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MINISTERIO DAS PESCAS**

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala

idppe

**“Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change
Project (FishCC)”**

PROCESS FRAMEWORK (PF)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADNAP	National Administration for Fisheries
AFD	French Development Agency
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDAP	Community Development Action Plans
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy FY12-15
DA	District Administration
DCC	District Consultative Council
DNA	National Directorate for Water
DNE	National Directorate for Energy
DNPO	National Directorate for Planning
DNAPOT	National Directorate for Land Planning
DNPA	National Directorate for Environmental Promotion and Education
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
DPCA	Provincial Directorate for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
DPPF	Provincial Directorate of Planning and Finances
DPP	Provincial Directorate of Fisheries
DPOPH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDM	Electricity Company/Electricidade de Moçambique
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP	Fisheries School
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFP	Fund for Fisheries Development
FIPAG	Urban Water Supply Asset Fund
FISHCC	Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change Project
FMP	Fisheries Master Plan/Plano Director das Pescas 2010-2019
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOM	Government of Mozambique
IDA	International Development Association
IDPPE	National Institute for the Development of Small-Scale Fisheries
IIP	National Institute for Fisheries Research

INAQUA	National Institute for Aquaculture Development
INIP	National Institute for Fish Inspection
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
MAE	Ministry of State Administration
MF	Ministry of Finance
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MOPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MP	Ministry of Fisheries
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NCSD	National Commission for Sustainable Development
NEMP	National Environmental Management Program
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PARPA	Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDD	District Development Plans (Plano Distrital de Desenvolvimento)
PDUT	District Land Use Plan
PEPA	Environmental Quality Standards of Mozambique Projects
PF	Process Framework
PLPP	Provincial level project personnel (with monitoring responsibilities)
PPU	Provincial Project Unit
PQG	Government Five Year Plan
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDAE	District Services of Economic Activities
SDMAS	District Services of Women, Social Affairs and Health
SDPI	District Services of Planning and Infrastructure
ToR	Terms of Reference
UCA	Coordination and Support Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	0
LIST OF ACRONYMS	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO	XVII
1. INTRODUCTION	28
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	31
2.1 Project Components	31
2.3 Anticipated sub-Project types under the Project	32
3. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT IN MOZAMBIQUE AND THE PROJECT AREAS	33
3.1 General Country Development Context and Project Relevance	33
3.2 Country's Reliance on Agriculture and Fisheries and Poverty Reduction	35
3.2.1 The Fisheries Sector	36
3.3 The Climate Change Challenge	38
4. PROJECT TARGETED AREAS	41
4.1 Location	41
4.2 Coastal and Marine Environment and Resources	42
4.3 Socio-economic Situation	45
5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT	48
6. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROCESS FRAMEWORK	49
7. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK	53
7.1 Policy	53
7.2 Legal	54
7.3 Institutional and Administrative Framework	56

7.4 National legislation in relation to The World Bank Policy	58
8. PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE	59
8.1 Strengthening Commercial Utilization of the Coastal and Conservation Areas	59
8.2 Mechanisms for Community Participation and Inclusion	60
8.3 Impacts and Criteria for Determining Eligibility for Assistance	63
8.4 Minimizing Negative Outcomes While Maximizing Positive Ones	64
8.5 Resolution of Complaints, Potential Conflicts or Grievances	66
8.5.1 Preventative measures	66
8.5.2 Grievance and conflict redress mechanisms	66
8.6 Administrative and Legal Procedures	68
9.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	70
10. IMPLEMENTATION COSTS	71
REFERENCES	72
List of Figures	
Figure 1: FishCC Map.....	41
List of Tables	
Table 1: Conservation and protected areas in Mozambique.....	32
Table 2: Implementation Costs	60
List of Annexes	
Annex 1: Project Screening Form	B
Annex 2: Preliminary Environmental Information Sheet	D
Annex 3: Status Quo of Preparation of District Land Use Plans in the Potential Project Area (provinces).....	G
Annex 4: Summary of Main Issues from the Public Participation/Consultation Process A	
Annex 5: Terms of Reference for the Formulation of Program’s Safeguards Instruments	EE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Process Framework (PF) is prepared for the **Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change Project (FishCC)**. In addition to the Government of Mozambique FishCC is co-financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), the World Bank (WB) and an NGO, Rare as a way of supporting the Government of Mozambique (GOM) to achieve three important objectives subdivided into an equal number of time horizons, namely: (i) **long term**: “to sustainably increase the economic benefits generated by South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) marine resources, and the proportion of those benefits captured within the region”; (ii) **medium term**: “to strengthen Mozambican capacity for management of resources and to reduce poverty among coastal artisanal fisheries of Mozambique supported by policies and institutions at national, provincial, district and local levels; and (iii) **immediate (short term) objective**: “to *identify/demonstrate a scalable approach that will reduce Mozambique’s vulnerability to climate change, while improving fisheries and natural resource management outcomes.*

The above-mentioned objectives will be achieved through a combination of interventions aimed at facilitating the development of community-based, coastal natural resources management groups (CCPs – Community Fisheries Councils) to manage and steward Territorial User Rights for Fishers (TURF) - reserves.

Rare’s Theory of Change and Pride Social Marketing Campaigns will be adopted as the main approaches to work with the involved communities. IDPPE (National Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries) staff from the Ministry of Fisheries (MF) is expected to play a crucial role in the delivery process.

Communities and their rights to natural resources and particularly marine resources as well as their rights to manage them will be at the center of the intervention. It is expected that the above-mentioned approaches will assist in the achievement of important development objectives such as (i) reestablishment of the health of ecosystems in coastal waters, which will increase ecological resilience to climate change and expand opportunities for tourism, and (ii) significantly and intensely increase catch and catch value and ultimately contribute to reducing poverty and increasing social resilience within fishing communities.

It is believed that once the communities start having a better understanding of the reasons behind the need to adopt sustainable principles in marine resources management they will be the best advocates of these principles and related practices that in most cases are seen as alien to them as they are often brought into the communities following top-down approaches.

Project Components

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the management effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at regional, national and community level. Overall, the project intends to build the capacity and leadership required and address core economic governance issues to establish a well-founded basis for shared economic growth based on fisheries. It will do so by supporting the improvement of the management of the most economically important fisheries, improving co-management of small-scale fisheries, and facilitating public and private investments to increase the contribution of fisheries to national economies. The project comprises these main outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Rights Based Management Enhanced and Social Resilience to Climate Change Strengthened. This will support the establishment and institutionalization of CCPs, including the establishment of six TURF Reserves as well as undertake extensive capacity building of communities to increase climate change and social & ecological resilience. This will also demonstrate that fishers at each of the sites can achieve efficiency gains through

cooperative management techniques.

- **Outcome 2:** Fisheries Management Improved through the Use of a TURF-reserve Approach. Under this outcome the project will search for the improvement of local fisheries (catch biomass, value, management gains) through a rights-based management approach (to include protection and monitoring) leading to better fisheries production and reduction of poverty.
- **Outcome 3:** Marine Ecosystems, Habitats, and Biodiversity Improved (Ecological Resilience to Climate Change). Under this outcome a series of surveys that demonstrate ecosystems and habitats show improvement in biodiversity and ecological resilience will be conducted.
- **Outcome 4:** Livelihoods Improved. This outcome will deal with the livelihoods options for fishers (aquaculture, agriculture, tourism, etc.) by conducting and publishing a series of socioeconomic analyses on livelihoods of fishing communities including the role of women.
- **Outcome 5:** Capacity of IDPPE Increased. This outcome will focus on social marketing techniques to be taught to field staff of IDPPE for some of them to apply this knowledge in the field to effect social change. In addition to capacity building on Pride, relevant IDPPE staff will also receive capacity building in other areas for them to be able to work with the communities in the improvement of fisheries interventions.
- **Outcome 6:** New Fisheries Law is reinforced with respect to rights-based management being a preferred approach to coastal fisheries. Ensure that National Policy and Legislation directly supports rights-based management as a transformative approach to improve coastal fisheries and reduce poverty.
- **Outcome 7:** Technical Assistance, Reporting and Auditing Provided for Project). This output will ensure that technical assistance is provided to IDPPE and other relevant entities to competently carry out the various functions of project implementation and management.

Development Context

FishCC happens when Mozambique is experiencing economic growth rates of an annual average situated above 7%¹ in real terms and continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in Africa and the world, with reduced inflation, which, due to sound macro-economic policy management.

In the last few years, extensive reserves of coal, gas and other minerals have been discovered and are beginning to be exploited. The current and future developments associated with mineral resource exploitation have the potential to radically change the structure of Mozambique's economy and society at the same time that pose serious challenges to the country's capacity to embark on an inclusive economic growth as espoused by the approved and on-going poverty reduction strategy or PARP III (2011-2014).

However, despite the remarkable ongoing growth progress, the country continues to be among the world's poorest and heavily dependent on foreign aid. On the 2013 United Nations' human development index (HDI), Mozambique ranks as the 185th of 187 countries. A number of institutional constraints and other constraints continue to obstruct the delivery of basic services (e.g. water supply, sanitation, education and health services) and there are many challenges that remain. In 2010, MPD data indicated that between 2002-3 and 2008-9 there was a slight increase in the incidence of poverty (consumption), which rose from 54.1% to 54.7%. Rural poverty has been the worst although in recent years urban poverty is increasingly becoming a serious concern.

¹ The World Bank estimates that Mozambique's economic growth averaged 8.1% over the period 1995–2010 (WB, 2013)

The Government is in the process of implementing a second set of structural reforms that will take advantage of the prevailing macroeconomic climate. The main targets of these reforms are: (i) the public sector, (ii) fiscal policy, (iii) governance and, (iv) the business environment, including the creation of an enabling environment for the establishment and development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Another aspect that needs to be addressed in the Mozambican economy has to do with the fact that due to historical factors a significant number of development sectors (roads, railways, energy, telecommunications, etc.) have focused mainly on serving the region in detriment of domestic needs. The largely functional corridors of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, which link Mozambique to South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia, respectively, are a good illustration of this phenomenon.

There is also a growing fear from various sectors inside and outside the country that the availability of foreign investment in mega-projects in areas such as mining, power generation, petrochemicals, smelting and transport infrastructure has created easy growth options that diminish the incentive for the government to undertake the more challenging reforms that would remove structural obstacles to broad-based growth. This could also influence negatively the attention to be given to agriculture and fisheries.

Under such a context, the project is highly relevant. Focusing on the fisheries sector at the grassroots level and through its major components and subcomponents, and particularly those dealing with community empowerment and some infrastructure development, linkages and general improvement of the business environment it will support government's efforts in the establishment of the necessary institutions at the grassroots level, pilot and demonstrate viable socioeconomic interventions, assist in capacity building and provide adequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that will benefit the project areas in particular, and country as a whole.

The government has developed a Fisheries Master Plan (2010-2019) to deal with most of the constraints that interfere negatively with the realization of the sector's potential and to boost such a potential.

The fisheries sector contributes significantly directly and indirectly to poverty alleviation and socioeconomic development in general. At around 4%, the direct contribution of the sector to the GDP might be moderate, but it has a considerable weight in food security and particularly access to animal protein (i.e. 50% of animal protein consumed in the country) by a significant proportion of the country's population in rural and urban areas, balance of payment, public revenues, employment and gender equity. Around 850,000 households, or about 20% of the population, rely on fisheries for part of their income and a larger proportion relies on fishing for subsistence and food security.

The country's coastline of about 2,700 km, is divided into three zones, each with differing ecological conditions, two large bodies of inland water (Lake Niassa and the Cahora Bassa dam lake) and small lakes and rivers scattered throughout the country. The distribution of fishery resources is dependent on these differing conditions: in the estuaries and bays small pelagic fish, soft bottom demersal fish, abundant crustaceans, bottom demersal species and some large pelagic fish in the vicinity of the near-shore islands, tilapia, catfish (Niassa) and tiger-fish, tchenga are found in the in the large inland water bodies as well as catfish and tilapia in Cahora Bassa.

Of the close to 150,000 tons of annual marina catches 91% are in the hands of artisanal fishing, 2% semi-industrial for local consumption, and 7% industrial fishing. The industrial catch, consisting mostly of crustaceans for export, represents about 52% of the total value, while artisanal fishing is situated around 42%, and the remaining 6% comes from semi-industrial fishing.

The FMP is aimed at addressing six main issues:

- i. Restructuring the industrial and semi-industrial shrimp fishing fleets;
- ii. Diversification and growth of industrial and semi-industrial fisheries production;
- iii. The growing role of private initiative as the engine driving national development and the corresponding reduction in State intervention in the productive sphere;
- iv. Construction of a Fisheries Public Administration focusing on policies and strategies, development plans, fisheries legislation, creation of an economic environment favorable to investment and conflict arbitration;
- v. Improved standard of living for artisanal fishermen
- vi. Human resource development

The vision for the development of the sector acknowledges that in the years to come artisanal fisheries, which is the most significant in terms of volume and contribution to the economy will continue to be undertaken by forms of artisanal subsistence. However, the same has to be increasingly linked to the country's markets, and integrated into communities where social services have made substantial progress.

Project Targeted Areas

Figure 1 depicts the geographical distribution of potential areas for FishCC Project implementation. The project will support six pilot sites, each comprising 5-10 communities. If the pilot sites are successful, the approach will then scale up to include the majority of the country's coastline. Rare and IDPPE have already done some preliminary assessment of areas in Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Inhambane bay, and Pemba Bay, but specific sites cannot be selected until the grant is in its implementation phase. Early in the project, a series of scientific criteria will be used by IDPPE and Rare to determine the placement of the first six pilot sites.

Activities under the seven outcomes in these areas will affect the different environmental and social components in different ways. The PF for this project focuses mainly on all the interventions that may potentially create restrictions of access to natural resources by local people and communities.

Basically these consist of

- 1) General fisheries management including: closure periods, minimum mesh, fishing quotas, preservation of endangered species, and adequate exploitation of fisheries resources in general.
- 2) Minor construction: the rehabilitation and operation of fish markets (**for confirmation**), training facilities and social facilities for fisher associations and women's groups; other small size infrastructures (e.g. small ponds for aquaculture; small wells for water supply; and small infrastructure for ice machines), may also exacerbate restrictions of access to natural resources by local people and communities and these need to be adequately considered in the PF.

The generalized identification of the project potential environmental and social impacts was and will be done considering the environmental and social components that are likely to be affected by the project activities. This involves literature review of projects implemented in the same areas in the past, similar projects and through preliminary consultations with key stakeholders, particularly MF, IDPPE, INAQUA representatives, local leaders, fishing people and communities in general and key informants and professional judgment.

Figure: FishCC Map



World Bank Safeguards Policies

In line with the GOM and WB principles and guidelines related to environmental and social management, such interventions should be designed, implemented and operated in such a way as to avoid causing harm to both the natural and social environment. Although this project exhibits no risk of land acquisition by the government or project partners or significantly affecting people and/or their assets, the project may have the potential to cause some restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated CA (e.g. Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve) and protected areas as well to other types of project-related voluntary restrictions of access to fisheries or other natural resources.

Under the above-mentioned circumstances the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires that a Process Framework (PF) be prepared and implemented. The purpose of the PF is to describe the process by which potentially affected communities will participate in identifying the impacts of their restrictions on access and in planning mitigation of these effects, with the overall objective of sustainably managing the natural resources in the conservation areas and other protected areas.

Process Framework (PF)

The PF covers the entire project and subproject cycle. It provides the principles and prerogatives the Grant Recipient should follow in project and subproject management to ensure compliance with the WB policies. The PF is particularly relevant in a situation where the selected project interventions have not yet undergone the respective feasibility studies and design, as is the case with this Project at this stage. The PF outlines a number of principles, which include:

- A full understanding of the project components, particularly those that translate into restrictions to access to natural resources by local people;
- Public consultation and participation;
- Determination of land use and access to resources rights;
- Screening of the project sites and activities;
- Effective redress of complaints and grievances;
- Monitoring and evaluation of project effects on living standards of the project affected people and communities; and
- A budget to ensure that the Project has adequate resources to support the smooth and sustainable implementation of the participation process.

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

GOM Regulations

The GOM established the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), in 1994. MICOA has been refining its approach to tackle environmental management by adopting medium to long-term strategies and policies. In more recent times, focus has been on (i) integration of land use planning into decentralized planning, (ii) reduction of the people living in environmentally risky and sensitive areas; (iii) environmental education and promotion; and (iv) regulation and supervision of natural resources management activities. These aspects are enshrined in the Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development 2007-2017 (EADS). MICOA is a coordinating entity in recognition of the fact that environmental management is the result of a combination of interventions by a series of development sectors and stakeholders at various levels. Main areas of intervention include policy formulation, general promotion, planning, research/technologies, investment in infrastructures and other relevant areas, regulation, surveillance, extension/education/awareness creation, etc. The understanding of environment as a crosscutting subject coordinated by MICOA has led to the definition of environmental line ministries to integrate the other ministries/sectors that deal directly with the main environmental components, i.e. soil and subsoil, water, air and the biotic components (plant and animal). In general, these can also be subdivided into two major categories:

- (i) Those depending directly on natural resources as their main source of raw materials (inputs) comprise:
1. Agriculture (land and forests)
 2. Fisheries (fishery resources)
 3. Mines (mineral resources)

4. Public works and housing (water and land)

(ii) Those whose outputs depend largely on the supply of environmental services comprise:

5. Energy (water, mineral resources, biotic elements for bio fuels, etc.)
6. Tourism (landscape and wildlife)
7. Health (water and infrastructures)

At present, the list of environmental line ministries includes, but it is not limited to:

- **Energy:** Energy production and distribution (electricity, fuels and renewable energy);
- **Agriculture:** Plant and animal production, forests and wildlife, land and cadaster, agricultural irrigation and agricultural research and extension ;
- **Health:** health including environmental health as part of public health;
- **Mining/Mineral Resources:** Geology, mines and fossil fuels;
- **Public Works and Housing:** Water, buildings, roads and bridges, housing and urbanization;
- **Tourism:** Tourism and respective hotel industry as well as conservation areas related with tourism;
- **Fisheries:** Fisheries' management and inspection, fisheries research and technologies.

Overall, the Mozambican legal framework and the World Bank endorse community participation in the design and enforcement of conservation activities in order to help identify acceptable alternatives to unsustainable patterns of resource use and promote community support for such alternatives.

It should be mentioned that although there has been increased harmonization between the GOM Regulations and the WB Safeguards Policies, differences in a number of areas and aspects remain. **Under the Project whenever there is a conflict between national legislation and World Bank safeguards policies, the latter prevails.**

Subproject Formulation and Selection

Sub-project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in a participatory way in order to minimize negative impacts and where necessary, encourage voluntary resettlement and ensure that sub-project benefits accrue to the affected people, particularly women, the poor and most vulnerable.

The screening process² will also be used to determine the need for environmental and social impact assessments³ when site specific physical development activities are planned. This participatory process will identify communities and/or individuals directly or indirectly affected by planned FishCC and sub-project activities. Impact assessments will detail the impacts and the exact numbers and categories of affected groups and individuals, and include or recommend mitigating actions designed through Action Plans such as a Community Development Action Plans (CDAP).

Existing District and Municipal Development Plans including District and Municipal Land Use Plans as well as CA Management Plans (where activities will be developed in CA) as well as other sector plans (tourism, agriculture, housing, etc.) will provide the bases for formulating CDAPs. Sustainable community fisheries activities and value adding activities to fisheries will be identified with government and private sector stakeholders together with communities.

² The project intends to carry out detailed baseline studies.

³ See the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework for details.

To ensure local and full ownership CDAPs will be embedded in local communities, district authorities, non-government agents and provincial governments' structures. CDAP participatory process will assist in the identification of local priorities and adequate ways of addressing them, through local stakeholder consultation meetings and other working processes. These plans will include activities that mitigate or off-set the negative impacts of new or more stringent restrictions on the use of natural resources related with the project. These will include:

- the establishment and management of areas for multiple and consumptive use of fisheries and fisheries related resources;
- development of sustainable livelihoods alternatives and fisheries value adding activities that alleviate unsustainable, destructive use of natural resources and instead raise awareness and promote their conservation by local communities;
- best ways of dealing with closure and opening fisheries periods including alternative ways of offsetting the negative implications of those in people's livelihoods;
- how to derive maximum benefits from authorized fishing gear;
- post harvesting activities and value adding local opportunities (e.g. freezing, packaging, improved drying, smoking, transporting including cooking).

These activities should contribute to transforming passive community beneficiaries into active participants together with implementing agencies through co-management, benefit sharing projects and as active participants in mechanisms that reward conservation achievements. Community participation in a) the decision-making processes concerning their future use and access to local natural resources and b) activities to mitigate the impacts of loss of access, is expected to encourage their buy-in and commitment. Together with longer term capacity development and strengthening market linkages, active participation of community members in viable economic development activities should ensure longer term benefits.

Affected communities are expected to participate in the identification and implementation of priority sub-projects identified in the CDAPs. Once they have had their awareness raised through the planning process and potential or existing service providers have been identified, the facilitation of sub-project proposal development will be on a demand basis and financing awarded for a limited number of projects or limited volume of investment per area. The CDAP would identify priority areas where activities or clusters of activities would have more significant impact, or potentially be more sustainable and where communities would be mobilized to prepare proposals.

The following aspects should be taken into consideration in conducting community participation:

- a. Individual consultation with local influential leaders and recognized religious and/or traditional authorities. Participatory methods such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA)/baseline studies⁴ to identify local resources, mobility and existing resource use management, ranking importance and management preferences, locating and mapping land-use boundaries, and verifying customary procedures for decision-making, conflict resolution and identifying areas with resource use conflicts etc., should be encouraged.
- b. A communication strategy that is responsive to the specific communication needs of the local people to disseminate project objectives, planning systems and procedures, opportunities and eligibility to participate in different livelihood development activities, and grievance communication mechanisms.
- c. Consultation with groups of project affected people to raise awareness about the participatory planning process and objectives of the project, explain policy and procedures for sub-project applications and build trust in the participatory process.
- d. Encourage and promote the creation of legal community associations, small, medium and micro community enterprises and other institutions to represent and lead communities in

⁴ As already espoused by the project.

- negotiating access to resources, including partnerships with the private sector in developing sustainable fisheries and conservation in which communities would benefit.
- e. Building capacity of communities and business people and organizations to enable them to better interact with each other and in constructive and mutually beneficial ways.
 - f. Participatory processes should involve PRA methods, consensus decision-making or voting as appropriate, efforts to work with social groups (e.g. separate focus groups discussions with men, women, youth, elderly, leaders, etc.) to ensure they can express their own needs and priorities without inhibitions, use of interest groups drawn from territorially diverse locations to make consultative groups more representative, continuously improve representativeness and equitable attribution of benefits or rights to participation in livelihoods support activities.
 - g. Consultation should be carried out regularly through annual planning and participatory evaluation activities at community and interest group levels to verify progress. Monitoring through community structures linked to local authorities and fisheries and CA authorities should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.
 - h. District and local government teams should be involved in progress and impact monitoring as joint learning and development processes.
 - i. The status of women, youth and vulnerable groups should be regularly monitored through participatory and inclusive consultation.

A multi-media Communication Plan will be formulated and implemented to ensure that timely and accurate information is readily available to project managers and all stakeholders. This communication strategy will be an essential component in the whole process to help communities learn about opportunities and become involved in effecting sustainable livelihood changes.

Communication is the basis for creating awareness, for consensus building, for generating participation in processes of change and development, for making informed decisions and for resolving conflicts. A communication strategy at community level should focus on:

- The main social groups targeted by the communication strategy will potentially become involved in activities that promote local socio-economic development. The strategy should initially create awareness among communities about the Project and opportunities associated with it, the planning processes, eligibility and options for participating in development activities. Communication campaigns should consist of groups listening, seeing, discussing and analyzing among themselves what they should do in relation to processes (such as zoning, timing, pre and post harvesting, linkages with other economic sectors, etc.) and opportunities presented. This is the most solid way of promoting buy-in by local people and communities to the sustainable use of fisheries resources.
- Eligibility criteria for social groups to participate in potential sub-project development should be transmitted as part of the communication campaign. Criteria might include whether they are affected by the project (loss of access to resources), geographical quotas, gender criteria, and evidence of past or present commitment in similar undertakings. These kinds of criteria can ensure transparency and fair access to opportunities.

Intermediaries from local government and NGOs and/or private sector brokers should assist in this process. Non-government facilitators may be identified from existing projects and where necessary recruited and trained in interpersonal communication and facilitation.

By combining a communication approach with a focus on livelihoods development household livelihood security can be promoted and activities to develop early warning systems of difficulties developed. Redress should focus on improving the resilience of vulnerable groups. This might involve programs that focus on strengthening networking links with enterprise opportunities, income generating skills acquisition, adaptation to climate change, reproductive health awareness

raising, institutional development and empowerment. Livelihood promotion activities should focus on the longer-term and use participatory methodologies with an empowerment perspective.

CDAP will be used as a tool that will give communities the power to voice their genuine interests vis-à-vis the final design and implementation of the project and its subprojects. The formulation of these plans will provide an opportunity for involvement of local NGOs/CBOs and the private sector in empowering local communities and building capacity to sustain interventions over time. Once developed, a CDAP, should become part of the FishCC Management Plan, and be approved by the World Bank.

This document describes the participatory consultation and integration process by which:

- impacts and measures to assist affected groups in their efforts to restore and improve their livelihoods will be determined;
- the criteria for eligibility of affected groups or displaced persons to benefit from project assistance will be determined;
- natural resources conservation and sub-projects will be implemented with local communities;
- a complaints and grievance redress mechanism is developed for resolving disputes that may arise relating to resource use restrictions, dissatisfaction with eligibility criteria, community planning measures or actual implementation;
- Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out, and,
- An estimated budget to support the peaceful and sustainable implementation of the participation process.

Initial contacts with central level institutions in Maputo city have been carried out as a way of getting project stakeholders involved in the identification of issues that can affect the project and devising ways of better managing them. In the subsequent phases of the preparation of the environmental and social safeguards more consultation will be conducted in the three areas of the project that have already been defined and other to be defined later on.

The details about the public consultation process will be captured in subsequent PF versions by site as each is chosen. This will include a standalone report on the public participation process for each site.

Extensive literature review was also carried out and will continue to be done with the purpose of identifying key environmental and socioeconomic concerns in the project areas.

The consultative approach should continue in the subsequent stages of project development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Training and Capacity Building

In using the CDAP approach, many techniques call for capacity building and training for local communities – these are indicated below:

- A communication strategy that is responsive to the specific communication needs of the local people to disseminate project objectives, planning systems and procedures, opportunities and eligibility to participate in different livelihood development activities, and grievance communication mechanisms.
- Consultation with groups of project affected people to raise awareness about the participatory planning process and objectives of the project, explain policy and procedures for sub-project applications and build trust in the participatory process.
- Encourage and promote the creation of legal community associations, small, medium and

micro community enterprises and other institutions to represent and lead communities in negotiating access to resources, including partnerships with the private sector in developing sustainable fisheries and conservation in which communities would benefit.

- Building capacity of communities and business people and organizations to enable them to better interact with each other and in constructive and mutually beneficial ways.
- Participatory processes should involve PRA methods, consensus decision-making or voting as appropriate, efforts to work with social groups (e.g. separate focus groups discussions with men, women, youth, elderly, leaders, etc.) to ensure they can express their own needs and priorities without inhibitions, use of interest groups drawn from territorially diverse locations to make consultative groups more representative, continuously improve representativeness and equitable attribution of benefits or rights to participation in livelihoods support activities.
- Consultation should be carried out regularly through annual planning and participatory evaluation activities at community and interest group levels to verify progress. Monitoring through community structures linked to local authorities and fisheries and CA authorities should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.
- The status of women, youth and vulnerable groups should be regularly monitored through participatory and inclusive consultation.

Monitoring

MICOA is responsible for external monitoring of environmental management and land use plans compliance.

Participatory tools will be used wherever feasible so that communities take responsibility for verifying the impact of the project and alternative livelihoods activities on affected communities and individuals.

Community consultation and participation will build community capacity to identify indicators and together with planning facilitators they will develop participatory monitoring tools. These will be used to formulate project proposals, and for participatory monitoring and feedback to external monitors during the implementation of these plans. Communities will also participate in external evaluation of outcomes of implemented plans.

At community level, the co-management committees will be the main *fora* involved in participatory monitoring. They will identify indicators for Action Plans developed with their participation, and will be trained on how to manage the information for the project's and committee use. All community management structures should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.

Existing knowledge and additional social research and monitoring will be used and done to understand the aspirations and livelihood strategies of local affected communities in order to design practical, acceptable and mutually beneficial conservation and development interventions including adaptation to climate change.

Via the adaptive management model the quality of monitoring processes should be regularly reviewed and improved. Issues such as leadership, representation, equity, and treatment of individuals vulnerable to specific adversities must be adequately addressed through identifying sensitive indicators and their monitoring. Training of all participants in how to use monitoring and evaluation for adaptive management decisions and how to use it as a basis for good communication flow will be essential in project management

Estimated Budget for the Implementation of the PF for FishCC Project

The total cost of preparing and implementing PF, and the RAPs under this document stands at **US\$ 450 000.00** (Four Hundred Fifty Thousand American Dollars).

SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO

Introdução

Este Quadro Processual (QP) foi preparado para o **Projecto de Pesca Artesanal e Mudanças Climáticas (FishCC)**. Para além do Governo de Moçambique, o FishCC é co-financiado pelo Fundo Nórdico de Desenvolvimento (NDF), o Banco Mundial (BM) e uma ONG, RARE, como forma de apoiar o Governo de Moçambique (GOM) para atingir três objectivos importantes subdivididos em igual número de horizontes de tempo, nomeadamente: (i) **a longo prazo**: “aumentar de forma sustentável os benefícios económicos gerados pelos recursos marinhos do Sudoeste do Oceano Índico (SWIO), e a proporção desses benefícios a ser capturados na região”; (ii) **médio prazo**: “fortalecer a capacidade de Moçambique para a gestão dos recursos e para reduzir a pobreza entre os pescadores da pesca artesanal na zona costeira de Moçambique apoiados por políticas e instituições a nível nacional, provincial, distrital e local”; e (iii) **objectivo imediato (curto prazo)**: “identificar/demonstrar uma abordagem a escala crescente que irá reduzir a vulnerabilidade de Moçambique às mudanças climáticas, melhorando as pescas e os resultados da gestão dos recursos naturais”.

Os objectivos acima mencionados serão alcançados através de uma combinação de intervenções que visam facilitar o desenvolvimento de grupos de gestão dos recursos naturais na zona litoral baseados na comunidade (CCPs – Conselhos Comunitários de Pescas) para gerir e orientar as áreas de reservas dos Direitos Territoriais dos Usuários para os Pescadores (DTUP/TURF).

A Teoria de Mudança da RARE e as Campanhas de Marketing Social Pride (Orgulho) serão adoptadas como sendo as principais abordagens para trabalhar com as comunidades envolvidas. Os funcionários do IDPPE (Instituto Nacional para o Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala) do Ministério das Pescas (MF) deverão desempenhar um papel crucial no processo da prestação dos serviços.

As comunidades e os seus direitos sobre os recursos naturais e especialmente sobre os recursos marinhos, bem como os seus direitos para geri-los vão estar no centro da intervenção. Espera-se que os dois métodos acima, possam ajudar na realização dos importantes objectivos de desenvolvimento, tais como (i) restabelecimento da vitalidade dos ecossistemas em águas costeiras, o que irá aumentar a resiliência ecológica às mudanças climáticas e ampliar as oportunidades para o turismo, e (ii) significativamente e intensamente aumentar a captura e valor das capturas e, finalmente, contribuir para reduzir a pobreza e aumentar a resiliência social nas comunidades pesqueiras.

Acredita-se que assim que as comunidades começarem a ter um melhor entendimento sobre as razões por trás da necessidade de adoptar princípios sustentáveis na gestão dos recursos marinhos elas passem a ser as melhores defensoras destes princípios e práticas relacionadas que na maioria dos casos são vistos como estranhos a elas já que muitas vezes os mesmos são trazidos para as comunidades seguindo abordagens de “cima para baixo”.

Componentes do Projecto

O Objectivo de Desenvolvimento do Projecto (ODP) é o de melhorar a eficácia de gestão das pescas prioritárias a nível regional, nacional e comunitário. No geral, o projecto pretende desenvolver a capacidade e liderança necessárias e abordar questões de governação económica essenciais para estabelecer uma base bem fundamentada para o crescimento económico partilhado com base nas pescas. Isto vai ser feito através do apoio à melhoria da gestão das pescas economicamente mais importantes, melhorando a co-gestão da pesca de pequena escala, e facilitando os investimentos públicos e privados para aumentar a contribuição das pescas para as economias nacionais. O projecto compreende os seguintes resultados principais:

- **Resultado 1:** Melhoramento da Gestão Baseada em Direitos e Resiliência Social às Mudanças Climáticas Reforçada. Isto irá apoiar a criação e institucionalização dos CCPs, incluindo a criação de seis reservas DTUP/TURF, bem como proceder à ampla capacitação das comunidades para aumentar a resiliência às mudanças climáticas, sociais e ecológicas. Isso também irá demonstrar que os pescadores em cada um dos locais podem

obter ganhos de eficiência através de técnicas de gestão cooperativas.

- **Resultado 2:** Gestão das Pescas Melhorada por intermédio da utilização de uma abordagem de áreas de reserva DTUP/TURF. De acordo com este resultado o projecto irá procurar atingir a melhoria da pesca local (biomassa da captura, valor, ganhos de gestão) através de uma abordagem de gestão baseada nos direitos (para incluir a protecção e monitoria), levando a uma melhor produção das pescas e à redução da pobreza.
- **Resultado 3:** Ecossistemas, Habitats e Biodiversidade Marinhos Melhorados (Resiliência Ecológica às Mudanças Climáticas). Sob este resultado será realizada uma série de pesquisas que demonstrem que os ecossistemas e habitats mostram melhoria na biodiversidade e resiliência ecológica.
- **Resultado 4:** Melhoria dos meios de vida. Este resultado vai lidar com as opções de meios de subsistência para os pescadores (aquacultura, agricultura, turismo, etc.) através da realização e publicação de uma série de análises socioeconómicas sobre os meios de vida das comunidades pesqueiras, incluindo o papel das mulheres.
- **Resultado 5:** Aumento da Capacidade do IDPPE. Este resultado vai se concentrar sobre técnicas de marketing social a ser ensinadas à equipa de campo do IDPPE para que alguns dos seus membros possam aplicar esse conhecimento no campo para levar a cabo a mudança social. Para além da capacitação sobre PRIDE, o pessoal do IDPPE relevante também receberá capacitação em outras áreas para que seja capaz de trabalhar com as comunidades na melhoria das intervenções de pesca.
- **Resultado 6:** A Nova Lei das Pescas é reforçada no que diz respeito ao facto de a abordagem de gestão baseada em direitos passar a ser preferida para a pesca costeira. Assegurar que a Política e Legislação nacionais apoiem directamente a gestão baseada em direitos como sendo uma abordagem transformadora para melhorar a pesca costeira e reduzir a pobreza.
- **Resultado 7:** Assistência Técnica, Prestação de Contas e Auditoria Prestados ao Projecto. Este resultado irá assegurar que a assistência técnica seja fornecida ao IDPPE e outras entidades pertinentes para realizar com competência as várias funções de implementação e gestão de projectos.

Contexto de Desenvolvimento

O projecto FishCC acontece numa altura em que Moçambique está a ter taxas de crescimento económico de uma média anual situada acima dos 7%⁵ em termos reais, e continua a ser uma das economias de mais rápido crescimento em África e no mundo, com uma inflação reduzida, o que acontece devido à boa gestão da política macroeconómica.

Nos últimos tempos, vastas reservas de carvão, gás e outros minerais foram descobertas e estão a começar a ser exploradas. Os desenvolvimentos em curso e futuros relacionados com a exploração dos recursos minerais têm o potencial de mudar radicalmente a estrutura da economia e da sociedade moçambicanas, ao mesmo tempo que colocam sérios desafios à capacidade do país para embarcar num crescimento económico inclusivo, em consonância com a estratégia de redução da pobreza em curso, ou seja, o PARPA III (2011-2014).

No entanto, apesar do seu notável crescimento contínuo, o país continua a estar entre os mais pobres do mundo e fortemente dependente da ajuda externa. O mesmo ocupa a posição 185 de entre 187 países no que respeita ao Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano, de 2013, das Nações Unidas (IDH). Uma série de constrangimentos institucionais e outras restrições continuam a obstruir a prestação de serviços básicos (por ex. serviços de abastecimento de água, saneamento, educação e saúde) e há muitos desafios que permanecem. Em 2010, dados do MPD indicaram que entre 2002-3 e 2008-9, houve um ligeiro aumento na incidência de pobreza (de consumo), que

⁵ O Banco Mundial calcula que o crescimento económico de Moçambique esteve em média nos 8.1% no período de 1995-2010 (BM, 2013).

passou de 54,1% para 54,7%. A pobreza rural foi a pior embora nos últimos anos a pobreza urbana seja cada vez mais uma preocupação séria.

O Governo está em processo de implementação de um segundo conjunto de reformas estruturais que se aproveitam do clima macroeconómico prevaiente. Os principais alvos dessas reformas são: (i) o sector público, (ii) política fiscal, (iii) governação e, (iv) o ambiente de negócios, incluindo a criação de um ambiente favorável à criação e ao desenvolvimento de pequenas e médias empresas (PME).

Um outro aspecto que precisa de ser tratado na economia moçambicana tem a ver com o facto de que, devido a factores históricos um número significativo de sectores de desenvolvimento (estradas, linhas férreas, energia, telecomunicações, etc.) têm se centrado principalmente em atender a região em detrimento das necessidades domésticas. Os corredores de Maputo, Beira e Nacala, em grande parte funcionais, que ligam Moçambique à África do Sul, Suazilândia, Botswana, Zimbabue, Malawi e Zâmbia, respectivamente, são um bom exemplo desse fenómeno.

Existe igualmente um receio crescente, por parte de vários sectores dentro e fora do país, em como a disponibilidade de investimento estrangeiro em megaprojectos em áreas tais como mineração, geração de energia, petroquímica, fundição e infra-estrutura de transportes possa criar opções de crescimento fáceis que diminuam o incentivo para o governo realizar as reformas mais complicadas que removeriam os obstáculos estruturais ao crescimento de base ampla. Isso também poderia influenciar negativamente a atenção a ser dada à agricultura e às pescas.

Sob um tal contexto, o projecto é altamente relevante. Incidindo sobre o sector das pescas ao nível da base e por intermédio das suas principais componentes e sub-componentes, e especialmente aquelas que lidam com a capacitação das comunidades e desenvolvimento de algumas infra-estruturas, ligações e melhoria geral do ambiente de negócios vão apoiar os esforços do governo na criação das instituições necessárias ao nível de base, pilotar e demonstrar intervenções socioeconómicas viáveis, auxiliar na capacitação e oferecer mecanismos de monitorização e avaliação que irão beneficiar as áreas do projecto, em particular, e o país como um todo.

O governo desenvolveu um Plano Director das Pescas (2010-2019) para lidar com a maioria dos constrangimentos que interferem negativamente na realização do potencial do sector e para aumentar esse potencial.

O sector das pescas contribui significativamente directa e indirectamente para a redução da pobreza e para o desenvolvimento socioeconómico em geral. Com cerca de 4%, a contribuição directa do sector para o PIB pode ser moderado, mas tem um peso considerável na segurança alimentar e especialmente no acesso à proteína animal (ou seja, 50% da proteína animal consumida no país) por parte de uma proporção significativa da população do país em áreas rurais e urbanas, para a balança de pagamentos, as receitas públicas, emprego e igualdade de género. Cerca de 850 mil famílias, ou cerca de 20% da população, dependem das pescas para uma parte de sua renda e uma maior proporção ainda depende das pescas para a subsistência e segurança alimentar.

O litoral de cerca de 2,700 km do país, é dividido em três zonas, cada uma com diferentes condições ecológicas, duas grandes massas de águas interiores (Lago Niassa e a albufeira da barragem de Cahora Bassa) e pequenos lagos e rios espalhados por todo o país. A distribuição dos recursos pesqueiros é dependente destas condições diferentes: nos estuários e baías pequenos peixes pelágicos, peixes demersais de barriga macia, crustáceos abundantes, espécies demersais de fundo do mar e alguns grandes peixes pelágicos nas proximidades das ilhas perto da costa, tilápia, bagre (Niassa) e peixe tigre, tchenga encontram-se nas grandes massas de água interiores assim como bagres e tilápias em Cahora Bassa.

Das cerca de 150.000 toneladas das capturas marinhas anuais 91% estão nas mãos da pesca artesanal, 2% nas da pesca semi-industrial para o consumo local, e 7% na pesca industrial. A captura industrial, que consiste principalmente de crustáceos para a exportação, representa cerca de 52% do valor total, enquanto a pesca artesanal está situada perto de 42% e os 6% restantes vêm da pesca semi-industrial.

O PDP aborda seis temas principais:

- I. Reestruturação das frotas de pesca industrial e semi-industrial de camarão;
- II. Diversificação e crescimento da produção pesqueira industrial e semi-industrial;
- III. O crescente papel da iniciativa privada como motor de promoção do desenvolvimento nacional e a redução correspondente da intervenção do Estado na esfera produtiva;
- IV. A formação de uma Administração das Públicas Pesqueira centrada sobre as políticas e estratégias, planos de desenvolvimento, legislação pesqueira, criação de um ambiente económico propício ao investimento e arbitragem de conflitos;
- V. Padrão melhorado de vida para os pescadores artesanais
- VI. Desenvolvimento dos recursos humanos

A visão para o desenvolvimento do sector reconhece que, nos próximos anos, a pesca artesanal, que é a mais significativa em termos de volume e de contribuição para a economia continuará a ser realizada de forma artesanal e de subsistência. No entanto, a mesma tem de ser cada vez mais ligada aos mercados do país e ser integrada em comunidades onde os serviços sociais testemunham um progresso substancial.

Áreas de Incidência do Projecto

A Figura 1 mostra a distribuição geográfica das áreas potenciais para a implementação do Projecto FishCC. O projecto apoiará seis áreas piloto, cada uma composta por 5-10 comunidades. Se os locais piloto forem bem-sucedidos, a abordagem será em seguida alargada em escala até incluir a maioria das zonas do litoral do país. A RARE e o IDPPE já fizeram alguma avaliação preliminar sobre as áreas da Reserva Parcial Marinha na Ponta do Ouro, Baía de Inhambane e Baía de Pemba, mas os locais específicos não podem ser seleccionados até que a concessão esteja em fase de implementação. No início do projecto, uma série de critérios científicos serão utilizados pela IDPPE e pela RARE para determinar a localização das primeiras seis áreas piloto.

As actividades no âmbito dos sete resultados nestas áreas vão afectar as diferentes componentes ambientais e sociais de diferentes maneiras. O QP para este projecto concentra-se principalmente sobre todas as intervenções que potencialmente podem criar restrições de acesso aos recursos naturais por parte das pessoas e comunidades locais.

Basicamente trata-se de:

- 1) Gestão geral das pescas, incluindo: períodos de defeso, malha mínima, quotas de pesca, a preservação de espécies ameaçadas de extinção, e uma adequada exploração dos recursos pesqueiros em geral.
- 2) Pequenas construções: a reabilitação e funcionamento dos mercados de peixe (a ser sujeitos a confirmação), centros de formação e equipamentos sociais para as associações de pescadores e grupos de mulheres; outras infra-estruturas de pequena dimensão (por exemplo, pequenas lagoas para aquicultura; pequenos poços de água; e pequenas infra-estruturas para máquinas de gelo), podem também agravar as restrições de acesso aos recursos naturais por parte das pessoas e comunidades locais e estes aspectos precisam de ser devidamente considerados no QP.

A identificação generalizada dos potenciais impactos ambientais e sociais dos projectos foi e será feita considerando-se as componentes ambientais e sociais que possam vir a ser afectadas pelas actividades do projecto. Trata-se de revisão da literatura sobre projectos implementados nas mesmas áreas, no passado, projectos similares e através de consultas preliminares com as principais partes interessadas, em especial representantes do MP, IDPPE, INAQUA, líderes locais, pessoas e comunidades pesqueiras em geral e informantes-chave assim como julgamento profissional.

Figura 1: Mapa do FishCC



Políticas de Salvaguardas do Banco Mundial

Em consonância com os princípios e directrizes relacionados com a gestão ambiental e social do GOM e BM, tais intervenções devem ser concebidas, implementadas e postas a funcionar de forma a evitar causar danos tanto sobre o meio ambiente natural como social. Embora este projecto não apresente qualquer risco de expropriação de terras pelo governo ou pelos parceiros do projecto nem afectar significativamente as pessoas e/ou seus activos, o projecto pode ter o potencial de causar algumas restrições no acesso aos recursos naturais em áreas de conservação (AC) legalmente autorizadas (por exemplo, a Reserva Marinha Parcial da Ponta do Ouro) e áreas protegidas, assim como outros tipos de restrições voluntárias de acesso à pesca ou a outros recursos naturais relacionados com o projecto.

Sob as circunstâncias acima mencionadas, as PO/BP 4.12 do Banco Mundial sobre Reassentamento Involuntário requerem que um Quadro Processual (QP) seja elaborado e implementado. O objectivo do QP é o de descrever o processo pelo qual as comunidades potencialmente afectadas irão participar na identificação dos impactos das suas restrições de acesso e na planificação da mitigação desses efeitos, com o objectivo geral de gestão sustentável dos recursos naturais nas áreas de conservação e outras áreas protegidas.

Quadro Processual (QP)

O QP abrange todo o ciclo de projectos e subprojectos. Ele fornece os princípios e prerrogativas que o Recipiente dos Fundos deve seguir no projecto e gestão dos subprojectos para garantir a conformidade com as políticas do BM. O QP é particularmente relevante numa situação em que as intervenções seleccionadas do projecto ainda não tenham sido submetidas a estudos de viabilidade e respectiva concepção, como é o caso deste projecto nesta fase. O QP descreve uma série de princípios, que incluem:

- A compreensão total das componentes do projecto, particularmente aquelas que se traduzem em restrições ao acesso aos recursos naturais pelas comunidades locais;
- Consulta e participação do público;
- Determinação do uso da terra e acesso aos direitos sobre recursos;
- Triagem dos locais e actividades do projecto;
- Encaminhamento eficaz de queixas e reclamações;
- Acompanhamento e avaliação dos efeitos do projecto sobre os padrões de vida das pessoas e comunidades afectadas pelo projecto; e
- Um orçamento para garantir que o projecto tenha recursos adequados para apoiar a aplicação harmoniosa e sustentável do processo de participação.

Os princípios do QP serão aplicados durante todo o ciclo de vida do projecto.

Regulamentos do GOM

O GOM criou o Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (MICOA), em 1994. O MICOA tem estado a aprofundar a sua abordagem para lidar com a gestão ambiental, através da adopção de estratégias e políticas de médio a longo prazo. Nos tempos mais recentes, o foco tem sido sobre (i) integração da planificação do uso da terra na planificação descentralizada, (ii) redução das pessoas que vivem em áreas de risco ambiental e sensíveis; (iii) a educação e promoção ambiental; e (iv) a regulação e supervisão das actividades de gestão de recursos naturais. Estes aspectos estão consagrados na Estratégia Ambiental para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável 2007-2017 (EADS). O MICOA é uma entidade coordenadora, em reconhecimento do facto de que a gestão ambiental é o resultado de uma combinação de intervenções por uma série de sectores de desenvolvimento e interessados aos vários níveis. As principais áreas de intervenção incluem a formulação de políticas, promoção geral, planificação, pesquisa/tecnologias, o investimento em infra-estruturas e outras áreas relevantes, regulação, fiscalização, extensão/educação/sensibilização, etc. O entendimento do meio ambiente como um tema transversal coordenado pelo MICOA levou à definição dos ministérios ambientais para integrar os outros ministérios/sectores que lidam directamente com as principais componentes ambientais, ou seja, do solo e do subsolo, água, ar e componentes bióticas (animais e vegetais). Em geral, estes também podem subdividir-se em duas grandes categorias:

- (i) os que dependem directamente dos recursos naturais como sendo a sua principal fonte de matérias-primas (inputs) compreendem:
 1. Agricultura (terras e florestas)
 2. Pesca (recursos pesqueiros)
 3. Minas (recursos minerais)
 4. Obras Públicas e Habitação (água e terra)

- (ii) aqueles cujos resultados dependem em grande parte da oferta de serviços ambientais incluem:
 5. Energia (água, recursos minerais, elementos bióticos para os biocombustíveis, etc.)
 6. Turismo (paisagem e vida selvagem)
 7. Saúde (água e infra-estruturas)

Actualmente, a lista de ministérios ambientais inclui, mas não está limitada a:

- **Energia:** produção e distribuição de energia (electricidade, combustíveis e energias

renováveis);

- **Agricultura:** produção animal e vegetal, florestas e animais selvagens, terra e cadastro, irrigação agrícola e pesquisa e extensão rural;
- **Saúde:** saúde, incluindo a saúde ambiental como parte da saúde pública;
- **Recursos Minerais/Mineração:** geologia, minas e combustíveis fósseis;
- **Obras Públicas e Habitação:** Água, edifícios, estradas e pontes, habitação e urbanização;
- **Turismo:** Turismo e respectiva indústria hoteleira, bem como áreas de conservação relacionados com o turismo;
- **Pescas:** gestão e fiscalização das pescas, pesquisa e tecnologias de pesca.

Em geral, o quadro jurídico moçambicano e o do Banco Mundial são a favor da participação da comunidade na concepção e execução das actividades de conservação, a fim de ajudar a identificar alternativas aceitáveis para os padrões insustentáveis de utilização dos recursos e promover o apoio da comunidade para tais alternativas.

Refira-se que, embora tenha estado a haver uma maior harmonização entre os regulamentos do GOM e as Políticas de Salvaguardas do BM, ainda permanecem diferenças em uma série de áreas e aspectos. **No âmbito do Projecto sempre que houver um conflito entre a legislação nacional e as políticas de salvaguarda do Banco Mundial, estas últimas prevalecem.**

Formulação e Selecção de Subprojectos

A planificação, implementação, monitorização e avaliação de subprojectos será realizada de forma participativa, a fim de minimizar os impactos negativos e, quando necessário, incentivar reassentamento voluntário e garantir que os benefícios dos subprojectos revertam para as pessoas afectadas, especialmente as mulheres, os pobres e as pessoas mais vulneráveis.

O processo de selecção⁶ também será utilizado para determinar a necessidade de estudos de impacto ambiental e social⁷ quando forem planificadas actividades de desenvolvimento físico específicas. Este processo participativo irá identificar as comunidades e/ou indivíduos directa ou indirectamente afectados pelas actividades e subprojectos planificados do FishCC. As avaliações de impacto irão detalhar os impactos e os números exactos e categorias dos grupos e indivíduos afectados, e incluir ou recomendar acções mitigadoras concebidas através de planos de acção, tais como a Planos de Acção de Desenvolvimento Comunitário (PADC).

Os planos de desenvolvimento distrital e municipal, incluindo os planos de uso da terra, bem como planos de gestão das AC (onde as actividades serão desenvolvidas em AC), bem como outros planos sectoriais (turismo, agricultura, habitação, etc.) irão fornecer as bases para a formulação de PADCs. As actividades de pesca sustentável da comunidade e actividades de acréscimo de valor para as pescas serão identificadas com o governo e os agentes do sector privado junto às comunidades.

Para garantir a sua apropriação local e completa os PADCs serão integrados em comunidades locais, autoridades municipais, agentes não-governamentais e as estruturas dos governos provinciais. O processo participativo dos PADC ajudará na identificação das prioridades locais e das formas adequadas de resolvê-los, através da consulta dos intervenientes locais e de outros processos de trabalho. Esses planos incluem actividades que mitiguem ou contrabalancem os impactos negativos das novas restrições ou restrições mais rigorosas sobre o uso dos recursos naturais relacionados com o projecto. Estes irão incluir:

- a criação e gestão de áreas de uso múltiplo e de consumo de pesca e recursos pesqueiros relacionados;
- desenvolvimento de meios de subsistência alternativos e actividades de adição de valor às pescas que aliviem o uso insustentável, destrutivo dos recursos naturais e que possam, ao

⁶ O projecto tenciona levar a cabo estudos de base detalhados.

⁷ Ver o Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social do Projecto para obter mais detalhes.

invés disso, sensibilizar e promover a sua conservação sustentável pelas comunidades locais;

- melhores formas de lidar com os períodos de defeso e de abertura das pescas, incluindo formas alternativas de compensar os efeitos negativos destes sobre os modos de vida das pessoas;
- como obter o máximo de benefícios das artes de pesca autorizadas;
- actividades pós-colheita e oportunidades locais de acréscimo de valor (por exemplo, congelamento, embalagem, secagem melhorada, defumação, transporte incluindo cozinha).

Essas actividades devem contribuir para transformar os beneficiários normalmente passivos da comunidade em participantes activos em conjunto com as agências de execução por meio de co-gestão, partilha de benefícios dos projectos e como participantes activos em mecanismos que recompensam as realizações de conservação. A participação da comunidade em a) processos de tomada de decisões relativas à sua futura utilização e acesso aos recursos naturais locais e b) actividades para reduzir os impactos da perda de acesso, deverá incentivar o seu activo envolvimento e compromisso. Juntamente com o desenvolvimento de capacidades e fortalecimento dos vínculos com o mercado a longo prazo, a participação activa dos membros da comunidade em actividades de desenvolvimento económico viáveis devem garantir benefícios a longo prazo.

Espera-se que as comunidades afectadas participem na identificação e implementação de subprojectos prioritários identificados nos PADCs. Assim que elas tiverem a sua consciência desperta através do processo de planificação e os prestadores de serviços existentes ou potenciais forem identificados, a facilitação do desenvolvimento das propostas de subprojectos será com base na demanda e financiamento concedido a um número limitado de projectos ou de volume limitado de investimento por área. O PADC irá identificar as áreas prioritárias para as actividades ou grupos de actividades com impacto mais significativo, ou que sejam potencialmente mais sustentáveis e onde as comunidades podem ser mobilizadas para elaborar as propostas.

Os seguintes aspectos devem ser levados em consideração na condução da participação da comunidade:

- a. Consulta individual com líderes influentes e autoridades religiosas e/ou tradicionais locais reconhecidos. Devem ser incentivados os métodos participativos, tais como diagnóstico rural participativo (DRP)/estudos de base para identificar os recursos locais, mobilidade e gestão do uso dos recursos existentes, classificando importância e preferências de gestão, localização e mapeamento de limites de uso da terra, e verificar os procedimentos habituais para a tomada de decisão, resolução de conflitos e identificar áreas com conflitos de uso dos recursos, etc.
- b. A estratégia de comunicação que responda às necessidades específicas de comunicação das pessoas locais para divulgar os objectivos do projecto, sistemas de planificação e procedimentos, oportunidades e elegibilidade para participar em diferentes actividades de desenvolvimento dos meios de subsistência, e os mecanismos de comunicação de queixas.
- c. Consulta com grupos de pessoas afectadas projecto para aumentar a consciencialização sobre o processo de planificação participativo e objectivos do projecto, explicar a política e procedimentos para a submissão de propostas de subprojectos e formar a confiança no processo participativo.
- d. Incentivar e promover a criação de associações comunitárias legais, pequenas, médias e micro empresas da comunidade e outras instituições para representar e orientar as comunidades nas negociações do acesso aos recursos, incluindo parcerias com o sector privado no desenvolvimento de uma pesca e conservação sustentáveis em que as comunidades se possam beneficiar.
- e. O reforço da capacidade das comunidades e pessoas e organizações de negócios para que possam interagir melhor umas com as outras e de forma construtiva e mutuamente benéfica.
- f. Os processos participativos devem envolver métodos de DRP, a tomada de decisão por consenso ou votação, conforme o caso, os esforços para trabalhar com grupos sociais (por exemplo, discussões de grupos focais separadas com homens, mulheres, jovens, idosos,

líderes, etc.) para garantir que eles possam expressar as suas próprias necessidades e prioridades, sem inibições, o uso de grupos de interesse de diversos locais para formar grupos consultivos mais representativos, continuamente melhorar a representatividade e atribuição equitativa de benefícios ou direitos de participação nas actividades de apoio aos meios de subsistência.

- g. A consulta deve ser realizada regularmente por meio da planificação anual e avaliação participativa a nível da comunidade e grupos de interesse para verificar o progresso. Monitorização de estruturas comunitárias ligadas às autoridades locais e das pescas e autoridades das AC para ouvir, verificar e responder às queixas acerca da maneira como os direitos são compreendidos e considerados à medida que mudam ao longo do tempo.
- h. Equipas distritais e do governo local devem ser envolvidas no progresso e monitoria de impacto como processos de aprendizagem e desenvolvimento conjuntos.
- i. O estatuto das mulheres, dos jovens e dos grupos vulneráveis deve ser monitorizado regularmente através de consulta participativa e inclusiva.

Será formulado e implementado um Plano Multimédia de Comunicação para assegurar que informações oportunas e precisas estejam prontamente disponíveis para os gestores e para todas as partes interessadas no projecto. A estratégia de comunicação será uma componente essencial em todo o processo para ajudar as comunidades a conhecer as oportunidades e envolver-se em efectuar mudanças dos meios de vida sustentáveis.

A comunicação é a base para a criação da consciência, por consenso, para a geração da participação nos processos de mudança e desenvolvimento, para a tomada de decisões informadas e para a resolução de conflitos. A estratégia de comunicação a nível comunitário deve concentrar-se sobre:

- Os principais grupos sociais visados pela estratégia de comunicação serão potencialmente envolvidos em actividades que promovam o desenvolvimento socioeconómico local. A estratégia deve inicialmente criar a consciência entre as comunidades sobre o projecto e as oportunidades a ele associadas, o processo de planificação, a elegibilidade e as opções para a participação em actividades de desenvolvimento. As campanhas de comunicação devem ser compostas por grupos de ouvir, ver, discutir e analisar entre eles o que devem fazer em relação a processos (como o zoneamento, o tempo, pré e pós-colheita, de articulações com outros sectores da economia, etc.) e as oportunidades apresentadas. Esta é a forma mais sólida de promover adesão por parte das pessoas e comunidades locais para o uso sustentável dos recursos pesqueiros.
- Os critérios de elegibilidade para os grupos sociais participarem no desenvolvimento potencial subprojecto deve ser transmitido como parte da campanha de comunicação. Os critérios podem incluir se eles são afectados pelo projecto (perda de acesso a recursos), as cotas geográficas, critérios de género, e uma prova do compromisso passado ou presente em empreendimentos similares. Esses tipos de critérios podem garantir a transparência e o acesso equitativo às oportunidades.

Intermediários do governo local e as ONGs e/ou intermediários do sector privado devem ajudar neste processo. Facilitadores não-governamentais podem ser identificados a partir de projectos existentes e, se necessário, recrutados e formados em comunicação interpessoal e facilitação.

