (i) un accès facile aux marchés pour les produits agricoles locaux ; (ii) Réduction des coûts et du temps associés au temps de déplacement ; (iii) plus de possibilités de développement des affaires dans les secteurs et activités où le trafic routier est un facteur majeur, etc.

Deux institutions, en particulier la BAD, adoptent des vues larges pour définir la réinstallation involontaire, c'est-à-dire qu'elle ne se limite pas à son sens habituel, à savoir « détachement physique ». Selon le cas, l'action de réinstallation peut inclure (i) la perte de terrain ou d'infrastructure sur le terrain, y compris les entreprises ; (ii) le déplacement physique, et (iii) la réhabilitation économique des Personnes Affectées par le Projet (PAP) afin d'améliorer (au moins restaurer) les niveaux de revenu ou de vie prévalant avant l'action de réinstallation.

Dans cette section particulière du projet, 327 familles seront touchées. Parmi eux, environ 33 familles (174 personnes) seront retirées de leur logement afin de faire place au projet (réinstallation physique). Il y a un nombre important de champs agricoles touchés (110) et d'arbres touchés (environ 627). Les infrastructures domestiques et commerciales seront également affectées (67 kiosques/cabanes et 28 latrines/salles de bain).
Réinstallation proposée, impact sur les personnes affectées et d'autres groupes

Le Projet a le potentiel d'interférer négativement avec diverses améliorations (principalement des infrastructures de divers types, des commerces, des fermes et des arbres) dont un inventaire a été fait, indiquant que ces améliorations leur sont associées.

Infrastructures affectées

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>La quantité</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 2 – Mueda-Namungale</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maisons, infrastructures et aménagements touchés</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuisine (externe)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pièces jointes</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiosques/cabane</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clôture</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machambas</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des arbres</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Autres infrastructures touchées</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infrastructures publiques</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure privée (sanctuaire de l'église catholique)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

La source: Enquêtes de terrain (Technique 2022)

Description du projet – Identification de la zone du projet

Brève description du projet

La route part du village de Mueda, au poste administratif du même nom, vers le poste administratif de N'gapa jusqu'à la fin de Negomano, qui se connecte à l'accès qui mènera au
Ponte da Unidade entre le Mozambique et la Tanzanie, sur la rivière Rovuma, à la frontière avec la Tanzanie. L’ensemble de la route, ainsi que les deux tronçons mentionnés ci-dessus, sous lesquels le calendrier de construction et de réinstallation sera subdivisé.

La route actuelle est classée comme primaire entre Mueda et N’gapa, et comme secondaire de N’gapa à Negomano. La longueur de la route après les améliorations proposées dans le cadre du présent projet sera de 163,8 km.

Emplacement du projet

La route part du village de Mueda, au poste administratif du même nom, vers le poste administratif de N’gapa jusqu’à la fin de Negomano, qui se connecte à l’accès qui mènera au Ponte da Unidade entre le Mozambique et la Tanzanie, sur la rivière Rovuma, à la frontière avec la Tanzanie. L’ensemble de la route, ainsi que les deux tronçons mentionnés ci-dessus, sous lesquels le calendrier de construction et de réinstallation sera subdivisé.

La figure: Zone du projet (Source : Mueda – Negomano, 2016)

Impacts potentiels

Les données recueillies sur le terrain indiquent qu’au moins 327 familles pourraient être affectées d’une manière ou d’une autre au fur et à mesure de l’avancement du projet (réinstallation physique et économique). Du point de vue de la réinstallation physique,
comme on peut le voir dans le tableau ci-dessous, qui tente de décrire l'emplacement des différentes maisons touchées le long des différentes communautés de la route, la plupart des impacts du projet se feront sentir dans la ville de Mueda, où la route commence, et où la réhabilitation de la route et les interventions vers l'expansion auront plus d'implications avec des améliorations de la population, principalement des maisons (enregistrées 33) complètement touchées. Parmi les familles à réinstaller, seize sont concentrées dans le village de Mueda, six à Muila, trois à Ngapa, quatre à Nandimba, trois à Magogo et une à Nanhamba. En plus des 33 familles dont les maisons seront complètement touchées, il y a environ 320 familles qui seront partiellement touchées, en raison d'autres infrastructures telles que la cuisine, la clôture, l'annexe, la tente, le machamba et les arbres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communauté</th>
<th>La fréquence</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueda</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muila</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngapa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandimba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magogo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanhamba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totale</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objectif du PARA
L'objectif du PARA est de veiller à ce que les personnes affectées soient réinstallées et indemnisées de manière appropriée et équitable. De même, les personnes affectées et les autorités auxquelles elles se rapportent doivent recevoir des informations claires et en temps opportun sur les alternatives de compensation possibles afin de choisir des alternatives qui répondent à leurs besoins.

L'objectif principal des travaux est d'effectuer un examen et une mise à jour du PARA pour la phase 2 : Projet Mueda – Nambungale et le col de Mueda Bay, afin de s'assurer qu'il répond aux exigences de la Banque en matière de réinstallation involontaire. Le consultant devait examiner : (i) Tous les documents antérieurs préparés et mis en œuvre dans le cadre du Plan d'action de réinstallation involontaire de 2016 ; (ii) Identifier, décrire et évaluer les impacts et les mesures d'atténuation associés au tronçon de route considéré, à savoir Mueda-Nambungale et By pass de Mueda, recensement des PAP, évaluation, mise en œuvre et (iii) examen du suivi qui sera suivi lors de la mise en œuvre du projet.

**Méthodologie**

Afin d'atteindre les résultats attendus dans un court laps de temps, le travail a été structuré en 3 étapes, à savoir : Phase 1 : Actions préparatoires, phase 2 : Travail de terrain et phase 3 : Préparation du PARA.

La phase 1: Actions préparatoires:

Ce stage constitue le point de départ du travail et vise à aider à planifier et structurer les activités spécifiques qui seront réalisées ; réaliser notamment : Des réunions de lancement entre le porteur de projet et le consultant ; Mobilisation et formation de l'équipe de travail sur le terrain ; Assimilation et appropriation du questionnaire en usage dans le projet. Lecture critique et réfléchie des documents existants relatifs à l'objet d'étude ; Préparation de la base de données pour l'étude ; Définition des acteurs et parties concernées, stratégie de mobilisation ; Définition de l'approche et des messages clés à utiliser avec les différents acteurs impliqués dans l'élaboration des travaux ; Planification des activités de terrain, consolidation du plan de travail, avec ajustement éventuel de la méthodologie, ainsi que des activités planifiées.

La Phase 2 : Travail sur le terrain

Cette phase consiste en des réunions avec les principales parties prenantes et des enquêtes sur le terrain. Les enquêtes de terrain désignent le processus de collecte d'informations sur
le terrain, par l'application de méthodes quantitatives (application d'un questionnaire), qualitatives (réalisation d'entretiens avec des groupes de discussion et d'entretiens individuels avec des dirigeants), ainsi que des enquêtes physiques des maisons, champs et arbres.

La Phase 3 : Préparation du PARA

Le PARA a été préparé sur la base de la version précédente et du modèle participatif qui implique différents acteurs, tels que l'équipe technique spécialisée, les dirigeants des communautés affectées et différents acteurs du gouvernement du district de Mueda, à savoir le District Planning and Infrastructure Service départemental (SDPI) et Service départemental des activités économiques (SDAE) et conseil municipal.

Résultats des études socio-économiques

Ampleur des pertes attendues

En termes d'âge et de sexe du chef de ménage, ce sont tous des adultes, et majoritairement des hommes. Le tableau ci-dessous montre 287 ménages dirigés par des hommes, tandis que 35 ménages sont dirigés par des femmes. Pour les ménages dirigés par une femme, les femmes âgées sont les plus nombreuses par rapport aux jeunes femmes.

Les personnes vulnérables qui peuvent avoir besoin d'une attention particulière

Dans la zone d'étude, une attention particulière sera accordée à toutes les femmes chefs de ménage, y compris les personnes âgées. Lors de la phase d'indemnisation, ces familles se verront accorder des priorités et des installations seront créées afin d'assurer la participation active de ces familles au processus d'indemnisation.

Dispositions relatives à la mise à jour des informations

Il est prévu que pour la période durant laquelle l'enquête socio-économique qui a conduit à l'élaboration de ce PARA (avril 2022) et sa mise en œuvre (à définir) a été réalisée, un nombre important de paramètres qui définissent les personnes affectées et leurs familles peuvent changer. Afin de s'assurer que les différentes mesures du PARA répondent aux problèmes réels qui caractérisent les PAP, une mise à jour des enquêtes socio-économiques peut s'avérer nécessaire. La complexité de l'enquête dépendra du temps qui s'est écoulé depuis la réalisation de l'enquête et de la date à laquelle l'enquête a été mise à jour. Ce document établit les grandes lignes du processus de revue des informations, ainsi qu'un budget prévisionnel à cet effet.

Système foncier et de transfert
Dans les zones rurales et les établissements informels dans les zones urbaines, le droit d'utiliser la terre suit le système coutumier/coutumier. Dans la plupart des cas, ils n’ont pas de titres officiels. C’est surtout dans le village de Mueda et le long de la route principale que les gens ont tendance à avoir des titres officiels.

La zone du projet est caractérisée par un mélange de systèmes matrilinéaires et patrilinéaires. Lors de la négociation finale et de la délivrance des droits de réinstallation, il faudra être conscient de ce phénomène et agir sur les accords. Là où un système matrilinéaire domine, on peut s'attendre à ce que les décisions cruciales soient prises par les femmes, alors que dans un système patrilinéaire, le contraire peut se produire. Une approche plus constructive est recommandée bien qu’un effort soit fait pour impliquer les hommes et les femmes de manière équilibrée. Les expériences montrent que l’implication des femmes est souvent associée à une meilleure utilisation des ressources disponibles à la maison dans le cadre de l’amélioration des conditions de vie grâce à la réinstallation.

Modèles d’interaction sociale

Étant donné ce qui est perçu par beaucoup de gens comme une issue spirituelle à leurs problèmes actuels, les églises/mosquées sont des institutions plus proches des préoccupations des communautés. La tradition et la religion aident à éduquer et à guider le comportement des gens. Pendant toutes les phases de développement et de mise en œuvre du projet, l’implication des institutions religieuses et traditionnelles sera d’une importance fondamentale dans des domaines tels que les communications/mobilisations, la représentation, le dépôt et l’orientation des plaintes, l’éducation et toutes les formes d’assistance des PAP pour l’utilisation des ressources. être mis à disposition en conséquence.

Cadre juridique

Décret 31/2012, qui est la « réglementation du processus de réinstallation résultant d’activités économiques ». Dans la définition des objectifs, le règlement réaffirme le principe de transformer la réinstallation en une opportunité de développement, permettant aux personnes affectées de bénéficier d’une qualité de vie, d’équité sociale et d’assurer la durabilité des aspects physiques, environnementaux, sociaux et économiques qui les entourent.

Afin de compléter le décret 31/2012, le GoM a approuvé les décrets 155/2014 et 156/2014 sur les règlements internes pour le fonctionnement de la Commission technique de suivi et
de supervision du processus de réinstallation, et la directive technique sur le processus de préparation et de mise en œuvre des plans. réinstallation, respectivement. 

La loi foncière n° 19/1997 présente les bases de la définition des droits d'utilisation des terres des personnes, présentant les détails des droits fondés sur les revendications coutumières et les procédures d'acquisition des titres d'utilisation et de bénéficier par les communautés et les individus. La loi recommande un processus basé sur la consultation qui reconnait les droits coutumiers comme moyen d'identifier les griefs des communautés et des membres individuels des communautés sans titre. LA

Le règlement de la loi foncière, approuvé par le décret 66/98 du 8 décembre, indique que l'approbation de la construction d'infrastructures publiques, y compris les travaux liés aux eaux souterraines, entraînera la création automatique de zones de réserve partielle, c'est-à-dire de zones de servitude de 50 m, qui les délimitent.

La loi d'aménagement du territoire n° 19/2007, du 18 juillet, vise à garantir l'organisation du territoire national et l'utilisation durable de ses ressources naturelles ; le respect des conditions légales, administratives et culturelles ; fournir des conditions favorables au développement socio-économique du pays ; la promotion de la qualité de vie de la population.

Le décret n° 23/2008, du 1er juin/Règlement de la loi sur l'aménagement du territoire, dans son article 68 (n° 2a) précise également que l'expropriation à des fins d'aménagement du territoire est considérée comme étant dans l'intérêt public lorsque l'objectif Le but ultime est sauvegarder l'intérêt commun d'une collectivité par la mise en place d'infrastructures économiques ou sociales à fort impact social positif. L'article 70 (n° 1 à 3) prévoit également qu'une juste indemnisation doit être versée préalablement au transfert ou à l'expropriation des biens et avoirs et doit couvrir non seulement la valeur réelle des biens expropriés, mais également les dommages et le manque à gagner.

Décret ministériel n° 181/2010 concernant le "Processus d'expropriation lié à l'aménagement du territoire". En plus de mettre en pratique des aspects importants de la loi sur l'aménagement du territoire (loi n° 19/2007) et la réglementation de cette loi (décret n° 23/2008), ce décret prend des mesures importantes pour combler le vide qui existait dans le calcul des montants d'indemnisation. Dans son point « 4.2.1 Termes de calcul d'infrastructure », le diplôme comporte des termes de calcul d'infrastructure. Pour les besoins du calcul initial des coûts de réinstallation présenté dans ce document, qui se réfère au scénario le plus défavorable, et tel que présenté dans la matrice des droits (chapitre 9),
un facteur de 20 % a été utilisé (le maximum prévu par le décret 181/2010) comme facteur de compensation de la perturbation par rapport à un certain nombre de biens et de situations.

Loi Nationale de l'Eau de 1991 et Politique Nationale de l'Eau de 1995 : dans le cadre de la loi et de la politique de l'eau, les principes suivants sont respectés : (i) les services d'approvisionnement en eau et d'assainissement doivent être assurés en fonction de la demande et de la capacité économique des usagers ; (ii) les tarifs doivent permettre le recouvrement des coûts de fonctionnement et d'entretien et, par la suite, contribuer à l'investissement et à la pérennité des systèmes et (iii) dans la mesure du possible, les services d'approvisionnement en eau et d'assainissement doivent être décentralisés vers des sites autonomes des agences.

La BAD adopte la Sauvegarde opérationnelle 2 de la BAD – sur la réinstallation involontaire : acquisition de terres, déplacement et indemnisation des populations, qui est harmonisée à bien des égards avec la PO 4.12 de la Banque mondiale sur la réinstallation involontaire. Parallèlement aux instruments juridiques nationaux, la Sauvegarde opérationnelle 2 de la BAD - sur la réinstallation involontaire : acquisition de terres, déplacement et indemnisation des populations a été largement utilisée pour formuler ce document. ANE supervisera et gérera le processus de Maputo et Cabo Delgado.

