



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND WATER RESOURCES
NATIONAL ROADS ADMINISTRATION (ANE)

**INTEGRATED FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFRDP)
(PROJECT -- P171093)**

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Updated for Additional Financing (AF) to Support the Country's post Disaster Recovery Needs
in the Roads Subsector

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LIST OF ACRONOMYS

ANE	Administração Nacional de Estradas
AF	Additional Financing
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
DINOTER	National Directorate of Territorial Planning and Resettlement
DPTADER	Provincial Directorate for Land, Environment and Rural Development
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental Simplified Management Plan
FE	Fundo de Estradas
GoM	Government of Mozambique
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRDP	Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades
INATER	Instituto Nacional de Transportes Terrestres
MTC	Ministério de Transporte e Comunicações
MASA	Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar
MITADER	Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural
MOPHRH	Ministério as Obras Públicas Habitação e Recursos Hídricos
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP	Operational Policy
PQG	Plano Quinquenal do Governo
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
VLC	Voluntary Land Contribution
WB	World Bank

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms	Definitions
Barraca	Small, temporary shop usually by the roadside selling consumer goods, hardware and other different types of domestic items
Census	Any field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their assets; in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the National legislation and WBG's Safeguard Policies. The census must be complemented by additional information gathered during consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.
Compensation	Payment in cash, and jobs, houses, in kind, land and conservation measures, or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole depending on the context, the nature of the right or use or occupancy, the type of losses and the purpose of the resettlement or economic displacement.
Cut-off-date	The date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date has to be announced widely as the cut-off date and enough time has to be given to the PAPs for the subsequent actions to be valid.
Environmental and Social Management Framework	A safeguard instrument that establishes procedures and guidelines for the mitigation, adaptation, monitoring and governance measures to be considered and implemented during the design, construction and operation of the Program as well as to provide orientation to the development of ESMPs. For the IFRDP, the ESMF has been prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with this RFP.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Processes and tools that serve to channel conflict into an institutionalized mechanism for peaceful resolution. They facilitate communication between affected people and management (project, local authorities, government, etc.) regarding problems that arise, and enable those affected to complain with dignity, knowing that there is a system of appeals leading to an impartial decision making.
Involuntary displacement	Involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: Loss of benefits from use of such land; Relocation or loss of shelter; Loss of assets or access to assets; or Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.
Involuntary Land Acquisition	Taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
Land	Agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.
Land acquisition	Taking of, or alienation of, land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.
Machamba	Subsistence farming plot.
Project Affected Persons	Persons who, as a result of land acquisition or involuntary displacement, economic and/or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Project affected persons physically relocate. PAPs can include informal land occupants/users that lack formal and/or customary rights
Replacement cost	An amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. It can be based on market value (commercial rate). In Mozambique context it applies to the following categories: (i) replacement cost for agricultural land- that may include cost for preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; or cost for registration, transfer taxes and other associated costs; (ii) replacement cost for houses and other structures (replacing affected structures of the quality equal to or better than that of the affected structures), and may include: Purchase of building materials; Transporting building materials to the construction site; Any labor and contractors' fees; Any registration costs; and Pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal size and location- advantage in a similar area, plus the transaction costs
Resettlement Assistance	means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may be required to be physically relocated are provided with assistance, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is required, for ease of resettlement during relocation and any transitional losses.
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval.

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Terms	Definitions
Resettlement Action Plan	is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when project activity locations, are identified and acquisition of land for the project is required. When land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. The project proponent impacting on the people (RF or ANE) and their livelihoods prepares RAPs or ARAPs. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by IFRDP to resettle and compensate the affected people before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts. Where impacts are limited in nature and the number of PAPs is smaller an ARAP may be used
Voluntary Land Contribution	Process by which an individual or communal owner agrees to provide land or property for project-related activities. It must be obtained without coercion or duress from people with full knowledge of other options available and their consequences, and aware of their right not to contribute or transfer the land.
Vulnerable Groups	Refer to low (i) capacity households – especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, widows, ethnic minorities and/or subjects of gender bias, low income households and informal sector operators; (ii) Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work and; (ii) Child-headed households and street children; (iv) Any other vulnerable groups identified during the census. This group is among other things, characterized by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenue.

SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO

Através do financiamento do Banco Mundial, o Governo de Moçambique tem vindo a implementar, desde o ano de 2018, o Projecto Integrado de Desenvolvimento de Estradas Alimentadoras (IFRDP). O projeto é implementado pela Autoridade de Administração Rodoviária (ANE), e visa melhorar o acesso rodoviário em áreas rurais em apoio à subsistência das comunidades locais e fornecer resposta imediata à resposta imediata a uma crise ou emergência elegível, conforme necessário. O projeto tem os seguintes componentes: **Componente 1:** Reabilitação e Manutenção de Rodovias Alimentadoras (Custo estimado em US \$ 80 milhões, dos quais US \$ 60 milhões serão financiados pela IDA); **Componente 2:** Reabilitação da Rede Rodoviária Primária (custo estimado de US \$ 80 milhões, dos quais US \$ 70 milhões serão financiados pela IDA); **Componente 3:** Serviços de Transporte Rural Piloto (Custo estimado: US \$ 10 milhões, dos quais US \$ 5 milhões serão financiados pela IDA); **Componente 4:** Capacitação e Administração de Projetos (custo estimado em US \$ 15 milhões, financiado pela IDA); e **Componente 5:** Componente de Contingência de Orçamento Zero.