Ao combinar uma abordagem de comunicação com foco em desenvolvimento dos meios de subsistência consegue-se promover a segurança da subsistência dos agregados familiares assim como actividades para desenvolver sistemas de aviso prévio acerca de dificuldades. A restauração deve concentrar-se em melhorar a capacidade de resistência dos grupos vulneráveis. Isso pode envolver programas que se focalizam sobre o reforço das redes de ligações com oportunidades empresariais, a aquisição de competências para a geração de renda, adaptação às mudanças climáticas, a criação de consciencialização sobre a saúde reprodutiva, desenvolvimento institucional e capacitação. As actividades de promoção dos meios de subsistência devem concentrar-se sobre o longo prazo e utilizar metodologias participativas com uma perspectiva de empoderamento.

Os PADCs serão usados como uma ferramenta que irá dar às comunidades o poder de ouvir os seus interesses genuínos em relação ao projecto final e à implementação do projecto e seus

subprojectos. A formulação desses planos será uma oportunidade para o envolvimento de ONGs/OSC locais e do sector privado na capacitação das comunidades locais e capacitação para sustentar intervenções ao longo do tempo. Uma vez desenvolvidos, os PADC, devem tornar-se parte do Plano de Gestão do FishCC, e ser aprovados pelo Banco Mundial.

Este documento descreve a consulta participativa e processo de integração, por intermédio do qual:

- serão determinados impactos e medidas para ajudar os grupos afectados nos seus esforços para restaurar e melhorar os seus meios de subsistência;
- serão determinados os critérios de elegibilidade dos grupos afectados e deslocados para beneficiar da assistência do projecto;
- serão implementadas as medidas de conservação dos recursos naturais e subprojectos com as comunidades locais;
- serão desenvolvidos os mecanismos para a apresentação das queixas, reclamações e respectiva reparação para a resolução de conflitos que possam surgir relacionados com restrições de uso, a insatisfação com os critérios de elegibilidade, medidas de planeamento comunitário ou execução efectiva dos recursos;
- será realizado o acompanhamento e avaliação, e,
- será estimado um orçamento para apoiar a implementação pacífica e sustentável do processo de participação.

Foram realizados os primeiros contactos com as instituições de nível central, na cidade de Maputo, como forma de obtenção dos pontos de vista das partes interessadas e envolvidos no projecto na identificação de problemas que podem afectar o projecto e na concepção de formas de maximizar a sua gestão. Nas fases subsequentes de preparação das salvaguardas ambientais e sociais mais consultas serão realizadas em três áreas do projecto que já foram definidas e outras a serem definidas posteriormente.

Os detalhes sobre o processo de consulta pública serão capturados nas versões posteriores do QP em função de cada local conforme estes forem escolhidos. Isso irá incluir um relatório independente sobre o processo de participação pública para cada local.

Uma extensiva revisão da literatura também foi realizado e continuará a ser feita com o objectivo de identificar as preocupações ambientais e socioeconómicos chave nas áreas do projecto.

A abordagem consultiva deve continuar nas fases seguintes do desenvolvimento, implementação, monitorização e avaliação do projecto.

Formação e Capacitação

Ao utilizar a abordagem PADC, muitas técnicas exigem capacitação e formação das comunidades locais - estas são indicadas a seguir:

- Uma estratégia de comunicação que atenda às necessidades específicas de comunicação das pessoas locais para divulgar os objectivos do projecto, sistemas e procedimentos de planificação, oportunidades e elegibilidade para participar em diferentes actividades de desenvolvimento dos meios de subsistência, e os mecanismos de comunicação de queixas.
- Consultas com grupos de pessoas afectadas pelo projecto para aumentar a consciencialização sobre o processo de planificação participativo e objectivos do projecto, explicar a política e procedimentos para submissões de subprojecto e formar a confiança no processo participativo.
- Incentivar e promover a criação de associações comunitárias legais, pequenas, médias e micro empresas da comunidade e outras instituições para representar e orientar as comunidades nas negociações de acesso aos recursos, incluindo parcerias com o sector privado no desenvolvimento de uma pesca e conservação sustentáveis em que as comunidades se beneficiariam.
- Capacitação das comunidades e pessoas e organizações de negócios para que possam interagir melhor umas com as outras e de forma construtiva e mutuamente benéfica.
- Os processos participativos devem envolver métodos de DRP, a tomada de decisão por consenso ou votação, conforme o caso, os esforços para trabalhar com grupos sociais (por

exemplo, discussões de grupos focais separadas com homens, mulheres, jovens, idosos, líderes, etc.) para garantir que eles possam expressar as suas próprias necessidades e prioridades, sem inibições, o uso de grupos de interesse de diversos locais para formar grupos consultivos mais representativos, continuamente melhorar a representatividade e atribuição equitativa de benefícios ou direitos de participação nas actividades de apoio aos meios de subsistência.

- A consulta deve ser realizada regularmente por meio da planificação anual e avaliação participativa a nível da comunidade e grupos de interesse para verificar o progresso. Monitorização de estruturas comunitárias ligadas às autoridades locais e das pescas e autoridades das AC para ouvir, verificar e responder às queixas acerca da maneira como os direitos são compreendidos e considerados à medida que mudam ao longo do tempo.
- O estatuto das mulheres, dos jovens e dos grupos vulneráveis deve ser monitorizado regularmente por intermédio de consulta participativa e inclusiva.

Monitorização

O MICOA é responsável pelo acompanhamento externo da gestão ambiental e do cumprimento dos planos de uso da terra.

Sempre que possível serão utilizadas ferramentas participativas para que as comunidades possam assumir a responsabilidade de verificar o impacto das actividades do projecto e meios alternativos de subsistência em comunidades e indivíduos afectados.

A consulta e a participação da comunidade irão capacitar a comunidade para identificar os indicadores e, juntamente com os facilitadores de planificação eles irão desenvolver ferramentas de monitorização participativa. Estas serão utilizadas para formular propostas de projectos e para o monitorização participativa e feedback para avaliadores externos durante a implementação destes planos. As comunidades também vão participar na avaliação externa dos resultados dos planos implementados.

Ao nível comunitário, os comités de co-gestão serão as principais instâncias envolvidas na monitorização participativa. Eles vão identificar indicadores para os planos de acção desenvolvidos com a sua participação, e serão formados sobre como gerir a informação para uso por parte do comité do projecto. Todas as estruturas de gestão comunitária deve ouvir, verificar e responder às queixas acerca de como os direitos são compreendidos e tomados em consideração ou sobre como eles mudam ao longo do tempo.

O conhecimento existente e a investigação social adicional e monitorização serão usados e feitos para compreender as aspirações e estratégias de subsistência das comunidades locais afectadas, a fim de desenhar intervenções de conservação e desenvolvimento que sejam práticas e aceitáveis e mutuamente benéficas, incluindo a adaptação às mudanças climáticas.

Por intermédio do modelo de gestão adaptativa a qualidade dos processos de controlo deve ser regularmente revista e melhorada. As questões tais como liderança, representação, igualdade e tratamento de indivíduos vulneráveis às adversidades específicas devem ser tratadas de forma adequada através da identificação de indicadores sensíveis e sua monitorização. A formação de todos os participantes em como usar a monitorização e a avaliação das decisões de gestão adaptativa e como usá-los como base para o bom fluxo de comunicação será essencial na gestão de projectos

Estimativa de Orçamento para a Implementação do QP para o Projecto FishCC

O custo total da preparação e implementação do QP ao abrigo deste documento é de **EUAS\$ 450,000,00** (quatrocentos cinquenta mil dólares norte-americanos).

1. INTRODUCTION

This Process Framework (PF) is prepared for the **Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change Project (FishCC)**. In addition to the Government of Mozambique, FishCC is co-financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), the World Bank (WB) and an NGO, Rare as a way of supporting the Government of Mozambique (GOM) to achieve three important objectives subdivided into an equal number of time horizons, namely: (i) **long term**: “to sustainably increase the economic benefits generated by South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) marine resources, and the proportion of those benefits captured within the region”; (ii) **medium term**: “to strengthen Mozambican capacity for management of resources and to reduce poverty among coastal artisanal fisheries of Mozambique supported by policies and institutions at national, provincial, district and local levels; and (iii) **immediate (short term) objective**: “to *identify/demonstrate a scalable approach that will reduce Mozambique’s vulnerability to climate change, while improving fisheries and natural resource management outcomes.*

The above-mentioned objectives will be achieved through a combination of interventions aimed at facilitating the development of community-based, coastal natural resources management groups (CCPs – Community Fishers’ Councils) to manage and steward Territorial User Rights for Fishermen (TURF) - reserves.

Rare’s Theory of Change and Pride Social Marketing Campaigns will be adopted as the main approaches to work with the involved communities. IDPPE (National Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries) staff from the Ministry of Fisheries (MF) is expected to play a crucial role in the delivery process.

Communities and their rights to natural resources and particularly marine resources as well as their rights to manage them will be at the center of the intervention. It is expected that the above-mentioned approaches will assist in the achievement of important development objectives such as (i) reestablishment of the health of ecosystems in coastal waters, which will increase ecological resilience to climate change and expand opportunities for tourism, and (ii) significantly and intensely increase catch and catch value and ultimately contribute to reducing poverty and increasing social resilience within fishing communities.

It is believed that once the communities start having a better understanding of the reasons behind the need to adopt sustainable principles in marine resources management they will be the best advocates of these principles and related practices that in most cases are seen as alien to them as they are often brought into the communities following top-down approaches.

In all stages of project development, prominence will be given to communication and capacity building with the aim of turning communities and local people into agents of change. For this to happen, a series of agents in the fisheries sector with emphasis on IDPPE relevant personnel and other related institutions within the Ministry of Fisheries and outside will in their turn receive adequate and necessary training for them to be able to convey the right messages to the fishing communities on the ground and to competently undertake all stages of the project such as baseline definitions, participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation with a strong focus on clearly defined results.

The support will also address poverty issues that the government is struggling to tackle through three fundamental pillars that form the country’s Strategy to Reduce Poverty (PARP, 2011-2014) that consist of (i) increasing agricultural (and fisheries) production/productivity; (ii) increasing employment through targeted interventions to strengthen the dynamism of the private sector to drive economic growth and accelerate job creation; and (iii) good governance.

The climate change dimension of the process will also be an important component as Mozambique is and particularly its coastal areas are profoundly threatened by this phenomenon. Reliable

historical data analyses undertaken by INGC and other agencies indicate that the country's climate is becoming warmer and drier. The beginning of the rainy season is becoming less predictable, heavy rain events are more frequent and intense with episodes of drought occurring as well (INGC 2009). Mean annual temperature has increased between 1960 and 2006 and from 1960 to 2006 mean annual rainfall over the country has been decreasing, which is largely due to decreases in rainfall during the traditionally wet season (i.e. December, January and February) (INGC, 2009). With 60% of the country's population living in coastal areas and half of the country with an altitude of not more than 100 m above sea level, people and assets are increasingly vulnerable to episodes of sea level raise (SLR) and frequent and severe floods and cyclones. All facts combined also contribute to reducing ecological resiliency to climate change and threaten food security.

The project is expected to be implemented at six sites along the coast of Mozambique to be confirmed after the signing of the Grant Agreement. Some preliminary scoping has begun at Pemba Bay, Inhambane, and Ponta do Ouro. These sites are estimated to contain one to three CCPs, or about 5-15 fishing-based communities.

If the pilot sites are successful, the approach will then increase the scale along the majority of country's coastline.

Among other interventions the project may deal with investments in infrastructures, notably rehabilitation or upgrading of fish markets and training facilities and social facilities for fisher associations and women's groups and other small size infrastructures that might be found fit and the project rolls out such as small ponds for aquaculture (typically well under one hectare each in size); small wells for water supply, construction of small buildings; small infrastructure for ice machines, etc.

These interventions will have positive and negative implications on the receiving natural and socioeconomic environment. In line with the GOM and WB principles and guidelines related to environmental and social management, such interventions should be designed, implemented and operated in such a way as to avoid causing harm to both the natural and social environment.

Although this project exhibits no risk of land acquisition by the government or project partners or significantly affecting people and/or their assets, the project may have the potential to cause some restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated CA (e.g. Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve) and protected areas as well to other types of project-related voluntary restrictions of access to fisheries or other natural resources.

Under the above-mentioned circumstances the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires that a Process Framework (PF) be prepared and implemented. The purpose of the PF is to describe the process by which potentially affected communities will participate in identifying the impacts of their restrictions on access and in planning mitigation of these effects, with the overall objective of sustainably managing the natural resources in the conservation areas and other protected areas.

In line with the GOM and WB principles and guidelines, environmental and social management interventions should be designed, implemented and operated in such a way as to avoid causing harm to both the natural and social environment.

The Process Framework (PF) is meant to be a guide to the overall management of the proposed Project interventions to ensure that they do not negatively affect people and their legitimate right to access natural resources in the project areas. The PF covers the entire project and subproject cycle. It provides the principles and prerogatives the Grant Recipient should follow in project and subproject management to ensure compliance with the WB policies. The PF is particularly relevant in a situation where the selected project interventions have not yet undergone the respective

feasibility studies and design, as is the case with this Project at this stage. The PF outlines a number of principles, which include:

- A full understanding of the project components, particularly those that translate into restrictions to access to natural resources by local people;
- Public consultation and participation;
- Determination of land use and access to resources rights;
- Screening of the project sites and activities;
- Effective redress of complaints and grievances;
- Monitoring and evaluation of project effects on living standards of the project affected people and communities; and
- A budget to ensure that the Project has adequate resources to support the smooth and sustainable implementation of the participation process.

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

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Components

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the management effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at regional, national and community level. Overall, the project intends to build the capacity and leadership required and address core economic governance issues to establish a well-founded basis for shared economic growth based on fisheries. It will do so by supporting the improvement of the management of the most economically important fisheries, improving co-management of small-scale fisheries. The project comprises these main outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Rights Based Management Enhanced and Social Resilience to Climate Change Strengthened. This will support the establishment and institutionalization of CCPs, including the establishment of six TURF Reserves as well as undertake extensive capacity building of communities to increase climate change and social & ecological resilience. This will also demonstrate that fishers at each of the sites can achieve efficiency gains through cooperative management techniques.
- **Outcome 2:** Fisheries Management Improved through the Use of a TURF-reserve Approach. Under this outcome the project will search for the improvement of local fisheries (catch biomass, value, management gains) through a rights-based management approach (to include protection and monitoring) leading to better fisheries production and reduction of poverty.
- **Outcome 3:** Marine Ecosystems, Habitats, and Biodiversity Improved (Ecological Resilience to Climate Change). Under this outcome a series of surveys that demonstrate ecosystems and habitats show improvement in biodiversity and ecological resilience will be conducted.
- **Outcome 4:** Livelihoods Improved. This outcome will deal with the livelihoods options for fishers (aquaculture, agriculture, tourism, etc.) by conducting and publishing a series of socioeconomic analyses on livelihoods of fishing communities including the role of women.
- **Outcome 5:** Capacity of IDPPE Increased. This outcome will focus on social marketing techniques to be taught to field staff of IDPPE for some of them to apply this knowledge in the field to effect social change. In addition to capacity building on Pride, relevant IDPPE staff will also receive capacity building in other areas for them to be able to work with the communities in the improvement of fisheries interventions.
- **Outcome 6:** New Fisheries Law is reinforced with respect to rights-based management being a preferred approach to coastal fisheries. Ensure that National Policy and Legislation directly supports rights-based management as a transformative approach to improve coastal fisheries and reduce poverty.
- **Outcome 7:** Technical Assistance, Reporting and Auditing Provided for Project). This output will ensure that technical assistance is provided to IDPPE and other relevant entities to competently carry out the various functions of project implementation and management.

The project will be implemented by the World Bank and led by the AFTN1 unit in the Sustainable Development Department - Africa Region of the World Bank. The local implementation agencies will be IDDPE and RARE, working in close collaboration and with the Ministry of Fisheries as a whole. Liaison with relevant ministries such as Environment and Tourism, will be done through the Ministry of Fisheries. The World Bank will be represented by a technical assistance specialist who be attached to IDPPE

The WB will establish agreements with IDPPE and for the implementation of the project. Relevant IDPPE departments will be involved in the project implementation in line with their mandates. The Social Development Department will be the lead department. Rare will work to provide technical assistance and to facilitate work with IDPPE at HQ and at field levels.

There will be a Technical Working Group representing IDPPE government officials, RARE staff, WB staff and other practitioners as necessary that will be formed to plan and implement the project. The working group will interact directly with the broader community involved in coastal development, conservation and monitoring and evaluation. The Bank will report back to NDF on the use of funds and achieved results. Where feasible, NDF will participate in monitoring and evaluation activities.

There will be a Rare office in Maputo with five employees, which will work alongside the IDPPE in all field settings. Rare staff will be responsible for selecting the Pride Campaign Managers and sites, helping to plan and implement campaigns, and to assist the Managers as they train local CCPs to develop their TURF-reserves. They will be also be supported by Rare's international staff for training (university phases of the Pride campaign training) and for all monitoring and evaluation activities.

IDPPE, as the recipient agency, will have a number of responsibilities in this project. An IDPPE staff member will be chosen as the Pride Campaign Manager for each site. S/he will be responsible for designing and executing the Pride Campaign, and assisting the CCP to design and implement its TURF-reserve (including protection and monitoring). IDPPE staff will also be responsible for all financial support going to the CCPs. The latter will include office and equipment supplies, the office rent, support for meetings such as travel and accommodations, and administrative and legal support for management planning.

2.3 Anticipated sub-Project types under the Project

Possible physical interventions will be in the form of:

- Rehabilitation of fish markets;
- Training facilities and social facilities for fisher associations and women's groups
- Other small size infrastructures that might be found fit as the project rolls out such as:
 - Small ponds for aquaculture;
 - Small wells for water supply,
 - Small infrastructure for ice machines.

3. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT IN MOZAMBIQUE AND THE PROJECT AREAS

3.1 General Country Development Context and Project Relevance

FishCC is being implemented when Mozambique is experiencing economic growth rates of an annual average situated above 7%⁸ in real terms and continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in Africa and the world, with reduced inflation, which, due to sound macro-economic policy management.

In the last few years, extensive reserves of coal, gas and other minerals have been discovered and are beginning to be exploited. The current and future developments associated with mineral resource exploitation have the potential to radically change the structure of Mozambique's economy and society at the same time that pose serious challenges to the country's capacity to embark on an inclusive economic growth as espoused by the approved and on-going poverty reduction strategy or PARP III (2011-2014). These developments also further compound the existing challenges of promoting sustainable development as they will exacerbate the needs for human and institutional capacity for management of traditional and new sectors of the economy such as water, agriculture and forests, mining, fisheries, tourism, energy, transport (roads/bridges, airports and ports), tourism, etc. and their inter relationships including the recent challenges related with climate change adaptation and mitigation. Some of these sectors are directly related with fisheries development and also translate into additional challenges to this sector.

Mozambique has a total area of approximately 800,000 km² and a population of 20.4 million inhabitants (INE, 2007) of which over 64% continue to live in rural areas, with more than 60% living in coastal regions. Its GDP per capita is now estimated at USD 590⁹, significantly below the average for developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa (USD1,424) and very close to the average for low-income countries worldwide (USD 581).

After about a decade of centralized economy and just over 16 years of armed conflict from the mid-1990s, the accelerated growth rates that the Mozambican economy has been recording are supported by high levels of assistance from Development Partners. They result from the efforts in the field of macroeconomic policy management and strengthening the enabling environment for promotion of domestic and foreign private investment. Notwithstanding the effects of external shocks with negative impacts on the economy and society, the country tends to register high rates of economic growth, which is accompanied by a climate of political and macroeconomic stability with average inflation rates in the order of a single digit. Economic growth has been driven by (i) foreign direct investment in mega projects¹⁰ and operating large-scale high-value agricultural products such as cotton, sugar and tobacco, (ii) the favorable agricultural growth at the family sector level, and (iii) infrastructure rehabilitation projects, including roads.

However, despite the remarkable ongoing growth progress, the country continues to be among the world's poorest and heavily dependent on foreign aid. On the 2013 United Nations' human development index (HDI), Mozambique ranks as the 185th of 187 countries. A number of institutional constraints and other constraints continue to obstruct the delivery of basic services (e.g. water supply, sanitation, education and health services) and there are many challenges that

⁸ The World Bank estimates that Mozambique's economic growth averaged 8.1% over the period 1995–2010 (WB, 2013)

⁹ It was estimated at USD 318 in 2012 (Ernest & Young, 2013).

¹⁰ e.g. Aluminium Smelter (Mozal), gas exploration (SASOL), Moma heavy minerals and coal in Tete province for a number of actors.

remain. In 2010, MPD data indicated that between 2002-3 and 2008-9 there was a slight increase in the incidence of poverty (consumption), which rose from 54.1% to 54.7%. Rural poverty has been the worst although in recent years urban poverty is increasingly becoming a serious concern.

The Government is in the process of implementing a second set of structural reforms that will take advantage of the prevailing macroeconomic climate. The main targets of these reforms are: (i) the public sector, (ii) fiscal policy, (iii) governance and, (iv) the business environment, including the creation of an enabling environment for the establishment and development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

More recent analyses have highlighted the fact that the Mozambican economy is characterized by a very small number of mega projects on the one hand, and the family and informal sector, on the other. This encourages imbalances in development and particularly with respect to the diversification of production and access to the benefits of the development by a significant proportion of the population¹¹. Among other things, investments in infrastructure such as roads, ports, water supply and sanitation, energy, telecommunications, etc. should continue to play a role in this process of stabilization and gradual elimination of imbalances.

Strengthening small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) is seen as key to changing the prevalent situation.

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

Studies show that despite the SMEs' importance in national economic development and poverty alleviation they lack growth perspectives, due in part to the entrepreneurs' and workers' poor education and training skills, cumbersome regulations, high cost of credit and poorly developed basic socioeconomic infrastructure.¹² As a result, local entrepreneurs tend to diversify into a large number of relatively small and uncompetitive businesses rather than grow promising small businesses into large ones that could reach out to more people and offer more income generation opportunities (job creation, gender mainstreaming, etc.).

In 2007, the government approved the "Strategy for the Development of Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Mozambique." The strategy underscores the central role SMEs are expected to play as drivers of employment, competitiveness, diversification and innovation, including SMEs' role in mobilizing social resources. The strategy relies upon three major pillars:

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

The reduction of transaction costs for SMEs is also given high priority. It also advocates simplification of the arbitrary inspection and tax systems. The subsequent "Strategy for Improving the Business Climate", approved in 2008, deals with these issues in more detail.

¹¹ Carlos Nuno Castel-Branco (2008) "The Mega Projects in Mozambique: What Contribution to National Economy?" Civil Society Forum on Extractive Industries, Natural History Museum (Maputo), 27 and 28 November 2008.

¹² M. Krause and F. Kaufman, "Industrial Policy in Mozambique", 2011.

Another aspect that needs to be addressed in the Mozambican economy has to do with the fact that due to historical factors a significant number of development sectors (roads, railways, energy, telecommunications, etc.) have focused mainly on serving the region in detriment of domestic needs. The largely functional corridors of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, which link Mozambique to South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia, respectively, are a good illustration of this phenomenon.

There is also a growing fear from various sectors inside and outside the country that the availability of foreign investment in mega-projects in areas such as mining, power generation, petrochemicals, smelting and transport infrastructure has created easy growth options that diminish the incentive for the government to undertake the more challenging reforms that would remove structural obstacles to broad-based growth. This could also influence negatively the attention to be given to agriculture and fisheries.

Under such a context, the project is highly relevant. Focusing on the fisheries sector at the grassroots level and through its major components and subcomponents, and particularly those dealing with community empowerment and some infrastructure development, linkages and general improvement of the business environment it will support government's efforts in the establishment of the necessary institutions at the grassroots level, pilot and demonstrate viable socioeconomic interventions, assist in capacity building and provide adequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that will benefit the project areas in particular, and country as a whole.

3.2 Country's Reliance on Agriculture and Fisheries and Poverty Reduction

In Mozambique more than 70% of the population relies upon subsistence agriculture and fisheries for their livelihood with women being the majority. Thus, agriculture and fisheries are the key sectors in the country's development strategy, which focus on poverty alleviation and are translated into 5-year government plans (PQG). The ongoing poverty reduction strategy (PARP III, 2011-14) focuses on (i) increased agrarian and fisheries production; (ii) promotion of employment; (iii) human and social development; (iv) governance; and (v) macroeconomic and fiscal management. One of the biggest challenges is the promotion of equity in development. Among other the strategy is aimed at addressing imbalances in development, particularly with respect to the diversification of production and access to the development benefits by a significant proportion of the population. Significant investments in infrastructure such as roads, water supply and sanitation as well investment in the adding of value to the primary sectors of the economy where the majority of the country's population is active (i.e. agriculture and fisheries) should continue to play a vital role in the stabilization and gradual elimination of imbalances.

At the macroeconomic level, PARP III¹³ defines the main policy guidelines leading to the integration of the economic, social and environmental issues into the poverty alleviation strategy. One of the biggest challenges is the promotion of equity in development. Agriculture and fisheries are seen as the base of the economy that should be used and at the same time be assisted to (i) provide opportunities for productive employment for a large part of its population including direct access by such people to the income arising from such occupation; (ii) ensuring food security; (iii) the diversification of food production and a series of productive sectors and sub-sectors (e.g. industry, trade, tourism, etc...); (iv) improve the balance of payments through a reduction in imports and increase in exports, etc.

Mozambique has a wealth of natural resources to rely upon to promote the development of the above-mentioned primary sectors of its economy. Current estimations, and according to an AFD study (AFD, 2009), are that 49% of the country's total wealth is natural capital, as opposed to 24% in the other sub-Saharan African countries. Existing resources, which include fisheries, can serve as

¹³ Poverty Reduction Action Plan 2011-2014

a platform for economic growth and poverty alleviation. Due to its current level of socioeconomic and technological development the country relies heavily on its natural resource base.

The subsistence and well-being of the majority of people depend largely on access to land, water resources, forestry products, fisheries, mineral resources and other natural resources. At present more than half of the Mozambican population, respectively, lies below the national poverty line. About 64% of Mozambicans live in rural areas. Mozambican ecosystems are also highly vulnerable.

Fisheries, forests and mining sectors offer a series of concrete examples of opportunities that do not match their potential profitability through national revenues. The economic implications of the potential gaps and failures of the sector policies and regulatory approaches are very significant¹⁴. The government is seen as abdicating significant revenues with unclear benefits, while not inducing an efficient use of resources. This also applies to fisheries resources.

3.2.1 The Fisheries Sector

More specifically the fisheries sector contributes significantly directly and indirectly to poverty alleviation and socioeconomic development in general. At around 4%, the direct contribution of the sector to the GDP might be moderate, but it has a considerable weight in food security and particularly access to animal protein (i.e. 50% of animal protein consumed in the country) by a significant proportion of the country's population in rural and urban areas, balance of payment, public revenues, employment and gender equity. Around 850,000 households, or about 20% of the population, rely on fisheries for part of their income and a larger proportion relies on fishing for subsistence and food security.

The country's coastline of about 2,700 km, is divided into three zones, each with differing ecological conditions, two large bodies of inland water (Lake Niassa and the Cahora Bassa dam lake) and small lakes and rivers scattered throughout the country. The distribution of fishery resources is dependent on these differing conditions: in the estuaries and bays small pelagic fish, soft bottom demersal fish, abundant crustaceans, bottom demersal species and some large pelagic fish in the vicinity of the near-shore islands, tilapia, catfish (Niassa) and tiger-fish, tchenga are found in the in the large inland water bodies as well as catfish and tilapia in Cahora Bassa.

Of the close to 150,000 tons of annual marina catches 91% are in the hands of artisanal fishing, 2% semi-industrial for local consumption, and 7% industrial fishing. The industrial catch, consisting mostly of crustaceans for export, represents about 52% of the total value, while artisanal fishing is situated around 42%, and the remaining 6% comes from semi-industrial fishing.

There are indications¹⁵ to the effect that, if effective measures are taken, economic rents from the shrimp fishery could be increased by about \$30 million per year. Linking sustainable community fisheries to urban markets, industrial growth poles and export markets can strengthen rural employment and growth.

Notwithstanding the potential of the activity fishing communities are among the most vulnerable, isolated and marginalized. Some of them are landless and situated in the front line of climate change, subject to flooding, erosion, changes in fish resource distribution, extreme weather events and sea-level rise.

¹⁴ Mozambique: Economic Analysis of Natural Resources Sustainability. The World Bank, 2005.

¹⁵ IIP, ADNAP, Ministry of Fisheries. 2011. Report on the possible conversion of the Sofala bank shrimp fishery to a TAE/ ITE management system. November 2011; Agence Française de Développement 2009. Enhancing National Economic Welfare from Mozambican Fisheries - Policy and Management Implications. Discussion Paper.

The sector as a whole faces a number of threats such as weak management of the significant shrimp fisheries combined with rising fuel prices and reduced demand for high value shrimp which translate into the decline of the sector's economic performance in recent years. The concentration of the shrimp fishing into two majority foreign-owned industrial companies has impacted on the distribution of benefits from the fishery, eliminating smaller and economically less robust Mozambican operators. The number of artisanal fishers involved in marine fisheries doubled¹⁶ from 2002 to 2007 leading to overexploitation of artisanal fisheries. Declining terms of trade, low, or negligible domestic value added to fish products and recent outbreaks of farmed shrimp diseases that contribute to weak sector growth. The prevailing unattractive business climate including poor access to investment capital and credit translate into low private sector investment, and with real interest rates in the order of 18-30 percent and a weak network of rural and micro-credit organizations, financing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture remains a challenge.