**Cadre institutionnel**

L'ANE sera responsable des questions politiques, de la consultation et de la représentation et fournira des conseils tout au long du processus ; Le prestataire de services de mise en œuvre du PAR s'efforcera de renforcer la participation de toutes les entités impliquées et veillera à ce que le processus soit facilité et géré correctement ; Le district de Mueda et les autorités municipales veilleront à ce que les activités de PAR soient intégrées et harmonisées dans la planification et le développement du district et urbain ; Les PAP et leurs représentants veilleront à ce que leur voix, leurs intérêts et leurs véritables préoccupations soient dûment pris en compte à toutes les étapes du processus ; Les autres entités affectées (services publics et privés) seront chargées de collaborer avec les entrepreneurs pour s'assurer que leurs contributions, principalement dans le déplacement des services et biens affectés, sont faites en temps opportun ; et les ONG/OBC pour traiter des questions spécifiques telles que l'éducation/la communication, le VIH/SIDA et les MST, les plaintes, etc..

**Critère d'éligibilité**
Les personnes affectées par le projet ont droit à différentes formes de compensation pour leurs pertes dans le but d'améliorer ou au moins de restaurer le niveau de vie qu'elles avaient avant la nécessité de la réinstallation.

L'inventaire des biens affectés réalisé en mars et avril 2022 et en particulier la vérification et la confirmation finales (avril 2016) ont été utilisés pour communiquer aux populations locales que toute occupation de terrain dans le corridor d'impact (CDI) faite après la date d'inventaire et de vérification /confirmation ne pourra pas être pris en considération dans le cadre de ce PAR. Le district de Mueda et les autorités municipales surveilleront le renforcement de ce principe et veilleront à ce que ceux qui l'ignorent soient pleinement conscients des implications. Ainsi, le 13 avril 2022 est considéré comme jour limite du PARA de la route Mueda – Nanbumgale.

Les politiques de droits de ce PAR sont définies conformément aux catégories d'impact telles que décrites ci-dessus et à la lumière de la législation nationale applicable et de la Sauvegarde opérationnelle 2 de la BAD - sur la réinstallation involontaire : acquisition de terres, déplacement et indemnisation des populations, à savoir:

7. Perte de droit sur un terrain en raison d'une acquisition permanente
8. Droit de perte de terrain en raison d'une acquisition temporaire ;
9. Droit pour perte de logement ;
10. Droit pour la perte d'autres structures domestiques ;
11. Droit pour perte de structures commerciales ;
12. Droit pour la perte de récoltes, d'arbres et d'autres plantes ; et
13. Responsabilités du projet pour le déplacement des infrastructures publiques/services publics.

Évaluation des pertes et indemnisation

Le consultant a utilisé le tableau fourni par la Direction provinciale de l'agriculture et de la sécurité alimentaire pour calculer la valeur des cultures et des arbres. Ce tableau est le plus à jour et disponible auprès de la Direction provinciale de l'agriculture et de la sécurité alimentaire - Cabo Delgado.

Le calcul de la compensation pour l'infrastructure était basé sur le décret ministériel 181/2010 du 3 novembre, où certaines modifications ont été inclues pour tenir compte des recommandations de la Banque mondiale (la compensation doit être effectuée au coût de
remplacement complet, c'est-à-dire en excluant l'amortissement pour l'âge d'une structure et l'état de sa conservation). La feuille de calcul a été créée et les résultats de l'exercice sont présentés dans ce document.

**mesures de réinstallation**

Des mesures de compensation ont été établies en fonction du type de pertes que subira chaque PAP. À l'exception des familles qui perdront leur logement (où il y a possibilité de recevoir une indemnisation en nature - matériel de construction - c'est ouvert), pour les catégories restantes, l'indemnisation se fera en espèces.

Les principales catégories de pertes constatées dans le projet sont : Perte de maisons ; la perte de terres par l'acquisition de terres permanentes ; Perte de parties de maisons et d'autres structures domestiques ; Perte des établissements commerciaux (tente, kiosque, etc. situés au sein du CDI) ; perte de récolte ; Perte d'arbres économiques et perte/relocalisation d'infrastructures publiques.

**Sélection, préparation et fixation de l'espace**

Des efforts seront faits pour éviter d'avoir à réinstaller des personnes. Dans les cas où les composantes du projet, et notamment la canalisation d'eau, sont incompatibles avec les biens des populations, diverses mesures seront prises pour s'assurer que ces biens ne soient pas affectés. Ces mesures comprennent : (i) la réduction du couloir d'impact et (ii) le recours à des méthodes de construction à forte intensité de main-d'œuvre pour empêcher l'interférence des machines avec les biens des personnes.

S'il y a un besoin pour une zone de réinstallation, ANE, en coordination avec le gouvernement du district de Mueda ou le conseil municipal de Vila de Mueda, identifiera la zone. Tout sera fait conformément à la législation mozambicaine sur le processus de réinstallation.

**Logement, infrastructure et autres services sociaux**

Dans le cas où une réinstallation physique serait nécessaire, tous les efforts seront faits pour s'assurer que les personnes affectées par le processus ne subissent pas de déplacement majeur. Idéalement, les familles devraient être réinstallées dans les communautés où elles vivent actuellement et utilisent déjà les infrastructures et les services disponibles.

**Protection et gestion de l'environnement**

Selon la loi sur l'environnement, l'objectif de la protection et de la gestion de l'environnement est d'empêcher les impacts négatifs de se produire ou de les maintenir à des niveaux
acceptables. Le plan de gestion environnementale vise à gérer et atténuer les impacts environnementaux par les actions suivantes:

14. Identification des mesures d'atténuation à mettre en place ;
15. Identification des systèmes et procédures à cet effet ;
16. Spécification d'indicateurs environnementaux pour surveiller l'efficacité des mesures d'atténuation.

Le directeur de projet pour les questions environnementales, les responsables environnementaux des contractants, en étroite collaboration avec l'entité de mise en œuvre du PAR et les autres entités concernées, doivent s'assurer que la mise en œuvre du PAR n'entraîne pas de perturbation de l'environnement.

**Participation communautaire**

Des réunions communautaires dans toutes les communautés couvertes par le processus précédent l'enquête sur le terrain. Les dirigeants locaux étaient chargés de mobiliser la communauté pour participer aux réunions. Ces réunions ont été menées par le consultant et ont essentiellement permis de démarrer l'activité, de présenter la méthodologie à utiliser dans le processus et de répondre aux doutes et aux questions de la communauté. Les réunions se sont déroulées dans la langue locale grâce à un traducteur engagé à cet effet. De plus, les dirigeants locaux ont surveillé l'ensemble du processus d'enquête. Ces leaders ont non seulement suivi les activités en cours, mais ont également aidé à clarifier le message à la communauté.

**Intégration avec la communauté d'accueil**

Pour ce processus, tout sera fait de telle manière que les familles qui sont réinstallées dans les communautés où elles résident actuellement. L'intégration des personnes affectées par le projet dans d'autres communautés sera un dernier recours. On s'attend à ce que le problème de l'intégration dans les communautés d'accueil ne soit pas nécessairement pertinent pour le présent PARA.

**Procédure de plainte**

Compte tenu des complexités et des sensibilités inhérentes à la réinstallation, il est normal que des plaintes et des conflits surviennent pendant la mise en œuvre. En tant que tel, il est essentiel (et une exigence de la sauvegarde opérationnelle 2 de la BAD) que tous les projets de réinstallation intègrent un mécanisme de règlement des griefs - et qu'il soit accessible, gratuit, facile à comprendre, transparent, réactif et efficace, qui ne limite pas l'accès aux
canaux de plainte (tels que les tribunaux) et ne fait pas craindre aux utilisateurs des conséquences négatives en cas d'utilisation.

L'objectif est de répondre aux réclamations des PAP de manière rapide et transparente. On pense que le mécanisme institutionnel proposé pour ce projet garantira que les PAP disposent de canaux pour présenter et résoudre leurs plaintes liées à tout aspect du PAR. Toutes les parties prenantes et parties prenantes concernées doivent travailler main dans la main pour s'assurer que les processus sont efficaces en termes de communication et de réaction rapide.

La procédure de plainte se compose de 5 étapes qui définissent comment la personne concernée doit procéder.

**Responsabilités organisationnelles**

La participation et la communication, et par conséquent la gestion des différents aspects du PAR, dépendront largement du dialogue et des mécanismes institutionnels adéquats.

Les institutions de PAR devraient donner une orientation générale et gérer, tout en assumant d'autres responsabilités pour la gestion quotidienne d'autres questions. Un organe clé à créer sera la Commission technique de suivi et de supervision de la réinstallation dans le district/municipalité de Mueda, avec une série de sous-commissions pour se rapprocher des PAP.

La Commission technique de suivi et de supervision de la réinstallation sera responsable des questions de politique, de consultation et de représentation, aura un rôle à jouer dans le processus de résolution des griefs et fournira des conseils tout au long du processus sur les questions relatives à chaque ménage, groupe de familles et communautés, y compris les communautés. et les terres pouvant être attribuées aux personnes affectées, le cas échéant. Le suivi et l'identification des sujets de préoccupation et leur coordination seront également assurés par ce comité.

**Programme de mise en œuvre couvrant toutes les activités de réinstallation**

La mise en œuvre du processus PARA est estimée à environ 3 mois (12 semaines). Ce document présente un programme hebdomadaire reprenant les principales actions. Les principaux problèmes mentionnés ci-dessus sont les suivants : études supplémentaires et collecte/systématisation des données ; Phase III : Diffusion du PARA ; Phase IV : Transfert des droits ; Phase V : Attribution des droits (Réinstallation/indemnisation) ; Phase VI : Activités de réinstallation et de suivi et évaluation.
Coûts et budget

Le coût de la mise en œuvre, du suivi et de l'évaluation de ce PARA est de 16 955 692,80 MZM soit 322 352,08 USD (1 USD = 64 Mt en avril 2022).

Contrôle et évaluation

Le rétablissement et la normalisation des moyens de subsistance des PAP peuvent être un processus lent. Cela peut prendre quelques mois ou plus pour atteindre ce qui peut être considéré comme le niveau final de stabilité. Il faut s'attendre à ce que les 6 à 12 premiers mois soient marqués par des changements importants. C'est durant cette phase que des interventions adéquates et immédiates pour corriger tout écart seront très nécessaires. Le temps restant peut nécessiter moins d'attention. Cependant, il sera crucial d'avoir des systèmes et des procédures en place pour s'assurer que les objectifs ultimes du PARA sont atteints.

Par conséquent, un processus participatif de suivi et d'évaluation sera essentiel au cours de la mise en œuvre du projet. Ce processus doit être mené de manière à permettre à toutes les parties prenantes, et en particulier aux familles et communautés bénéficiaires, d'être impliquées dans tous les aspects de la planification, du suivi et de l'évaluation. Le processus doit être aussi simple que possible afin que toutes les parties prenantes réfléchissent régulièrement aux progrès réalisés à chaque étape et identifient ce qui doit être fait pour garantir que la réhabilitation/construction, l'extension et l'exploitation de la route profitent à tous et n'ayant pas d'impact négatif dans la vie des personnes directement touchées et des autres dans les zones directement touchées.

Le suivi et l'évaluation (S&E) sont une partie essentielle de la mise en œuvre du PARA afin de mesurer les performances réelles par rapport à ce qui a été planifié par rapport à un certain nombre d'indicateurs sélectionnés - en termes de produits et de résultats, en particulier en ce qui concerne les moyens de subsistance et le niveau de vie des personnes affectées par le projet.
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-RAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COI</td>
<td>Corridor of Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPDA</td>
<td>Environmental Pre-feasibility and Scoping Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITADER</td>
<td>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km/h</td>
<td>Kilometers per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANE</td>
<td>National Roads Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIAS</td>
<td>Environmental and social impact assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIAS</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoM</td>
<td>Government of Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Hygiene, Health and Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;AP/Pl&amp;As</td>
<td>Interested and Affected People</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SADC Sub Regional Transport & Trade Facilitation Project

Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

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 E&S Safeguard Policies. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.

**Compensation** is the payment in cash, and jobs, houses, in kind, 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. Persons occupying land in the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the commencement of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

**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 ESIA/ESMP.

**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:

1. Loss of benefits from use of such land;
2. Relocation or loss of shelter;
3. Loss of assets or access to assets; or

4. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.

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

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

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

**Project affected persons** (PAPs) relates to those persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of the said Project affected persons physically relocate. These people may have their:

1. Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location;

2. Right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected;

3. Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or

4. Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

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

**Replacement cost** means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on
Market rate (commercial rate) according to the 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:

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

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

1. Transporting building materials to the construction site;
2. Any labor and contractors’ fees; and
3. 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:

1. Voluntary Land Contribution for Compensation, or
2. Voluntary Land Contribution without Compensation

Vulnerable Groups refers to:

1. Low-capacity households - widows, the differently abled people, marginalized groups, low-income households and informal sector operators;
2. Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work; and
3. 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, Public Institution (ANE, IP) intends to use the funds received as credit from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to rehabilitate the road N381/2151 from Mueda to Negomano, situated in the District of Mueda, Cabo Delgado Province.

The project has been classified as Category A and 1, 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 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the project that was prepared to cover specifically the section of the road linking Mueda and Nambungale. Both ANE and the AfDB intend to use this partial RAP document to ascertain the level of effort and costs associated with the rehabilitation of this particular section, bearing in mind that the rehabilitation of the entire road is being subdivided into sections and phases.

This document should be used in combination with the full RAP that was prepared for the entire road from Mueda to Negomano, in 2016.

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

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

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. The adverse effects are the focus of this document.

Both ANE and the funding institution, i.e. the African Development Bank have long embraced the principles that advocate, “involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities must 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 must be meaningfully consulted and be given opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons must 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) to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place”.

Under the section of the road considered under this document, 327 households will be affected. Among them about 33 households (174 people) will be the displaced from their normal place of abode to give space to project (physical resettlement). There are substantial number affected agricultural fields (110) and affected trees (about 627). Domestic and business infrastructures will also be affected (67 kiosks/stalls, and 28 bathrooms/latrines).

After confirmation, mainly during the EPDA/TOR phase and subsequent phases, that Mueda-Negomano road rehabilitation will have involuntary resettlement implications, a process of preparing resettlement action plans was initiated.

Negotiations between ANE and the AfDB led to the agreement of undertaking road rehabilitation in two sections with different schedules for each. The First Section will

---

4For now, i.e. July/September 2016. This may change as other factors come to the surface.
comprised approximately 95 km extending from Nambungale to Negomano and the Second Section of approximately 65 km will extend from Mueda to Nambungale.

This document presents the review and update of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda by-pass. Therefore, most of the content comes from the previous ARAP. A-RAP is the suitable instrument for this process because the number of physically displaced people is small. Less than 200 persons will experience displacement effects (the average number of members of households is 5 this means that the 33 households that have been identified as requiring to be physically displaced represent around 160 people). The focus of the update was on the people directly affected by the project and the methodology applied to conduct the research. The document also includes the main aspects defining the project, the nature, characteristics and magnitude of its resettlement implications. It also describes the policies, laws and regulations adopted to enlighten the resettlement process as well as the measures taken and to be taken to ensure that affected people participated in the formulation of the RAP and will participle in its implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The ARAP implementation schedule and its budget are also part of the document
5. 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:

Table 1: Affected infrastructures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructures</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 2 – Mueda-Nambungale</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household affected infrastructures and assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses (Housing)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen (External)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes (servants quarters)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiosk/Stall</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated fields</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other entities’ affected infrastructures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Infrastructure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private infrastructure (Church)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (Técnica 2022)

6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION – IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AREA

1. Project Location

The project road is in northern Mozambique and more specifically in Cabo Delgado Province. The road starts in the Mueda Town, in the administrative post of the same name, going through the headquarters of the administrative post of N’gapa to end in Negomano, which connects to the access leading to the Unity Bridge between Mozambique and Tanzania over the Rovuma River, at the border with Tanzania. The whole road as well as
the two sections mentioned above under which construction schedule and resettlement will be subdivided are shown in Figure 1, below.