Devido aos ciclones Idai e Kenneth que atingiram o centro e norte de Moçambique no início de 2019, o GdM solicitou um financiamento adicional (AF) e reestruturação do projecto para apoiar a resposta pós-desastre nas áreas afectadas - Sofala, manica, Tete e Cabo Delgado. O AF deverá aumentar o âmbito do projecto através do seguinte: (i) financiamento da reconstrução / reabilitação de estradas e pontes rurais nas quatro províncias adicionais afectadas pelos ciclones Idai e Kenneth; (ii) reabastecer o financiamento do projeto que foi realocado para o Componente de Resposta a Emergências Contingentes (CERC), ativado após o desastre no projeto original; e (iii) financiamento de assistência técnica adicional em atividades de infraestrutura resiliente às mudanças climáticas, gerenciamento de projetos e capacitação. A natureza das obras civis previstas para serem financiadas pelo AF proposto são de dois tipos, obras de emergência e não emergenciais; mas eles estão limitados aos trabalhos sob o componente 1 do projeto original. A reestruturação do projeto solicitada incluirá o seguinte: (i) revisar o componente 1 dividindo as obras de emergência e não emergenciais para refletir a ativação do CERC e os trabalhos subsequentes; (ii) revisar os custos dos componentes 1 e 4 para refletir o aumento do escopo desses componentes; e (iii) modificar o quadro de resultados, ajustando as metas selecionadas para refletir os investimentos de expansão.

Este Marco de Política de Reassentamento (RPF) foi atualizado para refletir as mediações acima, e estabelece os princípios e parâmetros gerais a serem seguidos na preparação e implementação de atividades de aquisição de terras através de Planos de Ação de Reassentamento (RAPs) ou RAPs Abreviados (ARAPs). O IFRDP. O RPF é necessário quando a seleção final e os alinhamentos das estradas a serem construídos, reabilitados e mantidos sob o projeto não são precisamente conhecidos. Uma vez que um segmento rodoviário é selecionado e projetado, os RAPs ou ARAPs serão preparados com base nessa estrutura, a fim de orientar a condução das atividades de aquisição e reassentamento de terras do IFRDP.

O RPF foi preparado em conformidade com as normas da legislação relevante do GdM e com a Política Operacional (PO) 4.12 sobre Reassentamento Involuntário do Grupo Banco Mundial (BM). O RPF deve ser aplicado a todos os subprojetos no âmbito do IFRDP, incluindo as atividades propostas no âmbito do AF e a reestruturação do projeto em que a aquisição e / ou reassentamento de terras é necessária.

Com base no projeto proposto, prevê-se que as atividades potencialmente levarão a alguns impactos adversos, incluindo a limitação do acesso das pessoas a serviços sociais e ativos econômicos, e mais nobremente, perda de terras agrícolas, perda de plantações, árvores frutíferas e estruturas de construção. e locais sagrados.

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Os RAPs / A-RAPs devem ser preparados onde haverá uma demanda por aquisição de terras e estes devem também levar em conta o bem-estar das pessoas afetadas. A ANE será responsável na preparação dos RAP / A-RAPs, quando aplicável. Além disso, serão responsáveis as atividades de coleta de terreno, avaliação e compensação, para assegurar que os contratados não sejam desviados de suas principais infraestruturas afetadas pela reconstrução de negócios. A ANE fornecerá apoio administrativo e financeiro para a preparação do RAP / A-RAP em estreita colaboração com a empresa de consultoria / prestador de serviços de reassentamento. A preparação do RAP / A-RAP deve seguir as diretrizes fornecidas neste RPF, que abrangem aspectos de: (i) triagem e revisão; (ii) checklist de triagem; (iii) preparação de RAPs individuais / A-RAPs (dados socioeconômicos básicos, censo, etc., elaboração de RAPs / A-RAPs, revisão de RAPs / A-RAPs,); (iii) implementação de RAPs / A-RAPs, incluindo consulta / participação de partes interessadas

Todas as pessoas afetadas independentemente de sua condição ou se possuem títulos formais, direitos legais ou não, são elegíveis para algum tipo de assistência se ocuparem a terra antes da data de corte do direito (tempo em que a avaliação de pessoas e seus bens no país). a área do subprojeto é realizada. A partir de então, nenhum novo caso de pessoas afetadas será considerado). As pessoas que invadiram a área após o estudo socioeconômico (censo e avaliação) não são elegíveis para compensação ou qualquer forma de assistência ao reassentamento. As pessoas que perderão permanentemente terra e / ou acesso a ativos sob direitos consuetudinários serão elegíveis para compensação. Onde não há claramente proprietários ou usuários identificados de terras ou ativos, os líderes e representantes da comunidade precisam ajudar a identificar e localizar os usuários da terra. Esses líderes e representantes também terão a responsabilidade de notificar seus membros sobre a data limite estabelecida e seu significado.

Os métodos a serem adotados para avaliar ou custear os ativos afetados variam de acordo com o tipo de ativo ou árvore de produção / frutificação. Para os ativos econômicos, como as barracas (com material convencional ou não convencional, a ANE desenvolveu uma forma mais elaborada de calcular valores de compensação para edifícios e outros ativos. O método usa o custo de mercado dos materiais para determinar os valores dos edifícios. também diferencia entre os tipos de casas, dependendo se são classificadas como casas de despesas altas, médias e baixas A ANE será assistida na avaliação de casas pelo Ministério das Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos. Embora o tipo de compensação possa ser uma escolha do indivíduo, a compensação em espécie será preferida, se a perda for superior a 20% da perda total de ativos.

Dado que o cálculo deste valor não leva em conta o valor de mercado da cultura e não considera a perda de rendimento pelas PAPs durante o período de transição até ao momento em que as culturas de substituição se desenvolvem até à maturidade, para o projeto IRDP e a fórmula de compensação ser ajustado para incluir os benefícios que a família perderá até que a nova árvore ou cultura entre em produção.

Para terras agrícolas, a compensação cobrirá apenas o custo de substituição de culturas. Além disso, a compensação pelo trabalho deve ser considerada nos casos em que a terra é cultivada, preparada para cultivo ou cultivada durante a última estação agrícola. Este RPF prevê a contribuição voluntária da terra aplicada à terra dentro do Corredor de Impacto (CoI). Estas provisões incluem o seguinte: (i) Limitado apenas ao corredor da área de impacto; (ii) Os impactos sobre os agregados familiares individuais devem limitar marginalmente até 10% dos activos produtivos e os activos remanescentes são economicamente viáveis para garantir meios de subsistência ou abrigo; (iii) Os indivíduos / famílias que fizerem contribuições voluntárias para a terra serão considerados beneficiários diretos do projeto; (iv) A Contribuição Voluntária para Terras é feita livremente em público e não afetará a segurança alimentar da família; e (v) No caso de poucos bens remanescentes se tornarem inviáveis, eles receberão assistência e suporte adequados.