In line with what happens in other sectors of the economy there is increasing interest from SMEs in 'semi-industrial' fisheries for snapper, tuna, swordfish and other high-value species. About 80 percent¹⁷ of the rural fisheries labor is fishing (harvesting); less than 10 percent is processing and marketing, while over 80 percent of artisanal fish production is taken to market on foot. This offers significant opportunities for women to add value to the harvests. Moreover, a rapidly expanding tourism industry offers opportunities for diversification of the coastal economy along Mozambique's 2,700 kilometers of coastline and related coastal lakes, lagoons and wetlands which harbor a rich diversity of wildlife.

The government has developed a Fisheries Master Plan (2010-2019) to deal with most of the constraints that interfere negatively with the realization of the sector's potential and to boost such a potential.

The FMP grouped the major issues affecting the sector in the following manner:

- i. The supply of fish products to the population is low and uneven throughout the country;
- ii. Industrial fisheries, aquaculture and small-scale fishing are not contributing all they could to the country's economic and social development, i.e. the fight against poverty;
- iii. The sector's contribution to the Balance of Payments has not reached its potential and communities of small-scale artisanal fishermen and aquaculture farmers are still poor;
- iv. Simultaneously, the public administration of fisheries does not have the necessary capacity to eliminate these problems and address other crosscutting issues both within the sector (Environment, Lake and Marine Conservation Areas) and outside it (Governance, HIV/AIDS and Gender).

The FMP is aimed at addressing six main issues:

- vii. Restructuring the industrial and semi-industrial shrimp fishing fleets;
- viii. Diversification and growth of industrial and semi-industrial fisheries production;
- ix. The growing role of private initiative as the engine driving national development and the corresponding reduction in State intervention in the productive sphere;
- x. Construction of a Fisheries Public Administration focusing on policies and strategies, development plans, fisheries legislation, creation of an economic environment favorable to investment and conflict arbitration;
- xi. Improved standard of living for artisanal fishermen
- xii. Human resource development

¹⁶ Some of the increase may be attributable to an expansion of the statistical cover.

¹⁷ IDPPE, 2011. Resultados do inquérito sobre as condições de vida nas comunidades pesqueiras. Resultados preliminares.

The vision for the development of the sector acknowledges that in the years to come artisanal fisheries, which is the most significant in terms of volume and contribution to the economy will continue to be undertaken by forms of artisanal subsistence. However, the same has to be increasingly linked to the country's markets, and integrated into communities where social services have made substantial progress.

It is also anticipated that there will be relative progress in the types of commercial artisanal fishing in defined fishing centers, closely linked to domestic markets and increasingly to regional markets with more services that complement fishing (maintenance, marketing, financial services, ice supply, conservation, etc.), consequently providing greater quality and variety of fishing products, encouraging a greater concentration of artisanal fishing and therefore higher incomes for all stakeholders. This should take place within a framework of greater environmental stability where the role of local initiative for development and the administration of artisanal fisheries will be progressively strengthened. This vision about development is not unique of the fisheries sector. It also applies to agriculture and other primary sectors of the economy.

The FMP is informed among other by the following strategies and medium to long term planning instruments in the sector and related sectors:

- Aquaculture Development Strategy in Mozambique aimed at ensuring that aquaculture potential is used to the full and sustainably, respecting the environment and promoting economic and social development by creating a sustainable, competitive and diversified aquaculture. It should be said that the country has a strong aquaculture potential which is presently underutilized;
- Development plan for Small-Scale Aquaculture
- Fisheries Research Development Strategy
- Management Plan for the Sofala Bank Shrimp Fisheries (not yet approved)
- National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, which is aimed at obtaining knowledge about the extent and impact of its occurrence in the most important or most vulnerable national fisheries

The main objectives of the FMP are to achieve:

- A stronger sector contribution to improving food security and nutrition in fish for the population;
- Improved living conditions for artisanal fishing and small-scale aquaculture communities;
- Increased contribution by industrial and small-scale fisheries and aquaculture to achieving the country's economic and social development objectives, and
- An increased net sector contribution to greater equilibrium in the country's balance of payments;

The development of fisheries infrastructures and other infrastructures aimed at adding value to the industry is given particular importance. Among other these infrastructures include:

- ports, fishing quays and wharves;
- public markets for selling fish products that are part of marketing circuits, whether the first point of sale or sale to the consumer;
- experimental and training/extension centers dedicated to aquaculture

3.3 The Climate Change Challenge

A significant proportion of Mozambique territory has favorable natural conditions to the occurrence of natural disasters, notably floods, droughts and cyclones. In recent times sea-level rise (SLR) and temperature increases are being added. Losses of lives, public and private assets which

translate into GDP losses are a direct consequence of these disasters. These offset the country's efforts to eliminate poverty and promote development.

Vulnerability in general and particularly to flooding and SLR is related to heavy rainfall, hypsometry which explains that extensive plains are lower in relation to the rivers and sea levels, high flood flows from neighboring countries, in shared river basins, changes in vegetation cover and land use.

The occurrence of different categories of extreme events (i.e. floods, droughts and cyclones, SLR, etc.) and related impacts is reasonably well mapped in Mozambique. It is a well-documented fact that the country's river basins prone to major flooding and impacts are Maputo, Umbeluzi, Incomati, Limpopo, Save, Buzi, Pungwe, Zambezi, Licungo and Messalo. Those with the largest number of displaced people, flooded areas, loss of crops are the Limpopo and Zambezi. The basins where there are the greatest damages in road infrastructure are Limpopo, Incomati, Umbeluzi and Pungwe. Hypsometry and geographical location (e.g. coastal vs hinterland) are also important determinants of the geographical location of these extreme events. Accordingly, while floods are a phenomenon of the southern and central regions cyclones are most frequent in coastal and marine areas. The southern and central regions also experience more droughts than the northern, where rains tend to have a more regular pattern. The provinces with the highest incidences of cyclone occurrence are Inhambane in the south, Sofala in the center, and Nampula in the northern region of the country. Inhambane and Nampula are within the project area.

Over the years different sectors (agriculture, fisheries, water, public works, transport and communication (mainly because of meteorology/INAM that is within this ministry), tourism, energy, mining, forestry and fauna) have gathered solid data to allow the country to competently tackle recurrent natural disasters, including developing adaptation in terms of finding ways of developing economic and social activities under conditions caused by climate change and preventing and mitigating negative impacts on socioeconomic activities.

If properly organized and coordinated institutions and systems in place are also well positioned to provide early warning through a network of information, prediction models and response.

However, even though since independence successive governments have sought to establish adequate mechanisms for reducing vulnerability through development and adoption of policies, strategies, action plans and setting up adequate institutional arrangements to manage disasters, poor coordination and lack of effective leadership have been offsetting the existing potential and delaying the use of existing institutional base, knowledge and data to establish clear lines of response articulating all levels (central, provincial, district, municipal, local, community, etc.). Prevailing isolated and every so often overlapping initiatives have translated into dispersion and inadequate use of the scarce resources.

The inclusion of the CC component into the project is highly relevant as it will be implemented in coastal areas involving poor communities, which are both, more vulnerable to climate change and particularly to SLR, cyclones, inundations and resulting disruptions in the form of losses of lives and other fundamental household and community assets. These communities should not be seen as passive agents of these phenomena. They need to be made aware of the issues and to be adequately equipped to actively and creatively undertake adaptation measures.

Awareness of the CC dimension of development can be expected to assist in the (i) identification of critical areas of intervention which harmoniously should combine mainstreaming environmental management and climate change adaptation with overall socioeconomic development and be consistent with interventions in those areas. Evidence shows that extreme events are often made worse by poor land use planning. Recurrently floods and inundations due to rainfall or SLR are made worse by inadequate siting and design of public and private infrastructures that extend to situations in which well mapped and demarcated flood plains and water lines are used for wrongly setting up infrastructures including roads, dikes, water supply and sanitation, drainage systems and

others. Planning for any occupation of floodplains is one of the best tools available to minimize the damage caused by major floods. In Mozambique, it is found that there are four major types of floodplain occupation: rural settlements linked to the practice of traditional and family farming, irrigation areas for commercial agriculture, urban settlements, and roads/railways crossings and power transmission lines. Direct negative impacts of flooding happen around these types of land occupations, which in turn originate other negative indirect impacts. The existing land use planning legal and regulatory instruments need to be systematically implemented and enforced at the same time that they are complemented by other instruments, such as awareness raising for the importance of being proactive towards extreme events. This seems to be an area with long reaching potential that has been misrepresented in environmental management and CC mitigation and adaptation; (ii) capacity building to develop human and institutional capacity to understand and intervene in sound environmental management and CC adaptation and mitigation mainstreaming in development. The levels responsible for implementing mainstreaming interventions (provinces and mainly districts, municipalities and communities) need to be provided with solid science-based data and knowledge by the sectors and where relevant in combination.

4. PROJECT TARGETED AREAS

4.1 Location

The map below is a graphic representation of the geographical distribution of potential areas for FishCC Project implementation.

Figure 1: FishCC Map



The project will support six pilot sites, each comprising 5-10 communities. If the pilot sites are successful, the approach will then scale up to include the majority of the country's coastline. Rare and IDPPE have already done some preliminary assessment of areas in Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Inhambane bay, and Pemba Bay, but specific sites cannot be selected until the grant is in its implementation phase. Early in the project, a series of scientific criteria will be used by IDPPE and Rare to determine the placement of the first six pilot sites.

4.2 Coastal and Marine Environment and Resources

Mozambique is situated in the Southern and Eastern Africa and the Western Indian Ocean. This is an area with considerable diversity, i.e. culturally, politically and ecologically. The region consists of the mainland states of Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa and the island states of Madagascar, the Comoros, Mauritius, La Reunion and the Seychelles. More than 50 million people live in the coastal areas of the region, and the shoreline extends to a distance of around 13,000 km. Considerable pockets of poverty, coupled with rapid population growth and poorly planned development, have resulted in environmental degradation and resource depletion in extensive areas along this valuable coastal area. In Mozambique and other countries in the region coastal communities rely on a wide variety of plant and animal resources for their livelihood. Tree resources are used for house building, boat construction, fencing, fruits, wine-brewing, foodstuffs and medicinal plants while animal products are used to supplement diet and mainly provide animal protein and to generate cash through various forms of commercial exploitation of these products.

The more than 2,700 km of Mozambique's coastline comprise fragile eco-systems (beaches, humid zones, estuaries, lagoons, coral reefs, rocky coasts, mangroves and other areas with high biodiversity). They are also characterized by numerous and sometimes conflicting interests (principal coastal cities and towns, traditional and semi-industrial fishing, industry, tourist developments, historic sites, marine parks etc.).

In what started mainly in the 1990s, after the Rio Conference on Sustainable Development (1992), through a series of meetings, agreements and resolutions the countries in the region have, over the years, embraced what is usually referred to as Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). This comprises internal and regional interventions aimed at ensuring that the countries derive maximum and long term benefits from their valuable marine and coastal assets.

As shown in the table below Mozambique has also a number of conservation and protected areas with several of them potentially having intersections with the project sites (marked in bold).

Table 1: Conservation and protected areas in Mozambique

N.º	Type	Size and other remarks
	Transfrontier Parks	
1	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park	Consists of the Limpopo National Park (Mozambique), Kruger National Park (South Africa) and Gonarezhou National Park (Zimbabwe)
2	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area	consists of <i>Maputo Elephant Reserve</i> and <i>Futi Corridor</i> (Mozambique), <i>Tembe Elephant Park</i> (South Africa) and the <i>Lubombo Conservancy</i> (Swaziland)
3	Chimanimani Transfrontier Park	Mozambique and Zimbabwe
	Transfrontier Conservation Areas	
4	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area	4.170 km ² . Consists of <i>Maputo Elephant Reserve</i> and <i>Futi Corridor</i> (Mozambique), <i>Tembe Elephant Park</i> (South Africa) and the <i>Lubombo Conservancy</i> (Swaziland)
5	Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area	84.868 km ² . Mozambique (Limpopo, Banhine and Zinave National Parks); Zimbabwe (Gonarezhou, Manjinji Pan Sanctuary, Malipati Safari Area,

N.º	Type	Size and other remarks
		Sengwe Community Area); South Africa (Kruger National Park, Makulele Region)
6	Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area	2,056 km ² . Mozambique (Chimanimani National Reserve); Zimbabwe (Chimanimani National Park)
	National Parks	
7	Banhine National Park <i>Parque Nacional de Banhine</i>	7,000 km ² , Gaza Province
8	Bazaruto National Park <i>Parque Nacional do Bazaruto</i>	1,600 km ² , Inhambane Province
9	Gorongosa National Park <i>Parque Nacional da Gorongosa</i>	5,370 km ² , Sofala Province
10	Limpopo National Park <i>Parque Nacional do Limpopo</i>	3,500 km ² , Gaza Province
11	Magoé National Park <i>Parque Nacional do Magoé</i>	10,000 km ² , Gaza Province
12	Quirimbas National Park <i>Parque Nacional das Quirimbas</i>	7,500 km ² , Cabo Delgado Province
13	Zinave National Park <i>Parque Nacional do Zinave</i>	6,000 km ² , Inhambane Province
	Reserves	
14	Gilé National Reserve <i>Reserva Nacional do Gilé</i>	2,100 km ² , Zambezia Province
15	Maputo Special Reserve <i>Reserva Especial de Maputo</i>	700 km ² , Maputo Province
16	Marromeu Buffalo Reserve <i>Reserva de Búfalos de Marromeu</i>	1,500 km ² , Sofala Province
17	Niassa National Reserve <i>Reserva Nacional do Niassa</i>	42,200 km ² , Niassa Province
18	Pomene National Reserve <i>Reserva Nacional de Pomene</i>	200 km ² , Inhambane Province
19	Chimanimani National Reserve <i>Reserva Nacional do Chimanimani</i>	6400 km ² , Manica Province
20	Futi Corridor	Maputo Province
21	Maputo Protection Area	Marine Protection Area, in Maputo Province
	Wildlife Utilization Areas	
22	Coutada 4	4,300 km ² , Manica Province
23	Coutada 5	6,868 km ² , Sofala Province
24	Coutada 6 -	4,563 km ² , Sofala Province
25	Coutada 7	5,408 km ² , Manica Province
26	Coutada 8	310 km ² , Sofala Province
27	Coutada 9	4,333 km ² , Manica Province
28	Coutada 10	2,008 km ² , Sofala Province
29	Coutada 11	1,928 km ² , Sofala Province
30	Coutada 12 and Coutada 13	5,683 km ² , Manica Province
31	Coutada 14 -	1,353 km ² , Sofala Province
32	Coutada 15	2,300 km ² , Sofala Province
33	Coutada 16	Now part of the Limpopo National Park

When the diversity of habitats along the length of the Mozambican coastline and the economic importance of the littoral waters is taken into consideration, there are those who believe that there are considerably few coastal areas that are protected. The largest proclaimed area is the Quirimbas National Park (7,500 km²) followed by Marromeu Reserve (1,500 km²) located in the Zambezi River delta system, comprising mangrove swamps, freshwater swamps and flood plains. These were also decimated during the civil unrest¹⁸ that ended in 1992. The other coastal areas which have

¹⁸ Although it is estimated that around 200 elephants still exist in the area.

conservation status are the Bazaruto National Park (1,600 km²), the Pomene Reserve (200 km²) and the Inhaca and Portuguese Islands Reserve.

Given the importance of the coastal and marine areas and resources the country's entire coastal line is under a series of measures to protect and conserve the marine and coastal environment, particularly in terms of preventing and combating pollution and the protection of the regions' flora and fauna against the growing threats caused by many human activities including fisheries, navigation, tourism, urban and industrial development, etc. Efforts have been underway to harmonize the interests of a series of stakeholders including local communities with the ultimate goals of protection and preservation of recognized special areas and living species. Particular importance is being given to the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) in partnership with the public and private sector. Among other the ratification, by the GOM, of the Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of Marine and Coastal Environment in East Africa (Resolution n.º 17/96, of 26 of November) embodies this commitment.

In the fisheries sector important resources management in the coastal areas comprise, among other aspects:

- Closure periods for industrial and semi-industrial shrimp fishing. e.g. at the Sofala Bank this period is between November to February and it has been changing from zone to zone. For artisanal fishing the closure period is restricted to only 1 month, usually in January. The other fishing gear such as gillnets and line, are not subject to this measure.
- Minimum mesh size permitted is 38 mm. However, for conservation fisheries resources and fisheries management reasons, the mesh size can be changed (extended) for each fishing area.
- Preservation of endangered species. Catches are not allowed to mammals and sea turtles, rare or endangered species and other internationally protected species and of interest to investigation. These species once captured should be according to the law, released back to the sea.

In addition to these general rules specific local rules are established at the provincial level, which include e.g. limiting the number of gear, or gear type, allowed in a particular area or period. The general regulations for small scale fishing also include interventions in the management process by users of fishery resources (local fishing communities), provided they are integrated into community-based organizations named Fisheries Councils (CCP). However, the efficiency and dynamism of these organizations varies from region to region. As regards the surface gillnet, it is also recommended to reduce fishing pressure by improving the selectivity of net and/or the identification of periods/areas suitable for the major species caught off-season.

For areas such as the Ponta do Ouro partial Reserve and Bazaruto and Quirinbas National Parks, this means the project will be implemented in area that are mostly protected, i.e. where there are restrictions to full access to the resources used by local communities to make their living. Unlike what is practiced in some other countries in Mozambique communities live inside and around designated conservation areas and under certain conditions (depending on the zoning and types of resources) they are allowed to use local natural resources for their livelihoods.

Notwithstanding all the interests and commitments to protect special areas including the coastal areas in general the country faces a series of challenges to translate these into tangible results. Among other aspects the following seem to take central stage:

- **Extreme poverty:** which explains that most of the people living in coastal areas and CA depend largely on subsistence/traditional economy and rely excessively on natural resources (land, water, fuel wood, fauna, etc.) to make their living at the same time that apply poor management systems and practices to these resources;
- **Land use planning:** land use planning is recent in Mozambique and most of the existing plans are not yet being systematically implemented. Interventions continue to be seen on

case by case basis. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been seldom applied and the main example, a study of the Coastal Zone of Mozambique, has not been made available to the public. Among other aspects this results in disputes/pressure on land and water and other resources;

- **Institutional weaknesses:** result in poor communication among the various stakeholders and translate into inadequate staffing and poor law enforcement and open door for crime, theft, poaching and vandalism in certain communities. Encroachment, disregard for what is stipulated by law and regulations in the use and management of coastal and marine resources including protected areas and species tend to become normal (e.g. compliance with general rules on closure and mesh, capture of protected species (e.g. turtles) in fisheries is usually low or variable, largely due to lack of effective inspection and adequate communication and engagement with local people).
- **Discrepancies between modern and traditional management and communication systems:** managers have to continuously find ways of accommodating and assimilating traditional uses and indigenous knowledge systems into modern principles. Clearly there are two worlds that need to find ways of harmoniously working together

These aspects translate into a threat to the conservation of biodiversity in conservation and protected areas and need to be continuously managed through constructive engagement with local people in aspects such as capacity building, institutional strengthening, identification and improvement of opportunities, demonstration of sustainable and alternative ways of using local resources. This is clearly part of the implementation process of this project.

Empowerment of all classes of stakeholders and their institutions remains a serious concern. Often this is made ineffectual by excessive focus on training and capacity building aimed at preparing stakeholders to carry out specific activities and to acquire well-defined technical skills with less emphasis on empowering the communities in terms of democratic and participatory governance and leadership. Even while acknowledging that this is difficult to achieve, there is a need to accept that the institutionalization of participation has still got a long way to go. Among others, it also needs to move away from the “top down” approach often adopted. This is the main objective of the process framework.

The process can be expected to work harmoniously with the project approaches to community involvement and empowerment.

4.3 Socio-economic Situation

The project proposes to work at six sites, which might encompass as many 40-50 fishing villages and approximately 20 landings. This may represent 5,000-10,000 fishers as well as a considerable number of people in urban settings who will be reached by the sensitization efforts of the project

Urban areas

Mozambique’s urban areas grew considerable in the last three decades as a combination of the natural rural emigration to the urban areas but also due to the war that lasted for approximately sixteen years (1976-1992). In 2011 it was estimated that close to 35% of the country’s population lived in urban areas. For various reasons the growth (unprecedented) has not been accompanied by adequate implementation of key public services with a view to achieving an adequate quality of life. The daily life of most cities and towns has been marked by rapid occupation of the territory, with a predominance of the informal sector and other business activities, which have created serious structural problems relating to deficiencies in basic infrastructure.

Among other things urban development has not been accompanied by the necessary land use planning which has resulted in an almost chaotic occupation of spaces including the spaces surrounding the roads, ports and other facilities where the legal protection of reserved areas is not

adhered to. It is normal to see these areas being encroached by walls, pavements, including structures and temporary buildings that are used to trade in a range of household products, building materials and motor vehicle parts, structures used as workshops for the manufacture/maintenance of a variety of goods. Due to the weak development of the agriculture and industry sectors and the consequent limitation of job opportunities, reliance on informal trade has become, for some years, an increasingly important subsistence activity for many families in Mozambique particularly in urban centers. This forms one of the faces of urban poverty.

Due to inadequate and/or total lack of drainage systems; coastal protection and sanitation the coastal cities and towns are even worse and subject to serious problems such as physical erosion, regular floods, widespread diseases (e.g. malaria, cholera and diarrheas) and other socioeconomic problems. This is further compounded by extreme weather events associated with global climate change.

Rural areas

It is in the rural areas that poverty is more prevalent in Mozambique, with women and vulnerable groups (households headed by women, the elderly, children and people with disabilities) being the hardest hit. In those areas and in many parts of Mozambique a vicious cycle made of natural conditions, lack of capital and adequate financial services, production technologies and services responsible for development and dissemination of such technologies, poor marketing systems and other factors that define the environment in which local economic activities are carried out, explain the prevalence of the subsistence economy. The economy is based on direct and integrated exploitation of natural resources, with very little transformation. Plant and animal production, forests and fisheries are integrated in a single economic system of multiple relationships. These are combined to guarantee the survival of the individuals, the families and the communities. Notwithstanding the weight of other sectors in the family economy agriculture tends to be the dominant economic activity, followed by fisheries.

Some of the aspects that define the practice of agriculture in rural areas, which are typical of the so-called “family sector” are:

- Cultivation of very limited areas: 0.5 to 1 ha is the common size of most of the farms in the project area¹⁹.
- 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 used²⁰.
- Over the years the family sector farmers have developed livelihood strategies oriented towards minimising risk through crop diversification, which takes place in a variety ways including:
 - Growing several crops and the dominance of intercropping;
 - Preferring to grow two or more consecutive crops rather than just one of a longer cycle, even if the potential total yield is higher for the latter, to obtain advantage of moisture availability during the short rainy season; and
 - Growing crops in as many diverse environments (topography/relief/soil) as possible, e.g., in sandy flat areas, in medium textured alluvial deposits of slopes (transition zones), in the fine textured dark colored soils of the river beds

¹⁹ The informal character of agriculture and animal production, which are dominant economic activities in the project-related areas, explains the present land use and land tenure patterns. Ancestral laws establish the distribution and use of land by existing families. Lineage plays a crucial role in the process. Each family and groups of families do their best to secure enough land and to have direct access to areas for housing, fauna, forests, pastures, fertile grounds and water.

²⁰ Due to the monopolistic structure of the market for these products, they are rather very expensive in Mozambique.

(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.

Diversification is also extended to embracing a multitude of activities across sectors, including fisheries, in detriment of specialization that would lead to elevated production and productivity.

Small-scale and artisanal fisheries play an important role in the country's economy. It represents close to 80% of the total marine catches. Artisanal fisheries consist of individuals or small groups of fishermen with very weak economic power. They make use of non-motoric fishing vessels/boats of around 3-8 m in length. They also use beach seine, gillnet and long line to catch fish. Fish collectors and divers are yet other important ways of practicing this activity. It is estimated that the number of fishing boats and canoes reach approximately 15,000, of which only 3% are equipped with engines, using beach seine and gillnet fishing gears. Most of the marine artisanal activities take place along the entire coastline.

5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

As stated in Chapter 2 of this document the project will have seven main outcomes with the following preliminary allocation of funds:

- Outcome 1: Rights Based Management Enhanced and Social Resilience to Climate Change Strengthened (US\$ 264,476).
- Outcome 2: Fisheries Management Improved through Use of TURF Reserve Approaches (US\$ 219,819).
- Outcome 3: Marine Ecosystems, Habitats, and Biodiversity Improved (Ecological Resilience to Climate Change) (US\$ 133,643).
- Outcome 4: Livelihoods Improved (US\$ 500,000).
- Outcome 5: Capacity of IDPPE Increased (US\$ 551,073).
- Outcome 6: New Fisheries Law is reinforced with respect to rights-based management being a preferred approach to coastal fisheries (US\$ 120,000).
- Outcome 7: Technical Assistance, Reporting and Auditing Provided for Project (US\$ 2,165,045).

Activities under these seven areas of intervention will affect the different environmental and social components in different ways. The PF for this project focuses mainly on all the interventions that may potentially create restrictions of access to natural resources by local people and communities.

Basically these consist of

- General fisheries management including: closure periods, minimum mesh, fishing quotas, preservation of endangered species, and adequate exploitation of fisheries resources in general.
- Minor construction: the rehabilitation and operation of fish markets, training facilities and social facilities for fisher associations and women's groups; other small size infrastructures (e.g. small ponds for aquaculture; small wells for water supply; and small infrastructure for ice machines), may also exacerbate restrictions of access to natural resources by local people and communities and these need to be adequately considered in the PF.

The generalized identification of the project potential environmental and social impacts was and will be done considering the environmental and social components that are likely to be affected by the project activities. This involves literature review of projects implemented in the same areas in the past, similar projects and through preliminary consultations with key stakeholders, particularly MF, IDPPE, INAQUA representatives, local leaders, fishing people and communities in general and key informants and professional judgment.

6. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROCESS FRAMEWORK

OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires that interventions in conservation or protected areas that restrict access to resources in those areas without entirely acquiring the land prepare a process framework. The purpose of the framework is to describe the process by which potentially affected communities will participate in identifying the impacts of their restrictions on access and in planning mitigation of these effects, with the general objective of sustainably managing the natural resources in the areas where conservation and/or restricted exploitation of natural resources will be applied.

The recent approval of Conservation Areas Law (April 9, 2014) has contributed to better clarify the legal status of people living in conservation protected areas as well as the role of the management plan implementation, zoning and boundary changes in these areas as a way of avoiding/minimizing the need for resettlement. In line with the restrictions stipulated for conservation and protected areas and foreseen in the fisheries legislation in general the project may reinforce access restrictions to natural resources in specific areas and periods of the year by local communities and implement improved strategies to regulate their use in general, even if in the final analysis the community are the main beneficiaries of associated outcomes.

As indicated above the implementation of environmental management plans for infrastructure such as rehabilitating fish markets; training facilities and social facilities for fisher associations and women's groups; other small size infrastructures (e.g. small ponds for aquaculture; small wells for water supply; and small infrastructure for ice machines) may also restrict access to and use of local resources. These restrictions and the incompatibility of local communities' livelihoods activities with the objectives of the sound management of the project area trigger WB's OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

The PF is aimed at improving the management of the environmental and social aspects in the project area through improved community participation and integration in the decision-making process by involving local people and their organizations in co-management arrangements throughout the life cycle of the project and its various interventions. This will result in more sustainable socioeconomic impacts of the fisheries project as well as better relations between fisheries and other socioeconomic activities such as housing, tourism, agriculture, marketing and other activities developed in the coastal zones.

Conservation and protected areas have management plans, which include a clear zoning that defines how and where different types of activities can be carried out. Most of the CAs management plans include the following main zoning:

- Totally protected zones
- Local use zones
- Multiple use zones
- Buffer zones

The zoning of protected areas and particularly of coastal and marine areas is aimed at:

- Protecting critical habitats rich in species including intertidal areas, coral reefs, sea grass areas, inland wetlands, mangroves, forests, breeding sites, migratory routes;
- Protecting important visiting areas from a tourist point of view;
- Recognizing the traditional use of resources by local communities and providing a form for continuous use but in a well-managed way;
- Providing a geographical basis against which to evaluate the use of the resources as well a way of monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the management plan;
- Providing a geographical framework for the surveillance and patrol activities with special

attention to areas of higher level protection.

As already mentioned for both, management of protected areas and of the coastal areas in general, the good intentions are frequently misunderstood and certain practices undermine the achievement of the ultimate objective of ensuring sustainability that will benefit all.

Repeatedly lack of experience by managers of conservation areas and marine resources makes it difficult for them to adequately communicate with the communities inside and around these areas for the practical adoption of Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) in partnership with other actors on the ground.

At times communities have no real incentives to participate in conservation initiatives. This offsets their willingness to actively get involved. When coupled with poorly demarcated boundaries of the protected areas (very common in Mozambique) and low levels of patrolling and law enforcement this contributes to increasing encroachment into areas that should be free from occupation and use and leads to poaching and other malpractices.

The involvement of local NGOs and other community based organizations is generally low and their capacity to work as brokers in the processes is also weak.

Transforming local communities into partners in conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources has been a long term challenge. The project will face some of these challenges and this PF is precisely aimed at providing a basis for a successful process of getting all stakeholders and particularly the poorest and women actively involved.

This Process Framework is being developed as part of Project preparation since the project will involve a number of voluntary restrictions of access to natural resources by the communities in certain areas and time periods.

The objective of the Process Framework is to ensure that communities become partners and take responsibility in biodiversity conservation by a process that translates into sufficient benefits from participating and by compensating for the costs that may arise.