The current road is classified as a primary road between Mueda and N'gapa and as a secondary road between N'gapa and Negomano. The road extension after the proposed improvements under this project will be of 163.8km.

Source: Geographical Information System Data Base (SALOMON, 2015)

Figure 1: Geographical location of the project (Mueda-Negomano ESIA Report (2016)) and the two sections under which it will be subdivided

2. Project characteristics

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. 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.

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. Traffic Volume

1. Current Traffic

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mueda-Ngapa</th>
<th>Ngapa-Negomano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minibus</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Vehicles</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus 2 Axles</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus 3-4 Axles</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus &gt;4 Axles</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Vehicles</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Traffic</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueda-Ngapa</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngapa-Negomano</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (STUDI International, 2014)

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

1. Low traffic on the section, about 70 vehicles per day in Mueda-Ngapa section that decreases to 45 vehicles per day in Ngapa-Negomano section, reflecting the poor condition of the section which is causing a serious isolation of the area of influence, especially during the rainy season.

2. 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.

3. A considerable number 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 on both sides of the border, guaranteed by the unity bridge over the Rovuma River.

6. However, it is planned to update the information before the construction work starts. This activity will be conducted during this period because is the period where the supervision team will be analysing the project, for the section between Mueda and Nambungale.

1. Traffic Projection

The traffic projections were done considering 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 Mueda-Negomano 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 Mueda-Negomano section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 - Low Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vehicles</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2037</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light vehicles</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy vehicles</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Annual average daily traffic (vehicles per day) in Mueda-Negomano section in 2014, 2020, 2030 and 2037 – Medium Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vehicles</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2037</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light vehicles</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy vehicles</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (STUDI International, 2015)
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vehicles</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2037</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light vehicles</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy vehicles</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. **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.

2. **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 are 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

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

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

   Table 7: Typical Cross Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road width</td>
<td>11.00m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane width</td>
<td>7.00m (two lanes of 3.50m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder width</td>
<td>1.50m (each side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthwork</td>
<td>1.00m in the high embankment level and in areas equipped with retention devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4. **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.

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:

   1. 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;
   2. 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;
   3. 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.
   4. Construction of steps to homes that are difficult access to, due to being located in higher areas relative to the road;
   5. Construction of access walkways over gutters next to homes;
   6. 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.
1. **Outside Settlements**

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

1. **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.

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.

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:

9. Triangular or trapezoidal earth ditches in case of low to medium gradients;

10. Triangular and/or trapezoidal concrete ditches in towns, in the event of significant gradients or when the use of earth ditches is not functional;

11. Rectangular concrete ditches in the cities

12. Ditches with concrete ramps are used in the case of areas with high embankments especially the inner side of sharp curves.
1. **Signage and Equipment**

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, is considered a flex beam fixed in a wooden pole which is widely used in ANE projects where height is more than 3 m between the roadway and natural floor including in what refer to resettlement.

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:

13. Height difference between the road platform and the natural ground level;
14. Horizontal geometry (tangent or curves) of the concerned area;
15. 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:

16. Mileages display posts across the road;
17. Hazard warning stations in tight corners.

1. **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 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:

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

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

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

Concerning 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 Mueda and Negomano (STUDI International, 2015).

Figure 2: Type 1 improvement at km125+300

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: Type 2 improvement at km66+900
Source: Feasibility study, preliminary design and detailed engineering design of rehabilitation of the road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (STUDI International, 2015).

Figure 4: 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 5: Proportion of the alignment to be improved
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project
9. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Activities triggering/causing physical resettlement

Data collected in the field indicate that at least 327 families could be affected in one way or another as the project progresses (physical resettlement and economic resettlement). From the physical resettlement point of view, as can be seen from the tables below that tries to depict the location of the various affected households along the different communities of the road most of the project impacts will be felt in the town of Mueda where the road starts and where road rehabilitation and expansion interventions will have more implications with people’s assets, mainly some houses (so far 33) fully affected. sixteen of the households are concentrated in Mueda town, six in Miula, three in Ngapa, four in Nandimba, three in Magogo, and one Nanhamba. In addition to 33 households whose homes are directly affected, there are about 320 households that will be partially affected, because their other structures such as kitchen, fence, annexe, stalls or agricultural fields and trees are affected.

Some public infrastructure (Immigration services) and a mosque located in Mueda municipality have also been affected. For the public infrastructure is recommended that ANE IP, institutionally works out agreements with the affected parties. For the mosque the congregation decided that wants ANE to identify a place and build a new mosque. There has not enough time to carry out a detailed survey of the infrastructure. This will be done at a later stage.

Table 8: Distribution of PAPs by Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueda</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miula</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngapa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandimba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magogo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanhamba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (Técnicas 2022)
10. 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 previously during the environmental and social impact study of the proposed upgrading and expansion of road that has already been undertaken, namely:

1. Preliminary Phase, and
2. Environmental Scoping Study (EPDA) and Definition of the Terms of Reference (TOR); and
3. The final Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan reports.
4. Implementation of the ARAP of the section 1, between Roma – Negomano.

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

1. Greater coverage, and an increased facilitation for people and goods to circulate in and around the area;
2. Easy circulation during all seasons as against to the present situation under which during the rainy season circulation is restricted;
3. 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:

1. There are weak land-use planning systems. The Territorial Planning Law, Law No. 19/2007, of July 18 (Lei do Planeamento e Ordenamento Territorial) 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.

2. 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. To minimize this problem, ANE, IP Delegations are working to set out the road reserve and are currently installing warning plates to draw attention of the local communities to not occupy or build within the road reserve. The effect of this is still to be assessed.

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. In Mozambique there are three main ways in which land use rights are obtained:

1. occupation by individuals and by local communities, according to the customary norms and practices which do not contradict the Constitution,
2. occupation by national individuals that have used the land for at least 10 years on good faith,
3. authorisation of request presented by individuals or groups as established in the current Law.

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) 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, IP) 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 a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 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 to choose the alternatives that best suit their needs. 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 Mueda to Negomano. It also presents the general methods followed in formulating the Abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) of the project.

More specifically the document comprises the following main chapters:

1. Potential impacts
2. Socioeconomic studies and results of the census
3. Legal and policy framework
4. Institutional framework
5. Eligibility for compensation
6. Valuation of and compensation of losses
7. Resettlement and compensation measures
8. Resettlement areas and new market sites
9. Housing, infrastructures and social services
10. Environmental protection and management
11. Stakeholder consultation and participation
12. Integration with host population
13. Agreements, grievances registry and redress procedures
14. Organizational responsibilities
15. Implementation schedule
16. Costs and budgets
17. Monitoring and evaluation
18. Conclusions and recommendations

As indicated in the introduction, this plan is related to Phase 2: Mueda–Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project. The resettlement for the second section is simplified and abbreviated in nature as it involves 33 households that will need to be relocated. The majority of the affected people are owners of agricultural fields and trees.
1. **Purpose of the work**

The main purpose of the work is to carry out a Review and Updating of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda by pass Road Project to ensure that it meets the national and the Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System requirements on Involuntary Resettlement

The Consultant was required to review:

1. all the previous RAP documents prepared and implemented since the first A-RAP document of 2016;
2. Identify, describe and assess the impacts and mitigation measures associated with the road section under consideration, i.e. Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda by pass, PAPs census, valuation, Implementation.
3. Additionally, the Consultant has also to review the monitoring program that will be followed during the project implementation.

Specifically, the consultant was required to review and update the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan if it gives detailed guidance on how to implement the provisions in the legal and policy framework, including institutional arrangements and budgets based on an enumeration of the numbers of project affected people with entitlements under the framework. Participation by involved stakeholders throughout the project, in planning, implementation and monitoring, shall be incorporated in the process. The consultant is expected to use professional methodologies in identifying remedial and rehabilitation measures that can best be implemented in the mitigation and management of resettlement impacts.

Lesson learned from the first ARAP

1. Most of the PAPs do not have Identification Documents and/or any other official documents;
2. PAPs prefer to be compensated in cash;
3. PAPs do not use banks;
4. Difficult to find most of the PAPs;
5. Families were resettled in the same yard;
6. Land for resettlement was not a problem, they were relocated in the same yard;
7. The houses were precarious;
8. Majority of the PAPs do not speak Portuguese, most of them speak Swahili and Makonde;
9. Most of the agricultural assets affected were commercial trees;
10. Involvement of the local and district leaders during entire process facilitated the process;
11. Need of disclosing the grievances mechanism to allow people submitting claims to be responded in time.
12. METHODOLOGY

To achieve the expected results in a short period, the work was structured in 03 stages, namely:

1. **Phase 1: Preparatory actions**
   1. This stage constituted the initial milestone of the work and aimed at planning and structuring the specific activities that would be carried out;
   2. Specific activities carried out;
   3. kick-off between the project proponent and the consultant;
   4. Mobilization and training of the team for field work;
   5. Assimilation and appropriation of the questionnaire in use in the project;
   6. Critical and purposeful reading of existing documents relating to the object of study;
   7. Preparation of the database for the study;
   8. Definition of the Stakeholder and Affected Parties Mobilization Strategy;
   9. Definition of the approach and key message to be used with the various stakeholders involved in the development of the work;
   10. Planning of field activities
   11. Consolidation of the Work Plan, with eventual methodological adjustments, as well as the activities schedule.

2. **Phase 2: Fieldwork**

The fieldwork was structured in the following stages:

1. Meetings with key Stakeholders
2. Field survey.
1. **Meeting with key stakeholders.**

Two separate courtesy meetings were held, aiming at informing the relevant authorities (stakeholders) about the start of activities related to the update of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan. The first meeting was with the Mueda District Government and the second meeting was with the Municipal Council of Mueda Village.

**Participants in the meeting with the District Government**

**Mueda District Government representatives**

1. District Administrator
2. Director of the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDAE)

**National Roads Administration (ANE) representatives**

1. Project Coordinator
2. Technician based in Ninga/ Mueda
3. Technician based in Pemba

**TECNICA representative**

**Participants in the meeting with the Municipal Council of Mueda Village.**

1. Councillor for Urbanization, infrastructure, housing, environmental sanitation
2. Public Works Technician
   Topography technician

1. **National Roads Administration representatives**
2. Project Coordinator
   Cross-cutting issues representative
3. Technician based in Ninga/ Mueda
4. Technician based in Pemba:

**TECNICA representative**

5. **Field survey**

The field survey refers to the process of collecting data in the field, through the application of quantitative methods (application of questionnaires), qualitative methods (conducting interviews in focus groups and individual interviews with leaders), as well as physical
surveys of buildings, farms, crops produced and fruit trees, direct observation. The quantitative research was based on the use of a questionnaire and the data processing was done in Excel spreadsheets, an adequate analysis tool for exploring the contents of the applied surveys. The qualitative method allowed the detailing of the reality found through the content resulting from the semi-structured interviews through the discussion of focus groups. The combination of such information with the literature review and documental research enabled a better understanding of the apprehended reality.

**Cadastre**

To allow a correct survey of all infrastructure and other assets (farmland, trees, etc.) that were within in the Corridor of Impact (COI) a cadastre process was conducted. In a nutshell the Corridor of Impact (COI) is defined as the area 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 valuators of infrastructure and agricultural assets. ANE’s professionals undertook the work. The definition of the COI was based on the detailed project design that shows in details the line demarcating the COI, which is 20 m width.

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

**Quantitative research and Assets Inventory**

The primary data collection was based on capturing data through the application of structured questionnaires to households in the study area. The application of the surveys was carried out in the local language by the social technicians of the research teams, in order to obtain a database that would allow the socio-economic characterization of the study area in question.

The household questionnaire was used for socioeconomic census and was designed to capture the main characteristics of affected assets in terms of owner, type, size, the extent to which each asset would be 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 Corridor of Impact. These had been previously marked by the cadastre 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 (see Annex 6).

The consultant used the same instrument for assets inventory. The process of surveying the main structures, support structures, fruit trees and temporary crops in the fields was carried out concomitantly with the socioeconomic census. The assets were georeferenced and photographed.

**Qualitative and gender research**

To establish a participatory diagnosis methodology, as well as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions were organized. Previously scheduled, the discussions with the focus groups were intended to better understand the reality of the communities under study, based on what people think, as well as through the study of the speech and reaction of the participants to the topics raised.

In this way, three types of focus groups were formed: a group composed only of women (it was noticed the thin line that separates the women and young girls, because all of them participate in the same meeting with age ranging from 15 to 67 years Old), another of men (with the same pattern young boys mixed with men, ages ranging from 14 to 78 years old) and another of community leaders. In the group of men and/or women participated individuals of different age groups and involved in different income activities (agricultural activity, livestock, charcoal production, informal trade, domestic, etc.) or who reconciled these activities. The group composed of leaders (which could be male or female) involved block chiefs, village secretaries or assistant secretaries, heads of the twelve/ten houses, heads of units, etc. Except for the groups of leaders, the meetings with the focus groups were carried out in the local language of the population, to guarantee good communication and greater proximity with the subjects and, at the same time, guarantee the quality of the data collection. Aspects such compensation approach, expectations regarding the road being rehabilitated, main local ceremonies, exhumation and burial of bodies, were some of the topics addressed in the focus groups.
The pictures below depict the application of the focus approach with group of men and women in separate. The meetings took place in Magogo Village, Nanhamba Village and Miula Village.

There were identified 6 graves in the COI. As a result, a meeting with the owners of this type of assets was required. The approach that the consultant took was to involve the family and the community leaders in the discussion on how to proceed with the reallocation of the grave.

3 Phase 3: Preparation of the ARAP

The Abbreviated Resettlement Plan was prepared based on the previous version of the assignment, and a participatory model that involved different actors, such as the specialized technical team, leaders of the affected communities, and different actors from the government of Mueda district namely SDPI and SDAE, and Municipal Council.
6. RESULTS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

1. Current Occupants of Impact Area

As already described in the previous chapters the people living along and around the road form two main groups, i.e. those living in urban areas, notably Mueda town and those living in rural areas. Section 7.2 is based on the study previously conducted in 2016, while section 7.3 already brings the information collected in the field in 2022.

2. Characteristics of Affected Households

1. Mueda District

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, Ngapa and Negomano. The surface area is of 11,271 square kilometers (MAE, 2014) and the total population is estimated at 217,641 inhabitants (INE, 2017).