A compensação de culturas e árvores de fruto será feita com base nos preços médios fornecidos pelas direcções provinciais de agricultura e segurança alimentar (DPASA) em cada província abrangida pelo projecto. Para as áreas de FA, o INE poderia explorar o apoio de pessoas afectadas com distribuição de sementes para tipos específicos de árvores de fruto. O custo das novas mudas de árvores frutíferas, a mão-de-obra para o plantio e a manutenção das novas árvores até a maturidade e a compensação pela perda de receita serão baseadas em informações obtidas da DPASA e das pesquisas socioeconômicas. Os seguintes critérios serão aplicados sobre a compensação para a fruteira: (i) Substituir a perda de rendimento por fruta de subsistência (por exemplo, coco, caju, goiaba ou manga) com base nos rendimentos de produção o mais rápido possível; (ii) Os pagamentos em dinheiro aos agricultores serão destinados a substituir renda derivada da venda da produção excedente de frutas até que árvores de substituição produzam o equivalente (ou mais) em receita monetária projetada; (iii) Proporcionar aos agricultores de subsistência novas mudas de árvores para substituir as árvores afetadas a fim de sustentar futuras fontes de renda e alimentos das frutas; e (iv) Proporcionar aos agricultores a oportunidade de obter rendimentos alternativos das árvores que produzem frutos mais valiosos nos períodos de entressafra. Para outras Frutas Domésticas e Árvores de Sombra, elas serão compensadas sob a estrutura da compensação da aldeia ou da comunidade.

Compensação por edifícios e estruturas, a compensação através da substituição das estruturas e edifícios afetados é aplicável. No entanto, a compensação em dinheiro estará disponível como uma opção preferida para estruturas como prédios extras perdidos, que não são a casa principal ou a casa em que alguém está morando. A compensação será feita para estruturas que são abandonadas por causa de realocação, ou reassentamento de um indivíduo ou família, ou estruturas que são danificadas diretamente pelas atividades de construção. Os valores de substituição serão baseados em: (i) desenhos da casa do indivíduo e todas as suas estruturas relacionadas e serviços de apoio; (ii) Custos médios de substituição de diferentes tipos de edifícios e estruturas familiares com base na informação sobre a quantidade e o tipo de materiais usados para construção (por exemplo, tijolos, caibros, pacotes de palha, portas, etc.); (iii) Preços desses itens coletados em diferentes mercados locais e conforme fornecido pelo Ministério de Obras Públicas e Habitação (ou autoridade competente em cada país; (iv) Custos de transporte e entrega desses itens para terreno adquirido / de substituição ou construção civil e (iv) Estimativas de construção de novos edifícios, incluindo mão-de-obra necessária.

A compensação por locais sagrados será determinada por meio de negociação com a parte afetada. Locais sagrados incluem, mas não se restringem a: locais de rituais e cemitérios. Sítios sagrados incluem tais locais ou lugares / características que são aceitos pelas leis locais, incluindo a prática costumeira, a tradição e a cultura como sagradas. Para evitar quaisquer possíveis conflitos entre indivíduos e / ou comunidades, domicílios e governo da aldeia, o uso de locais sagrados para quaisquer atividades do projeto deve ser evitado no âmbito do projeto.

Embora existam várias instituições que intervêm nas questões do RAP (MITADER, Direcção Nacional de Planeamento e Reassentamento da Terra, governos provinciais e distritais, Comité Técnico de Monitorização e Reinstalação de Reassentamento a Nível Provincial, Comissão Técnica de Monitorização e Supervisão a Nível Distrital e Serviços Distritais Relevantes e as pessoas afetadas), a ANE é a principal responsável pela implementação da RAP. Utilizará a sua estrutura descentralizada (incluindo a UIP) no processo de implementação nas cinco províncias abrangidas pelo projecto, mas também poderá utilizar as estruturas governamentais existentes (administração provincial e distrital) neste esforço. Os papéis específicos de cada entidade envolvida na implementação do RAP são claramente identificados no presente RPF.

Um mecanismo de gestão de reclamações (GRM) deve ser institucionalizado como parte da implementação do RPF / RAP. O GRM é essencial para que as pessoas afetadas possam canalizar suas preocupações sobre os processos de reassentamento e compensação. O GRM é crítico para a

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transparência do projeto e, mais especificamente, para a transparência do processo de reassentamento em si. A incorporação do GRM é fornecida sob a OP 4.12, e afirma que “todo projeto deve incorporar um GRM que seja acessível, livre, de fácil compreensão, transparente, ágil e eficaz, e que não restrinja o acesso aos canais oficiais de reclamações - como tribunais, incluindo mecanismos não formais”. Todas as pessoas afetadas pelo IFRDP serão informadas da existência do GRM através de mecanismos de consulta pública. O objetivo final de um GRM é tratar as reclamações das pessoas afetadas de maneira rápida e transparente, e garantir que elas tenham caminhos para apresentar e corrigir suas queixas em qualquer aspecto do RPF / RAP.

Um plano de monitoramento RAP será necessário. O plano de monitoramento indicará os parâmetros a serem monitorados e o responsável por realizar as atividades de monitoramento. A ANE pode contratar um serviço de consultoria para projetar o RAP com base nas diretrizes fornecidas neste RPF. O Consultor terá que trabalhar em estreita colaboração com a delegação da ANE em Nampula, Zambézia e as províncias sob AF, MITADER / DPTADER, bem como as autoridades distritais e líder local dentro dos assentamentos ao longo do subprojeto para realizar o recenseamento socioeconômico. O arranjo para monitorar a implementação do RAP se ajustará ao programa geral de monitoramento de todo o IFRDP. O setor de estradas instituirá um sistema de relatórios administrativos. A avaliação periódica será feita para determinar se os PAPs foram pagos na íntegra e antes da implementação das atividades do subprojeto e se os PAPs desfrutaram do mesmo padrão de vida ou mais alto do que antes. O Setor de Estradas, através dos Delegados Provinciais, acompanhará e ajudará o Distrito com o transporte e fornecerá as despesas necessárias para facilitar o processo de monitoramento.