It is a known fact that if affected people and communities do not participate in the identification of their resources, designing and agreeing on restrictions to them, and in recommending the mitigation measures, it is unlikely that they will take the responsibility of complying with the sound (which become imposed) management principles of fisheries resources and other conservation elements.

The Process Framework describes the process by which potentially affected communities will willingly and actively participate in:

- identifying impacts and mitigation strategies for People Affected by Project (PAP) components (through natural resources strategic use planning and management in and conservation areas and coastal zone in general); and,
- measures to assist PAPs in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them to what they used to before the project implementation
- formulation of Community Development Action Plans (CDAP) and demand-driven sub-projects to be financed by the Project.

CDAP will be used as tools that will give communities the power to voice their genuine interests vis-à-vis the final design and implementation of the project and its subprojects. The formulation of these plans will provide an opportunity for involvement of local NGOs/CBOs and the private sector in empowering local communities and building capacity to sustain interventions over time.

Once developed, a CDAP, should become part of the FishCC Management Plan, and be approved by the World Bank.

This document describes the participatory consultation and integration process by which:

- impacts and measures to assist affected groups in their efforts to restore and improve their livelihoods will be determined;
- the criteria for eligibility of affected groups or displaced persons to benefit from project assistance will be determined;
- natural resources conservation and sub-projects will be implemented with local communities;
- a complaints and grievance redress mechanism is developed for resolving disputes that may arise relating to resource use restrictions, dissatisfaction with eligibility criteria, community planning measures or actual implementation;
- Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out, and,
- An estimated budget to support the peaceful and sustainable implementation of the participation process.

For the formulation of this PF, in addition to initial consultation at the central level, in Maputo city, to get project stakeholders involved in the identification of issues that can affect the project and devising ways of better managing them, use was made of community issues that came out during the consultation processes related with other two fisheries and similar projects to FishCC, namely SWIOFISH and PPACG, which in a number of cases are also implemented in the same potential areas to get an understanding of the issues that were arised and addressed, most of them aligned with FishCC project lines of action. For example, fishermen showed concerns in most of the consultations about the use of inappropriate fishing methods or lack of training, favoring unsustainable fisheries, a main problem for them. Feedback provided to the fishermen concerns mentioned IDPPE or the Government in general should encourage the availability of fish in the sea by promoting ideas of co-management, favoring sustainable fisheries. Community representatives showed interest on learning about techniques of sustainable fishing, in line with FishCC objective. The details are presented in Annex 4.

In light of this particular project it is critical to note that Rare has an extensive protocol for site evaluation and selection that depends on community receptivity or effectively vetting the project with local community members to determine whether they understand and would accept the project. There would be no community in which Rare implements the project that will have not had the project vetted with local stakeholders. The site selection process requires Rare determines that the community has the interest, receptivity, and actual baseline capacity to engage in implementation.

Independently of what has been done to elaborate this safeguard document, Rare and partners will conduct the vetting as part of the site evaluation process. Community consultation is one of the critical aspects of their site selection methodology. It is of great importance for Rare to lead this consultation in order to transmit precisely to the communities what the project is about, their methodology of work and to receive their comments for future analyses.

In the subsequent phases of the preparation of the environmental and social safeguards more consultation will be conducted in the areas where the project will be implemented. The details about the public consultation process will be captured in subsequent PF versions by site as each is chosen. This will include a standalone report on the public participation process for each site.

Extensive literature review was also carried out and will continue to be done with the purpose of identifying key environmental and socioeconomic concerns in the project areas.

The consultative approach should continue in the subsequent stages of project development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

7. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The importance of the process framework in this project is strongly influenced by the fact that the development of fisheries and particularly in the coastal areas as is the case of this project goes hand in hand with a number of restrictions that are part of the general integrated coastal zone management and the fisheries management in particular embraced by Mozambique. Thus, a combination of management instruments will be used to guide the PF such as (i) the management plans of conservation areas and their zoning; (ii) district and municipal land use plans (PDUT²¹, PE²² and PP²³), (iii) sector policies, laws and regulations notably from fisheries, tourism, agriculture and public works. These should be used throughout the project life cycle to inform decisions.

7.1 Policy

Consultation and participation

Local people and communities as well as their representatives need to be continuously involved in the decision-making related with the diversity of Project interventions. The various pieces of Mozambican legislation on land and environmental management place public consultation and participation at the top of the agenda. The same applies to the management of conservation areas, which has stated in their zoning have areas defined for “local” and “multiple” uses as a way of “recognizing the traditional use of resources by local communities and providing a form for continuous use in a well-managed way”. The preparation of the ESMF and this PF has started this process of public consultation and involvement. During the subsequent phases of the project implementation efforts will be made to ensure that the provisions in those regulatory documents are strictly followed. It is worth stressing that the project should not limit interaction with the communities exactly to what the law states. For example the ESIA process makes mandatory only two public consultation meetings as per the decree 45/2004. However, the project must be available to consider a certain number of additional consultative meetings whenever it is necessary to ensure PAPs engagement in the project and make sure all their needs are adequately considered. Local people/communities and their representatives are properly placed to streamline their needs and those of other local stakeholders and to promote the local resource management capacity.

The environmental sector’s policy framework including the integrated coastal zone management principles provide for the participation of local communities, among others, in development of policy and laws for natural resource, management of conservation and protected areas, and policing to ensure compliance with environmental norms and regulations. The agricultural sector contains a series of legal provisions that make communities entitled to retain their land and resource use rights in conservation areas. They can use these rights to negotiate returns on income generated. The involvement of affected people in planning, information sharing and consultation, consensus and coordination of actions and strategies between sectors and hierarchical levels is consistently endorsed as a way of ensuring that equitable and sustainable use of the land and natural resources contribute to socio-economic development.

The Tourism Policy endorses finding innovative and pragmatic ways of addressing how people live inside the national parks and reserves. The Conservation Policy promotes accountability for environmental services through the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly communities using natural resources as a means of basic livelihood. It aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time providing the necessary benefits and services for sustainable

²¹ Planos Distritais de Uso da Terra

²² Planos de Estrutura

²³ Planos de Pormenor

development and to local communities. The policy emphasizes the need for participative management of conservation areas.

It is fundamental that by all means the Project does not contribute in any way to create unreasonable restriction to access to resources by local people and/or any land conflicts. It is a known fact that if not adequately planned projects such as this have the potential to bring employment, infrastructure and modern technologies but they can also contribute to local food insecurity, environmental damages, rural-urban migration, serious conflicts over access and use of natural resources etc., which are not desirable outcomes.

7.2 Legal

With respect to conservation protected areas that may be touched by this project, the Parliament has recently approved the Conservation Areas Law (April 9, 2014) which will fill a void that prevailed for many years in the subsector. The new law provides for the legal establishment of Conservation Area Management Boards (CGAC), advisory bodies covering one or more CA composed of representatives of local communities, the private sector, associations and local state bodies for the protection, conservation and promotion of sustainable development and use of biological diversity. The new law also:

- legalizes public-private partnerships for CA management and for concession contracts.
- presents new categories for the classification of protected areas into a) total conservation areas and b) sustainable use conservation areas.
- management plans for CA must be coherent with spatial planning instruments at all levels and special land use plans will be required for the ecological zoning of single or clusters of CAs and their buffer zones, ecological corridors and other areas critical to the preservation of the ecological balance and spatial continuity elements.
- interests and involvement of communities legally inside CAs and their buffer zones, in income generating activities that promote biodiversity conservation will be considered in new CA Strategic Development Plans.
- community conservation areas with land use rights will provide communities with area management options of partnerships and concessions to third parties.
- buffer zones will be guided by CA Management Plans - instruments with the same level of juridical obligation as Land Use Plans and Environmental (and Social) Management Plans. However, coastal/marine CAs will be jointly administered by the CA and the Fisheries sector, and terrestrial CAs by the CA and the Agriculture sector.
- opens the possibility for the State to resettle people to outside of a CA if their presence is incompatible with the legal status of the conservation area or impedes its good management.

Other relevant legislation defining community roles, rights and obligations in relation to natural resources use and management includes:

- **The Constitution:** 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. In relation to Land aspects, it 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 Law on Local State Administration n° 8/2003 and Decree n° 15/2000 on Local Authorities:** these legal instruments expand the level of control and responsibility to local authorities for local development and decentralization. The decree in particular describes the articulation of local state authorities and community leadership gives and them powers under Article 24 of the Land Law to participate in conflict resolution, represent community opinions on applications for land, and identify and delimit community land.
- **The Land Law (Law N° 17/1997 of 1 October):** specifies that land belongs to the State, and use rights can be awarded by the State. It defines Total Protection Zones that include areas designated for nature conservation activities. The Land Law provides the details of rights based on customary claims and the procedures for acquisition of title for use and benefits by communities and individuals.
- **Forestry and Wildlife Law n° 10/1999:** identifies the principles of local community participation in sustainable natural resources management in and outside of protected areas. It proposes 20% of concession fees that should go to local communities resident in a concession area. Local Participatory Management Councils (COGEPs) constituted as associations with representation of all stakeholders with interests in the use of natural resources in a given area may be created as a mechanism for articulating and defending participants' interests. The mechanisms for channelling and utilizing the 20% of taxes to benefit local communities was created in 2005 through Ministerial Diploma n.º 93/2005 of May 4th. Beneficiaries can only receive money if their community is organised in a legalized association with a bank account.
- **Environmental Law n° 20/1997:** stipulates that local communities and to a certain extent NGOs and the private sector shall have 'considerable and indispensable participation in the management' of Environmental Protection Areas.
- **The Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) Regulation, approved by Decree n.º 45/2004, of 29 of September:** requires project developers to carry out consultation with PAPs whose use of natural resources is restricted by a project or physical displacement is implied through the project preparation process. The main objectives of the consultative process are to: (i) keep Interested and Affected Parties (PI&As) informed about key issues and findings of each stage of the ESIA; (ii) gathering concerns and interests expressed by various project stakeholders; (iii) obtaining contributions/opinions from stakeholders in terms of avoiding/minimizing possible negative impacts and maximize positive impacts of the project; and (iv) supporting the social dialogue and identifying from the onset, stakeholders' perceptions and expectations. This can contribute to the action planning and effective communication in order to minimize the impacts of the project. The process also allows for rethinking the project's technical aspects.
- **Decree 31/2012, the new "Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities":** 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. Nevertheless the decree is under revision to be linked with the Decree 45/2004, which is also under revision.

Specific public participation aspects are regulated by Diplomas 129/2006 and 130/2006 and other related regulatory instruments.

Laws that may be pertinent for this project are:

- The **Decree No. 23/2008 Territorial Planning Law Regulations:** Article 68 (No. 2a) further specifies that expropriation for the purpose of territorial planning is considered to be carried out in the public interest when the final objective is safeguarding the common interest of a community through the installation of economic or social infrastructure with large positive social impacts. Article 70 (Nos. 1-3) also establishes that fair compensation must be paid before the transfer or expropriation of property and assets, and should not only cover the real value of expropriated assets, but also damage and loss of profit. Specific aspects related with compensation are also governed by Ministerial Diploma 181/2010. This diploma also reiterates the provision in Chapter 10 of Decree N.º 23/2008 in that land taking for the fulfillment of public interests should be made public by the Cabinet under the proposal of the developer. However, public announcement by Cabinet has not been and it is not yet current practice. There are no clear mechanisms to follow it and it can take a lot of time. Alternative ways of overcoming this gap become necessary.
- **The Fisheries Law (nº 3/90):** endorses the involvement of communities in management of artisanal fisheries and a participatory approach to conservation and appropriate use of aquatic biologic resources and ecosystems.
- **The Marine Fisheries Regulation (Decree, N.º 43/2003):** stipulates that the Ministry of Fisheries adopts participatory management of fisheries resources. Community Fisheries Councils (CCPs) are legal entities that contribute to the participative management of fisheries and to developing activities to promote resource sustainability and improvement of living conditions, incorporating the interests of the community in development action plans.
- **The Tourism Law nº 4/2004:** defines the tourism sector as being strategically positioned to contribute to economic growth, employment creation and alleviation of poverty. The specific improvement of the standard of living of local communities is expected as a result of their active participation in tourism (and where relevant conservation) activities.

7.3 Institutional and Administrative Framework

The GOM established the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), in 1994. MICOA has been refining its approach to tackle environmental management by adopting medium to long-term strategies and policies. In more recent times, focus has been on (i) integration of land use planning into decentralized planning, (ii) reduction of the people living in environmentally risky and sensitive areas; (iii) environmental education and promotion; and (iv) regulation and supervision of natural resources management activities. These aspects are enshrined in the Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development 2007-2017 (EADS). MICOA is a coordinating entity in recognition of the fact that environmental management is the result of a combination of interventions by a series of development sectors and stakeholders at various levels. Main areas of intervention include policy formulation, general promotion, planning, research/technologies, investment in infrastructures and other relevant areas, regulation, surveillance, extension/education/awareness creation, etc. The understanding of environment as a crosscutting subject coordinated by MICOA has led to the definition of environmental line ministries to integrate the other ministries/sectors that deal directly with the main environmental components, i.e. soil and subsoil, water, air and the biotic components (plant and animal). In general, these can also be subdivided into two major categories:

- (i) Those depending directly on natural resources as their main source of raw materials (inputs) comprise:
 8. Agriculture (land and forests)
 9. Fisheries (fishery resources)
 10. Mines (mineral resources)
 11. Public works and housing (water and land)
- (ii) Those whose outputs depend largely on the supply of environmental services comprise:
 12. Energy (water, mineral resources, biotic elements for bio fuels, etc.)

13. Tourism (landscape and wildlife)
14. Health (water and infrastructures)

At present, the list of environmental line ministries includes, but it is not limited to:

- **Energy:** Energy production and distribution (electricity, fuels and renewable energy);
- **Agriculture:** Plant and animal production, forests and wildlife, land and cadaster, agricultural irrigation and agricultural research and extension ;
- **Health:** health including environmental health as part of public health;
- **Mining/Mineral Resources:** Geology, mines and fossil fuels;
- **Public Works and Housing:** Water, buildings, roads and bridges, housing and urbanization;
- **Tourism:** Tourism and respective hotel industry as well as conservation areas related with tourism;
- **Fisheries:** Fisheries' management and inspection, fisheries research and technologies.

The fisheries sector management

The services of the Fisheries Administration at central and provincial level have a key role in the fisheries management process, for example in the licensing, supervision and management of resources. The management of artisanal fisheries, and especially the beach seine, is based on a small number of measures required by national general rules:

- Period of closure for industrial and semi-industrial shrimp fishing at the Sofala Bank is between November to February. This period has been changed from zone to zone. Note that this closure is valid only for industrial and semi-industrial fisheries. For artisanal fishing the closure period is restricted to only 1 month, usually in January. The other fishing gear such as gillnets and line, are not subject to this measure.
- Minimum mesh size permitted is 38 mm. However, for conservation fisheries resources and fisheries management reasons, the mesh size can be changed (extended) for each fishing area.
- Preservation of endangered species. Catches are not allowed to mammals and sea turtles, rare or endangered species and other internationally protected species and of interest to the investigation. These species once captured should be according to the law, released back to the sea.

In addition to these general rules specific local rules may be established at the provincial level, which may include e.g. limiting the number of gear, or gear type, allowed in a particular area or period. These verifications are, however, rarely exercised. Similarly, compliance with general rules on closure and mesh is usually low or variable, largely due to lack of effective inspection.

The fisheries research is done by the National Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP), which is also represented at provincial level. IIP recommends management measures to the Fisheries Administration. However, to date, the level of formalized advice on tactical planning of artisanal resources has been quite modest compared to industrial fisheries. The latter are under a strict control production targets (quotas) regime. This contrast is due, in part, to the short history of routine monitoring of artisanal resources, and the dispersed nature of these fisheries.

The general regulations for small scale fishing also include intervention in the management process by users of fishery resources (local fishing community), provided they are integrated into community-based organizations named Fisheries Councils (CCP). However, the efficiency and dynamism of these organizations varies from region to region. As regards the surface gillnet, it is also recommended to reduce fishing pressure by improving the selectivity of net and/or the identification of periods/areas suitable for the major species caught off-season. Actions should include review of mesh and frame coefficients of the net in order to adjust them.

FISHCC planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation can substantially benefit from this institutional arrangement for sustainable management of environmental and social factors.

7.4 National legislation in relation to The World Bank Policy

The World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement covers the direct economic and social impacts of the expropriation of land or the restriction of access to natural resources. OP/BP 4.12 covers Bank-assisted investment projects that cause the restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected groups especially ownership, occupancy, or use rights.

The application of OP/BP 4.12 to develop a Process Framework promotes a participatory and integrated approach to peacefully managing fisheries activities in legally designated parks and other conservation areas due to the presence of people in almost all of these.

The Ministries of Fisheries, Tourism and Agriculture and their policies and development strategies endorse the need to allow people living in conservation areas and exploiting fisheries resources to have access to those resources provided that they use them in a sustainable manner and are adequately involved in the processes related with their use. The Process Framework will describe the processes for community strategic participation and involvement in management and in sharing benefits from the improved management of fisheries resources including those found in CAs and respective areas in which consumptive use is allowed.

Overall, the Mozambican legal framework and the World Bank endorse community participation in the design and enforcement of conservation activities in order to help identify acceptable alternatives to unsustainable patterns of resource use and promote community support for such alternatives.

It should be mentioned that although there has been increased harmonization between the GOM Regulations and the WB Safeguards Policies, differences in a number of areas and aspects remain. **Under the Project whenever there is a conflict between national legislation and World Bank safeguards policies, the latter prevails.**

8. PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

As already indicated the management of artisanal fisheries, and especially the beach seine, is based on a small number of measures required by national general rules:

- Period of closure for industrial and semi-industrial shrimp fishing at the Sofala Bank is between November to February. This period has been changed from zone to zone. Note that this closure is valid only for industrial and semi-industrial fisheries. For artisanal fishing the closure period is restricted to only 1 month, usually in January. The other fishing gear such as gillnets and line, are not subject to this measure.
- Minimum mesh size permitted is 38 mm. However, for conservation fisheries resources and fisheries management reasons, the mesh size can be changed (extended) for each fishing area.
- Preservation of endangered species. Catches are not allowed to mammals and sea turtles, rare or endangered species and other internationally protected species and of interest to the investigation. These species once captured should be according to the law, released back to the sea.

Other specific local rules may be established at the provincial level, e.g. limiting the number of gear, or gear type, allowed in a particular area or period.

Fisheries activities developed in and around conservation areas have to comply with more stringent rules usually defined in the CA management plans and respective zoning.

The Process Framework requires the participation and inclusion of potentially affected communities in deciding the scope of the restrictions and the mitigation measures proposed as follows:

8.1 Strengthening Commercial Utilization of the Coastal and Conservation Areas

It has already been said that the majority of small-scale fisheries participants are artisanal subsistence fishermen who fish for household consumption (thereby playing an important role in food security for those involved) and sell the surplus locally. Only a small number of artisanal fishermen are more market-oriented, using more appropriate boats, technology and labor. The project will promote stronger links between all categories of fishing activities and link fisheries with tourism and other economic activities in order to reduce losses, increase incomes and reduce pressure on protected areas and resources. Existing financing systems and other support systems should be used and supported to sustain the interventions that will be made.

Local communities should be involved in the definition, negotiation and agreements for developing their fishing and fisheries value adding activities in different areas and periods of the year. The reasons and ultimate benefits behind any forms of restriction and the expected outcomes need to be consistently communicated and agreed upon with local communities and particularly the Fisheries Councils (CCP), where these exist. Efforts should also be made to create CCP where these do not exist at the same time that dedicated work should be done to strengthen these organizations, as proposed by this project. Other local entities including NGO/CBO also need to be actively involved. They are well positioned to replicate the capacity building processes even after the phasing out of the project.

There is a need to adopt a long term view to the consultative and capacity building processes to promote buy-in to sustainable use of resources and resource conservation and ideally concession

agreements should also include community representation in decision-making bodies that are concerned with management of the natural resource.

As this project proposes, interventions should focus on strengthening the capacity of existing communities and CCP, other associations and community based natural resource management committees to sustainably manage the utilization of marine-coastal natural resources, promoting economic development of fishing communities, supporting and strengthening coastal communities resource rights in order to protect their livelihoods and improve food security. Existing community organizational opportunities such as rotating savings and credit schemes should be supported. These should also complement programmes such as the Territorial User Rights for Fishers, which are aimed at increasing the capacity of coastal-marine communities to secure 'rights' over fisheries and improve their management.

Community participation and inclusion in the identification of areas and activities to be developed and planning process should:

- a) identify and use customary institutions in the zoning and community mapping process;
- b) planning frameworks must consider values and issues across all sub-groups of communities particularly the most vulnerable (families headed by women, children, chronically ill and the elderly). Women and girls in Mozambique are most affected by poverty and environmental degradation, not the least due to traditional gender-based division of work. As women bear the direct responsibility for providing food, water and fuel wood to their households, their situation is further aggravated by climate change, when availability of natural resources and time and efforts necessary to have access and supply change;
- c) diversification of communication modes and channels to make them suitable to the different audiences;
- d) demonstration activities to ensure that people learn by doing and can replicate the lessons in their daily activities.

Capacity development of communities and of their organizations will be fundamental, not only to assist in the creation of legally recognized entities that may be eligible to participate in subproject identification, design, proposal preparation, but also for the development of rights based initiatives. Training in business management, community development and strategic planning must accompany the training processes and linkages between fisheries and other development opportunities. In the integrated and sustainable use of natural resources in the project areas the following should be considered:

- Enhancing the capacities of relevant service agencies in the project areas at all levels;
- Deepening the levels of decentralisation and gender balance of stakeholder organisations within the project areas, making representation and participation more effective and democratic;
- Improving and expanding livelihood opportunities through increasing access to reliable natural resources, to relevant information and training, and to investment facilities;
- Increasing protection of the homes, livelihoods and health of vulnerable communities through effective warning and mitigation measures; and
- Ensuring that appropriate environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken as part of all feasibility studies prior to any significant investments in the project areas.

8.2 Mechanisms for Community Participation and Inclusion

Fishing communities need to be exposed to real opportunities to change their strategic use and management of local natural resources in a way that improves their livelihoods.

A screening process will be used to identify any potential changes in land-use, resource access and infrastructure development, identifying how interventions should be designed and carried out in a

socially sustainable manner. This will require the provision of adequate resources to meet the needs of the project affected people (PAP) whether they are physically or economically affected by project activities. It also requires adequate, meaningful and participatory consultation with the project affected people to ensure that they fully understand their entitlements. Such participatory public consultation should include and pay particular attention to women, the poor and most vulnerable groups of the affected communities.

Sub-project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in a participatory way in order to minimize negative impacts and where necessary, encourage voluntary resettlement and ensure that sub-project benefits accrue to the affected people, particularly women, the poor and most vulnerable.

The screening process²⁴ will also be used to determine the need for environmental and social impact assessments²⁵ when site specific physical development activities are planned. This participatory process will identify communities and/or individuals directly or indirectly affected by planned FishCC and sub-project activities. Impact assessments will detail the impacts and the exact numbers and categories of affected groups and individuals, and include or recommend mitigating actions designed through Action Plans such as a Community Development Action Plans (CDAP). Annex 1 and 2 present screening forms that might be used. Annex 2 is the form in use under the Mozambican ESIA regulation.

Existing District and Municipal Development Plans including District and Municipal Land Use Plans as well as CA Management Plans (where activities will be developed in CA) as well as other sector plans (tourism, agriculture, housing, etc.) will provide the bases for formulating CDAPs. Annex 3 is an attempt of providing the current status related with the formulation of district land use plans in potential project areas, by province. Sustainable community fisheries activities and value adding activities to fisheries will be identified with government and private sector stakeholders together with communities.

To ensure local and full ownership CDAPs will be embedded in local communities, district authorities, non-government agents and provincial governments' structures. CDAP participatory process will assist in the identification of local priorities and adequate ways of addressing them, through local stakeholder consultation meetings and other working processes. These plans will include activities that mitigate or off-set the negative impacts of new or more stringent restrictions on the use of natural resources related with the project. These will include:

- the establishment and management of areas for multiple and consumptive use of fisheries and fisheries related resources;
- development of sustainable livelihoods alternatives and fisheries value adding activities that alleviate unsustainable, destructive use of natural resources and instead raise awareness and promote their conservation by local communities;
- best ways of dealing with closure and opening fisheries periods including alternative ways of offsetting the negative implications of those in people's livelihoods;
- how to derive maximum benefits from authorized fishing gear;
- post harvesting activities and value adding local opportunities (e.g. freezing, packaging, improved drying, smoking, transporting including cooking).

These activities should contribute to transforming passive community beneficiaries into active participants together with implementing agencies through co-management, benefit sharing projects and as active participants in mechanisms that reward conservation achievements. Community

²⁴ The project intends to carry out detailed baseline studies.

²⁵ See the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework for details.

participation in a) the decision-making processes concerning their future use and access to local natural resources and b) activities to mitigate the impacts of loss of access, is expected to encourage their buy-in and commitment. Together with longer term capacity development and strengthening market linkages, active participation of community members in viable economic development activities should ensure longer term benefits.

Affected communities are expected to participate in the identification and implementation of priority sub-projects identified in the CDAPs. Once they have had their awareness raised through the planning process and potential or existing service providers have been identified, the facilitation of sub-project proposal development will be on a demand basis and financing awarded for a limited number of projects or limited volume of investment per area. The CDAP would identify priority areas where activities or clusters of activities would have more significant impact, or potentially be more sustainable and where communities would be mobilized to prepare proposals.

The following aspects should be taken into consideration in conducting community participation:

- Individual consultation with local influential leaders and recognized religious and/or traditional authorities. Participatory methods such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA)/baseline studies²⁶ to identify local resources, mobility and existing resource use management, ranking importance and management preferences, locating and mapping land-use boundaries, and verifying customary procedures for decision-making, conflict resolution and identifying areas with resource use conflicts etc., should be encouraged.
- A communication strategy that is responsive to the specific communication needs of the local people to disseminate project objectives, planning systems and procedures, opportunities and eligibility to participate in different livelihood development activities, and grievance communication mechanisms.
- Consultation with groups of project affected people to raise awareness about the participatory planning process and objectives of the project, explain policy and procedures for sub-project applications and build trust in the participatory process.
- Encourage and promote the creation of legal community associations, small, medium and micro community enterprises and other institutions to represent and lead communities in negotiating access to resources, including partnerships with the private sector in developing sustainable fisheries and conservation in which communities would benefit.
- Building capacity of communities and business people and organizations to enable them to better interact with each other and in constructive and mutually beneficial ways.
- Participatory processes should involve PRA methods, consensus decision-making or voting as appropriate, efforts to work with social groups (e.g. separate focus groups discussions with men, women, youth, elderly, leaders, etc.) to ensure they can express their own needs and priorities without inhibitions, use of interest groups drawn from territorially diverse locations to make consultative groups more representative, continuously improve representativeness and equitable attribution of benefits or rights to participation in livelihoods support activities.
- Consultation should be carried out regularly through annual planning and participatory evaluation activities at community and interest group levels to verify progress. Monitoring through community structures linked to local authorities and fisheries and CA authorities should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.
- District and local government teams should be involved in progress and impact monitoring as joint learning and development processes.
- The status of women, youth and vulnerable groups should be regularly monitored through participatory and inclusive consultation.

²⁶ As already espoused by the project.

A multi-media Communication Plan will be formulated and implemented to ensure that timely and accurate information is readily available to project managers and all stakeholders. This communication strategy will be an essential component in the whole process to help communities learn about opportunities and become involved in effecting sustainable livelihood changes.

Communication is the basis for creating awareness, for consensus building, for generating participation in processes of change and development, for making informed decisions and for resolving conflicts. A communication strategy at community level should focus on:

- The main social groups targeted by the communication strategy will potentially become involved in activities that promote local socio-economic development. The strategy should initially create awareness among communities about the Project and opportunities associated with it, the planning processes, eligibility and options for participating in development activities. Communication campaigns should consist of groups listening, seeing, discussing and analyzing among themselves what they should do in relation to processes (such as zoning, timing, pre and post harvesting, linkages with other economic sectors, etc.) and opportunities presented. This is the most solid way of promoting buy-in by local people and communities to the sustainable use of fisheries resources.
- Eligibility criteria for social groups to participate in potential sub-project development should be transmitted as part of the communication campaign. Criteria might include whether they are affected by the project (loss of access to resources), geographical quotas, gender criteria, and evidence of past or present commitment in similar undertakings. These kinds of criteria can ensure transparency and fair access to opportunities.

Intermediaries from local government and NGOs and/or private sector brokers should assist in this process. Non-government facilitators may be identified from existing projects and where necessary recruited and trained in interpersonal communication and facilitation.

By combining a communication approach with a focus on livelihoods development household livelihood security can be promoted and activities to develop early warning systems of difficulties developed. Redress should focus on improving the resilience of vulnerable groups. This might involve programs that focus on strengthening networking links with enterprise opportunities, income generating skills acquisition, adaptation to climate change, reproductive health awareness raising, institutional development and empowerment. Livelihood promotion activities should focus on the longer-term and use participatory methodologies with an empowerment perspective.

8.3 Impacts and Criteria for Determining Eligibility for Assistance

Most of the people relying on fisheries for their living in Mozambique coastal areas are generally poor. There is also a significant percentage of women who practice artisanal subsistence fisheries, as a way of ensuring food security for their families, as well as generating marginal income. Artisanal fishing is practiced by the communities along the coast and along inland waterways, where catches are used for consumption with limited sell. The vulnerability of these people can become worse as a result of new or reinforced restrictions on access to natural resources. Communities may lose use rights, or traditional access to resources when zoning and effective CA management enforce regulations prohibiting or restricting resource use in areas and/or species designated as legally protected for the purpose of conservation.