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 many 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 by administrative post, locality, neighbourhood and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUEDA-SEDE administrative post</td>
<td>52 651</td>
<td>24 998</td>
<td>27 653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality MUNICÍPIO DE MUEDA</td>
<td>23 480</td>
<td>11 178</td>
<td>12 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO MAIMIO</td>
<td>4 773</td>
<td>2 202</td>
<td>2 571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO NTANDEDI</td>
<td>4 089</td>
<td>2 003</td>
<td>2 086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO MAPUTO</td>
<td>5 262</td>
<td>2 492</td>
<td>2 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO ROVUMA</td>
<td>4 887</td>
<td>2 305</td>
<td>2 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO CIMENTO</td>
<td>1 683</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO LILONDO</td>
<td>2 786</td>
<td>1 321</td>
<td>1 465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality LITEMBO</td>
<td>8 043</td>
<td>3 797</td>
<td>4 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO LITEMBO</td>
<td>8 043</td>
<td>3 797</td>
<td>4 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality MIULA</td>
<td>11 198</td>
<td>5 335</td>
<td>5 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO MIULA</td>
<td>11 198</td>
<td>5 335</td>
<td>5 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality MPEME</td>
<td>9 930</td>
<td>4 688</td>
<td>5 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO MPEME</td>
<td>9 930</td>
<td>4 688</td>
<td>5 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGOMANO administrative post</td>
<td>2 341</td>
<td>1 164</td>
<td>1 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality NEGOMANO-SEDE</td>
<td>2 341</td>
<td>1 164</td>
<td>1 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO NEGOMANO-SEDE</td>
<td>2 341</td>
<td>1 164</td>
<td>1 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N’GAPA administrative post</td>
<td>30 803</td>
<td>14 790</td>
<td>16 013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality N’GAPA – SEDE</td>
<td>8 546</td>
<td>4 194</td>
<td>4 352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIRRO N’GAPA – SEDE</td>
<td>8 546</td>
<td>4 194</td>
<td>4 352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (SALOMON, 2016)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Post</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-24</th>
<th>25-29</th>
<th>30-34</th>
<th>35-39</th>
<th>40-44</th>
<th>45-49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueda district</td>
<td>170347</td>
<td>27805</td>
<td>27236</td>
<td>21286</td>
<td>16725</td>
<td>13424</td>
<td>11448</td>
<td>9935</td>
<td>8085</td>
<td>7177</td>
<td>4931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>81713</td>
<td>13754</td>
<td>13572</td>
<td>10608</td>
<td>7960</td>
<td>6104</td>
<td>5543</td>
<td>4810</td>
<td>4031</td>
<td>3526</td>
<td>2475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>88634</td>
<td>14051</td>
<td>13664</td>
<td>10678</td>
<td>8765</td>
<td>7320</td>
<td>5905</td>
<td>5125</td>
<td>4054</td>
<td>3651</td>
<td>2456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mueda administrative post</td>
<td>54205</td>
<td>8677</td>
<td>8545</td>
<td>7093</td>
<td>5757</td>
<td>4931</td>
<td>4130</td>
<td>3383</td>
<td>2529</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>25828</td>
<td>4189</td>
<td>4156</td>
<td>3436</td>
<td>2781</td>
<td>2184</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>28477</td>
<td>4488</td>
<td>4389</td>
<td>3657</td>
<td>2976</td>
<td>2747</td>
<td>2116</td>
<td>1687</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negomano administrative post</td>
<td>3718</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N'gapa administrative post</td>
<td>43753</td>
<td>6801</td>
<td>6944</td>
<td>5313</td>
<td>4167</td>
<td>3214</td>
<td>2916</td>
<td>2599</td>
<td>2245</td>
<td>2102</td>
<td>1587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>21125</td>
<td>3410</td>
<td>3525</td>
<td>2697</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1438</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>1190</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>22628</td>
<td>3391</td>
<td>3419</td>
<td>2616</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (INE, 2017)
3. Economics Activities

1. 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. The figures indicated in table 11 and other information from MAE (2014), will be kept since is the only document that has detailed information as stated above. However, there are huge possibilities of changes, but not yet documented.

Table 11: Distribution of the situation of economically active population by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73,997</td>
<td>34,374</td>
<td>39,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>68,0%</td>
<td>68,9%</td>
<td>67,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working, most have jobs</td>
<td>4,1%</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
<td>4,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping family</td>
<td>3,2</td>
<td>3,8%</td>
<td>2,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for new job</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am looking for a job for the 1st time</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically active population</td>
<td>75,5%</td>
<td>77,0%</td>
<td>74,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic work</td>
<td>7,2%</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
<td>10,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>9,4%</td>
<td>11,4%</td>
<td>7,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0,4%</td>
<td>0,4%</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differently abled person</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
<td>3,3%</td>
<td>4,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,5%</td>
<td>3,8%</td>
<td>3,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-working population</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

2. **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:

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

2. Use of farming technologies that are rudimentary: cultivation is primarily undertaken using hoes and virtually no external inputs, such as improved seed, fertilizers and chemicals are used.

3. Over the years the family sector farmers have developed livelihood strategies oriented towards minimizing risk through crop diversification, which takes place in a variety ways including:
4. Growing several crops and the dominance of intercropping;

5. 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

6. 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 coloured 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.

7. **Fisheries**

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

8. **Tourism**

Tourism in the district is limited due to lack of solid initiatives and little dissemination of it within the domestic operators. The most important areas of tourism interest in the district are: Negomano, located 175 km from the headquarters, Ngapa 50 km from the headquarters, Sagal 25 km from the headquarters and Mueda District.

9. **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 several traders operating in the district who come from Pemba and Nampula to buy local products (MAE, 2014).

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 communication letter from Mueda District Services for Economic Activities – SDAE (See annex 7), currently there are three banking institutions that provide financial services operating in the district, namely: Banco Comercial e de Investimento, S.A. (BCI), Banco Internacional de Moçambique, S.A. (BIM) and Banco Amalgamated Banks of South Africa Limited (ABSA).

1. 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, diarrhoea and STD/AIDS, which are the mainly reported cases in the district.

2. 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 12: Distribution of the population by administrative post by school attendance and sex
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.

3. Infrastructure

10. 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 Mocímboa da Praia Districts. All other links, including the close to 59 km between Mueda and Nambungale 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).

11. Water Supply and Electricity
Water supply to rural and urban populations of Mueda District is from mechanized boreholes, traditional wells and the rivers. To date, Mueda district has two water supply systems, which are: Chudi and Chomba. For the population living in the downtown area, the water supply is from wells and boreholes.

The existing water supply systems do not meet the needs of the district, despite the efforts that have been made. There are areas that consume untreated water, which causes waterborne diseases.

Chomba and Chudi water supply systems are operational and produce 162,094 m³ against the planned 120,000 m³. The overachievement of the target is justified by the introduction of a new water pumping technology and electric pumps that replaced the previous pumps. These systems are connected to the Cahora Bassa national electricity grid and to cater for emergency situations, Chomba and Chudi systems have purchased and installed four and one generators, respectively.

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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

1. Communities along the Mueda-Nambungale Road

In this sub-chapter we present the socio-economic characteristics of a sample of households living along the Mueda-Nambungale road. 327 households were interviewed randomly throughout the villages in a way that ensured representativeness of the entire population in the district.

The road crosses 15 villages starting from the municipality of Mueda as presented in Table below.
1. Distribution of households by sex

Men are in a greater proportion than women. In a population of 330 members from all the surveyed families, 48 are female, corresponding to 14.5%, and about 282 are male members with a percentage of 85.5%. According to these results, it is necessary to consider the gender issues since it can significantly interfere with the project as women and men feel and react to the impacts of the project in different ways, which is caused by cultural issues and gender roles at the household and community level.

Table 14: Distribution of HH members by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

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
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

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 15: Distribution of HH members by age categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>(N/306)*100</th>
<th>(N/516)*100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5 years</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10 years</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15 years</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20 years</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25 years</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-35 years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-40 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 45 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-50 years</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-55 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 (+) years</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not know</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>516</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

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 327 respondent households, 78 families corresponding to 24.5% have 5 members, followed by 59 families, accounting for 18.6% of which have 6 members, and then 56 families with 4 members, these represent a percentage of 17.6% , and 8 with 28 and 3 members (8% ) and 2 (6.4% ) members respectively. On average, families living in the villages along the Mueda - Nambungale road have 5 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, 2017. The study population shows a mix of urban and rural traits.

Table 16: Distribution of absolute frequencies and % of households by numbers of members
4. Main characteristics of households

**Number of wives by head of households**

Most of Household Heads (HHH) representing 94.3% have only one wife, and 1.4% 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 4.3% of HHH who claimed to have two wives.

Table 17: Number of wives of Household Head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of wives</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>94.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

**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. Spouses do not always share the same geographical space with the head of the HH.

Table 18: Frequency of heads of households with wife living in the same premises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do the spouses share the same space as the HHH</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

It can be seen from the table above that from a total of 12 heads of households who reported having two wives, 91.7% 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.

5. Education

All school-age children are currently attending school, since a total of 406 children distributed in all households surveyed, 96.3% reported to be enrolled.

Table 19: School attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School attendance by children</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

As shown below, most of the children from interviewed households are attending primary school, accounting for 95.1%, which corresponds in absolute terms to 386 children. In smaller representation are 4.9% of children who are in secondary school, corresponding to 20 children in absolute number.

Table 20: Level of education of school-age children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary (1 - 7 classes)</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>95.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (8 – 10 classes)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

Schools mostly the primary schools, are close to the places of residence, as 221 (54.4 %) walk between 5 and 30 minutes to get there and 106 (26.1 %) of children walk less than 5 minutes. In smaller representation are 79, corresponding to 19.5 % of that walk for more than 30 minutes to reach school.

Table 21: Distance to school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to school</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 minutes</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 5 to 30 minutes</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30 minutes</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)
6. Employment and Occupation

Most members of the HH within working age are unemployed, that is, they correspond to 220 representing 67.3%, while in a smaller number there are 107 who are employed, corresponding to 32.7%. 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 22: Frequencies and% of HH members according to employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

7. Type of occupation

Most household members within working age depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood (66.7%). The rest are employed in other activities, such as trade, which corresponds to 30.4%.

Table 23: Frequencies and% of HH members according to type of activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal trade (shops)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journeyman ((with skill, self-employed - mechanic, electrician, carpenter, etc.))</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional (with formal contract - teacher, nurse, accountant, etc.)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

8. Type of Employer

Most respondents are individual (67.6%). 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.

Table 24: Frequencies and% of AF members by type of employer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private company</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employment</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

9. Goods, property and housing characteristics

There were a total of 1546 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 327 (21.2%) families with hoes, 327 (21.2%) households reported having axes. In turn, the bicycle is a means of transport, which most communities rely upon for transport, and these total 167 (10.8%). The bed is another among the goods that 327 families said that they have, corresponding to 21.2%, paired with radios that more than half of the families indicated to possess, i.e. 168 in total corresponding to a percentage of 10.9%. The phone appears just below as being associated with at least half (135) of respondents, corresponding to 8.7%. 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 25: Distribution of the number of households by type of goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of goods</th>
<th>Nr of HH/type of goods</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call phone</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wristwatch</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed-not-just-mattress</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axe</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)
Regarding the type of housing, the table below shows that most families have housing in rectangular 314 (96.0%), and quadrangular setup about 13 (4.0%).

Table 26: Frequencies and % of HH according to the type of housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House format</th>
<th>Frequencies</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quadrangular (four equal sides)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

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 63 (19.3 %) reported three rooms.

Table 27: Frequencies and% of the number of rooms of housing of AF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of bedrooms</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

The data presented in the table below, suggests that most families do not have bathrooms/toilets, as in this case, from a total of 327 families that were interviewed, 325 families have no bathrooms/toilets, corresponding to 99.4% and only two families reported having at least 2 bathroom/toilet and basically latrines, most of which classified as below standard in the sanitation programs.

Table 28: Absolute frequency and% of the number of bathrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of bathrooms/toilets</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

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 327 respondents, 323 corresponding to 98.8% indicated not having any latrine, and only 4 corresponding to a percentage of 1.2% said they have a latrine.

Table 29: Frequencies and% of the number of latrines in the HH
Open air defecation is widespread in most areas in Cabo Delgado province and this seems to be replicated in the district.

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. 16.2% get water from the river/lake following families who total 214, corresponding to a percentage of 65.4% who get water from wells/boreholes/hand pump/standpipe, 29 families corresponding to 8.8% get water from cistern (most of them in Mueda municipality) and 9 families corresponding to 2.8% also from Mueda municipality, get water from public supply network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public supply network</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tank in the yard (water purchased outside)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistern</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well/public borehole/hand pump standpipe</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/lake/dam</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

11. **Perceptions about the project**

The data in this section reflect the perceptions about the road rehabilitation project between Mueda and Nambungale by the directly affected households. This aspect was explored to understand the needs and interests of the target group in its relationship with the development of the project 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 31: Frequencies and% of HH sentiments about the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentiments</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am very happy with it</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I look forward to see it</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

Most respondents (HHH) welcome the project to the extent that 291 respondents corresponding to 89% fall under the category “very happy with it”, followed by those who said “I look forward to see it”, corresponding to 36 in absolute terms are equivalent to 11%. In general there is a positive assessment of the proposed road rehabilitation.

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.

1. **Health**

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

Table 32: Frequencies and% of HH expectations in re to access to health services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectations related to access to health services</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not likely</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will be the same</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very likely</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

The data in the table show that the communities affected by the project in greater proportion expect that the access to health services will be the same, since majority of respondents live in the villages where is already a hospital, corresponding 154 (47.1%). However, 146 respondents confirm that access to health services are very likely improved corresponding to 44.6%. The following are the statements that underpin the justification of respondents about their positive expectations with regards to access to health services because 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).

1. 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 case the following was found:

Table 33: Frequencies and% on expectations for employment opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectations for employment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not likely</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will maintain the same</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly likely</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very likely</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

The table data illustrates that most respondents say the project is "fairly likely" to increase/provide access to employment opportunities and these correspond to 106 respondents, with a percentage of 32.4%, and in second position are those who said it is "very likely" 97 (29.7%). Together, the two positive categories correspond to the highest number of people.

1. Business Opportunities

Respondents have good expectations regarding the business opportunities to be associated with the rehabilitation of the road, since a total of 327 respondents, 197 of these with 60.2% claim the emergence of opportunities is "very likely", 96 respondents claim to be "somewhat likely" and they correspond to 29.4%, while in smaller representation is the category that said: "will remain the same" 3 (10 %). Good expectations on the part of respondents about 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 34: Distribution and% on the expectation re business opportunities associated with the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectations regarding the business opportunity</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It will maintain the same</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat likely</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very likely</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

1. **Transportation and communication**

As in previous cases, most respondents consider to be “very likely” for the road rehabilitation to increase access to transport and communication services and these are 204 respondents, corresponding to 62.4%, followed by 92 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 Miula to Mueda, 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 35: Distribution and % on the expectations in relation to access to transport and communication services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectations regarding access to transport and communication services</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not likely</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It will maintain the same
Fairly likely
Very likely
Total

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>204</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>327</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

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

1. **Magnitude of Expected Loss**

In terms of age and sex of the heads of households and as shown below are all adults and the majority are headed by males. The Table shows that 282 households are headed by males, while there are 48 households that are headed by women. For family headed by women, adult women make up most female heads of households.

Table 36: Age and sex of the heads of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ de 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Surveys (TECNICA, 2022)

2. **Information on Vulnerable Persons who may need Special Provisions**

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

2. Low-capacity households—especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, widows, ethnic minorities, low-income households and informal sector operators;

3. Incapacitated households—those with no one fit to work and;

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.

In the study area, special attention will be given to all female-headed households and all elderly-headed households. In the compensation stage, these families will be given priority and facilities will be created in order to guarantee the active participation of these families in the compensation process.

1. **Provisions to update information**

   It is to be expected that from the time of the socioeconomic survey that led to the formulation of this ARAP (April 2022) and its implementation (to be defined), a significant number of parameters defining the affected people and their families may change. 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 carried out 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.