Auditorias periódicas serão feitas pelo PUI e pelo DPTADER, a fim de determinar se os PAPs foram pagos na íntegra e antes da implementação das atividades do subprojeto; e se os PAPs desfrutaram do mesmo ou maior padrão de vida do que antes. Este quadro está a sugerir que, quando apropriado e onde for determinado que é rentável, o gabinete da Administração Distrital será estruturado para albergar a componente de monitoria e avaliação do projeto / programa. Isso assumirá a forma de dar aos distritos o mandato de realizar um monitoramento independente da implementação dos planos de reassentamento e compensação em intervalos periódicos trimestrais ou semestrais (conforme as circunstâncias determinam) durante a vida do programa.

Vários indicadores objetivamente verificáveis (OVI) devem ser usados para monitorar os impactos das atividades de compensação e reassentamento. Estes indicadores serão direcionados para a medição quantitativa do status físico e socioeconômico dos PAPs, para determinar e orientar a melhoria em seu bem-estar social. Portanto, os indicadores de monitoramento a serem usados para o RAP terão que ser desenvolvidos para responder às condições específicas do local.

O IFRDP está no estágio inicial de concepção e projeto do projeto, portanto, o número, localização e extensão dos subprojetos não são conhecidos. Isso significa que o custo total do projeto também é desconhecido, o que dificulta o cálculo do RPF. No entanto, o RPF deve considerar recursos para financiar a preparação de cada RAP (levantamentos socioeconômicos e cálculo de compensação), o custo associado à implementação e funcionamento do RAP. Os fundos para a implementação de avaliações de inventário e preparação de planos de ação de reassentamento serão fornecidos pelo Banco Mundial no âmbito do IFRDP. Em geral, o custo da compensação será suportado pela agência executora, ANE.

Devem ser previstas dotações orçamentais e financiamento adequados; e todo o processo de aquisição de terra e reassentamento terá que ser adequadamente monitorado e avaliado para garantir que as necessidades dos PAPs sejam atendidas; para restaurar e manter seus padrões de vida para o estado original ou para melhorá-los.

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Um processo de consulta para redigir o presente RPF foi conduzido tanto para o projeto pai como para o AF. Para este último, não houve grandes questões que prejudiquem ou alterem o escopo das atividades propostas.

O custo estimado para a implementação do RAP é de **USD 4 554,00** . Estes custos cobrirão elementos para a preparação de um RAP específico para o projeto, implementação e monitoramento da preparação do RAP, compensação para árvores afetadas, estruturas e edifícios, compensação por perda de receita e compensação por reassentamento. e reabilitação.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through the World Bank funding, the Government of Mozambique has since 2018 been implementing the Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (IFRDP). The project is implemented by the Road Administration Authority (ANE), and it aims to enhance road access in rural areas in support of livelihood of local communities and to provide immediate response to immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency as needed. The project has the following components: **Component 1:** Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Feeder Roads (Estimated cost US\$80 million, of which US\$60 million will be financed by IDA); **Component 2:** Rehabilitation of Primary Road Network (Estimated cost US\$80 million, of which US\$70million will be financed by the IDA); **Component 3:** Pilot Rural Transport Services (Estimated cost US\$10 million, of which US\$5 million will be financed by IDA); **Component 4:** Capacity Building and Project Administration (Estimated cost US\$15 million, financed by IDA); and **Component 5:** Zero-budget Contingency Component.

Because of the cyclones Idai and Kenneth that hit the central and northern Mozambique early 2019, the GoM has requested an additional financing (AF) and project restructuring in order to support post-disaster response in the affected areas- Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado. The AF is expected to increase the scope of the project through the following: (i) financing the reconstruction/rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges in the four additional provinces affected by cyclones Ida and Kenneth; (ii) replenishing the project financing that was relocated towards the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), activated post disaster under the original project; and (iii) financing additional technical assistance on climate resilient infrastructure, project management and capacity building activities. The nature of civil works envisaged to be financed by the proposed AF are of two types, emergency and non-emergency works; but they are limited to the works under component 1 of the original project. The requested project restructure will include the following: (i) revising component 1 by splitting emergency and non-emergency works to reflect CERC activation and consequent works; (ii) revising costs of component 1 and 4 to reflect the increased scope of these components; and (iii) modifying the results framework by adjusting selected targets to reflect the scale-up investments.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was updated to reflect the above project medications, and it establishes the general principles and parameters to be followed in the preparation and implementation of land acquisition activities through Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated RAPs (ARAPs) for the IFRDP. The RPF is required when the final selection and alignments of roads to be constructed, rehabilitated and maintained under the project are not precisely known. Once a road segment is selected and designed, RAPs or ARAPs will be prepared on the basis of this framework in order to guide the conduct of land acquisition and resettlement activities of the IFRDP.

The RPF was prepared in compliance with the standards of the GoM relevant legislation and the World Bank Group (WB), Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The RPF shall be applied to all sub-projects under the IFRDP, including proposed activities under the AF and project restructuring where land acquisition and/or resettlement is required.

On basis of the proposed project, it is anticipated that activities will potentially lead to some adverse impacts, including limiting people's access to social services and economic assets, and but most nobly, loss of agricultural land, loss of crops, fruit trees, building structures and sacred sites.

RAPs/A-RAPs shall be prepared where will be a demand for land acquisition and these, should equally take into account the welfare of the affected people. ANE shall be responsible in preparing the RAP/A-RPAs, where applicable. Also, it shall be responsible land-taking, evaluation and compensation activities, to ensure that contractors are not diverted from their main business- rebuilding affected infrastructures. ANE shall provide administrative and financial support for the preparation of RAP/A-

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RAP in close collaboration with consulting firm/resettlement service provider. The preparation of the RAP/A-RAP should follow the guidelines provided in this RPF which cover aspects of: (i) screening and review; (ii) screening checklist; (iii) preparation of individual RAPs/A-RAPs (baseline socioeconomic data, census, etc., drafting of RAPs/A-RAPs, review of RAPs/A-RAPs,); (iii) RAPs/A-RAPs implementation, including stakeholders' consultation/participation

All affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date (time when the assessment of persons and their property in the sub-project area is carried out- Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered). People who encroached the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. People that will be permanently losing land and/or access to assets under customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Where there are clearly no identified owners or users of land or assets, community leaders and representatives have to help to identify and locate the land users. These leaders and representatives will also be charged with the responsibility to notify their members about the established cut-off date and its significance.