Eligibility criteria for Project assistance are based on resource use restrictions and the impacts these may have on affected people's livelihoods and wellbeing.

Currently, the Forestry and Wildlife Law defines resource use in and around protected areas and the new Law on Conservation Areas will in due course, through its regulation facilitate a revision of conservation categories to better take into account conservation needs and the need to balance these with local community socio-economic development, particularly where communities are

resident inside CAs. The new legislation classifies protection zones into a) *total conservation areas*: Total Natural Reserves – demarcated within CAs with no access to people, National Parks – may be visited by people but no resource use is permitted unless for management and maintains ecological balance, and Cultural and Natural Heritage – managed according to tradition, restricted use, or conservation needs of the monument; and b) *areas of sustainable conservation* that cover: Special Reserves, Protected landscapes, Official Total Conservation Areas, National Parks and Special Reserves will be required to have a buffer zone as an integral part of the conservation area. However, buffer zones may be created around other conservation areas as necessary.

CDAPs should be part of and be coherent with their respective Fisheries Resources Management Plans, CA Management Plans and Integrated Coastal Zone Management. CDAPs will specify potential community projects/activities that help mitigate the effects of restrictions of access to resources. In these, the number of project affected people that can be expected to earn enough income to at least replace what has been lost, as well as the number who have decided to participate in more than one activity must be identified. Since generally only a small number of people can profitably engage in highly profitable fisheries activities, it will be necessary to monitor and work with communities to continue identifying alternative sustainable sources of income.

The principles of information sharing and informed transparent participatory decision making will be pursued at all levels from community through to planning and management structures. Additional technical inputs may be contracted as required by community organizations or partnership organizations to carry out socio-economic baseline studies, technical feasibility studies, EIAs for infrastructure developments and so forth.

8.4 Minimizing Negative Outcomes While Maximizing Positive Ones

In the course of implementing measures to maintain the sustainability of the CAs and Coastal Areas in general people's livelihoods may be adversely affected particularly where restrictions on resource use and/or relocation may be decided upon. The Project will assist all affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them to pre-project levels. Specific mitigating activities will be identified and decided upon at the time that the restrictive measures are being considered during participatory ESIA's and other zoning and periodization activities and CDAP preparation. They will be tailored to the interests and needs of the affected people.

Project design includes measures to prevent displacement and impoverishment of local people, including using alteration of geographical categories to exclude communities, revised zoning and updating land use and fisheries plans that reduce stringencies therein, while maintaining sustainability value. CDAPs will involve a participatory local development planning process to identify and support local priorities, demarcation and registration of community land as a prerequisite to bringing in external investment, and support and incentives for more sustainable community/private sector partnerships. The participatory planning process provides a mechanism to promote coordination among different stakeholders and interests, and focuses planning and implementation at local level.

The Project supports the government's decentralization policy and will provide training and capacity building prior to launching any new participatory planning process in a province or district. The zoning process for CA Management Plans and as incorporated into PDUT will identify the spatial location of community groups likely to be negatively affected by project activities and identify the need for the preparation of different Action Plans. Preparation of CDAPs will focus on identifying and prioritizing opportunities and needs for sub-projects and identify together with local communities how they can become involved in these. The communication strategy will be formulated to raise community awareness about the potential impacts identified and about alternative livelihoods opportunities for negatively affected families. It will provide the basis for a demand-driven process of creating awareness about opportunities and criteria for participation in sub-projects and how to apply for and prepare proposals that can be considered for financing.

As part of the CDAP, consultation with community representatives through the co-management structures to sites where people are negatively affected by project activities will focus on action plan development, and will identify the numbers of project affected people, the type of impact and their eligibility to participate in alternative livelihoods activities or be compensated in any other way, particularly if they must be relocated. Co-management committees will create working groups that participate in formulating specific Action Plans.

The Communication Officer in the Core Management Team and other designated technical teams will carry out meetings with all affected people to ensure that collective decisions can be made about the options available to them as eligible individuals or households. If the Action Plans require the services of specialist consultants to carry out ESIA's and/or to prepare a RAP community working groups will accompany and facilitate meetings with PAPs and local influence leaders.

Livelihoods promoting strategies will be based on the development of private sector/community partnership initiatives and community capacity building and empowerment measures that mitigate the negative impacts of affected people's resource use restrictions. These include:

- a. Accelerated and expanded community land delimitation and registration in priority community fisheries areas (ensuring community rights in these areas);
- b. Incorporation of biodiversity conservation and environmental management and restoration in local land use planning;
- c. Community-based natural resource management initiatives (related to sustainable fisheries and tourism, sustainable forest management for added value schemes and sustainable fisheries management, and community conservation area development objectives);
- d. Technical assistance of broker organizations to identify potential fisheries and sustainable natural resource management business opportunities that are viable and seek interested investors;
- e. Community organization and creation of representative, transparent legal entities able to enter into contractual arrangements;
- f. Legal advice and representation, including mechanisms to enable communities to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices by investment partners;
- g. Sustainable fisheries management "literacy" education (including study tours and visits to successful operations) and training in relevant skills;
- h. Use of tools such as the sub-project life cycle and Project manuals with service provider TORs, standard proposal models, screening guidelines and concession contract guidelines to guide sub-project financing operations;
- i. Matching funds for appropriate community initiatives and apprenticeships and internships with successful operators;
- j. Strengthening capacity among local communities to engage more fully in productive partnerships with private sector including financial capacity.
- k. Communities in and around CAs will be encouraged and assisted to conserve habitats and protect biodiversity in areas identified as conservation priorities in CA Management Plans, Strategic Development Plans, and jointly zoned PDUT.
- l. Arrangements whereby equity partnerships are developed through community trusts, co-ownership agreements or similar to assist in compensation for access and asset losses resulting from project activities.

The process of adaptive management will allow plans to be adjusted and brought in line with reality including other planning process changes incrementally over the life of the Project and beyond. Participatory tools will be developed wherever feasible so that communities take responsibility for verifying the impact of the Project and alternative livelihoods activities on affected communities and individuals. Community organizations will be mostly responsible for ensuring the compliance of community members based on formal sustainable resource use agreements.

In order to effectively engage with communities, the development of community institutions to represent the interests of respective communities is a pre-requisite. In creating and strengthening these, fisheries promoters, CAs and service providers must ensure where possible, that such organizations are representative of different interest groups within each community, including in terms of gender, ages and different livelihood activities (traditional fishers, honey collectors, traditional healers, hunters, etc.). In order to participate in co-management *fora*, service providers will train members of community institutions to effectively represent and promote the interests and development of their communities. A concrete output of co-management committee functions will potentially be community co-management agreements which must define management roles and responsibilities within specific areas and in accordance with CA and coastal zone management and zonation plans. In this regard effective land use planning processes with local communities are key.

The delivery of benefits should be focused on those communities directly associated with the area from which benefits are derived, and that the receipt of benefits is linked to cooperation by individual communities towards achieving the conservation objectives of a given area.

8.5 Resolution of Complaints, Potential Conflicts or Grievances

Conflicts or grievances may arise from already existing situations particularly those involving asset losses. Conflicts generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of accurate information, or restrictions that may be imposed on people through the implementation of Project activities. Conflicts may also arise from mistrust generated by the increasingly militaristic anti-poaching measures of CA management where community members may be caught between conflicting interests raising tensions within the communities themselves and in relation to CA rangers.

8.5.1 Preventative measures

To prevent the exacerbation of conflicts awareness-raising about Project activities will be applied throughout the Project cycle in order to reduce misunderstanding and grievances. The participatory zoning processes, CA strategic development planning and subsequent participatory action plan formulation will identify potential conflicts and involve potentially affected people. Consultations and negotiations will be carried out with PAPs where there are indications of potential conflicts. Training for technical teams, co-management committees and local leaders in conflict management will also assist in minimizing the negative impact of conflicts. To empower communities they will be involved in awareness-raising and training concerning their rights and obligations, how to obtain legal advice and representation, and how to seek redress against what they see as being unfair practices by investment partners or others.

8.5.2 Grievance and conflict redress mechanisms

Grievance redress mechanisms should involve the local community influential leaders in providing a first level of listening and informal resolution. These leaders should be represented or involved in the co-management committees and working groups and be involved in creating awareness that they may also be used for the transmission of grievances to these *fora* for informal resolution. Some land and resource-use related conflicts may be resolved by traditional leaders. If they are beyond their scope they may be passed on to the local community court where it exists.

When the actions of local communities conflict with the biodiversity objectives of the area, they must try to resolve these conflicts through negotiation with the relevant authorities. In doing so, engagement of government or independent civil society groups may help resolve these problems in such a way that the interests of communities and conservation are appropriately balanced.

If issues are concerned with relationships with secondary or external stakeholders, and/or are outside the capacity of the community or local authorities to resolve, they should be presented to

the co-management committees for transmission upwards to district level. If the issues are not resolvable at these levels, they should be transmitted through the local authorities to the District Government for redress or mediation.

In the case of grievances, decisions on redress and communication of these to the complainant should be timely at all levels. This will promote greater trust in the communication system and improve attitudes about the Project within the community. Information should normally be returned to the community using the same channels as for its initial transmission. The results should be communicated to all other levels and relevant structures at the same time for coordination and awareness purposes. If the community member/group who lodged the complaint is not satisfied with the decision of the Project Authority, then as an ultimate recourse he/she/they may submit it to the court system.

In cases where conflicts or complaints are directed against governmental agencies, project management or private investors, whenever possible, Project affected people and communities will be encouraged to resolve conflicts harmoniously through informal mediation by external agencies, such as NGOs or government officers. When disputes cannot be resolved informally, more formal mechanisms will be required. Where one or more communities are in conflict with a private-sector developer, the issue will be taken to the Ministry or agency with titular responsibility for the investment.

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

Communication should be done in relevant languages mainly (for verbal communication mainly under the Program PF, written material will be only in Portuguese) and Portuguese. General grievance forms to be used should be prepared by Project Implementation Units/Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel/Teams and made known and available to all potential users, although people should also feel free to use their own grievance documents at wish.

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” Secretaries, Traditional Leaders, Religious Leaders, etc. who represent people living within certain jurisdictions. Depending on the specific cases, these should be chosen to organize and represent the households throughout program implementation 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.

More specifically, in relation to the host of issues that may arise in the course of program implementation, the following stages and specific actions and timelines, should be observed in grievance and conflict redress processes:

Stage 0:

Potential PAP grievance documented in the appropriate form to be provided by Project Implementation Units/Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel/Teams; if during the process it appears that the PAP did not understand the entitlement, this can be explained. The Project Management/Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel/Teams should not

discourage the filling of a grievance. The grievance will be captured in the Grievance/Issues Register, that should be made available for the program.

Step 1:

Depending on the nature and characteristics of the issue at stake the Project Management/Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel/Teams makes first judgment to accept or reject a grievance. If accepted the Committee set up to deal with the PF recommends a final solution.

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 with a preliminary report prepared by Project Implementation Entity/Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel/Teams. The report should contain the details of the grievance and hearing date and decision of the PF Committee.

Step 3:

If the PAP is still dissatisfied with the decision taken after Stage 2, he/she shall forward the case to Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of the PF. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the documented details of the case to date.

Step 4

It is assumed that all cases shall be solved at Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of the PF 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.

Step 5

If no amicable solution is reached in Step 4 the PAP will have recourse to the District/Municipal courts as a last resort. This is a stage that although should always be open and 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 PF are designed to allow for the process to detect and deal with the problems in a timely and satisfactory manner for all parties concerned.

Each stage should be limited to a maximum of 15 days/2 weeks from receiving a grievance and making decision.

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 PF and program implementation.

8.6 Administrative and Legal Procedures

Government ministries represented by respective national and provincial directorates or departments will be called on to participate in planning and implementing community conservation

agreements, community / private / public partnerships for development activities or in the event of relocation, resettlement activities.

Descriptions made in Chapter 7 clearly show that 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 a serious challenge.

The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) is entrusted with the responsibility of “promoting sustainable development through the practical leadership and execution of the country’s environmental policy”. However, it is a Ministry that is relatively new compared to other traditional ministries (e.g. agriculture, public works, education, health, MPD and MMAS, etc.) and it has been facing real problems to advance its coordinating role and responsibilities.

The various institutions, development strategies, laws and regulations are still in need of harmonization to ensure that they achieve common goals within a sector that has a large spectrum. Human and material investments are required to translate the various provisions into concrete actions. This is further compounded by the fact that most of the country’s inhabitants are active in the informal sector, which makes it very difficult to regulate them.

Based on needs identification a specific institutional and human capacity-building program for environmental and social management will have to be developed as part of the Project. Beneficiary institutions might be the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) at its various levels, mainly the provincial and district levels, relevant line ministries at provincial and district levels, e.g. agriculture, public works, tourism, health, education, MMAS and MPD, etc., including local authorities (e.g. municipalities and others such as CSOs). A detailed capacity-building program will be developed during implementation, with a focus on strengthening the District, Municipal and Provincial structures responsible for environmental and social management.

The District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI), which have a unit that deals with environmental matters at the district level, should be given special attention to build their capacity to manage the ESIA/ESMP and RAP processes. So far, these processes are managed mainly at the provincial and central level. Only a limited number of districts have made significant strides in getting actively and competently involved in ESIA/ESMP and RAP processes. In as far as possible lessons learned from districts with experience should be replicated in the project areas as part of the Project planning and implementation.

To deal with the various and complex issues related with communication, coordination, capacity building and institutional strengthening there will be qualified Safeguard Specialists and a Communication Officers in the three provinces already selected and other provinces to come stationed at IDPPE.

MICOA approves full ESIA, simple EAs are approved by the DPCA. All ESIA require a report of public consultation carried out and the full integration of local issues and recommendations into the Environmental Management Plan and Resettlement Plan. Full EIAs are obligatory for activities that imply people’s relocation or potential conflicts concerning the use of natural resources.

Legal procedures for acquiring land use rights, for dispossessing people of their land use rights and property for public interest, and for restricting access to natural resources shall be observed as provided for in the Constitution and laws of Mozambique, and supplemented by this Process Framework and a Resettlement Policy Framework that should also be prepared if it becomes a reality that people might be subject to involuntary resettlement under the project. Resettlement plan and land use plan compliance are monitored by MICOA through DNAPOT/DNAIA.

9.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

MICOA is responsible for external monitoring of environmental management and land use plans compliance.

Participatory tools will be used wherever feasible so that communities take responsibility for verifying the impact of the project and alternative livelihoods activities on affected communities and individuals.

Community consultation and participation will build community capacity to identify indicators and together with planning facilitators they will develop participatory monitoring tools. These will be used to formulate project proposals, and for participatory monitoring and feedback to external monitors during the implementation of these plans. Communities will also participate in external evaluation of outcomes of implemented plans.

At community level, the co-management committees will be the main *fora* involved in participatory monitoring. They will identify indicators for Action Plans developed with their participation, and will be trained on how to manage the information for the project's and committee use. All community management structures should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.

Existing knowledge and additional social research and monitoring will be used and done to understand the aspirations and livelihood strategies of local affected communities in order to design practical, acceptable and mutually beneficial conservation and development interventions including adaptation to climate change.

Via the adaptive management model the quality of monitoring processes should be regularly reviewed and improved. Issues such as leadership, representation, equity, and treatment of individuals vulnerable to specific adversities must be adequately addressed through identifying sensitive indicators and their monitoring. Training of all participants in how to use monitoring and evaluation for adaptive management decisions and how to use it as a basis for good communication flow will be essential in project management. An independent M&E (independent consultant) should be contracted to evaluate the project post implementation.

10. IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

Below is the itemized budget estimates for implementing the PF as well as for preparing and implementing the CDAPs, including monitoring, evaluation, auditing and capacity building.

Items	Cost in USD
A. Contracts with service providers	
Community capacity development	\$40 000
Baseline studies	\$35 000
Community Development Action Plans	\$150 000
CDAP Updates	\$25 000
Community participation	\$45 000
M&E (
Internal	17 500
External	10 000
B. Support to Local Communities	
Compensation for resource use restriction	\$35 000
Conflict resolution	\$12 500
C. Management organization, and supervision	
Project management, organization and supervision	\$50 000
Total	\$420 000

The estimated total cost for implementing the PF and preparing and implementing the site specific CDAPs stands at **US\$ 450 000.00 (Four Hundred Fifty Thousand American Dollars)**.

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Annexes

1. NAME OF THE APPSA PROJECT COMPONENT:

New		Rehabilitation		Expansion	
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2. DPA/SDAE CONTACT PERSON:

3. LOCATION:

(Map attached with the location of the activity)

4. ZONNING:

Residential zone		Savanna		Wetland		Green	
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Free area	
Semi-urban area	
Informal settlement	

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

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

Main natural resources found: _____

Expected restrictions: _____

Project Affected Persons:: _____

6. LAND OWNERSHIP: _____

7. LOCATION ALTERNATIVES: _____

a) Land use in the site and surrounding areas

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

b) Main existing social infra-structures in the surrounding area:

School

Health Post

Water well with Pump

Latrines

Drainage network

Road

Electricity

Telecommunication

Other:

FICHA DE INFORMAÇÃO AMBIENTAL PRELIMINAR

1. Nome da actividade:

2. Tipo de actividade:

a) Turística Industrial Agro-pecuária Outro

Especifique

b) Novo Reabilitação Expansão

3. Identificação do(s) proponente(s):

4. Endereço/contacto:

5. Localização da actividade:

5.1 Localização administrativa:

5.2 Meio de inserção:

Urbano Rural

6. Enquadramento no zoneamento:

Espaço habitacional Industrial Serviço Verde

7. Descrição da actividade:

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

7.2 Actividades associadas:

7.3 Breve descrição da tecnologia de construção e de operação:

7.4 Actividades principais e complementares:

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

7.6 Tipo, origem e quantidades de matéria-prima :

7.7 Produtos químicos citados cientificamente a serem usados: (caso a lista seja longa deverá produzir-se em anexo)

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

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

7.10 Outros recursos necessários:

8. Posse de terra (situação legal sobre a aquisição do espaço físico):

9. Alternativas de localização da actividade:

(Motivo da escolha do local de implantação da actividade e indicando pelo menos dois locais alternativos)

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

10.1 Características físicas do local de implantação da actividade:

Planície Planalto Vale Montanha

10.2 Ecossistemas predominantes:

Rio Lago Mar Terrestre

10.3 Zona de localização:

Zona Costeira Zona do interior Ilha

10.4 Tipo de vegetação predominante:

Floresta Savana Outros (especifique)____

A vegetação é dominada por gramíneas, pinheiros casuarinos, coqueiros e arbustos e árvores indígenas.

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

Machamba Habitacional Industrial
Protecção Outros (Especifique)_____

10.6 Infra-estruturas principais existentes ao redor da área da actividade:

11. Informação complementar através de mapas

- Outra informação pertinente que julgar relevante.

Local, data (dia/mês/ano)

Annex 3: Status Quo of Preparation of District Land Use Plans in the Potential Project Area (provinces)²⁷

²⁷ These might require an updating.

PROVÍNCIA	ORDEM	TOTAL DE PLANOS	DISTRITOS COM PLANOS ELABORADOS	ANO DE ELABORAÇÃO	DISTRITOS SEM PLANOS
CABO DELGADO	1	1	Pemba Metuge	2008	
	2	2	Mecufi	2008	
	3	3	Balama	2009	
	4	4	Montepuêz	2009	
	5	5	Macomia	2009	
	6	6	Chiúre	2009	
	7	7	Namuno	2009	
	8	8	Ancuabe	2009	
	9	9	Mueda	2010	
	10	10	Nangade	2010	
	11	11	Meluco	2011	
	12	12	Ibo	2011	
	13	13	Muidumbe	2011	
	14	14	Quissanga	2011	
	15	15	Mocimboa da Praia	2012	
	16	16	Palma	2012	

PROVÍNCIA	ORDEM	TOTAL DE PLANOS	DISTRITOS COM PLANOS ELABORADOS	ANO DE ELABORAÇÃO	DISTRITOS SEM PLANOS
Total de distritos com planos = 16					

PROVÍNCIA	ORDEM	TOTAL DE PLANOS	DISTRITOS COM PLANOS ELABORADOS	ANO DE ELABORAÇÃO	DISTRITOS SEM PLANOS
NAMPULA	25	1	Mossuril	2009	Moma
	26	2	Ilha de Moçambique	2008	Mongicual
	27	3	Nacala - Porto	2009	Eráti
	28	4	Angoche	2008	Memba
	29	5	Nacala -a- Velha	2010	Nacarôa
	30	6	Mongovolas	2011	
	31	7	Murupula	2011	
	32	8	Monapo	2010	
	33	9	Nampula Rapale	2011	Total Distritos Sem Planos = 5
	34	10	Muecate	2011	
	35	11	Mecuburi	2011	
	36	12	Malema	2012	
	37	13	Ribaúe	2012	
	38	14	Meconta	2012	
	39	15	Lalua	2012	
Total de distritos com Planos = 15					

Source: MICOA (2012)

PROVÍNCIA	ORDEM	TOTAL DE PLANOS	DISTRITOS COM PLANOS ELABORADOS	ANO DE ELABORAÇÃO	DISTRITOS SEM PLANOS
ZAMBÉZIA	40	1	Mocuba	2009	Namarroi
	41	2	Pebane	2009	Gurué
	42	3	Alto Molócué	2009	Lugela
	43	4	Namacurra	2009	Total de distritos sem Planos = 3
	44	5	Mangaja da Costa	2009	
	45	6	Chinde	2009	
	46	7	Morrumbala	2011	
	47	8	Mopeia	2011	
	48	9	Gilé	2011	
	49	10	Nicoadala	2012	
	50	11	Ile	2012	
	51	12	Milange	2012	
	52	13	Inhassunge	2012	
Total de Distritos Com Planos = 13					

PROVÍNCIA	ORDEM	TOTAL DE PLANOS	DISTRITOS COM PLANOS ELABORADOS	ANO DE ELABORAÇÃO	DISTRITOS SEM PLANOS
SOFALA	62	1	Nhamatanda	2009	
	63	2	Muanza	2009	
	64	3	Machanga	2009	
	65	4	Cheringoma	2009	
	66	5	Chemba	2009	
	67	6	Buzi	2009	
	68	7	Maríngue	2009	
	69	8	Caia	2011	
	70	9	Marromeu	2011	
	71	10	Gorongozza	2012	
	72	11	Dondo	2012	
	73	12	Chibabava	2012	

PROVÍNCIA	ORDEM	TOTAL DE PLANOS	DISTRITOS COM PLANOS ELABORADOS	ANO DE ELABORAÇÃO	DISTRITOS SEM PLANOS
MAPUTO	105	1	Boane	2010	
	106	2	Matola	2010	
	107	3	Magude	2011	
	108	4	Moamba	2011	
	109	5	Matutuine	2011	
	110	6	Marracuene	2012	
	111	7	Manhiça	2012	
	112	8	Namaacha	2012	
Total de distritos com Planos = 8					

Source: MICOA (2012)



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES

SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED DURING MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Minutes of public consultation meetings in the Districts of Morrumbene, Maxixe and Jangamo, on September 12, 2014.

To allow the project implementation in Inhambane to go according to the fishing needs of the beneficiaries and communities and in accordance with the principles of good environmental and social management, IDPPE headquarters, hired a consultant to prepare the environmental and social safeguards of the project on **Community Based Coastal Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods (PPACG)**. As part of the consultancy public consultation meetings were held in 3 of the 4 major areas of project implementation. As foreseen in the legislation public meetings were guided by two main objectives, namely: (i) keep people informed about the project and safeguard instruments; and (ii) collect from beneficiaries and persons/entities potentially affected by the project their views, contributions and concerns regarding the project.

On September 12, 2014, Mr. Mário Souto (Consultant) and the local IDPPE technician from Maxixe District Mr. Faustino Miguel, worked with the following Fishing Communities:

- **CCP Cocane and Associatio of Morrumbene Fishermen (In the same district);**
- **CCP Chicuque, Ligoga Association of Fishermen and PCR (Savings and Revolving Credit Fund) Vuca Fisherman (District of Maxixe);**
- **CCP Paindane (In Jangamo)**

In the lines that follow is a summary of how the three meetings developed:

Morrumbene

CCP Cocane and Associa tio Fishermen Morrumbene (District Morrumbene)

When it was 08h 50 mn, at the headquarters of the Association of Fishermen of Morrumbene the team met with the community of fishermen, which was attended by 30 members of whom **22** were men and **8** women.

After the general introductions the Consultant started the meeting by presenting the project by highlighting that the same had the following objectives:

- (i) raise environmental awareness and understanding of the value of community-based resource management planning,
- (ii) create a pilot Coast-Watch Network,
- (iii) provide training in alternative and more sustainable resource use (seaweed production and other mariculture) to local residents of coastal villages; and
- (iv) provide training in microenterprise management.

The project will also endeavor to build capacity of the communities to undertake a diversity of adaptation measures to counteract the negative effects of climate change

After the presentation of the Project the Consultants invited participants to make their contributions, whereupon the following questions were presented:

Public meeting in Morrumbene



Issues raised (participants)	Feedback given
<p>Mr. Pedro Lucas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Catches are low due to wear of resources. Only fishermen with means for deep sea fishing (who are not so many) have some success ▪ Lack of conditions for conservations (when we can catch a lot of fish) from the months of December to April ▪ Possible effects of climate change that might explain the scarcity of resources ▪ Increased fisheries techniques and limited space for fishing. <p>Increase sand banks due to erosion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Institutes (IDPPE) or the Government in general should encourage the availability of fish in the sea by promoting ideas of co-management ▪ There must be good interaction between the fishermen and the Government and other government related institutions ▪ With proper knowledge and effective investments it is possible to derive many benefits from aquaculture, e.g. the Vietnam is similar to Mozambique in many aspects, but it has a turnover of about US\$ 2 billion from fisheries (in which aquaculture plays an important role) based on good practices, techniques and necessary technical assistance will flourish, while Mozambique only produces close to 10% of that based on techniques

Issues raised (participants)	Feedback given
<p>Mr. Raul Camba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damaged anchorage which makes landing difficult (f unfulfilled promises by the District Government to rebuild it) ▪ Conservation equipment was not purchases for local association (after it was damaged) and the beneficiary community was not adequately consulted 	<p>that are deficient and other barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideally, the fishermen should not engage in many activities and they should specialize to work in their specific area of activity. In the long run specialization is associated with benefits. Dispersing through many activities prevents specialization from happening and in the end that creates a situation where people get little or nothing in each activity. The project will support aquaculture. It would be good to have a constructive interaction between promoters and the beneficiaries in order to translate the resources to be made available to tangible results.
<p>Mr. Jacinto Romeo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of means of production (fishing nets); ▪ The Government of the District was deceived by ISEC in the amount of MZM 460,000.00 in regard to the purchase of conservation equipment after it was damaged after a short period of operation ▪ Fishermen dependent excessively on fisheries, there must be alternatives to fishing activities during the approximately 90 of the closure period ▪ Lack funds and practical knowledge to practiceaquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Another example that can be given although in another business sector, i.e. agriculture is that Thailand exports rice based on small farms owned by small producers. But for this to happen there is agricultural research and among other aspects the varieties of rice they use are more productive, with short-cycle, etc. so that in 1ha they produce 10 tons or more while we harvest about 1 ton in Mozambique. Again is a matter of research and investment ▪ These and more examples can be used to enlighten what needs to be done in our fisheries, notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We have to be specialized within the area. ○ Use the right varieties/species. ○ Adopt the right technologies. ○ Adopt the right periodization ○ There has to be effective collaboration or interaction between the fishing communities and the government (technicians in the sector).

Maxixe

CCP Chicuque and Ligoga Association of Fishers and PCR (Savings and Revolving Credit Fund) Vuca Fisher (District of Maxixe)

At 11h 09mn, the same technicians mentioned above started a meeting with the Fisheries Community Council of Chicuque, Ligoga Association of Fisherman and PCR Vuca Fisherman at their headquarters in Chicuque, City of Maxixe, where **23** members participated of which **21** were men and **2** were women. After the presentation of the objectives of the Project, the Consultant explained that fisheries is an activity that employs a lot of people, generates more money and greater net value in the country, more than what mines at Moatize Coal and Gas in Cabo Delgado can do. Together with agriculture fisheries is the basic activity for the Mozambican economy and should be more empowered technically and financially. This is one of the project justifications.

The Consultant then asked the group to present the problems they faced in their work, and among aspects the following was mentioned:

Public meeting in Maxixe



Issues raised (participants)	Feedback given
<p>Mr. Alfredo Bernardo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Weak technical capacity within the sector▪ Lack of fisheries resources in the bay due to depletion▪ Much effort undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Institute (IDPPE) or Government should encourage the availability of fisheries in the sea by promoting co-management▪ There must be good interaction between the fishermen and the Government Institutes in order to reap effective results in various initiatives that

Issues raised (participants)	Feedback given
<p>and very few results or earnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boats, practices and means used will to carry out the activity are inadequate to fish on the high seas, which is where a lot of fish can still be caught ▪ Lack of financing and technical support to effectively carry out aquaculture. Some time ago there was capacity building in the area but that was it. There was no follow up and people have already have forgotten what they learned ▪ Lack of support in specific aspects (e.g. fishing equipment, appropriate boats) allocated to fishermen in the form of credit that can be repaid gradually. ▪ The Fisheries Institute, based on a sample collected locally made an analysis of the existing situation in terms of availability of fisheries resources but it never disseminated the results in regard to reproduction period of the species, maturation status, spawning cycle, etc. to allow us to to choose the best closure period. <p>Hilario Eduardo Zacarias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisheries technologies are rudimentary ▪ Lack of direct financial support to fishermen 	<p>are undertaken.</p> <p>Then again the Consultant went on to make use of the same examples that had presented at the meeting of Morrumbene on good cooperation between producers and government institutions, research, extension and financial institutions that occur in other countries that can be adapted to the reality of Mozambique. He gave the example of the volumes of fish in Vietnam and rice production in Thailand. He emphasize that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishermen should avoid dispersing through many activities and should be specialized in their main activity ▪ The Project has resources to support aquaculture ▪ In Mozambique there is a need to find ways of operationalizing all these aspects and transform our potential into wealth. ▪ He agreed that there is a need for financial institutions to be specialized to adequately deal with fisheries sector, and to give time and other facilities to those who are active in the sector. At the moment this is not happening and it can be a barrier. There is a need to continue working on it and to keep an active dialogue between producers and other agents. That is the reason why the project gives much importance to facilitating meetings, debates, capacity building, etc. to better deal with all these aspects in a constructive way and that translates into concrete results ▪ Communities should ensure and insist with the various entities in order to reach concrete results.