2. **Land Tenure and Transfer Systems**

   In general, 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. It is mainly in Mueda area and along the main road that people tend to 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.

3. **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.
5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Introduction

Like 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 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”.

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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.

2. Relevant Mozambican laws and regulations

This chapter deals with the Mozambican legal framework used to prepare the involuntary resettlement procedures and the African Development Bank policies and operational safeguards 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 to this project and is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

In terms of principles, the resettlement 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:

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

It then goes on to elaborate on the various units that from the government side should closely 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.

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 and processes to streamline in RAP management and implementation.

There are few indications to the effect that the Decree 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 continues 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 follow the AfDBs OS2 on Involuntary Resettlement: Land acquisition, population displacement and compensation, which is endorsed by the Mozambican government, as has been the case of the resettlement procedures undertaken to date by development initiatives. Moreover, where there are discrepancies between the two sets of regulation the AfDB OSs will take precedence. The AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation together with the national legal instruments was extensively used to formulate this document.

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 Mozambique’s Constitution (**Constituição da República de Moçambique**), 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 Land Law, no. 19/1997 (Lei de Terras) 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 right to use the land can be acquired through the following main four channels:

1. Foreign individuals or groups, provided that the investment project is duly approved and meets the following conditions: a) being individuals, they must have resided for at least five years in Mozambique, or b) groups, provided they are incorporated or registered in the Republic of Mozambique;

2. Occupation by individuals and by local communities, according to the customary norms and practices, which do not contradict the Constitution. This is one of the most common ways of acquiring the land in Mozambique. This class of land users/occupants usually do not formalise their Land Use Rights (DUAT), but the law recognises them as the rightful owners of the portions of land that they occupy based on customary norms and practices;

3. Occupation by national individuals that have used the land for at least ten (10) years in good faith (another very common way of acquiring the land in Mozambique), which also tends to be associated with land occupants/users that do not formalise their use rights; or,

4. Authorisation of request presented by individuals or groups as established in the current Land Law (no. 19/97).

Land occupation and use rights foreseen under 2) and 3) form the bulk of the land existing in Mozambique.

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 based on an assessment 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 has been followed under this project.

The Territorial Planning Law (*Lei do Ordenamento do Território No. 19/2007 de 18 Julho*) 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 cohesion. Ministerial Diploma 181/2010, approved in November 2010, is also meant to govern this process of compensation.

The Territorial Planning Law Regulation (Decreto No. 23/2008 de 1 Junho / regulamento da Lei do Ordenamento do Território), Article 68 (No. 2a) further specifies that expropriation for the purpose of territorial planning is carried out in the public interest when the final objective is safeguarding the common interest of a community through the installation of economic or social infrastructure with large positive social impacts. Article 70 (Nos. 1-3) also establishes that fair compensation must be paid before the transfer or expropriation of property and assets, and should not only cover the real value of expropriated assets, but also damage and loss of 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 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 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

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5A specific document regulating the process was approved in 2010 (Ministerial Diploma 181/2010 of November 3).
practical measure, which, it is believed, will assist compliance with the spirit of what is pursued, via communication and publicity.

Valuation of assets, 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 has 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 neighbours 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.

**8.2.2 Natural resources usage rights**

Regarding 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 1956: 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 in Mozambique have 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:

1. **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 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”.

2. **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.

3. **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.

6Updated in 2007
Other important international and regional conventions and protocols ratified by the Mozambican State include:

4. 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);

5. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (Resolution No. 1/94 of August 24, 1994);

6. Kyoto Protocol (Resolution No. 10/2004 of 28 July);

7. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – CITES (Resolution No. 20/81 of December 30);

8. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Resolution No. 11/2001 of 20 December);

9. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (Resolution No. 20/96 to November 26);

10. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and (POPs) (Resolution No. 19/96 of November 26, 1996);

11. Basel Convention on the Control of Trans boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Resolution 18/96 to November 26, 1996);


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”.

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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:

1. The **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation**, approved by Decree n.º 54/2015, of 31 of December: 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 EIA exercise:

   1. Scoping of the proposed developments in terms of their potential impact on the natural and social receiving environment, indicating both its beneficial outcomes and adverse effects. The initial screening is meant to determine the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) required prior to approval of interventions. If any investment is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented (Category A+ and A), the EIA will be more stringent than if the investment has impacts which are less adverse, site-specific, mostly reversible and where adequate mitigation measures can be designed (Category B). For investments with multiple sub-projects, this screening is often done in the form of a checklist of potential impacts included in standard Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs).

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7 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.
2. The actual Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which assesses the potential impacts of the investment in detail and evaluates alternatives.

3. Proposal of measures to be taken 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:

4. 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);

5. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC (Resolution No. 1/94 of August 24, 1994);

6. Kyoto Protocol (Resolution No. 10/2004 of 28 July);

7. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – CITES (Resolution No. 20/81 of December 30);

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10. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and (POPs) (Resolution No. 19/96 of November 26, 1996);

11. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Resolution 18/96 to November 26, 1996);

1. **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.

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:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

2. Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and

3. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher.

Under the 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) 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 to achieve the objectives provided:

1. Preparation of a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan that ensures that displaced people are:
   1. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
   2. Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
   3. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
   4. Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
   5. Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
   6. Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
   7. Provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities; and
   8. Provided with an opportunity to resolve disputes through a grievance resolution mechanism.

The policy also advocates that:

1. 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;

2. Implementation of resettlement activities should be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement
sites with adequate facilities, where required. 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;

3. 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;

4. In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder); and

5. Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and any host communities are preserved and 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:

1. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Mozambique;

2. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins, but have a recognized claim to such land or assets through the national and customary laws of Mozambique. This class of people includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local authorities to settle, and/or to occupy in matrimonial society; and

3. Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes those that settle at a place on semi-permanent basis, or those settling at a place without any formal grant or authority.
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 must 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, marketplaces, 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.

1. 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.

Decree 31/2012 and of Diploma 181/2010 brings the content of Mozambican provisions ever closer to those of the AfDB, as regards the action around 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 resettlement planning and action.

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 and/or economic displacement or disruptions to their livelihood systems and income sources.

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

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized;
2. Resettlement activities should be regarded as sustainable development programs with meaningful consultation with affected people in program planning and implementation;
3. Affected people should be compensated for lost assets and assisted in their efforts to improve/restore their standards of living;
4. 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);
5. 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:
   1. The project, potential impacts and measures taken to avoid or minimize resettlement;
   2. 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.;
   3. 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;
   4. Affected persons and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including cut-off dates;
   5. Methodologies to value losses and compensation at replacement cost;
   6. Resettlement measures and support to be provided to project-affected people;
   7. Resettlement sites including their identification, suitability, resettlement procedures, influx risks and institutional and legal considerations;
   8. Plans to provide any necessary housing, infrastructure and social services;
9. Community consultation and participation during resettlement planning and implementation;

10. Measures to mitigate impacts of resettlement on host communities;

11. Grievance mechanisms and procedures;

12. The organizational framework for implementing resettlement;

13. Resettlement implementation schedule;

14. Resettlement costs and budget;

15. 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).

1. 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues</th>
<th>Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;)</th>
<th>AfDB Operational Safeguard 2</th>
<th>Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People involuntarily affected by economic and social activities</td>
<td>Where economic and social activities require people to be displaced RAPs should be prepared</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs</td>
<td>There are considerable 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement as a development opportunity</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>There is considerable convergence between the two regulations and they should be adopted equally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>8</sup> Ministerial Resolution N 156/2014 Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher</td>
<td>Consultation and participation of affected people Resettlement should be participatory throughout its phases. Major public meetings should be formally made known. PAP should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to convergence, the AfDB guidelines offer a more valid framework, which is not only concerned with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people</td>
<td>PAPs have the “Right to Information”. Planning, preparation among, and provided with implementation of a RAP should result in at least four (4) public meetings, which should be heralded in local media</td>
<td>Consulted on, offered choices among technologically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host communities</td>
<td>Host communities should be actively involved as per Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Decree that delve into the steps and work contents related with the planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP and provide the guidelines to be adhered to. The grievances mechanism is not spelled out directly although there are several references to the need to conduct monitoring and correction of deviations.</td>
<td>Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: Statutory Rights</td>
<td>Land for land according to the Constitution, including transfer, disturbance and one full harvest</td>
<td>Preference for land-for-land compensation. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014)

- **allowance** (Most PAPs prefer cash)

### AfDB Operational Safeguard 2

- **Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps**

  - restore lost assets. The AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 will be adhered to where cash compensation offers advantages in livelihood restoration and 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 advantages in land compensation as part of livelihood improvement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land: Tenants</td>
<td>No compensation. Generally there are no tenants for land unless in little semi-illegal cases as the land is not negotiable in Mozambique</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land users</td>
<td>Compensation in land, unharvested crops, disturbance allowance, new land preparation, seeds, sowing</td>
<td>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, Operational Safeguard 2 may be entitled to replacement. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owners of structures</td>
<td>In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings</td>
<td>There is significant convergence between the two and they can be equally adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind replacement for Owners of “Permanent” buildings</td>
<td>In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings</td>
<td>For permanent buildings Decree 31/2012 only foresees in kind replacement, which, depending on specific circumstances, may not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)</td>
<td>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. Ensuring and verifying compliance with the goals of the resettlement and action plans</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AfDB Operational Safeguard 2</strong> allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of &quot;Permanent&quot; buildings</td>
<td>be the best option. After thorough assessment of each case, the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 will be adhered to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Category of Affected People/Type of Assets/Issues**

- Mozambican Law (Decree n.º 31/2012, of August 8 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014)
- AfDB Operational Safeguard 2

**Recommended Measures to Bridge the Gaps**

- Assessing the level of satisfaction of the needs of the resettled persons
- Technically assessing and validating the information received from the implementation process

Source: SALOMON, 2016
16. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

1. Responsible agencies

In line with the legal and regulatory requirements of involving all relevant stakeholders in RAP planning, implementation and monitoring 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 and Supervisors 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, monitoring, and evaluating RAP:

1. National Roads Administration (ANE) and the Supervising Engineer;
2. Mueda District Government and its relevant administrative posts and localities
3. RAP Implementation Service Provider (to be hired in due course)
4. Relevant district directorates (e.g. land, planning, infrastructure development, agriculture, education, health, women and social affairs, environment)
5. Local and community authorities such as Grupos Dinamizadores, Chefes de 10 Casas, Traditional Leaders,
6. Representatives of the project affected people (PAPs)
7. Affected public entities
8. The Construction Contractor
9. 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:

10. Assisted and in close collaboration with the Supervising Engineer 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 supervision, monitoring and direction to the entire process;

11. RAP Implementation Service Provider will work towards strengthening the participation of all entities involved and ensuring that the process is facilitated and managed adequately;

12. Mueda District and Municipal authorities will ensure that RAP activities are integrated and harmonized in urban and district planning and general district development;

13. PAPs and their representatives will ensure that their voice and genuine interests and concerns are adequately considered in all phases of the process;

14. 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

15. NGOs/CBOs to deal with specific issues such as education/communication, HIV/AIDS and STDs, grievances, etc.

1. **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 are active in the informal sector.

Dealing with resettlement issues remains a challenge, which, among other aspects, is explained by factors such as:
1. Decree 31/2012 and other subsidiary regulations, e.g. for calculating compensation values for assets (infrastructures and agricultural) are new (dating mainly from 2010 onwards) and not yet well known;

2. Resettlement is not yet regulated by one single document. It is a process that requires a combination of multiple legal instruments to get to a certain conclusion;

3. It is still too early for the various aspects including the knowledge by developers (public and private), consultants, PAP and other stakeholders to have developed commonly accepted routines that can be used to address the various issues that come to light 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.

1. **Steps to Enhance Institutional Capacity**

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

1. 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;

2. 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;

3. 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 RAP;

4. 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;

5. 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:

1. awareness-raising for participants who need to appreciate the significance or relevance of engaging meaningfully in the different stages and aspects of the RAP process;

2. sensitization for participants who need to be familiar with the general procedures for RAP formulation, implementation and monitoring; and

3. 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”9 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.

9 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.
4. 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.

The inventory of affected assets conducted in March and April 2022 was used to communicate to local people that any land occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) done after the date of inventory will not be eligible for consideration under this ARAP. Although the cut-off day has not been formalized, the communication made in the meetings with the community and in the individual surveys serve as a basis to be taken into account. During the survey, the PAPs were explained about the meaning of the cut-off date. The community was aware that the compensation will be based on the survey done in March and April, and not anything that comes after will be compensated.

Mueda District and Municipal authorities will be monitoring the enforcement of this principle and ensuring that those disregarding it are fully aware of the implications. Thus, 13th April 2022 is considered as being the cut-off date for this project.

Entitlement Policies under the ARAP

Entitlement policies under this ARAP 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:

1. Entitlement for loss of land through permanent and temporary land acquisition;
2. Entitlement for loss of houses and other domestic structures, including for loss of commercial structures;
3. Entitlement for loss of crops, trees and other plants; and
4. 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.

Both GoM regulations and 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:

1. No cash payments for loss of land (or land-use) will be payable.
2. Most affected households fall under customary user rights over their residential land and farmland. Mechanisms must 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.
3. Tenants (still to be confirmed if they exist) of land will get two months’ notice only.
4. Targeted provision of advocacy to consultation with and monitoring of vulnerable households will be carried out to ensure that their livelihoods are sustained or restored following resettlement and that their vulnerability is not increased.

However, in the specific case of 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. Efforts should also be made to advise people to avoid cultivating at the same time in which land acquisition will take place.

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 engage in 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 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 extended families, friends and neighbors, and additional wives living separately but close by in cases of polygamous marriages). These social relations are particularly important for women who typically carry reproductive (family health and education) responsibilities within the household, and who 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.

Houses that will be affected by this project will be replaced by other houses. 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.

In addition, under this ARAP 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 helped 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.

1. Cash compensation at full replacement value for all structures that will be lost – full replacement value to cover all materials, labor and associated materials-transport costs.
2. Preparation of new market areas – with incentives provided (i.e. rental waivers and tax breaks) to attract traders to move away from their current locations. However, in the specific case of this project some owners (exact figures to be determined yet) 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.

3. Targeted assistance, support and monitoring to be provided to vulnerable households – as required, ensuring that their vulnerability is not increased.

Entitlement for Loss of Moveable Commercial Businesses

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
during project implementation other public infrastructures be found as interfering with the rehabilitation 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 (Power company), TDM (Telecommunications company), 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**

The A RAP Entitlement Matrix is presented below. Minimal changes were made compared to the RAP prepared in 2016
Table 38: Entitlement Matrix

|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Loss of land through permanent land acquisition | PAPs holding title or traditional rights to land located in the COI | 1. Provision of equivalent land within each PAP’s operation areas – where possible contiguous with their existing field(s). | | 1. Guidance or advocacy (where required/sought) in identification of suitable replacement land within village to ensure appropriateness. | 2. Targeted offers of advocacy in identification of suitable replacement land within village to ensure appropriateness.
| | | | | 3. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased. | |
| | Tenants of land located in the COI | 4. Not applicable but if found there will be no compensation for loss of land. Tenants will receive 2 months notice to vacate. | | | 5. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased. |
| | Free-users of land located in the COI | 6. No compensation for loss of land. | | | 7. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ |
### Project Impact | Affected Population/Entity | Asset Compensation | Transport allowance | Other Compensation Measures | Additional Provisions for Vulnerable Groups
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Loss of land through temporary land acquisition | PAPs with title or traditional rights to land subject to temporary acquisition | 8. No compensation under this RAP; rental of land by contractor based on market prices (negotiated agreement). | 9. Consultant to review rental agreements to ensure legal/equitable agreement | 10. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Tenants of land subject to temporary acquisition | 11. Not applicable but if found no compensation. | 1. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
Free users of land subject to temporary acquisition | 2. No compensation for loss of land. | 3. 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 totally or partially affected | 1. In-kind replacement of the affected portions | 6. Building materials may be salvaged | 9. Prioritized in provision of resettlement/moving

**Notes:**
- Loss of land through temporary land acquisition:
  - PAPs with title or traditional rights to land subject to temporary acquisition
  - 8. No compensation under this RAP; rental of land by contractor based on market prices (negotiated agreement).
  - 9. Consultant to review rental agreements to ensure legal/equitable agreement.
  - 10. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.