The methods to be adopted to value or cost the affected assets varies from the type of asset or crop/fruit tree. For the economic assets, such as barracas (with conventional or non-conventional material, ANE developed a more elaborated way of calculating compensation amounts for buildings and other assets. The method uses market cost of materials to determine the values of the buildings. The method also differentiates between the types of houses, depending on whether they are classified as high, medium and low expense houses. ANE will be assisted in the valuation of houses by the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resource. Individual and household compensation will be made in kind and/or in cash. Although the type of compensation may be an individual's choice, compensation in kind will be preferred, if the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of assets.

Given that the calculation of this value does not take into account the market value of the crop and does not consider loss of income by PAPs during the transition period up to the time that replacement crops develop to maturity, for the IRDP project and compensation formula will be adjusted to include the forgone benefits that the family will lose until the new tree or crop enter into production.

For agricultural land, compensation shall only cover for cost of replacement of crops. In addition, compensation for labor shall be considered in cases where land is under cultivation, prepared for cultivation, or cultivated during the last agricultural season. This RPF makes provision for voluntary land contribution applied to land within the Corridor of Impact (CoI). These provisions include the following: (i) Limited to corridor of impact area only; (ii) Impacts on individual households should be marginal limiting up to 10% of the productive assets and the remaining assets are economically viable to ensure livelihood or shelter; (iii) The individuals/households making voluntary land contribution will be considered as direct beneficiaries of the project; (iv) The Voluntary Land Contribution is made freely in public and shall not affect the household's food security; and (v) In the event of few people's remaining assets becomes unviable, they will be provided suitable assistance and support.

Crops and fruit tree compensation will be made based on average prices provided by the provincial directorates of agriculture and Food Security (DPASA) in each province covered by the project. For the AF areas, INE could explore the support of affected people with distribution of seeds for specific type of fruit trees. The cost of new fruit trees seedlings, the labor for planting and maintenance of the new trees to maturity and compensation for loss of income will be based on information obtained from the DPASA and from the socio-economic surveys. The following criteria shall apply on compensation for fruit tree: (i) Replace loss of income for subsistence fruit (e.g. coconut, cashew, guava or mango) based on production yields as quickly as possible; (ii) Cash payments to farmers will be aimed at replacing

income derived from the sale of excess fruit production until replacement trees produce the equivalent (or more) in projected cash income; (iii) Provide subsistence farmers with new tree seedlings to replace the affected trees to sustain future source of income and food from the fruits; and (iv) Provide farmers with the opportunity to derive alternative income from trees bearing more valuable fruits at off-season periods. **For other Domestic Fruits and Shade Trees** they will be compensated for under the frame of village or community compensation.

Compensation for buildings and structures, the compensation by replacing the affected structures and buildings shall apply. Nonetheless, cash compensation will be available as a preferred option for structures such as extra buildings lost, that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. Compensation will be made for structures that are abandoned because of relocation, or resettlement of an individual or household, or structures that are damaged directly by construction activities. Replacement values will be based on: (i) Drawings of individual's house and all its related structures and support services; (ii) Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on information on the quantity and type of materials used for construction (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.); (iii) Prices of these items collected in different local markets and as provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (or relevant authority in each country; (iv) Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site; and (iv) Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required.

Compensation for sacred sites will be determined through negotiation with the affected party. Sacred sites include but not restricted to: ritual sites and cemeteries. Sacred sites include such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws including customary practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, homesteads and village government, the use of sacred sites for any project activities should be avoided under the project.

While there are several institutions intervening in RAP matters (MITADER, National Directorate for Land Planning and Resettlement, provincial and district governments; Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee at the Provincial Level; Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee at the District Level; and Relevant District Services and affected people), ANE is the ultimate responsible for RAP implementation. It will use its decentralized structure (including PIU) in the implementation process in the five provinces covered by the project, but also it may use existing government structures (provincial and district administration) in this endeavor. The specific roles of each entity involved in RAP implementation are clearly identified in the present RPF.

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) shall be institutionalized as part of RPF/RAP implementation. The GRM is essential for affected people to be able to channel their concerns about the resettlement and compensation processes. The GRM is critical for project transparency, and more specifically the transparency of the resettlement process per se. The incorporation of GRM is provided under the OP 4.12, and states that "all project shall incorporate a GRM that is accessible, free, easily understood, transparent, responsive and effective, and which does not restrict access to official grievance channels – such as courts, including non-formal mechanisms". All people affected by the IFRDP will be informed of the existence of the GRM through public consultation mechanisms. The ultimate aim of a GRM, is to address complaints of affected people in a fast and transparent manner, and ensure that they have paths for presenting and redressing their complaints to any aspect of the RPF/RAP.

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A RAP monitoring plan will be required. The monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored and the responsible to carry out the monitoring activities. ANE may contract a consultancy service to design the RAP based on the guidelines provided in this RPF. The Consultant will have to work in closely with ANE delegation in Nampula, Zambézia and the provinces under the AF, MITADER/DPTADER as well as the district authorities and local leader within the settlements along the subproject road to carry out the socio economic census. The arrangement for monitoring the RAP implementation will fit the overall monitoring program of the entire IFRDP. The Road Sector will institute an administrative reporting system. Periodic evaluation will be made in order to determine whether the PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation of the subproject activities and whether the PAPs enjoy the same or higher standard of living than before. The Road Sector through the Provincial Delegates shall accompany and assist the District with transport and provide necessary expenses to facilitate the monitoring process.