Issues raised (participants)	Feedback given
<p>Zechariah Macassa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government should subsidize the shops for the sale of fishing supplies. 	

Jangamo

CCP Painedane (in Jangamo)

When was 14h 30mn the same team mentioned above met with the Community Council of Fisheries in Painedane the District of Jangamo, where there were present only four people all of them men. There had been a death in the area and most people had to participate in the funeral. So the meeting was simplified in Jangamo

The meeting followed the same sequence, presentation of the project and seeking to know the difficulties and opinions of the Community. were cited among others the following:

The meeting in Jangamo

Issues raised (participants)	Feedback given
<p>Mr. M Mario Nhaguilunguane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishermen do not have fishing equipment n money to buy boats to fish beyond 3 miles from the coast ▪ There is poultry farming in the area but there is no market and producers do not have freezing facilities to conserve produce including fishing products <p>Mr. Tomas João</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would like to buy a boat and mesh but does not have money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In response, the Consultant said that almost all communities have the same problems and that he would channel them to the promoters and that to the extent possible these could be solved. ▪ He asked participants to be more proactive in bringing forward all these issues when the project starts its implementation and that they should discuss with all parties for the prevailing problems to be solved.

Attached is the list of participants of the fishing communities who participated in the meetings in the Districts Morrumbene, Maxixe and Jangano.

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES
SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED DURING MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS
(CABO DELGADO, NAMPULA, SOFALA AND ZAMBEZIA PROVINCES)

PROVINCE: Cabo Delgado

INTRODUCTION

Cabo-Delgado is located in the Northern region of Mozambique. For the consultations various key stakeholders were contacted. These were informed on the Program, and subsequently their views and opinions on the main issues relating to Environmental Management and Resettlement were recorded. The stakeholders also provided contributions to the Environmental and Social Management and Resettlement Policies being elaborated by Ministry of Fisheries as this was the main objective of the consultations.

MAIN FINDINGS

IDPPE Cabo Delgado - Manuel Daniel, Juliana M. Supeta, Acácio Mussa

IIP Cabo Delgado – Afonso Lino Maruse, Sérgio José,

All the interviewed government representatives admitted that small scale fisheries activities in Pemba have the potential to grow, however there are challenges throughout the whole production chain. One of the main challenges faced in the sector is to attract the private sector to invest in supplying fishing equipment in Pemba, at an affordable price for the small scale fishermen. According to the respondents, Pemba also lacks key infrastructures such as workshop areas as well as trained personnel dedicated to undertake building, maintenance and repair of fishing boats used by small scale fishermen. Additional infrastructures required are primary vendors' markets equipped with appropriate freezers for better storage of fisheries products.

The respondents also call for the need to construct demonstration centers where appropriate fishing methods, storage, handling, inspections and marketing of fisheries products can be carried out by competent government staff at provincial and district levels. They acknowledged that despite the growing number of fishermen, there is limited government technical and financial capacity (particularly in the islands) at provincial level to disseminate best fishing practices and carry out actions towards promoting sustainability in the fisheries sector.

Additionally, small scale fisherman have limited access to loans, mostly because the interest rate is significantly high for this level of fishing activities undertaken by small scale fishermen. The respondents emphasized the need to improve the working conditions for the government staff working directly with fishermen; particularly the need to consider improving their housing conditions as well as making available transportation means to facilitate the monitoring of fishing activities in Cabo Delgado. They also highlighted the need to invest on the fisherman and ensure that they have capacity to build safe fishing boats, and consider purchasing vehicles with freezers for better transportation of fisheries products from the sources to distant markets. The respondents further noted that there have been initiatives under PROPESCA to undertake assessment of the potential fisheries sites in Cabo Delgado, but such initiative should also examine the need for restructuring the fisheries sector as a whole, to contemplate the improvement of working conditions for government staff.

Regarding the development of aquaculture projects, the respondents pointed out that there are many women who on daily basis dedicate their time into collecting fisheries products such as crabs, oysters and mussels. As a result, the aquaculture projects should target those groups since they already know the importance of these species, and they may be willing to be involved in growing such species in an organized manner within specific sites, thus increasing their economic gains as well as minimizing pressure on resources growing naturally.

Regarding environmental management, the respondents indicated that due to the lack of docking sites, most activities associated to building and maintenance of boats are undertaken in the proximities of the sea in an open area, and it is likely that contaminants such as used oils and fuels from engines as well as paints are affecting the sea environment. Poor fishing practices such as the use of inappropriate fishing gears (locally known as *chicocota*) and mosquito's nets are considered to be the most significant human activities that might be contributing to declining fishing stocks. Mangrove forests known to be key systems for reproduction of marine species are also being cut to sustain human needs in construction and use as fuel (firewood). These aspects, associated to the effects of climate change might be taken into considerations when planning projects towards improving the small scale fisheries in Cabo Delgado.

SUMMARY

Environmental concerns are still novel in Mozambique, and the implications of polluting activities into the sea environment such as contaminants associated with boat painting and used oils spills from boat engines is generally poorly understood by members of the fishermen communities. The SWIOFish program therefore offers an opportunity to promote and ensure that all fisheries activities as well as the proposed civil works to improve fisheries infrastructures take into consideration environmental and social management as well as good resettlement practices in the targeted areas, regardless of the extent of the activity.

There is still a lack of coordination between different government institutions with MICOA, the Fisheries and the Municipalities in regards to monitoring of environmental impacts in the coastal zones. Thus, mainstreaming environment, building technical and financial capacity for multisectoral government entities as well as the fishermen have to be prioritized under the proposed SWIOFish program or through complementary funding initiatives. Dissemination of information and environmental regulations as well as awareness on the adverse environmental impacts on development efforts is crucial for fighting poverty in a sustainable manner.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS – CABO DELGADO, NAMPULA, SOFALA AND ZAMBEZIA

In order to gather public's views on the foreseen civil works program (infrastructure construction/rehabilitation) for small-scale fisheries, and in fulfilment of the requirements of both the World Bank's Environmental Guidelines and the Mozambican Environmental Law, public consultation meetings were held in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia provinces targeted for the SWIOFish program.

The public meetings were conducted in line with the Mozambican law described by the Ministerial Diploma 130/2006 for Public Consultation. In line with the requirements of this decree, the meetings were preceded by publication in the national newspapers (Noticias) prior to the date of the meeting. Key stakeholders were also contacted by emails and telephone to inform them about the meeting and request their inputs. A summary of the project information was produced and sent to the stakeholders at the targeted provinces through the Provincial Directorates of Fisheries namely António Mário Carvalho (Cabo Delgado), Daniel Momade (Nampula), João Duarte Saize (Sofala) and Arcílio Madede (Zambézia) which were identified as focal point to liaise with interested public. The public consultation meetings took place in the following dates:

- Cabo Delgado province – June 3rd, 2014;
- Nampula Province (Nacala) – June 4th, 2014
- Nampula Province (Ilha de Mocambique), June 4th, 2014;
- Sofala Province (Beira – Praia Nova) - June 5th, 2014;
- Zambezia Province (Quelimane and Zalala) - (June 6th and 8th, 2014).

The following are summarises of the issues raised at the public meetings.

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue: Cabo Delgado – Pemba (Sala da Cruz Vermelha de Mocambique)

Date: June 3, 2014

Time: 08:30h – 10:30h

PARTICIPANTS:

Consultants:

Public: 13 participants

INTRODUCTION

The proposed **South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth in Mozambique (SWIOFish Mozambique)**, is a program through which the World Bank (WB) and the France Development Agency (AFD) will support the Government of Mozambique (GOM) to sustainably increase the competitiveness of country's fisheries sector as a way of ensuring that the

sector realizes its recognized potential of creator of employment and wealth and as a crucial contributor to the diversification of the economy.

The main objective of this meeting was to inform potentially interested and affected populations on the proposed program, as well as to gather their views or opinions for subsequent inclusion in the process of decision making for the program.

PRESENTATIONS

The meeting in Cabo Delgado was chaired by the consultant, preceded with the opening of the meeting, wishing all participants a warm welcome and a brief description of how the meeting would proceed.

Public meeting held in Pemba – Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique



PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Cabo Delgado province, as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program.

DISCUSSIONS:

Questions/Issues	By whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There has been a number of projects planned for Cabo Delgado but we hardly see the results. Recently we have been having meetings promoted by PROPESCA but no results; ▪ The Climate Change initiatives to support the fishermen in Cabo Delgado have not shown any results yet; ▪ Regarding infrastructures, first vendors markets, Freezers, docking sites and workshop areas are fundamental structures to effectively promote fisheries sector; ▪ There is a need to empower the existing fishing inputs stores, as well as establish shops to sell boat's engine ; ▪ Rehabilitation of fisheries associations' headquarters can also contribute significantly to the improvement of working conditions in this sector; ▪ Lack of fishing equipment and other associated inputs is a chronic problem affecting fishing activities in Cabo Delgado as it. No loans available to support the fishermen, lack of spare parts to fix the engines. The boats used are typically rudimentary and with safety implications; ▪ Regarding environmental management, the Pemba area is faced with the sanitation problems, lack of toilets and the sea sites are used for toilets, hence potentially causing health problems; ▪ Inadequate fishing gears and inappropriate net mesh such as the use of mosquito's nets which kill juvenile fish as well as eggs, and therefore affecting the fish stocks; ▪ Devastation of mangrove forests and other types of forests to obtain timber for the manufacturing of fishing boats; ▪ In the past the government took responsibility to subsidize the building of work yards and workshop areas for the boat repairs – Today the municipality should take this responsibility to subsidize the sector of create incentives for commercial operators to operate in buying and selling of fisheries equipment. ▪ The proposed SWIOFish project should not only look at the infrastructures, but also other aspects complementary to the fishing activity, such as training, funding and restructuring of the government entities working in the fisheries sector. ▪ To date the government has been working with banks and other financial institutions towards lowering the interest to make loans affordable for small-scale fishermen. Other alternative that should be considered by the government would be to subsidize fuel 	<p>(Jaime Mário Semedo– President of Fisheries Community Council of -Pemba)</p>

Questions/Issues	By whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although several activities to raise awareness have been taking place, poor fishing methods and poor sanitary practices prevail along the coastline of Pemba. These issues should be addressed by the proposed SWIOFish program. ▪ There should be a stronger link between the potential projects to be funded under SWIOFish and the beneficiaries, and it should be recommended that the fishermen be involved during the construction phase of the projects. Hiring of local labor is fundamental to avoid conflicts with local populations. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing with the use of mosquito nets is a problem. Because there are no alternative for income generation unsustainable fishing practices are present in the province. 	
Responses	By whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specific Projects or activities under SWIOFish will be identified once the funding has been secured by the Mozambican Government. It is envisaged that discussions will be held at that stage with a view to prioritize activities that will be implemented. ▪ The Program forms part of the Government Poverty Reduction Program, and it stresses the importance of public involvement and the fishermen community is central to the activities under SWIOFish and public comments are be taken into consideration when prioritizing actions to be implemented. 	Eduardo S. Langa

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue: Nacala – Centro de Pesca de Naherengue - Nacala.

Date: 04 June 2014

Time: 08:30h – 10:30h

PARTICIPANTS:

Consultants:

Public: 26 participants

INTRODUCTION

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Nampula, (specifically Nacala and Ilha de Mozambique), as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program.

Public meeting held at CCP Naherengue – Nacala



PRESENTATIONS

The meeting in Nacala was chaired by the consultant, preceded with the opening of the meeting, wishing all participants a warm welcome and a brief description of how the meeting would proceed.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Nampula province, as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program.

DISCUSSIONS:

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The fisheries sector in Nacala lack any form of government support and this is reflected in the absence of banking institutions to make available loans with reasonable interest rates to benefit the small-scale fishing activities.	Agi Momade
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lack of commercial shops operating in the fisheries sector is a major issue in Nacala. There is a general lack of fisheries inputs in Nacala. We would like to have a local dealer selling and repairing engines for boats which could take us to the high sea.	Omar Amisse
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In the past we had in Nacala specific shops selling fisheries equipment, but these are no longer operational, and the equipments are in short supply. Some of the equipments being sold in Nacala are inappropriate for the type of fishing practiced here. It is therefore fundamental that those who sell fisheries equipments understand what is it that the fishermen would like to purchase for their activities.	Omar Amisse
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The fishermen in Nacala would like to have more access to bank loans, but with interest rates compatible with the level of small-scale fishing.	Muriricho Julião
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inappropriate fishing methods employed by fishermen have been one of the reasons for depletion of fisheries resources. There are two fish reserves in Nacala, but due to scarcity of fish in the bay, some fisherman tend	Galibo Califa

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<p>to fish illegally in the reserves. Investment is needed to support monitoring actions with a view to preserve fish stocks in Nacala.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop area needed – Currently boat repairs are carried out randomly along the beach. This may potentially lead to pollution and affect the fisheries resources. The SWIOFish program should also consider creating incentives for those fishermen using “<i>chicocota</i>” with a view to providing adequate fishing equipment as a way of contributing to preservation of fisheries resources. ▪ Nacala (Naherengue) also needs “primary sales” market fully equipped with storage freezers and running water for hygienic handling of fisheries products. ▪ Fish demand in Nacala is not met with the current fish supply. As an example, all the fish caught in Nacala is completely sold in Nacala without satisfying the full demand. This is likely to be the scenario in the future particularly with significant economic growth of both Nacala Porto and Nacala-á-Velha where population growth is expected to grow further as a result of development of the Nacala Port and its ancillary infrastructure. ▪ Aquaculture development in Nacala should be seen as priority to meet fish demand in this growing market. ▪ Technical capacity of the government fisheries authority needs to be strengthened to carry out adequate supervision of the coastal zone to ensure that fish stocks are not completely depleted as well as ensuring quality through effective inspection of the fisheries product being made available in the Nacala market. 	<p>Galibo Califa</p> <p>Galibo Califa</p> <p>Galibo Califa</p> <p>Galibo Califa</p> <p>Galibo Califa</p>

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue: Ilha de Moçambique – Conselho Comunitário de Pesca – Nacala (Nanhupo)

Date: 04 June 2014

Time: 14:30h – 16:30h

PARTICIPANTS:

Consultants:

Public: 16 participants

INTRODUCTION

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Nampula, (specifically Nacala and Ilha de Moçambique), as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program.

Public meeting at CCP Nanhupo – Ilha de Mocambique



PRESENTATIONS

The meeting in Ilha de Mocambique was chaired by the consultant, preceded with the opening of the meeting, wishing all participants a warm welcome and a brief description of how the meeting would proceed.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Nampula province, as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program.

DISCUSSIONS:

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There has been a number of people coming to the Island to gather information on the fisheries, promising changes and improvements in the sector but at the end nothing happens. Perhaps they are writing their university coursework... 	Ateremane Amire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ About aquaculture projects there is nothing happening here on Ilha de Moçambique, but we do hear that there are aquaculture projects being implemented elsewhere in Nampula. We are interested in participating in the aquaculture projects as the initiative could employ many people and also reduce current pressure on the fisheries resources on open sea. 	Ateremane Amire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the past we have requested boats and other equipment to facilitate monitoring of the fisheries but we have not received and it has been difficult to undertake an effective monitoring of the fisheries on Ilha de Moçambique. 	Nuro Ambasse
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is really important to have the Consultants carrying out surveys here but most importantly, we need to have feedback of the decision made based on our contributions/inputs. 	Amisse Alpaca
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the Quissanga area, there is only one engine powered boat – so we are really happy to know that there is a possibility of funding in the small-scale fisheries sector. 	Amisse Alpaca
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquaculture projects could be really a success here – species such as crabs and shrimps could be grown well here. 	Muaziza Ali
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ilha de Moçambique has the right conditions to develop the fisheries; labour and the willingness to work but there is lack of funding. There is also the lack of fisheries inputs – No single shop in Ilha de Moçambique sells fisheries inputs (fishing nets, safety equipment...), making it difficult to work effectively in this sector. Fishermen have to travel to Angoche in order to purchase material to fix fishing nets... 	Atumane Mussa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The fisherman would like to have access to funding as well as 	Momade Ibrahimio

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<p>equipment to improve their fishing techniques and improve their catches. The techniques currently used are rudimentary and fishermen cannot improve their economic conditions using the current methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We need storage facilities – in some cases we do catch good quantity of fish but we have no means to conserve and most fish products are lost. We have in the past applied for loans to purchase freezer systems, but the amount made available to us was insufficient and as a result we could not obtain the freezers systems with specification that we needed. This is an issue which needs to be corrected – We should receive the total amounts that we request when we apply for loans. ▪ Fishing at Ilha de Moçambique is done at high sea as opposed to fishing in the shallow waters, and the limiting factor has been the lack of fisheries equipment such as supply of engines and the respective parts as well as fishing nets. ▪ In the past the communities and their leaders were well organized. There used to be traditional ceremonies in coordination with religious leaders in view to ask the spirits to protect the fishermen and as a prayer for abundance of fish. In these days no such ceremonies and that could also be the reason for lack of fish. ▪ The aquaculture activity on the Ilha de Moçambique should be empowered. 	<p>(President of Fishermen Association of Ilha de Moçambique)</p> <p>Momade Ibrahim</p> <p>Momade Ibrahim</p> <p>Momade Ibrahim</p> <p>Momade Ibrahim</p>

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue: Beira – Conselho Comunitário de Pesca da Beira – Praia Nova

Date: 05 June 2014

Time: 16:30h – 18:30h

PARTICIPANTS:

Consultants:

Public: 16 participants

INTRODUCTION

The program description and objectives were made by the Planning and Statistics delegate of the Provincial Directorate Claudia Alves, who introduced the Team and outlined the objectives of the meeting and invited the participants to contribute. Subsequently, the consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation on motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant further explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Sofala, (specifically in Beira area), as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program could be addressed.

Public meeting with fishermen (Centro de Pesca da Praia Nova – Beira)



PRESENTATIONS

The meeting in Beira was conducted in two stages. The first stage was with the provincial director of Fisheries in Sofala, and the second stage was with a group of fishermen association at Conselho Comunitário de Pesca da Praia Nova. The meeting was chaired by the consultant, preceded with the opening of the meeting, wishing all participants a warm welcome and a brief description of how the meeting would proceed.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Meeting with Sofala's Provincial Director of Fisheries:

The Director (João Duarte Size) who is very familiar with the SWIOFish program, welcomed the Consultants and highlighted the need to look at the whole fisheries chain and determine priorities for funding. He went on to stress that in the production side, there is a need to determine the technical specifications of fishing boat types that should be made to take into account the fishing methods as well as safety matters.

The director also considered the need for investment in solar panels for appropriate conservation of fisheries in the remote areas such as Muanza, which have fishing potential, but with no access to electricity from the national grid. In addition, the director pointed out that the small scale fisheries sector is disorganized. There is a need to build a fisheries market center for safe trading of fisheries products, and where health authorities can carry out inspections and declare the products safe for human consumption.

Regarding aquaculture – The Director indicated that aquaculture projects are welcome in Sofala, however, supply of inputs should also be considered on aquaculture development to be successful.

As pointed out by the Director, lack of funding has been a serious problem for the small-scale fishermen. The interest rate has been significantly high and there are no incentives for the small-scale fishermen to pursue the available funding scheme.

Finally, the Director highlighted the need for strengthening technical capacity of the government staff to carry out an effective monitoring of the small-scale fisheries sector. The commercial and industrial fisheries surveillance and monitoring is well define, however, there is a need to strengthen and focus on small-scale fisheries sector surveillance and monitoring. The provincial directorate lacks basic equipment to undertake this important activity for preservation of fisheries resources in key areas of the Sofala province. The Director proposes also to adopt an integrated management approach involving identifying negative human impacts (among other issues, the depletion of mangrove forests, coastal erosion, and pollution from various sources) and their respective mitigation along the coastline since this is an important ecosystem for the wellbeing of the sea environment.

Meeting with fishermen at Conselho Comunitário de Pesca da Praia Nova

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the proposed Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks at the early stage of the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the civil works under the SWIOFish program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the

challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Sofala province, as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program. Contributions made by participants are recorded on the table below.

DISCUSSIONS:

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main issue affecting the small scale fisheries sector in our region is the continuous use of “chicocota”. There has not been any solution for this problem to date. The people using this fishing technique should be identified and be supplied with appropriate fishing nets as a way of discouraging this practice. It is understandable that they do so for survival therefore punitive measures alone will not resolve the problem. 	João
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisherman lack access to funds, credit initiatives which have been implemented in the past for fishermen proved to be ineffective and unattractive as the interest was even high than that of commercial banks. There have been a number of meetings held with government authorities to resolve this issue but no solution yet. 	João
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishermen have also requested the government to subsidize fuel for those who have engine powered boats but such request has not been met yet – and associated to this, there is the requirement for the fishermen to have an organized accountancy which is almost impossible for common fishermen with no formal education. Thus, the proposed SWIOFish program should really consider the issues being raised here because improving infrastructures alone as prescribed under the SWIOFish program will not necessarily result in an improvement in the small scale fisheries sector. 	José Manuel Feito (President of the Community Council of Fisheries – Nova Sofala)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is an understanding that fishermen could improve by using boats which can stay at the sea for 48 hours, but again with the current interest rates it would be very difficult for fishermen to improve their fishing conditions. 	Delop Ramugi (President of the Community Council of Fisheries – Praia Nova)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of <i>Conselho Comunitário de Pesca (CCP)</i> was a good initiative for the government as these bodies function as intermediaries between the fishermen and the authorities. The government however should support the CCPs and make an effort resolve the issues concerning the small scale fishermen. 	Delop Ramugi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of supply of fisheries inputs is also a serious matter repeatedly raised by fishermen in this type of gatherings, but no response to date. Certain suppliers are selling inappropriate fishing nets and there is no monitoring of the equipment being sold and that add to the already major problem of use of “chicocota” and mosquito nets. 	Balbino Razão
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With regards to major environmental issues, the use of inappropriate fishing methods and the cutting of mangroves along the coast are some of the key human impacts affecting the recovery of fish stocks. 	Delop Ramugi

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal erosion and climate change are also major issues affecting the small scale fisheries activities. ▪ From the point of view of the common fishermen, the proposed SWIOFish program is not yet a priority in Beira – this is because we can have all the infrastructures that we need by the fishermen are not being able to bring the fish from the sea because they lack appropriate equipment. Thus, the main priority for the fishermen at this point would be to make funds available at affordable interest rates. ▪ We have had bad experience with the road Nova Sofala-Tungo which was supposed to improve access to benefit the fisheries in this major fishing potential – Such road was never completed by the funding for it has been released. We are therefore concerned that there could be people trying to obtain funding in the name of small-scale fisheries while their priority is something else. We hope this is not the case with SWIOFish. We strongly recommend that the fishermen be truly involved in the decision making process particularly for planning and construction of infrastructure to benefit the fisheries sector. 	<p>Delop Ramugi</p> <p>Delop Ramugi (President of the Community Council of Fisheries – Praia Nova)</p> <p>José Manuel Feito (President of the Community Council of Fisheries – Nova Sofala)</p>

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue: Hotel Flamingo – Quelimane – Zambezia province

Date: 06 June 2014

Time: 14:00h – 15:00h

PARTICIPANTS:

Consultants:

Public: 19 participants

INTRODUCTION

The program description and objectives were made by the Consultant, who introduced the Team and outlined the objectives of the meeting and invited the participants to contribute. Subsequently, the consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation on motivation for the Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Public meeting in Quelimane –Hotel Flamingo



Then the consultant further explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks for the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the program. As the main goal of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Zambezia, as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program could be addressed.

PRESENTATIONS

The meeting in Quelimane was conducted in two stages. The first stage with the provincial director of Fisheries in Zambezia, Mr. Arcício Madede, and the second stage was with members of groups of fishermen associations at Hotel Flamingo in Quelimane. The meeting was chaired by the consultant, preceded with the opening remarks, wishing all participants a warm welcome and a brief description of how the meeting would proceed.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Meeting with Zambezia's Provincial Director of Fisheries:

The Director proved to be well conversant with the SWIOFish program, and welcomed the Consultants and highlighted that the aquaculture component lacks infrastructures in Zambezia province, despite the fact that Zambezia province has better conditions for development of aquaculture activities on the coast as well as in the interior. He highlighted that in the past, there have been ideas to build a demonstration center where fisheries extensionists could demonstrate the aquaculture techniques to the communities and attract them to participate in this initiative and replicate elsewhere – The Director therefore sees the SWIOFish program as an opportunity to implement this initiative. The director highlighted the need to raise community's awareness on development of aquaculture projects, but he noted the lack of incentives for this sector to grow despite having suitable areas identified. He also pointed out that incentives should be in the form of tax exemptions for retailers dedicated to importing or fabricating the aquaculture inputs.

Regarding the small scale fisheries, the director highlighted the lack of fisheries infrastructures – There are no docking station which makes it difficult to monitor the fisheries products by competent government authorities before the products are released to the markets for human consumption. He went on to explain that the one existing port in Quelimane is not in good conditions since it has been built in the 90s, it has never been rehabilitated or maintained and visual inspections suggest that this infrastructure is not in good conditions. In addition, the dry docking station is not operational and the semi-industrial fishing boats are annually sent to South Africa for maintenance and repairs, which costs a significant amount of money. In some cases repairs are undertaken in artisanal conditions with all the safety and environmental implications associated to the process. The workshop is outdated and new technology should be installed. The freezers system is not operational and as a result, a significant amount of fish is lost due to lack of adequate storage.

When it comes to monitoring of the fisheries, the Director pointed out that the fisheries sector faces a major challenge and highlighted the need to build monitoring centers to monitor the major fishing poles. He believes building capacity and empowering the fisher supervisors would contribute to a greater improvement of monitoring of inappropriate fishing practices as well as depletion of mangroves and consequent degradation of the coastal zones which affect the fish stocks in the area.

Public Meeting held at the Flamingo Hotel - Quelimane

The program description and objectives were made by the consultant Eduardo Langa. The consultant gave a brief introduction and explanation of the meeting's objectives, and the scope and motivation for the proposed Construction/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Program for the fisheries sector as well as covering the legal aspects concerning the environmental and social considerations under the World Bank policy and the Mozambican Law.

Then the consultant explained the need for Environmental and Social Management, and Process Frameworks at the early stage of the Program, and described some potential negative and positive impacts that may be associated to the civil works under the SWIOFish program. As the main goal

of the meeting, the consultant proceeded by requesting the participant's opinions in relation to the challenges faced by the fisheries communities in Zambezia province, as well as potential environmental and social impacts related to the program. Contributions made by participants are recorded on the table below.