- Tenants of land subject to temporary acquisition:
  - 11. Not applicable but if found no compensation.

- Free users of land subject to temporary acquisition:

- Loss of houses:
  - 1. In-kind replacement of the affected portions.
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<td>2. OR</td>
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<td>from old structures.</td>
<td>assistance and other measures.</td>
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<td>3. Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost as disturbance allowance</td>
<td>Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/ restored and vulnerability not increased.</td>
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<td>4. 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</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>8. Encourage contractors to employ PAPs in construction of any replacement houses, or in preparation of resettlement sites</td>
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<tr>
<th>270x488</th>
<th>Measures</th>
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<td>3. Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation).</td>
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<td>4. 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</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tenants of houses (and any associated ancillary facilities) located in the COI</td>
<td>existing homestead.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. If found, compensation for loss of house will be to owner. Tenants will receive 2 months' notice and a cash lump sum (amount to be calculated at the time) to look for new housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of other domestic structures</td>
<td>Owners of ancillary domestic structures (kitchens, ablation facilities, walls/fences, porches, granaries, etc.) located in the COI</td>
<td>5. Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on replacement value (no discount for depreciation).</td>
<td>6. Not applicable</td>
<td>7. Building materials may be salvaged from old structures. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost allowance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Existing homestead

- Tenants of houses (and any associated ancillary facilities) located in the COI

- If found, compensation for loss of house will be to owner. Tenants will receive 2 months' notice and a cash lump sum (amount to be calculated at the time) to look for new housing

- Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of commercial enterprises</td>
<td>Owners of kiosks/barracas, stalls, etc located in the COI</td>
<td>3. Cash compensation at full replacement cost (no discount for depreciation). Where possible, replacement structures to be located within boundaries of existing property. Where not possible for replacement structures to be located within boundaries of existing property, suitable resettlement land to be identified and prepared within existing village or district.</td>
<td>6. Lump sum allowance to cover removal/relocation costs based on formula: weight x Kilometer x Cost/kilometer. Under this project the amount has been has been established in Mzn (amount to be calculated at the time) per affected commercial infrastructure where the owner is also the business operator.</td>
<td>1. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost as disturbance allowance. 2. Cash payment (amount to be calculated at the time) for loss of earnings (where owner is also the enterprise operator). If not, the enterprise operator, this allowance is not paid. 3. Building materials may be salvaged from old structures. Suitable site for reestablishment of enterprise to be offered.</td>
<td>7. Targeted resettlement/moving assistance and other measures. 8. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.</td>
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10 The owner of a *barracas* and the proprietor of the enterprise within it may not necessarily be the same person.
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<td>5. Assistance in obtaining any required legal registration and documentation at new site (licensing, etc.).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. Encourage contractor to employ PAPs</td>
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<td>Tenants of barracas, stalls, etc. located in the COI.</td>
<td>9. One half of transport allowance</td>
<td>10. Cash payment (amount to be calculated at the time) for loss of earnings.</td>
<td>11. Targeted resettlement/ moving assistance and other measures.</td>
<td>12. Targeted consultation/ monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.</td>
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<td>Proprietors of mobile enterprises, e.g. tables or on the ground.</td>
<td>13. No compensation, for loss of mobile enterprises. Owners/managers will get a notice to stop using the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of crops</td>
<td>Owners of crops located in COI</td>
<td>1. Cash compensation for 1 season of crops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Offer of in-kind assistance for land-preparation (including payment of wages at market rates for people employed).</td>
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<td>3. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of economic trees</td>
<td>Owners of economic trees located in COI (e.g. cashew, mango, banana, guava, citrus, etc.)</td>
<td>5. Cash compensation for replacement seedlings/saplings plus cash compensation for value of lost production.</td>
<td>6. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost to as disturbance allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Targeted consultation/monitoring to ensure livelihoods sustained/restored and vulnerability not increased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of non-economic trees</td>
<td>Owners of non-economic/non-edible trees located in COI (e.g. acacia, eucalyptus)</td>
<td>8. Cash compensation to cover cost of replacement</td>
<td>9. Cash payment of 20% of replacement cost to as disturbance allowance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of cultural property</td>
<td>Cemeteries located in the COI.</td>
<td>1. Not applicable</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss land within the ROW of public</td>
<td>Power lines, telegraph poles, fiber-optic telecommunication cable, water valve boxes, road</td>
<td>1. ANE and RAP Implementing Agency, will coordinate</td>
<td>2. Consultant to facilitate communication and coordination between parties as required</td>
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<td>infrastructure</td>
<td>signage, post boxes.</td>
<td>with relevant Government institutions to agree on</td>
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<td>measures to be adopted</td>
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Source: SALOMON, 2016
3. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

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 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 projects such as infrastructure, farmlands, crops, trees and others. All of these should be adjusted to the specific conditions existing on the ground.

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

The Consultant used tables provided by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security for calculating the values of lost crops and trees. These tables are the most updated information available (Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar de Cabo Delgado, 2020)

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.

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 AfDB 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:

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

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

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

These variables were expressed by the formula below:

\[ V_n = A \times P \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_4 \]
\[ V_n = P \times A \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_4 \]

Where:

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

\((P)\) 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 1\(^{11}\) 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:

1. \( K_1 \) coefficient that reflects the type of housing: 1.00 e 1.70 1.00 and 1.70
2. \( K_2 \) coefficient related with the importance of the housing: 1.00 e 0.90 1.00 and 0.90
3. \( K_3 \) coefficient related with the housing quality: 0.60 0.60

\(^{11}\) Prevailing in 2011-12
4. K4 Coefficient related with the location in rural areas:

5. Area with a plan 1.10

6. A area without a plan 1.00

1. For Level A Urban Areas

   1. Area with a plan 1.20
   2. Area without a plan 0.75

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

\[ V = AxP x K1 x K2 x K3 x K4 x (1 - dxIxCxM) \]

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.

**The calculation of brickwork (conventional) walls**

The walls were defined as finished products irrespectively of the finishing details (e.g. painting and plastering).

The cost per m² of the following items were considered:

1. Buildings with External plastering Mzn 2.606
2. Buildings with masticated sticks Mzn 2.084

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:

1. 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;
2. The prices per m² were used to estimate the cost per infrastructure included in the database of affected infrastructures;
3. The results were used to negotiate compensation values with the PAPs and confirm their acceptance.
b) Compensation for crops and trees

For crops valuation the team used the total area of each unit and estimated the area for each crop. To this effect the number of the crops existing in the farm to obtain the percentage of each crop divided by the total area of farm. Subsequently, the percentage of crops per farm was multiplied by the price per m² for the crop based on values in annex 3, provided by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security (2020).

The values of the trees were found multiplying the number of each tree species by the prices per tree supplied by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security (2020).

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.
4. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

Compensation approach

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

**Loss of houses:** PAPs under this category will be entitled to receive new houses (modalities need to be discussed). Mozambican legislation requires that compensation be made in kind and not in monetary amounts. Therefore, a mechanism to allow families to have access to new housing will have to be adopted.

**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 (exact figure to be determined yet) under this category will sign compensation agreements with the values worked out based on 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 (exact figure to be determined yet) 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 (exact figure to be determined yet) 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:

1. 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 account;

2. Using the A RAP database and the agreed compensation values, where these were concluded, payment should start as soon as possible (within the first four weeks into A RAP implementation). Where the agreements could not be confirmed due to these agreements should be negotiated and established as a matter of urgency;

3. Where applicable (for the households that may opt for the replacement of their affected assets) provide assistance to rebuild affected infrastructures;

4. Ensure that the fixed 12 vending stalls and kiosks and other important businesses are compensated/substituted/relocated in such a way that there is no disruption of local markets;

12As indicated in the Entitlement Matrix the moveable will just get a notice.
5. All the households that will lose land for cultivation need to be assisted by A 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.

6. All the affected households need to be timely informed about the overall project schedule and particularly the various milestones with direct implications in their livelihoods. Among others, this should focus on providing relevant information and other practical directions to all the PAPs.

**Important Issues and Suggestion:**

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.
7. SITE SELECTION, PREPARATION AND RELOCATION

The fact that physical displacements, where these will have to occur, are concentrated in rural areas presents itself as an opportunity to make the RAP of this project a relatively less complex (thus the option for A-RAP). During the physical survey stage, the families made it clear that they preferred to identify their own areas to establish their homes within the community where they currently live. The fact that there are about 30 households who will lose their homes also works in favor of the project, as these PAPs are dispersed along the alignment, which makes the establishment of resettlement areas unnecessary, as this could imply that the families break their bonds of sociability and move away from their communities.

The project will favor the stay of the PAPs within their communities, thus avoiding unnecessary displacement. During the survey, it became clear that there are areas available to receive the affected families within the communities, which is why everyone opted for financial compensation so that they themselves seek spaces in the communities to settle down. The service provider who will be responsible for implementing the ARAP must manage this entire process of identifying areas within the communities.

A series of measures will be adopted in order to reduce the need for physical displacement of households. Such measures include: (i) narrowing the corridor of impact; and (ii) resorting to labor-intensive construction methods to avoid machinery interference with people is assets, etc.
8. HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Households will settle within the communities where they currently live. Thus, a resettlement area in the strict sense is not being considered. This is also valid for other public infrastructures and services.

The idea is that there is no displacement to new areas outside the community, which makes the need for a resettlement area equipped with infrastructure and services redundant. The fact that it is a small number of households (31) dispersed throughout the different communities where the alignment passes, makes the option that is being adopted the most feasible and practical. Households will continue to make use of the infrastructure and services that already exist in the communities where they currently live.
9. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the Law on the Environment, 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:

10. Identifying mitigation measures that should be implemented;
11. Identifying systems and procedures for that purpose; and
12. 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 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 to maintain their functional balance.

The Developer (ANE), the project environmental manager, works supervisors, 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.

13Law 20/97, of 1 October – the Law on the Environment
13. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Consultations were not carried out according to the format provided for in Mozambican legislation. The process of public participation was ensured through community meetings in all communities covered by the process.

Community meetings in all communities covered by the process.

Community meetings in all communities covered by the process preceded the field survey process. The local leaders were responsible for mobilizing communities to participate in the meetings. These meetings were led by the consultant and essentially aimed at initiating activities, presenting the methodology to be used in the process and answering doubts and questions from the community. Meetings were held in the local language through a translator hired for that purpose.

Additionally, local leaders monitored the entire survey process. These leaders not only followed the course of activities, but also helped in clarifying the community.

1. Consultation Process during the A 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 to integrate community wishes and institutional arrangements to reach agreements.

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

1. Participating in resettlement/compensation monitoring
2. Receiving and giving advice on grievances and play an active role in grievance redress
3. Providing assistance to families and other affected people to recuperate their affected assets;
4. 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 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:

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

To empower the communities and the affected households, the communication systems to be adopted should embrace the “rights base approach”. NGOs and other entities with experience in this area should be engaged to promote this approach.

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

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

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

1. Date
2. Venue
   1. District/Municipality
   2. Administrative Post
   3. Locality
   4. Village/Bairro
3. Summary of the main issues presented during the meeting 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:

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

Communication material produced specifically to foster A 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:

1. The project continues to enjoy support from all stakeholders and sectors that are relevant for project implementation and development. Among other aspects it will be fundamental that local authorities ensure that the settlement pattern existing along the 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;

2. 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;

3. 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;

4. Natural disasters and/or other negative circumstances beyond the control of identified stakeholders do not obstruct project implementation.
Throughout A RAP implementation it will be fundamental to bear in mind that institutions in Mozambique in general are weak and that these weaknesses will have a bearing in the entire process in one way or the other. Government/municipal institutions have weak capacity to deal with these additional tasks. They have limited human, material, financial and technological resources while they are overwhelmed by a multitude of 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.
5. INTEGRATIONS WITH HOST COMMUNITY

For this process, everything will be done so that people are resettled in the community where they already reside. It is only in the last resort that there may be a need to integrate the people affected by the project into other communities. It is expected that the issue of integration with host population will not necessarily be relevant for this A RAP.
6. 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). More specifically, complaints may include, but not be limited to:

1. Issues/inquiries/complaints (complaints) regarding land acquisition and/or resettlement;
2. Noise/dust and other disturbances arising from construction works and/or operation of the road;
3. Presence and possible disruption of the construction workforce and its effects on communities, local services and infrastructure;
4. Community health and safety in relation to the impacts of increased traffic on nearby residents;
5. Visual intrusion;
6. Congestion and access to sites;
7. Damage to the surrounding natural environment (e.g. destruction of vegetation, water pollution, etc.);
8. Disappointment related to expectations about employment at the Project;
9. Disappointment related to the quality of goods and services promised and provided by the Project;
10. Disappointment related to the essential goals of the project in terms of agricultural development, improvement and diversification of income sources and levels, etc.;
11. Negative impacts on a person or community (e.g. financial losses, physical harm, disruption);
12. Hazards to health and safety or the wider environment;
13. Failure of contractors/service providers and their workers or drivers to comply with standards or legal obligations;

14. Sexual exploitation and abuse including sexual harassment and/or harassment of any other kind.

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:

1. Registering and addressing grievances;
2. Mechanisms for appeal;
3. 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 A 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 A RAP implementation.
Affordable and Accessible Procedures for Settlement of Disputes arising from Resettlement

The general rule is that all grievances related with non-fulfilment 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 A 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 neighbourhood the country does not have unified structures to manage common matters affecting those who live there. What is a fact is 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 A 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.
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 (Comissao Técnica de Acompanhamento e Superviso 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 A RAP.
4. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

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

A RAP institution will be required to provide general direction and management taking 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 Mueda with a series of subcommittees (e.g. one for Negomano Administrative Post) 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:

1. One member from the land use planning sector;
2. One member from the local administration sector;
3. One member from the public works and housing sector;
4. One member from the agricultural sector;
5. 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);
6. One member of the Provincial Government;
7. One member of the District Government.
8. One member of Mueda Municipality

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:

1. ANE as the developer and project owner
2. A Consultant/Service Provider to work as the RAP implementation and management entity
3. Mueda District Representative
4. Mueda Municipal Representative
5. Representatives of Administrative Posts and Major Bairros
6. DPTADER/MITADER Representative,

1. Relevant government departments at District level (as applicable to project, e.g. water, sanitation, land use planning, agriculture, etc.),
2. Community Leaders,
3. Trusted PAP Representatives (appointed in consultation with PAPs and Community Leaders)
4. CBOs/NGOs working in the area affected as appropriate with relevant knowledge and capabilities to facilitate
5. 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 A RAP implementation. ANE will be responsible for ensuring that the various aspects of the A RAP are in line with the overall management of the urban water supply projects, as well as its resettlement framework and that of the WB. EDM, TDM, Mueda District Government and Mueda Municipal 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 A RAP implementation is in line with strategic land use plans in the district and municipality (Mueda). Where relevant the District and Municipal authorities will use their technical departments to address specific issues emanating from the resettlement process.