Periodic audits will be made, by the PUI and DPTADER, in order to determine whether the PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation of the sub project activities; and whether the PAPs enjoy the same or higher standard of living than before. This framework is suggesting that where appropriate and where it is determined to be cost effective, the office of the District Administration shall be structured to host the monitoring and evaluation component of the project/program. This will take the form of giving the districts the mandate to carry out independent monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans at periodic intervals of quarterly or half yearly (as circumstances dictate) during the program life.

A number of objectively verifiable indicators (OVI's) shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RAP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions.

The IFRDP is in the initial stage of the project conception and design, therefore, number, location and extension of the subprojects are not known. This means that the total cost of the project is also unknown, which makes it the calculation of the RPF difficult. Nevertheless, RPF should consider resources to fund the preparation of each RAP (socio economic surveys and compensation calculation), the cost associated with the RAP implementation and functioning of the RAP. Funds for implementing inventory assessments and preparation of resettlement action plans will be provided by World Bank under the IFRDP. In general, the cost burden of compensation will be borne by the executing agency, ANE.

Adequate budgetary allocations and funding will have to be provided for; and the entire process of land acquisition and resettlement will have to be adequately monitored and evaluated to ensure that the needs of the PAPs are met; to restore and maintain their living standards to the original state or to improve them.

A consultation process for drafting the present RPF was conducted for both the parent project and the AF. For the latter, there were no major issues that undermine or change the scope of proposed activities.

The estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP is **USD 4 554,00** These costs will cover elements for preparation of specific RAP for the project, RAP preparation implementation and monitoring, compensation for affected trees, structures and buildings, compensation for loss of income and compensation for resettlement and rehabilitation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective the government of Mozambique (GoM) Five-year Plan (2015-2019) is to improve the living conditions of the Mozambican population, by increasing employment, productivity and competitiveness and creating wealth and generating balanced and inclusive development. This would among others be achieved the sustainable expansion and quality improvement of strategic roads and bridges which links to private and associative sector promotion of productive activity and to increase the capacity of the public sector to provide basic social services to the population.

Through the World Bank funding, the GoM has since 2018 been implementing the Integrated Feeder Roads Development project (IFRDP) to enhance mobility in selected rural areas in support of inclusive agriculture and other livelihoods of local communities, whilst ensuring efficient mobility of people and freights along the connected main national corridors focusing in Nampula and Zambézia provinces.

In early 2019 Mozambique has been hit two cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) central and northern regions respectively. The former impacted especially Sofala, Manica provinces, while the latter affected especially the Cabo Delgado province. Both events have resulted in severe negative impacts on infrastructures and people.

In order to address the impacts on the cyclone, the GoM has through the project requested the World Bank for activation of the Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM). The Bank has responded to the GoM request by activating the project component 5 with \$35 million, by withdrawing the amount from project component 1 of the IFRDP to cover for immediate needs. In addition to this, the Bank has made an additional amount of \$ 110 million for project component 1. In the view of the response to the cyclones' impacts, the project will be expanded to cover four additional provinces (Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado) to support the restoration of affected infrastructure, and enable communications between and within provinces.

This RPF has been updated to cover for the new geographic areas, and it will ensure that the implementation of the project does not result in involuntary resettlement/displacement of people as a result of individual sub-projects without adequate compensation and programs to restore PAPs livelihoods. It is intended to serve as a practical tool to guide the involuntary resettlement process and compensation of the PAPs. The RPF was prepared in compliance with the Bank's OP 4.12 and relevant Mozambican policies on social/resettlement assessment.

This RPF sets out guidelines and procedures for preparation of site specific resettlement action plan of specific rural road projects. The guidelines and procedures will help the implementing agencies (ANE) to identify the PAPs and determine eligibility for compensation and management the entire resettlement process. This RPF seeks to ensure that affected persons are meaningfully consulted, participate in the planning process and are adequately compensated to the extent corresponding at least to their pre-impact time or better. In case of the livelihood impacts, it must be assured that income has been restored and that the process is a fair and transparent.

1.1. The objectives of the RPF

Based on the nature of the project activities envisaged, it cannot be fully established that they will lead to land acquisition, and consequent involuntary resettlement. Nonetheless, there a potential that activities may result in either land restriction or loss of access to economic assets and resources, and to some form of compensation.

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This RPF provides guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for the impacts caused by the future roads improvements of IFRDP activities, including those under the AF. The RPF, which is prepared because the exact location of project activities is unknown, is intended to inform the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP). Both the RAPs and A-RAPs will be implemented once the final selection and alignment of the roads to be rehabilitated are known. This RPF objectives are:

- (i) To guide the preparation and implementation of any future RAPs and A-RAPs in connection with the project activities in Nampula and Zambézia provinces, and in those affected by the cyclones Idai and Kenneth, namely Sofala, Tete, Manica and Cabo Delgado; and
- (ii) To ensure sustainable management of project impacts on land acquisition, acquisition of other assets, or impact on livelihood, compensation for loss of resources.

1.2. Methodology

The drafting of this RPF was based on the review of the World Bank Policies and guidelines for environmental and social management, Mozambique legislation, and the international best practices for conducting and managing resettlement processes. For the parent project, field visits for consultations in Nampula (Memba, and Erati districts) and Zambézia (Maganja da Costa and Morrumbala) were carried out, having held meetings with relevant players- ANE provincial delegation, RF, DIPTADER, DPSA and the local government. The meetings focused on the best ways to approach resettlement issues, particularly, the type of institutional arrangement for both RAP design and implementation. The RPF update for the AF, secondary data was used and a set of public consultation meetings are being prepared, and possibly they will take place in the affected provinces (capital cities). The consultation process will follow the Bank and government policies and procedures, and it will ensure that consultation is integrated into the resettlement cycle. Planned consultation will also involve gathering general socioeconomic data for the affected provinces. Deliverables that will part of the drafting of this RPF, will be shared with the Bank for review and guidance.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Integrated Feeder Road Development Project (IFRDP) is a national wide rural road project, with initial implementation area in Zambézia and Nampula Provinces. Due to cyclone Idai and Kenneth it has been expanded to the affected areas in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces. Although Zambézia and Nampula are the most populated provinces and highly productive areas, road infrastructure development is weak and most of the roads in the area, including some classified roads, are frequently in unsatisfactory conditions, and become inaccessible during rainy seasons due to poor maintenance. Thus, the original design of the IFRDP, targeting Zambézia and Nampula aim to enhance road access in selected rural areas in support of livelihoods of local communities and to provide immediate response to an illegible crisis or emergency as needed. The AF covering Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado province seeks to address the original project.