DISCUSSIONS:

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SWIOFish program is targeting the same districts as those of PROPECA and there should be complementarities to these two program and avoid doing the same activities. 	Abel Mabunda (Delegate of National Administration Fisheries)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SWIOFish program should promote sustainability actions by working with the fisheries associations who in certain cases tend to employ unsustainable practices as their fishing methods. 	Abel Mabunda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SWIOFish Program could help the province by funding the preparation of zoning maps which would result on mapping and identification of potential zones for development of fisheries. This is a fundamental tool for effective management of the fisheries resources by the government and the communities. 	Abel Mabunda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental issues have been associated to overfishing, cutting of mangroves, poor fishing techniques – organized groups of fisherman can deal with these issues more effectively if they have an incentive. 	Abel Mabunda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We appreciate the presentation and wish to highlight that all the key infrastructures for this sector are degraded here in Quelimane (docking stations, freezers systems) and this fact makes it difficult to operate in the fisheries sector. 	Samuel Mavie (Director of Fishing Port)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The dry dock station was built in 1994 funded by JICA and was operational until 2010. At the moment it degraded and the SWIOFish program might consider this important infrastructure for maintenance of fishing fleet. 	Luciano Bothelho (Director of Dry Docking)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Danida is currently funding certain activities on sustainable fishing and mangrove management in Inhassunge and Chinde with perspective to expand to Maganja da Costa. 	Abacar Carimo Sunde
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The fishermen would like to have access to funds at accessible interest rate to help them to invest in the fisheries activities. 	Abel Mabunda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 23 CCPs in Zambezia which require government's assistance regarding their legalization and capacity building regarding issues related to environmental management – the government should support this process. 	Abel Mabunda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquaculture – The fish stocks tend to be diminishing, and as a result, development of aquaculture could serve to minimize the current pressure on the fisheries resources, particularly if the fishermen were to be involved in aquaculture projects. 	Ilídio Banze (Delegate of National Institute for Aquaculture Development)

Questions/ Issues	By Whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The fishermen of Zambezia province are disappointed - they lack support to obtain bank credits –We also would like to know the focal points at the provincial directorate of fisheries because in certain cases we do not know where to channel our concerns. ▪ The fishermen could benefit from government support on training of CCPs in project elaboration and management to help them manage their business effectively. ▪ TheSWIOFish project refers only to infrastructures and nothing on funding and yet, the fisheries sector is not covered by the District Development Fund (<i>7milboes de Meticals</i>) – it is clear here that complementary projects are needed to provide funding for the fisheries activity. ▪ There are inputs for fisheries activities, however, theses inputs cannot be affordable for fishermen ▪ The SWIOFish project is welcome as it will strengthen our capacity to catch more more fish, however, from our experience from the past, we would like that to see this project financing or empowering workshops to repair and provide spare parts for our boats, as we have a lot of boats obtained from the past projects like PROPESCA and other but the main problem is maintenance. 	<p>Ferreira Amade Assura</p> <p>Celestino Reno</p> <p>Celestino Reno</p> <p>Macário Pedro</p> <p>Hérminio (President of the Community Council of Fisheries – Zalala)</p>

Annex 4: List of People Consulted

Nr	Name	Institution	Position	Contact
1	Tome Capece	IDPPE	National Director	
2	Ernesto Poiosse	IDPPE	Head of Department of Social Development	
3	Amos Chamussa	IDPPE	Head of Department of Planning	
4	José Halafo	INAQUA	National Director	
5	Angélica Dengo	MP	Head of Department of Cooperation	
6	Patrick Mehlman	RARE		
7	Bernal Vilela	RARE		
8	Tristeza Alfredo	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	84 5583960
9	Alberto Manuel	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 5873805
10	Domingos Manuel	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	84 7995509
11	Joao Artur	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 0947885
12	Ernesto	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
13	Jacinto Romeu	Associacao CCP	Secretario do CCP	82 9273785
14	Pedro Manuel	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
15	Benildo Pedro	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
16	Artur Alberto	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 4275090
17	Francisco	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
18	Eduardo Ernesto	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
19	Fabiao Armando	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	84 4007716
20	Jose	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 3698902
21	Alcobias Jacinto	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	84 2939237
22	Mario Ernesto	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	84 5388417
23	Acacio Francisco	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
24	Silvestre Joao	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 6010518
25	Joaquina Manuel Bata	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 5374613
26	Delfina Rafael	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 3860551

Nr	Name	Institution	Position	Contact
27	Nelson Pedro	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 6201294
28	Alchandrina	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 5725769
29	Zeca	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	84 4343421
30	Alice de Almeida	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
31	David Cuamba	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
32	Patricio lucas	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 9153322
33	Paulino Raiva	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
34	Elsa Bernardo	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 3838436
35	Hortencia Escrivao	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 4052153
36	Carlos Fernando	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	82 3921285
37	Amina Abdul	Associacao CCP	Membro da associacao CCP	
38	Alfredo Bernardo	CCP – Chicuque e Associacao Ligoga	Presidente da associação e PCR	82 8172330
39	Oliveira Zacarias Garine	CCP e PCR	Secretario do CCP – Chicuque	82 9289950
40	Gito Manuel	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 8536940
41	Zacarias Macassa	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 3869885
42	Vicente Lourenco	CCP e PCR	Fiscal do CCP e membro do PCR	84 7707508
43	Orlando Gawene	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 25510671
44	Respeito Alfredo	CCP e PCR	Presidente do PCR Nova Vida	84 6515302
45	Jose Xavier	CCP e PCR	Secretario PCR Nova Vida	82 1219575
46	Hilario Daniel	CCP e PCR	Presidente do CCP – Chicuque	84 1074898
47	Paulo Armando	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 0161790
48	Luis Jose	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	84 6558013
49	Rodrigues Leopoldino	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 3666150
50	Roberto Manuel	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 0955103
51	Jose Bata	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 9266793
52	Ricardo Zacarias	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	

Nr	Name	Institution	Position	Contact
53	Eugenio Pedro	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	
54	Helena Vicente	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	84 5439915
55	Anita Joao	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 7580959
56	Maria Luisa	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	
57	Sergio Pedro	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 9267755
58	Pedro Bata	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 7896215
59	Carlitos Zacarias	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 7188220
60	Carla Fernanda	CCP e PCR	Membro do CCP e PCR	82 0603960
61	Mario Armando	CCP	Líder Comunitário	84 5372320
62	Adriano Antonio	CCP	Pescadores	84 4549884
63	Tomas Joao	CCP	Pescadores	84 5069820
64	Bento Oliveira	CCP	Pescadores	84 6398149
65	Ricardo Armando	CCP	Pescadores	84 6367039
66	Ildio Banze	INAQUA-Zambezia	Delegate	824215350
67	Samuel Mavie	Porto de Pesca Quelimane	Director	824322340
68	Abel Mabuna	ADNAP	Delegate	847918796
69	Americo D. Sumale	IDPPE-Zambezia	Delegate	847918796
70	Macario Pedro	IDPPE-Zambezia	Extensionist	829449870
71	Alifo Abudo	Chuabo Dembe-Zambezia	Fisherman	
72	Amisse Mussa	Chuabo Bembe-Zambezia	Fisherman	849462313
73	Avelino Amai	Chuabo Bembe-Zambezia	Fisherman	825097727
74	Dionisio Varela Pires	IIP-Zambezia	Technician	822508070
75	L. Monteino Januário	Doca Seca - Quelimane	Director	825759800
76	Cesaltino Reino	DPPZ	Technician	843225555
77	Mandavir Falamo	Chuabo Dembe	Fisherman	
78	Manuel Amade	ICIDUA	Fisherman	
79	Mussa Atibo	ICIDUA	Fisherman	
80	Juma Ali Amisse	Chuabo Dembe	Fisherman	823974883

Nr	Name	Institution	Position	Contact
81	Ferreira A. Surate	Chuabo Dembe	Fisherman	824916406
82	Justino Victorino Miguel	Chuabo Dembe	Fisherman	840191535
83	Alifo Abudo	Chuabo Dembe	Fisherman	848421118
84	Abacar Carimo Sunde	Chuabo Dembe	Fisherman	866834395
85	João Duarte Saize	DPP Sofala	Director	
86	Claudia Alves	DPP Sofala	Head of Department of Planning	824894370
87	Manuel Antonio	CCP Praia Nova - Beira		825860080
88	Dilip Ramgy	CCP Praia Nova - Beira	President of the CCP	844282540
89	Jose Manuel	CCP Praia Nova - Beira		866175057
90	Alberto Manuel	Praia Nova - Beira	Fisherman	823175596
91	Zinhangadjo Mangano	DPP - Sofala	Technician	825860080
92	João Almeida	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	846313005
93	Mioses Paulo Nharimol	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
94	José António Chacamba	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
95	Castigo Mavire	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
96	Fernando Francisco	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
97	Fernando M. Manjara	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
98	Balbino R. Secretário	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
99	Viagem Joaquim	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	
100	Fernando Magufoi	CCP Praia Nova	Fisherman	



REPUBLICA DE MOCAMBIQUE

MINISTERIO DAS PESCAS

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala

idppe

“Community-Based Coastal Resources Management and Sustainable

Livelihoods” (PPACG)

JSDF - TF093663-Moz



Terms of Reference for Consulting Services (Individual)

Assignment title	Preparation of Safeguards instruments for PPACG and FishCC: Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF) and Process Framework (PF).
Contract duration	30 working-days over a 50 days period maximum
Primary assignment location	Provinces covered by PPACG and FishCC Project implementation

Maputo, April 2014

Context and Objectives of the Assignment

Background

This consultancy will support the implementation of the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)-funded Community-based Coastal Resources Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (PPACG) and the preparation of the Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change Project (FishCC), which should be co-financed by the Nordic Development Fund, the World Bank and an NGO, Rare. The objective of the consultancy is to ensure the project's safeguards compliance with World Bank procedures.

The Development Objective of the PPACG is *to alleviate poverty within the context of resource conservation through improved income generation by the poor in Inhambane province.*

The project is implemented through 4 components:

- Component 1: *Raising awareness and capacity building for coastal communities;*
- Component 2: *Collaborative coastal resources management plans;*
- Component 3: *Promoting sustainable use of natural resources;*
- Component 4: *Village resource use and adaptation to climate change; and*
- Component 5: *Project management, monitoring and evaluation.*

The Development Objective of the FishCC is *to identify/demonstrate a scalable approach that will reduce Mozambique's vulnerability to climate change, while improving fisheries and natural resource management outcomes.*

The project will be implemented through 7 components:

- • Component 1: Rights-based management and social resilience to change;
- • Component 2: Improving fisheries;
- • Component 3: Improving and diversifying local livelihoods;
- • Component 4: Capacity building;
- • Component 5: Marine ecosystems;
- • Component 6: National level policy; and
- • Component 7: Technical assistance, consultancies, and management support.

Both projects are described in more details in Annexes 1 and 2:

Context of the assignment

World Bank safeguard policies guidelines require that Ministry of Fisheries (MinPescas) effectively assesses and mitigates the potential environmental and social impacts of the projects proposed activities. As a result, MinPescas is required to prepare three standalone safeguards instruments, namely: an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the PPACG, and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Process Framework (PF) for the FishCC.

The primary objective of this assignment is to support the Government of Mozambique in the preparation of the three above mentioned standalone safeguard instruments. The ESMFs will be prepared with the aim to effectively assess and mitigate the potential environmental and social impacts, including the health and safety-related impacts of future sub-project activities under PPACG and FishCC. The PF will be prepared to present the criteria and procedures to be followed when a sub-project activity of the FishCC is identified as having potential adverse social impacts on existing land rights, assets, or livelihoods as a result of new restrictions of access to fisheries or other natural resources.

Preparing the ESMF and PF will enable both the Government and the World Bank to agree on principles and processes, so that these need not be discussed for every sub-project during project implementation. It also allows project stakeholders and beneficiaries to undertake specific sub-projects without having to re-negotiate fundamental agreements on a case-by-case basis.

B. Scope of the Assignment

Based on the objective of the assignment described above, the Consultant will be required to work in Maputo as well as to travel to the projects implementation area. The project implementation area of the PPACG is the town of Inhambane and its vicinities. The expected project implementation area of the FishCC will be the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, the Inhambane bay, Moma island and its area, as well as up to 3 more specific areas along the coast of Mozambique, to be confirmed after signing of the Grant Agreement.

The Consultant will liaise with the PPACG implementation team, the FishCC preparation team (Maputo, and selected provinces), technical staff from MinPescas, MICOA, DNEPP, DNFP, ADNAP, IIP, INAQUA, IDPPE, FFP, DTEP, INIP, etc. and other relevant strategic stakeholders at both the central and provincial levels. S/He will liaise with the World Bank staff and relevant staff from other donors engaged in environment and social activities in the selected areas.

With a special emphasis on field work, the Consultant will interact with local actors such as Local Administrators, NGOs, SDAE extension workers and technical staff, potential beneficiary groups, and others. The desk review will include among other: environmental and social policies, strategies and approaches prevailing in the country; environmental and social analyses recently carried out under other relevant projects co-financed or not by the World Bank (SWIOFish Mozambique, TFCA II, MOZBio); PPACG and FishCC sub-project screening, approval, implementation and monitoring criteria and procedures (if available); review of ongoing Sustainable Development projects co-financed by the World Bank; provisions in the national laws for public consultations and participation requirements on social and environmental aspects and potential risks.

The Consultant will prepare and deliver three standalone safeguards documents as described below, namely two ESMFs and a PF. Each of these reports is expected to include information on the following:

- Executive Summary: *A non-technical executive summary in both Portuguese and English;*
- Project Description: *Provide a brief description of the project, with emphasis on components with activities which will trigger environmental and social impacts;*
- Impacts: *Identify, assess and – to the extent possible – quantify the potential environmental and social impacts and risks in the intervention zone of PPACG and FishCC;*
- Public/Stakeholders Consultation and Participation: *Ensure that World Bank requirements on public consultation and participation are being met in full. Present the outcomes of a participatory and inclusive public consultation conducted by the Consultant in each standalone documents with various categories of beneficiary stakeholders in the selected provinces/areas of intervention. Outline each stakeholder group's perception of and reaction to the project (i.e. receptiveness and willingness to collaborate for the sustainable management of the proposed project activities) and suggest ways of retrofitting their main views and concerns in the project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Include minutes of all consultation meetings for each report, highlighting i.e. gender and vulnerable groups distribution and dimensions, and describing how fishing communities and other stakeholder groups have been identified;*

- Public Consultation and Participation Plan (PCPP): *Develop a participatory and inclusive public consultation plan that could be easily followed up at the local level for the environmental and social screening process for PPACG and FishCC subprojects, as well as during the planning stages of these sub-project activities;*
- Legal Framework: *Review of the national laws (incl. traditional and customary practices) governing the environment and natural resources (for ESMF) and governing the appropriation of land or other assets, including restriction to access to fisheries or other natural resources (for PF). Identify potential discrepancies between national laws (such as the Decree 45/2004 of September 29, 2004, Decree 31/2013 of August 8, 2013) and World Bank policies (mainly OP/BP4.01 and OP/BP4.12) and establish mechanisms for a converging implementation;*
- Implementing Agency: *Identify and propose individuals/organization/agency responsible for jointly implementing the ESMFs and PF. Assess the government's and implementing agency's technical and administrative capacities to manage the project's potential environmental and social issues, and propose – as appropriate – viable mitigation measures to reinforce their technical and practical capacities in this regard, taking into consideration the relevant environmental and social policies, legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks in place, as well as the technical experiences of individuals/organization/agency in dealing with these issues in previous operations;*
- Safeguards Policies: *Review the World Bank environment and social safeguard policies including those not yet triggered by the project (as well as national legislation) and make recommendations regarding their applicability to PPACG and FishCC. Recommendations pertaining to the treatment of applicable safeguards policies in the context of PPACG and FishCC sub-projects should also be formulated;*
- Public Disclosures: *Bearing in mind that PPACG and FishCC are classified by the World Bank as an environmental Category B projects, propose steps and timeline to ensure that public disclosures of key findings are adequately implemented, and in synch with the overall project preparation calendar.*

More specifically:

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Two separate ESMFs will be developed: one for the PPACG, and another one for the FishCC.

In addition to the above, the ESMFs should provide information that includes the following (among other information, as appropriate):

A description of the overall PPACG and FishCC projects and each planned sub-project investment.

A concise diagnostic analysis of the projects' main environmental and related social issues, including those involving typical fisheries practices in Mozambique. This should include an explanation of how the PPACG and FishCC would help to make these fisheries more environmentally sustainable.

Criteria and procedures for environmental and social screening of proposed civil works sub-projects, to (i) avoid sites of high sensitivity and (ii) ensure that the appropriate level of attention is given to potential environmental and social impacts and their corresponding mitigation or enhancement measures.

The ESMFs should specify the criteria and format for preparing individual Environmental Management Plans (ESMPs) for civil works sub-projects. Each ESMP should cover (i) specific environmental requirements for the construction and operation of each civil works sub-project, including mitigation measures to address adverse impacts along with enhancement

measures to reinforce positive impacts; (ii) an implementation schedule of specific environmental measures in relation to the associated main civil works; (iii) institutional responsibility for carrying out each environmental measure (Ministry of Fisheries, civil works contractor, civil works supervising engineer, or others); and (vi) budget for specific environmental management measures.

Standard Environmental Rules for Contractors to follow in all civil works sub-projects, including proper waste disposal, no hunting, no bush-meat purchase, no inappropriate interactions with local people, and Chance Finds Procedures for any physical cultural resources discovered during construction.

Summary of public consultations held on the draft ESMFs, particularly (i) who was invited, representing which organization or interest group; (ii) who participated by attending a meeting and/or providing comments; (iii) the dates and venues of any workshops or other meetings held; and (iv) a summary of the main comments expressed.

A concise explanation of how the overall PPACG and FishCC and each sub-project investment would comply with the applicable World Bank Safeguard Policies, including Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).

The ESMFs' Title Page should include the name and/or logo of the Fisheries Ministry and/or other government agency, to indicate clearly that the report represents the views of each country's government and not just of a consultant.

PROCESS FRAMEWORK (PF)

The Process Framework will be developed for the FishCC only.

The Government recognizes that measures which reduce the access of vulnerable and marginalized groups to fisheries or other natural resources may entail adverse impacts on their existing livelihoods. For this reason, the Bank's Operational Policy (OP/BP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement applies to the FishCC project.

In addition to the ESMF, the Consultant will take the lead in developing the Process Framework (PF), bringing international and local experience as well as best practice to inform the process. A PF is normally prepared when World Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas; however, in the case of FishCC, the PF would apply as well to other types of project-related restrictions of access to fisheries or other natural resources. The PF will indicate the process by which livelihoods potentially affected by restrictions of access to natural resources could be maintained, restored, or improved through appropriate project activities (see OP 4.12, paras. 7 and 31). The Consultant will be responsible for developing the PF content as well as for ensuring its timely delivery, in close consultation with fishing communities, groups of vulnerable and marginalized Peoples (VMPs), NGOs and local government officials. Specifically, the process framework should describe the participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished:

Preparation and Implementation of Project Components. The PF should briefly describe the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use. In the context of FishCC, such restrictions might come about through the enforcement of new fisheries management plans, possibly involving (i) the seasonal or long-term closure of previously exploited fishing areas or (ii) restrictions on fishing methods or type of gear used. The PF should also describe the process by which potentially impacted persons participate in project design.

Determining Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons. The PF should establish that potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.

Livelihood Restoration or Improvement Measures. The PF should describe the process by which, during project implementation, measures will be identified and applied to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of fisheries and ecosystem management. In particular, the PF should describe the methods by which communities would identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them.

Grievance and Conflict Resolution. The PF should describe the process that would be used for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures, or actual implementation.

Administrative and Legal Procedures. The PF should explain the role of relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries in the restriction of access to natural resources and the promotion of alternative livelihoods.

Monitoring Arrangements. The PF document should outline the arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes and living standards.

The Consultant will lead inter-agency coordination and public/NGO participation. The PF will be developed in a participatory manner and in close consultation and cooperation with all key stakeholders (VMP groups/communities, key line ministries, local governments, and NGOs). The community groups and other key stakeholders should be consulted (i) in meetings held during preparation before the PF is finalized and (ii) when a draft PF is available. The draft and final PF and other relevant materials will be provided to affected groups in a timely manner and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. The Consultant should maintain a record of the public consultation and the records should indicate: Means (including those other than consultations, such as surveys, used to seek the views of affected stakeholders; the date and location of the consultation meetings, a list of the attendees and their affiliation and contact address; and, summary minutes.

Report. The Consultant will provide a Process Framework report that is concise and limited to significant social and environmental issues. The main text should focus on findings, conclusions and recommended actions, supported by summaries of the meetings held, data collected and citations for any references used in interpreting those data. The Process Framework should be organized according to the outline below (as suggested in OP/BP 4.12):

- Executive Summary
- Description of the Project
- Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
- Procedures for Involvement of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) *in:*
- Development of Eligibility Criteria for PAP
- Identification of impacts and mitigation strategies
- Identification livelihood options and sub-project activities
- Complaints and Grievance Resolution mechanism
- Administrative and Legal Procedures

- Monitoring Arrangements
- Implementation responsibilities and costs
- Inter-Agency and Public/NGO Consultation
- List of References

Appendices:

List of Consultants and Team preparing process framework

Records of Inter-Agency and Public/NGO Consultations, Communications, Meetings;

Data and Unpublished Reference Documents:

C. Expected Outputs & Deliverables

All outputs and reports are expected to be compiled in three final standalone environmental safeguards instruments (two ESMFs and one PF) and are required to be delivered by the Consultant to MinPescas in hard copy (3 sets of each report) as well as in electronic form on CD-ROM (3 discs, each including all 3 safeguards instruments: two ESMFs and one PF) no later than 50 calendar days after the signing of the contract.

All intermediary outputs and final reports should be in Portuguese or English with an executive summary (including main conclusions and where applicable, recommendations) for each report in both English and Portuguese language.

The Consultant is also expected to be invited by MinPescas/the PPACG and FishCC projects teams to present the main findings of the assignment. Hence, the Consultants will be required to produce a presentation summarizing the main findings of the 3 safeguards instruments, including invitation of the relevant national level institutions where the studies were done.

Consultants qualifications, expertise required and specific task

For this assignment, MinPescas is seeking to recruit an individual Consultant with the following profile:

Senior Safeguards Specialist:

An environmental and social impacts assessments specialist per training, with at least 15 years of proven experience and with an emphasis on environmental and social assessments, involuntary resettlement and preparation of safeguards documents; preferably in Mozambique and southern/eastern Africa.

A good knowledge of the Mozambican fisheries sector, rural development and/or environmental and biological/ecological issues and policies prevailing in Mozambique is highly desirable.

A University degree (*preferably MA*) in one of the relevant disciplines (NRM, Environment, Ecology, Biology, Environmental Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, etc.) is required.

Ability to communicate and write in both English and Portuguese is strongly desired. Understanding/speaking another, local language would be a plus.

The consultant is responsible for the coordination and delivery of the 3 safeguards instruments (2 ESMFs and 1 PF), as well as preparation of the presentation, and related activities. S/He will ensure that these safeguards instruments are linked and to avoid disconnect between the documents.

The total number of paid days for the Safeguards Specialist in charge of the two ESMFs and one PF is not expected to exceed 30 (thirty) days.

E. Reporting and supervision arrangements

For all aspects of this assignment, the Consultant will be reporting to the SWIOFish Mozambique Project Coordinator at MinPescas in Maputo.

Full program and consultant time line must be submitted to project coordinator after signing the contract.

F. Responsibilities of the contracting party

SWIOFish Mozambique project team at MinPescas will be responsible for compiling all relevant literature and all relevant documentation from similar rural/local development projects with appropriate Government agencies.

Annex 1: Brief description of the PPACG Project

The Community-based Coastal Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (*Projecto de Pesca Artesanal e Co-Gestão*, PPACG) is financed by the Japan Social Development Fund and administered by the World Bank. The initial project duration was 4 years (2009 – 2013); it has been extended once (up to April 2014) and is under a second extension (up to April 2015). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to alleviate poverty within the context of resource conservation through improved income generation by the poor in Inhambane province.

Overall, the project supports poverty reduction in the context of sustainable development, through increased income generation of the most impoverished communities surrounding the bay of Inhambane. The project is implemented through 5 components, described below.

- A. Raising Awareness and Capacity Building for Coastal Communities. Raising community environmental awareness on the environmental impacts of alternative mariculture opportunities through carrying out demonstrations of best practices, cause and effect relationships; and identification of profitable activities for improving livelihood, including an assessment of community behaviour patterns and motivation for participation in proposed activities; (ii) development of a Pilot Coast-Watch Network to test self-regulation mechanisms to deal with outside pressures on natural resources protection and management; (iii) carry out training for local residents and coastal villages in alternative and sustainable resource use in seaweed production and other maricultures; (iv) strengthening the Network through carrying out training on development of village-based natural resource planning and management; and supporting business services for microenterprises and improving methods of sustainable livelihood skills; including provision of audio-visual equipment; (v) provision of communication hardware such as radio, binocular, camera and patrol boats for the individual Village Natural Resource Committees.
- B. Collaborative Coastal Resources Management Plans (CRMP). i) Preparation of a local marine resource management plan that considers the implications and sustainable use and conservation for different time horizon; (ii) establish a village co-management approach of a coastal and near-shore marine areas to address artisanal fisheries, access rights to near shore resources; (iii) facilitate and manage mariculture operations in village jurisdiction; (iv) identify governance and legal issues and measures needed to address and institutionalize the co-management of coastal resources, including fisheries.
- C. Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. i) Designing an innovative approach for improving the business environment for the poor through leveraging improved availability and affordability of credits; (ii) linking local fisheries and mariculture products to potential private sector investors in Mozambique; linking commercial banks in Maputo and other large urban centers with village financial self-help groups to foster collaboration that will facilitate application and approval of working capital loans; (iii) provision of small grants to empower communities to access opportunities through requesting, implementing and monitoring of sub-projects that contribute to improved livelihood; (iv) supporting joint ventures between users of natural resources and private sector investors; (v) provision of support for village-level initiatives to prioritize, design, cofinance, and implement village-level microprojects; and (vi) carrying out a mentorship program between private companies in other sectors and local micro/small/medium size enterprises to prevent conflict of interest.
- D. Village Resource use and Adaptation to Climate Change. (i) Diversification of local livelihoods and method of resources use to decrease dependence on a single resource; (ii) assessment of the likely impact on coastal communities on resource utilization,

human habitation patterns, and health and safety issues related to climate change, sea level rise and potential increased frequency and severity of natural disasters; (iii) develop and manage publicly accessible and updated database to capture and store information on market standards, technology, policy changes, local enterprise performance and reviews by local village facilitation teams; and (iv) provision of technology assistance and training.

- E. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). i) Carrying out of a monitoring and evaluation system; project audit, assessment of the performance of local facilitation team and dissemination of the M&E findings to stakeholders in the study area and the Government; and (ii) development of newsletter to disseminate project activities and carrying out of workshops.

Annex 2: Brief preliminary description of the planned FishCC Project

The long-term Project Development Objective (PDO) of the project is to sustainably increase the economic benefits generated by SWIO marine resources, and the proportion of those benefits captured within the region. The medium-term development objective is to strengthen Mozambican capacity for management of resources and to reduce poverty among coastal artisanal fisheries of Mozambique supported by policies and institutions at national, provincial, district and local levels.

The immediate objective of this project is to *identify/demonstrate a scalable approach that will reduce Mozambique's vulnerability to climate change, while improving fisheries and natural resource management outcomes*. This will be accomplished by facilitating the development of community-based, coastal natural resources management groups (CCPs – Community Fishers' Councils) that can manage and steward TURF-reserves. Adoption of this approach will be accelerated through the use of Rare's Theory of Change and Pride social marketing campaigns delivered by IDPPE (National Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries) staff from the Ministry of Fisheries.

Project vision

The overall vision of the project is to bring about transformation of the artisanal fishing sector in Mozambique such that community rights-based fisheries management will: 1) reestablish ecosystem health in coastal waters, which will increase ecological resilience to climate change and expand opportunities for tourism, and 2) substantially and dramatically increase catch and catch value thus reducing poverty and increasing social resilience in fishing communities.

Strategy outline

This is a new project designed to go to scale from inception. It will emphasize extensive baseline data collection, participatory planning, and rigorous and well-documented implementation phases.

The strategy outline is:

Develop capacity and social capital at local grass-roots level within the IDPPE and sister agencies from the Ministry of Fisheries;

Provide extensive training of local IDPPE staff to include Master's Degrees in Communication and Conservation so that local champions will emerge to lead local constituencies for change;

Facilitate the institutionalization of local CCPs so that they can increase social resilience and sustainably manage their fisheries closer to maximum sustainable yield;

Provide IDPPE staff and CCPs with the proper technical training to design and implement sustainable TURFs and NTZs;

Conduct an early research phase on livelihood options so that results can be integrated into livelihoods implementation (including how women can be better mainstreamed into fisheries economies);

Provide clear communication about the proposed benefits exchange to fishers who change their behavior from open access fishing to TURF-Reserve based fishing;

Conduct early baseline data collection and subsequent extensive monitoring, while training and involving local communities;

Utilize adaptive management while planning and implementing the project, while being cognizant that this is a pilot designed to be scaled up in coming years (i.e., documentation of lessons learned along the way);

Facilitate National Policy Shifts to Rights-Based Fisheries Management, and ensure that local CCPS are well-integrated into District and Provincial government agencies;

Ensure that management and resources are used efficiently to accomplish goals of the project.

Key stakeholders

Key stakeholders in this project will be the Ministry of Fisheries, and its semi-autonomous agencies: IDPPE, ADNAP, IIP, INAQUA, and EP. At local level, the project is organized around a principle stakeholder, the CCP of each community (more typically, a group of neighboring communities); there will also be fishers who are not yet members or do not participate in the CCP. Other local stakeholders will be the CGP groups as well as tourism operators. At local level, government administration units at district and provincial level will be important stakeholders.

Geographic coverage and site selection

Mozambique has three large coastal zones: 1) the Coral Coast, which follows the coastline of Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces; 2) the Mangrove Coast, which follows the coastline of Zambezia and Sofala Provinces; and 3) the Parabolic Dunes Coast, which follows the Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo Provinces. Each of these has unique biophysical features such as mangroves, soft corals, sea grasses and reefs, and our site selection will attempt to capture 1-2 sites in each zone (Figure 3).

Up to six sites (approximately 5 communities or more per site) will be selected based on several critical factors: climate change impact priority; population density; current political and socioeconomic status; local implementation capacity; relevant ecosystems or biology conditions; potential project impact; and degree of dependence on marine resources, etc. Three of the sites have tentatively been identified; up to three others will be determined by site visits early in the project (Figure 3).

Scope and scale

This project has been designed explicitly to go to scale through Rare's Fish Forever Initiative that is being implemented in five countries. In following this approach, at the end of this first pilot phase, the project will hire specialist consultants who will independently analyze successes and failures. From these results, the project intends to replicate TURF-Reserves through Rare's Pride methodology 12 at a time in coming years until approximately 20-25% of possible community fisheries have converted to the TURF-Reserve approach. Because Rare is working directly to build capacity within IDPPE, the Institute within the Ministry of Fisheries with the mandate of developing artisanal fishing communities, this should accelerate adoption of the TURF-Reserve approach as IDPPE interacts directly with communities using Rare methodology.

Figure 3. Map of Mozambique and Potential Project Sites



1 – Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Ilha dos Portugueses and Delagoa Bay; 2 – Inhambane area; 3 – Moma Islands; P – possible sites