**The Consultant or A 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:

1. Continuously updating of A 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;
2. Do the tracking and finding absent PAPs;
3. Monitoring the PAPs process to vacate property;
4. Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again;
5. Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation;
6. Assist PAPs to obtain necessary documentation (e.g. ID) in order to carry out the various steps required under A RAP (e.g. opening of bank accounts);
7. Obtain bank account numbers or help open bank accounts for all PAPs who will receive bank payments;
8. Provide lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment. Provide list to ANE;
9. Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation
10. Check payment with bank account number;
11. Oversee that PAPs receive cash compensation:
   1. Verify that compensation has been deposited in to the bank account or that check has been issued by a payer designated by ANE.
   2. Notify PAPs and facilitate process where PAPs cannot access bank accounts or cash checks.
3. Receive statement that PAPs have received compensation.

1. Provide facilitation assistance (e.g. for asset reconstruction, involvement of district/municipal authorities where needed, e.g. land identification and allocation);

2. Provide special assistance to vulnerable PAPs (e.g. households headed by women, children, elderly and chronically sick, businesses owned/managed by women, etc.);

3. Coordination of the process among the various jurisdictions (central, provincial and municipal levels, communities/bairros, households, etc.) involved in the process. The Consultant will be coordinating the involvement of all the implementing agencies;

4. Involvement of external public/private institutions in the process of income 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;

5. 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.

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. 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 A 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:

1. **Focus groups discussions with groups of men, women and local leaders about the A RAP process and the need to look at it as an opportunity to improve household livelihoods.**

2. **Each group will be informed about the structure of the A RAP, rights and obligations of the PAPs and asked to provide their views on the best approaches to use A 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 A 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.
3. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE COVERING ALL RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

In line with all the descriptions made in the previous chapters A 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: A RAP Mobilization and Preparation for Implementation**

A:

1. Hiring of a Consultant by ANE to provide technical assistance and overall implementation and management of the A RAP. ANE will select the Consultant to carry out the technical assistance required to implement the A 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;

2. 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 A RAP implementation progresses;

3. Setting of the A 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;

4. Establishment of an effective management, administrative and reporting system. Development/improvement of all relevant working forms/templates such as:
   1. household data sheets;
   2. final contracts/agreements with the PAPs;
   3. bank accounts
   4. checks,
   5. 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);
6. grievance redress system and respective tools, etc.

1. 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:

1. confirmation of PAPs
2. finding absent PAPs
3. confirmation of affected assets and costs
4. 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.)
5. finalizing agreements
6. general updating of RAP Report
7. 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.

**Phase III: A RAP Dissemination**

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

1. Formal notification of all stakeholders of /ANE’s intention to acquire land and the need for resettlement and initial dissemination of A RAP schedule
2. Through meetings, leaflets, word of mouth, etc. dissemination of A 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:

1. Project design and objectives;
2. A RAP general policy;
3. Rights and entitlements of PAPs
4. Institutions responsible for A RAP implementation

1. 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;
2. Land issues;
3. Compensation, substitution; etc.
4. 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 A RAP mainstream. It is also going to be the Consultant’s responsibility to adequately file all the documentation to come out from these meetings.

1. 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:

1. Continuous communication and dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders, including communication of cut-off dates and community consultation/participation;
2. Demarcation of authorized area to be affected;
3. Do the tracking and finding absent PAPs;
4. Help prepare the PAPs for receipt of financial compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options associated with compensation;

5. Assist PAPs to obtain necessary documentation (e.g. ID) in order to carry out the various steps required under A RAP (e.g. opening of bank accounts);

6. Obtain bank account numbers or help open bank accounts for all PAPs who will receive bank payments;

7. Provide lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment. Provide list to ANE.

**Phase V: Allocation of Rights (Resettlement/Compensation)**

1. Continuous communication and dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders and community consultation/participation as well as training and capacity building as needed and identified;

2. Delivery of agreed entitlements and obtain signed confirmation of satisfactory delivery from resettled/compensated families and institutions. Entitlements include:
   1. Check payment with bank account number;
   2. Oversee that PAPs receive cash compensation;
   3. Verify that compensation has been deposited into the bank account or that check has been issued by ANE.
   4. Notify PAPs and facilitate process where PAP can access bank account or cash check
   5. Receive statement that PAP has received compensation
   6. Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again.

   1. Verification and handling of grievances including looking for the lost in the process;
   2. 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 A 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:

1. Assisting compensated households to normalize and where possible to improve their productive systems in relevant areas;
2. Reestablishment of local markets;
3. Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again;
4. 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 A 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 A RAP activity can be completed in 14 weeks but a longer period is considered to ensure livelihood improvement including monitoring and evaluation.
Table 39: Summary of the generic timeframe for the RP implementation

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<th>N</th>
<th>Phases and Activities</th>
<th>Weeks</th>
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<td>Mobilization and preparation of RAP implementation</td>
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<td>Mobilization/preparation</td>
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<td>Stakeholder identification and profiling</td>
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<td>Establishment of working groups and subgroups</td>
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<td>Development/improvement of relevant working forms</td>
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<td>Additional Studies and Collection / Systematization of Data</td>
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<td>Identification of absent PAPs</td>
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<td>PAPs awareness creation (e.g. to use resources to be made available under compensation adequately)</td>
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<td>Dissemination of basic information about RAP to all stakeholders</td>
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<td>Verification of the handling of grievances</td>
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<td>Continuous dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders</td>
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<td>Follow up and identification of absent PAPs</td>
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<td>Preparation of PAPs to receive their entitlements</td>
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<td>Assist PAPs to obtain the necessary documentation (where relevant)</td>
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### Phases and Activities

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<th>N</th>
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<th>Weeks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obtaining PAPs bank accounts and/or assisting them to open bank accounts (for PAPs who will receive bank payments)</td>
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<td>Finalization of PAPs lists based on compensation categories</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Allocation of Rights (Resettlement/Compensation)</strong></td>
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<td>Continuous dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders and consultation/participation including training and capacity building where relevant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Delivery of agreed entitlements and obtaining signatures confirming satisfactory receipt of entitlements</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Verification and handling of grievances including search for absent PAPs in the process</td>
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<td>Monitoring activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Verification to ensure money is being used adequately to restore losses and livelihood reestablishment</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Post Resettlement Activities and Monitoring and Evaluation</strong></td>
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<td>Assistance to PAPs to normalize their lives and where possible to improve them</td>
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<td>Ensuring that vacated areas are not being occupied again</td>
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<td>Verification and handling of grievances</td>
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<td>Monitoring activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Final RAP evaluation</td>
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</table>

Source: SALOMON, 2016
5. **COSTS AND BUDGET**

Based on the calculations made following what is established under Chapters 10 and 11 of this document 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 signed and subsequently paid and entitlements delivered. In this budget is not included compensation for 3 public infra structure and a mosque located in Mueda municipality.

The costs for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this A-RAP stand at MZM 16,955,692.80 or at USD 322,352.08 (USD 1 = 64 Mt)
### Table 40: Summary Budget

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<tr>
<th>N of order</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>MZM</th>
<th>USD</th>
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<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Direct Resettlement Costs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1 Infrastructure</td>
<td>7,869,690.82</td>
<td>122,963.90</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.2 Crops</td>
<td>579,158.50</td>
<td>9,049.35</td>
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<td>1.3 Trees</td>
<td>3,499,839.00</td>
<td>54,684.98</td>
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<td>1.4 Transport support</td>
<td>708,000.00</td>
<td>11,062.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.5 20% of subtotal 1 for intangible goods</td>
<td>2,511,429.54</td>
<td>39,241.54</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td>11,668,278.86</td>
<td>237,001.98</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Additional Studies/Data Collection</strong></td>
<td>3,200,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td>3,200,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Costs of Resettlement Management</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1 House/Office</td>
<td>1,280,000.00</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td>1,280,000.00</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 5</strong></td>
<td>16,148,278.86</td>
<td>307,001.98</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Contingencies (5% total)</strong></td>
<td>807,413.94</td>
<td>15,350.10</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>16,955,692.80</td>
<td>322,352.08</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. 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 A 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:

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

A RAP Performance Indicators

A RAP Performance Indicators are derived from the socioeconomic baseline survey and are the basis on which A 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 over leaf 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 A RAP have been used as baseline indicators to objectively measure progress as the A RAP implementation evolves. A 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 A 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 A RAP in terms of:

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

1. Evaluation of inventory survey
2. Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAP
3. Supervision of the implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of the A 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 A RAP to measure outcomes and impacts. This will be done by an external team specifically hired to conduct this final evaluation process, which will focus on:

1. Evaluation of inventory survey
2. Evaluation of socioeconomic impact of the A RAP
3. Ascertain the extent to which the principles stated in the A 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 A RAP.
4. REFERENCES


4. GOM (May 2010) – Absolute Poverty Reduction Action Plan 2010-2014 (PARPA II), Maputo

5. Decree 6/2006, of 12 April

6. Decree 23/2008, of 1 July (The Land Planning Regulations - Regulamento de Ordenamento do Território)

7. 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)

8. Decree 42/2008 of 4 November (RPAIA)

9. Decree 45/2004 of 29 September (RPAIA)

10. Decree 54/2015 of 31 December (RPAIA)


15. Law 19/2007 of 18 July (Land Planning)

APPENDIX

Annex 1: Household Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

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<th>NR. Of Questionnaire</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Enumerator</td>
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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ENUMERATOR:

1. Request to speak with head of the household or the spouse for consent to conduct the interview.
2. The questionnaire should preferably be administered to the head of household together with the spouse. If only one of them is available, talk to him/her alone. If neither is available the possibility of meeting either of them elsewhere or waiting for them to return should be examined and/or a different household should be selected for the interview.

INTRODUCTION:

Good morning/afternoon. My name is ………………………………………. I am an interviewer for 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

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<tr>
<th>Household Coordinates</th>
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<td>Y:</td>
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<td>District</td>
<td>Mueda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Post</td>
<td>1 – Mueda; 2 –Ngapa; 3 – Negonamo</td>
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## households

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<th>Locality</th>
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<td>Quarter</td>
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<td>House number</td>
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<td>Name of household head</td>
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<td>Name by which the household head is better known</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of respondent</td>
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### relationship between the respondent and the head of the household

- 1. Household head (HH)
- 2. Spouse of HH
- 3. Son/daughter of HH
- 4. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law of HH
- 5. Parent of HH
- 6. Parent-in-law of HH
- 7. Brother/sister of HH
- 8. Grandparent of HH
- 9. Grandchild of HH
- 10. Adopted/foster/stepchild of HH
- 11. Other relative of HH (specify)

Not related to HH (specify) _________________
1. **HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

*Instructions to the interviewer:*

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

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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name of the member of the household</th>
<th>1. Relationship with the head of the household</th>
<th>2. Sex</th>
<th>3. Age (years)</th>
<th>4. Marital Status</th>
<th>5. Residence</th>
<th>6. Education</th>
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<td>#</td>
<td>Name of the member of the household</td>
<td>1. Relationship with the head of the household</td>
<td>2. Sex</td>
<td>3. Age (years)</td>
<td>4. Marital Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Name of the member of the household</td>
<td>1. Relationship with the head of the household</td>
<td>2. Sex</td>
<td>3. Age (years)</td>
<td>4. Marital Status</td>
<td>5. Residence</td>
<td>6. Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Without any relationships with the HH (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **HOUSEHOLD HEAD CHARACTERISTICS**

   *Instructions to interviewer:*

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

1. **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) ________________________________

2. **What is the religion of the household?**

   - [01] None
   - [02] Catholic
   - [03] Protestant (specify) ________________________________
   - [04] Other Christian (specify) ___________________________
   - [05] Muslim
   - [06] Animist
   - [07] Zion
   - [08] Jehovah Witness
   - [98] Other (specify) ________________________________

3. **How many spouses does the HH have?**

   ___

   Register 00 if the HH is not married (single, separated/divorced or widowed) then pass to Section C.

4. **Do all spouses live in the same compound?**

   - [1] Yes
   - [2] No
1. **EDUCATION**

*Instructions to interviewer:*

1. Please list all the children in school age (from 6 to 15 years of age)
2. Provide information based on the listing above in Section A, i.e. the numbers attributed to the household member in the first table should remain the same throughout the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>C1. Is the child currently enrolled in school?</th>
<th>C2. In what education level is the child enrolled?</th>
<th>C3. How far is located the school in which the child is enrolled?</th>
<th>C4. How does the child usually go to school?</th>
<th>C5. Why isn't the child enrolled in school?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

### Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If [2] No: pass to question C5**
**If [1] Yes: pass to the next person**

|---|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|

---

May 2022
1. HEALTH

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Contracted</th>
<th>2. What was the first measure undertaken to treat the disease?</th>
<th>3. Why was the patient not taken to a health unit for treatment?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria/fever</td>
<td>Yes [1] No [2]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Only for diseases not treated in the health unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth ache</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin condition/rash</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear, nose throat ailment</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>Yes [1] No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


01. Give a lot of food and water
02. Traditional doctor
01. There is no Health Unit in the area
### 4. Do you or any of the members of your household suffer from chronic diseases?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Suffer</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[1] Yes</td>
<td>[2] No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Suffer</th>
<th>How many household members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>__</th>
<th>__</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th></th>
<th>__</th>
<th>__</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental</td>
<td>[1] Yes</td>
<td>[2] No</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>[1] Yes</td>
<td>[2] No</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If 00 for both pass to Section E

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

| ___________________________________________________ | Boys |
| ___________________________________________________ |
| ___________________________________________________ |
| ___________________________________________________ |
| ___________________________________________________ | Girls |
| ___________________________________________________ |
| ___________________________________________________ |
2. OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Instructions to interviewer:

3. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>1. Employment status</th>
<th>For Employed Members</th>
<th>2. Main Occupation</th>
<th>3. Type of Employer</th>
<th>4. Average Monthly Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Child (5 years and younger)</td>
<td>1. Farming</td>
<td>1. Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Student</td>
<td>2. Fishing</td>
<td>2. Private company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Formally employed (has contract of formal agreement and regular wages)</td>
<td>3. Handcraft</td>
<td>3. Individual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Informally employed (no formal contract or agreement)</td>
<td>4. Domestic work</td>
<td>4. Self-employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Seasonal worker</td>
<td>5. Trading (with store)</td>
<td>5. Relative (with remuneration)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Self-employed</td>
<td>6. Trading (stall or other informal infrastructure)</td>
<td>6. Relative (no remuneration)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Unemployed (actively seeking work)</td>
<td>7. Trading (no structure)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Domestic and/or not seeking work</td>
<td>8. Unskilled laborer (other than above)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Pensioner (receiving a pension)</td>
<td>9. Skilled laborer (mechanic, electrician, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Professional (teacher, nurse, etc.)</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Strike through if 0.00 MT
2. Write 99 in the cents space for Doesn't know
| 10. Disabled and not employed | 98. Other (specify) |  |  |
5. ADDITIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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