2.1. Project Location

The original project designed covered two provinces (Zambézia and Nampula), as the first stage for what would be a national wide rural roads project. One year into project implementation an emergency response was activated and the project expanded into additional four provinces (Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado). The selection of exact roads to benefit from the project is based on the criteria of poverty and agriculture data and on flood risk in each district. For that reason, in the Zambézia province the project targets roads in four districts (Lugela, Morrumbala, Maganja da Costa and Pebane), whereas in Nampula, the targeted districts include Memba, Erati/Namapa, Monapo, Mecubúri and Moma. The proposed roads are gravel road (unclassified) from 2 to 4 meters wide and an extension of more than 50 km, with several hydrological structures that includes bridges and culverts. The maps below illustrate the target areas of the parent project.

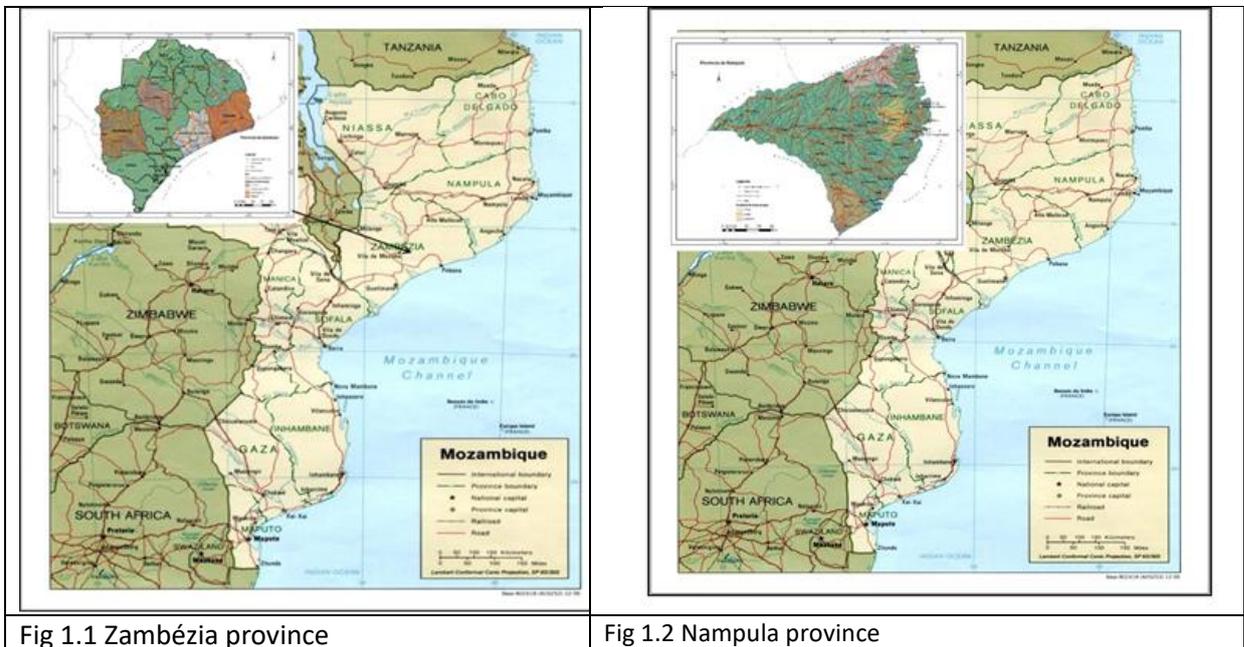


Figure 1: Parent project target areas

Concerning the project location under the AF, and as stated early, this will target the most hit provinces by cyclone Idai (Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces) and Kenneth (Cabo Delgado province). The exact locations for implementation of the AF related activities are unknown, but the Roads Administration

Authority (ANE), the project implementing agency, has conducted a preliminary assessment of the impacts of the cyclones and potential roads to benefit from the AF. Of this assessment, it was noted that the cyclones impacted the primary roads associated with the IFRDP in an estimate of over 3,490 Km of road network in the affected provinces. The selection of specific target roads will be based on the criteria of poverty and agriculture potential used in the original project, a criteria agreed upon between ANE and the World Bank. The pictures below illustrate the cyclone impacts on road infrastructure.



Figure 2: Impacts of cyclones Kenneth on road infrastructure in Cabo Delgado

2.2. Project components

Parent project design

The parent project design consists of five components, interrelated in nature and integrated in the road development network in the target provinces. Construction and maintenance components are among the most critical of the project and can be combined to facilitate the tender process. It is important to stress that the component description is undergoing work at ANE: The project components are as follow:

Component 1: Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Feeder Roads (Estimated cost US\$80 million, of which US\$60 million will be financed by IDA)

This component will finance rehabilitation works on parts of secondary and (classified and unclassified) rural roads in targeted districts in Zambézia and Nampula Provinces, including design studies and supervision activities, and support the extension of the Zambézia ABMS into Nampula Province. The project design utilizes a multi-criteria analysis to identify around 8 prioritized districts within the two provinces and gives weight to wider economic benefits and financial resource availability. The prioritization criteria could include (a) criticality of the roads in the district for the functioning of the network, (b) proximity to high agriculture potential areas, (c) proximity to high fishery potential areas, (d) current agriculture production, and (e) poverty rate in the district. The analysis assesses both the flood risks, based on flood likelihood maps under various climate change scenarios, and vulnerability functions for bridges, culverts, and road surface. Finally, the prioritized project areas were chosen to ensure close collaboration and coordination with other ongoing and planned development projects in the country to maximize synergy across sectors. Other prioritized districts in the southern Nampula Province were excluded from the project as the European Union is preparing a road rehabilitation project in those districts.