   Instructions to interviewer:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Source</th>
<th>3. Income earned</th>
<th>4. Amount of income earned in the past month</th>
<th>5. Frequency of income earning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Selling animal products (milk, eggs, meat, etc.)</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Selling fish</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Selling clay blocks (for construction)</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Store</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Stall or hawking</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Extracting sand/ stone for construction</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Construction work</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Doesn’t know, write 99 in the cents space

1. Daily
2. Weekly
| If answer is [2] No in 3, pass to the following Income Source without writing the income earned | 3. Every two weeks  
4. Monthly  
5. Twice a year  
6. Yearly  
7. Irregularly/when I get a job  
8. Other (specify) |
27. Please indicate if in the past month your household has spent any money in the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Item</th>
<th>28. Expense in past month</th>
<th>29. Money spent in the past month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Meat</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cereals (rice, maize, etc.)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other food (vegetables, sugar, oil, etc.)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hygiene products</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Water</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Electricity</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other energy source (paraffin, gas, charcoal, etc.)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Telephone/mobile expenses</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Transportation (including gas for personal vehicle)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Clothes</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Education expenses (school fees, uniforms, books)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Medical expenses</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Furniture or other household equipment</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. New buildings or home improvements</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. House rental</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Agricultural expenses (seeds, fertilizer, etc.)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Vehicle maintenance</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Other major expense (specify)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Other major expense (specify)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Other major expense (specify)</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] MT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Does the household head have a bank account?
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project


If [2] No please pass to Section G

22. In which bank is the account open?

______________________________________________________________________________

23. ASSETS

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

Instructions to interviewer:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Owns</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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(163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

|----------------------|----------------|

**24. PROPERTY**

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

2. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component of the property</th>
<th>Mode of acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen coop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigpen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

3. 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:

1. For those who pay rent please register the periodicity:
   [01] Monthly
   [02] Trimester
   [03] Semester
   [04] Annually
   [98] Other (specify) __________________________________

2. What is the area of the house, in square meters?
   |__|__|__|__|________
3. **HOMESTEAD CHARACTERIZATION**

1. **What is the shape of the main house of the homestead?**
   
   [1] Round
   
   [2] Quadrangular (four equal sides)
   
   [3] Rectangular
   
   [4] L shape

2. **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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Acquisition mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mud/Earth</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[01] Bought it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[02] Extracted it locally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[03] Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Acquisition mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud brick</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt brick</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud thatching</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden poles (no thatching)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano
(163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

---

Bamboo poles (no thatching) [ ]
Reed/ other vegetation [ ]
Plastic/ other synthetic material [ ]
Other (specify) [ ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Acquisition mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo poles (no thatching)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed/ other vegetation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic/ other synthetic material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[01] Bought it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[02] Extracted it locally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[03] Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

4. **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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Acquisition mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc/ iron sheet</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Zinc/Iron sheet</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tile</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Thatch</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic/ other synthetic material</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[01] Bought it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[02] Extracted it locally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[03] Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

*Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Acquisition mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Acquisition mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc/iron sheet</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not have a fence</td>
<td>Pass to I6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[01] Bought it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[02] Extracted it locally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[03] Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **How many windows does the house have?**

   [ ]

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

   *Instructions to interviewer: select only one option.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Acquisition mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito Net</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not have a fence</td>
<td>Pass to I6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[01] Bought it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[02] Extracted it locally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[03] Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Are the walls painted?**

   [01] Yes, completely
   [02] Yes, partially
   [03] No

9. **How many rooms/compartmentes compose the homestead?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rooms</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

172  May 2022
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)

10. What is the household’s primary source of water?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Water</th>
<th>Human Consumption</th>
<th>Cooking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
11. **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) ________________________________

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

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

13. **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) ________________________________

14. **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) ________________________________

15. **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) ________________________________

16. **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) ________________________________
17. AGRICULTURE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of d/plot</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Approximate area</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Usage arrangement</th>
<th>Main irrigation form</th>
<th>Major crop cultivated</th>
<th>Approximate amount produced in the last season</th>
<th>Use of crop</th>
<th>Income earned with sale in the past year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of plots</td>
<td>Within the courtyard</td>
<td>Less than 30 min away from home</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 hour away from home</td>
<td>1 to 2 hours away from home</td>
<td>More than 2 hours away from home</td>
<td>Doesn't know</td>
<td>Household Head</td>
<td>Other: household member</td>
<td>Other: relative (not household member)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football field(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT | kg bags | MT |
|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>for household consumption</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>for trade</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>for sale</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>for household consumption and sale</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>Not in use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project
## 12. TREES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>1. Type of tree</th>
<th>2. Approximate number owned</th>
<th>3. Location of the majority of trees</th>
<th>4. Average age</th>
<th>5. Use</th>
<th>6. Income earned with tree in past year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cashew nut</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tangerine</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bluegums</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Moringa</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>1. Type of tree</td>
<td>2. Approximate number owned</td>
<td>3. Location of the majority of trees</td>
<td>4. Average age</td>
<td>5. Use</td>
<td>6. Income earned with tree in past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Register 00 if none</td>
<td>1. Within the courtyard</td>
<td>01. Seedling</td>
<td>01. Household consumption</td>
<td>01.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doesn't know</td>
<td>2. In the plots</td>
<td>02. Young</td>
<td>02. Sale</td>
<td>02.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. On someone else's land</td>
<td>03. Adult (peak of production)</td>
<td>03. Other (specify)</td>
<td>03.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04. Old</td>
<td></td>
<td>04.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **LIVESTOCK**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>1. Type of animal</th>
<th>2. Approximate number owned</th>
<th>3. Main use of animal</th>
<th>4. Pasture</th>
<th>5. Income earned with animals in past year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hens</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pass to L5</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guinea fowl</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pass to L5</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pass to L5</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pass to L5</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Doves</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pass to L5</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pass to L5</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>1. Type of animal</td>
<td>2. Approximate number owned</td>
<td>3. Main use of animal</td>
<td>4. Pasture</td>
<td>5. Income earned with animals in past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do not consider cats or dogs*

| 00. none | 01. Household consumption |
| 99. Doesn't know | 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) |
6. **Have any of your animals ever fallen sick?**
   

*If [2] No pass to Section M*

7. **Please specify the disease:**

8. **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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services/facilities/resources</th>
<th>1. Do you or any member of your household, use any of the listed services/facilities/resources? Mark [9] with [x] if service is not used because it does not exist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>[1] Yes [2] No [9]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service/Infrastructure</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church/mosque</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store/shops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market to buy goods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market to sell crops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour mill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus stop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train stop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel for cooking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main crop land</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Administration/Government offices</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No time at all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Less than 5 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 5 to 30 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 30 min. to 1 hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. More than 1 hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Method</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On foot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On bicycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal motorized vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free ride from private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorized vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Service does not exist in the area</td>
<td>05. Paid ride from private motorized vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Do not use service</td>
<td>06. Public road transport (bus or chapa)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07. Train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>08. Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **What is the (maintenance) state of the road that goes to the nearest town/village/neighborhood?**
   - [01] Asphaltered
   - [02] Sand/mud
   - [08] Other (specify) ________________________________

5. **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) ________________________________

6. **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) ________________________________

7. **What are the most frequent sites you go to?**

   ______________________________________________________
8. **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) __________________________________

9. **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>1. Coordinates of the family cemetery</th>
<th>2. Number of graves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>1. Coordinates of the family cemetery</td>
<td>2. Number of graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Coordinates" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Number of graves" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Coordinates" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Number of graves" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Are there any other cultural sites that are important to the household?

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________

4. Where are they located?

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________
5. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SOURCES

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

Instructions to the interviewer:

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

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

4. 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) _____________________________________

5. 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) _____________________________________

6. LOSS AND GAIN OF COMMUNAL RESOURCES

1. 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:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Job opportunities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Business opportunities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. 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:*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Crop land</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pasture land</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Medicinal plants</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Construction material</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Access to water</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Business opportunities</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport and communication</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other important resources to the community</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other important resources to the community</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **PERCEPTION OF THE PROJECT**
1. **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

2. **Why are you happy about the project?**

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

   **What is your main concern about the project?**

   **Instructions to interviewer:**

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

4. *Cross [x] the valid option.*

5. *Select ONLY ONE option.*

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

1. 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) ______________________________

2. 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) ______________________________

3. 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) ______________________________

4. 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) ______________________________

5. RELOCATION PREFERENCES

1. 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?

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

2. 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

3. 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:
   1. Don't read the options listed below to the interviewee.
   2. Cross [x] the valid options.
   3. Multiple options possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improvements</th>
<th>Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Schools</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Health units</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Public water pumps</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Piped water system</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Energy</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Markets</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Roads</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Other (specify)</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. PICTURE OF THE HOMESTEAD

Picture code |__|__|__|__|__|__|
Annex 2: Complete list of PAPs and the losses/ damages for each PAP
Annex 3: Cabo Delgado Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security Prices

REPUBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
GOVERNO DA PROVINCIA DE CABO DELGADO
Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar

A: MOZQUARRIES, LDA
Pemba

Nota nº 16/DAS/DPASA/2020

Pemba, 20/01/2020

Assunto: Enviou a Tabela de Indenização em Viger na Provincia

Junto desta, temos a honra de remeter a V. Excelência, a tabela de indemnizações em vigor na Província de Cabo Delgado. É importante salientar que esta tabela apenas apresenta valores indicativos, sendo pertinente a solicitação de um Técnico desta Direcção Provincial para moderar o acto da negociação entre V. Excelência e proprietários das referidas plantas.

Em Anexo a Tabela de Indenizações.

Sem mais do momento, as nossas cordiais saudações.

Pemba, 20 de Janeiro de 2020

O Director Provincial

Haggai Mário Quissumulo Mauze
(Técnico Sup. Agro-pecuário/N1)
### Tabela para Indenizações Aplicada na Provincia de Cabo Delgado

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planta</th>
<th>Preço de Plantas Novas</th>
<th>Preço de Plantas em Produção</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coqueiro</td>
<td>4.600,00</td>
<td>8.470,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caju</td>
<td>4.550,00</td>
<td>2.940,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maçã</td>
<td>638,82</td>
<td>1.596,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>2.940,00</td>
<td>5.880,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cítricos</td>
<td>1.150,00</td>
<td>6.960,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guabiru</td>
<td>1.340,00</td>
<td>1.300,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anacasteiro</td>
<td>1.064,63</td>
<td>2.661,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famateiro</td>
<td>638,82</td>
<td>2.179,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaya</td>
<td>2.038,82</td>
<td>3.609,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manenjá</td>
<td>1.064,63</td>
<td>2.129,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnoém</td>
<td>638,82</td>
<td>1.596,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camucoleira</td>
<td>1.064,63</td>
<td>2.661,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ateim</td>
<td>638,82</td>
<td>1.596,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trepadeiras</td>
<td>657,3</td>
<td>2.220,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licheira</td>
<td>2.128,03</td>
<td>7.084,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coração de bol</td>
<td>638,82</td>
<td>1.596,98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fon: DAS (2020)

### Frutais

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultura</th>
<th>Área</th>
<th>Preço</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bananeira (estufa de 5 plantas)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>250,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ananásseos</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>105,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fon: DAS (2020)
## Culturas Anuais

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grupo de cereais</th>
<th>Área</th>
<th>Preço</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arroz</td>
<td>37,90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milho</td>
<td>9,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maíz</td>
<td>1,80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maíz de milho</td>
<td>1,70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coza de milho</td>
<td>36,80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Raízes e tubérculos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raízes e tubérculos</th>
<th>Área</th>
<th>Preço</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandioca</td>
<td>21,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batata Reno</td>
<td>132,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batata-doce</td>
<td>70,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhame</td>
<td>23,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandioca</td>
<td>35,60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Leguminosas e oleaginosas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leguminosas e oleaginosas</th>
<th>Área</th>
<th>Preço</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feijão Vulgar</td>
<td>8,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijão Níveo</td>
<td>4,20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijão Doce</td>
<td>7,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravol</td>
<td>2,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soja</td>
<td>5,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girassol</td>
<td>8,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendoim</td>
<td>10,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algodão</td>
<td>4,20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabaco</td>
<td>122,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Hortícolas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hortícolas</th>
<th>Área</th>
<th>Preço</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alface</td>
<td>42,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couve</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repolho</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pepino</td>
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<td>Abóbora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cenoura</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomate</td>
<td>89,60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancia</td>
<td>122,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beringela</td>
<td>21,00</td>
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Fonte: DAS (2020)
Annex 4: Proposed Form for the Submission of Complaints

Mueda Negomano Road

Resettlement Action Plan

Submission of Complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Post</td>
<td>Locality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Suburb (Bairro)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Annex 5: Consent Forms signed by the PAPs
Annex 6: Meeting with key stakeholders

Participants in the meeting with the District Government

Mueda District Government representatives

10. District Administrator: Mr. Aina Nunes Alfredo Suleia Combo Anza
11. Director of the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDAE): Mr. Santos Pinto Veloso

National Roads Administration (ANE) representatives

12. Project Coordinator: Mr. Francisco Simbine Cross-cutting issues: Emília Boene

13. Technician based in Ninga/ Mueda: Mr. Evaldo Cumbane Technician based in Pemba: Mrs. Damiana.

TECNICA representative

1. Consultant: Tomás Banze

Participants in the meeting with the Municipal Council of Mueda Village.

2. Councillor for Urbanization, infrastructure, housing, environmental sanitation: Mr. Mário Miguel Manda

3. Public Works Technician: Mr. Bernardo Celestino Leonardo
   Topography technician: Mr. Anselmo Ulisses Traçada

4. National Roads Administration representatives• Project Coordinator: Mr. Francisco Simbine
   Cross-cutting issues: Emília Boene

5. Technician based in Ninga/ Mueda: Mr. Evaldo Cumbane Technician based in Pemba: Damiana

TECNICA representative

Consultant: Tomás Banze

Annex 7: Communication letter of Mueda District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE)
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano
(163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

Annex 8: Picture taken

Republica de Moçambique

Provincia de Cabo Delgado
GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE MUEDA
SERVIÇO DISTRITAL DE ACTIVIDADES ECONÔMICAS

N/Ref. 026 /GDM/SDAE//023.7/2022

Data: 12/05/2022

ASSUNTO: Número de Bancos existentes

Antes de mais, endereçamos as nossas calorosas saudações.

Relativamente ao assunto acima supracitado, o serviço em alusão tem a honra de informar a Excma sobre o número de bancos comerciais que funcionam neste Distrito a destacar são:

- BCI= Banco Comercial e de Investimento
- BIM= Banco Internacional de Moçambique
- ABSA

O Director de Serviço

Milton Das Neves Cornélito
(Técnico Superior de Extensão Agrária de N1)
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

Picture 1: An affected jackfruit tree

Picture 2: An agricultural fields, mostly found in backyards.

Picture 3: An affected house

Picture 4: Measurement of infrastructures

Picture 5: Interview involving a project affected person in the presence of the community leader

Picture 6: A project affected person in front of his structure
Rehabilitation of the Road N381/R2151 between Mueda and Negomano (163 km)

Review and Update of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Phase 2: Mueda-Nambungale and Mueda bypass Road Project

Picture 7: A Public affected infrastructure

Picture 8: A grave identified at the COI