Potential investment options in each district were identified during two workshops with local stakeholders in January 2017 in Quelimane and Nampula. The workshops discussed the potential investment options in each district considering a combination of the following engineering solutions: (a) upgrade to surface treatment, (b) upgrade to gravel road, (c) rehabilitation of earth roads, (d) cleaning and repair of bridges, and (e) replacement of culverts. The workshops proposed the five potential investment options under a budget constraint. The economic viability of each option was assessed with the DMU approach considering benefits from climate resilience (see the details in Annex 4). Final engineering designs will be prepared based on the results of this analysis and engineering site surveys. An output and performance-based ABMS approach will be introduced to ensure sustainability of rural road infrastructure.

The ABMS has been applied in the districts in Nampula and has been shown to help maintain rural roads in a good condition for the long run. Typically, the ABMS has a contract term of 5 years. The project will review and improve the contract modality and apply it to the rural road network in the target districts together with rehabilitation works identified in the above analysis. For the additional fund the above criteria will be used.

Component 2: Rehabilitation of Primary Road Network (Estimated cost US\$80 million, of which US\$70million will be financed by the IDA fund)

This component will support rehabilitation of the connected primary road network of approximately 70km to enhance connectivity to not only roads but also final markets or economic destinations. The intervention will include, among others, road rehabilitation, improvement of road safety facilities, improvement of intersections, and rehabilitation or reconstruction of culverts. The project will utilize the OPRC approach to implement rehabilitation and maintenance works. Road sections to be rehabilitated under the component were selected based on the results of the network-based criticality analysis carried out for the district prioritization for the Component 1. The preliminary results of the analysis prioritized the following section on the N1 and N10 highways: Quelimane to Namacurra (70 km). The engineering project designs were prepared by the ANE and will be updated, if necessary, considering further surface deteriorations by the time of the effectiveness of the project.

The project plans to adopt the OPRC approach to implement rehabilitation and maintenance works. OPRC has been widely proven as an effective approach in technical and financial sustainability; OPRC can provide better service quality at a cheaper cost compared to conventional contracting for a project life-cycle period. This approach has been applied on a pilot basis into the ongoing RBMMPII road works in the Gaza province, which were contracted in January 2017, and lessons learned from that experience will be incorporated into the rehabilitation and maintenance works of primary roads under Component 2.

Component 3: Pilot Rural Transport Services (Estimated cost US\$10 million, of which US\$5 million will be financed by IDA)

Component 3 will support a pilot rural transport services program to improve mobility and access to economic and social services to all population groups in the selected areas. It will include the identification of current transport service availability and potential market barriers to private service providers. The pilot rural transport services program would benefit local communities near road improvement investments through expanded market opportunities to sell agricultural produce and purchase advanced inputs, as well as other benefits. The pilot would also use ICT-based solutions to connect services and end-users in a reliable and cost-effective manner. The pilot rural transport services program will give special attention to improvement of women's accessibility. Given that women and men have different mobility patterns related to mode, affordability, quality of transport,

and social norms, diagnostics will be conducted on mobility barriers to women's access to economic opportunities and services. The diagnostic will inform the pilot on rural transport services, so that both women's and men's needs can be considered. The pilot will be designed to contribute to elimination of identified barriers for women's mobility.

Component 4: Capacity Building and Project Administration (Estimated cost US\$15 million, financed by IDA)

This component would finance knowledge development and institutional capacity-building activities through the provision of goods, consulting, and non-consulting services and training, building on the institutional strengthening activities of the previous project, comprising, among others, the following areas:

- **Road asset management:** In support to the RF, the activities would include, among others, (a) improvement of the existing Pavement Management System (PMS) by including feeder roads into the system at the subnational level; (b) updating road condition data; and (c) expanding an internal model to enable PMS to carry out a climate resilience analysis;
- **Road safety:** The project will assist the ANE and INATTER with implementation of the activities identified by the National Road Safety Policy prepared by the GoM, including, among others, (a) development of a Road Accident Data Management System; (b) provision of road safety equipment and materials for enforcement and education; (c) a study on introduction of scoring system for drivers; (d) improvement of engineering standards for road safety and road safety audit capacity; and (e) road safety risk assessment of the selected primary road sections; and
- **PPP:** This would support ANE and the RF carrying out, among others, (a) review of the existing highway concession projects; and (b) a feasibility study of potential national highway concession projects.
- **Climate resilience:** This would assist ANE, the RF and INGC with, (a) development of a geo-spatial screening tool to identify most critical and vulnerable transport assets to climate change impacts. This tool would be managed in conjunction with the INGC and MTC; and (b) extension of the DMU approach and climate resilience analysis of road infrastructure projects to the entire country.

This component will also provide support for improved project management in regards to implementation and supervision of the project, social and environmental safeguards, mitigation of gender gaps, and citizen engagement. The impact evaluation on the socioeconomic benefits of the project interventions will be assisted. It will support the capacity of the institutions involved in the implementation of the project at national, provincial and district level, as well as enable them to implement to the project. It is expected that the training on the specific contract models, such as OPRC and ABMS, will be done for each level of administration based on the needs.

Component 5: Zero-budget Contingency Component

This component will facilitate access to rapid financing by allowing reallocation of uncommitted project funds in the event of a natural disaster either by a formal declaration of a national or regional state of emergency or upon a formal request from the GoM. The component 5 is a result of the implementation of the component 1, 2 and 3, need to be better integrated into the overall project.

AF proposed changes

The parent project development objective will not change. The results framework and monitoring indicators will be revised to reflect the increased project scope. The project will continue to have same five components, but components 1 and 4 will be scaled up to include new activities. The increased scope of the project and the proposed restructuring will be reflected in the project components as follows:

Component 1: The nature of civil works/ interventions envisaged under this sub-component will not change from the originally designed works under Component 1 of the parent project. The only change is the expansion of the geographic coverage of the project. With the proposed AF, the financing under this component will be extended to include rehabilitation and maintenance works, as well as design studies and supervision activities in four additional provinces that were affected by cyclones Idai and Kenneth: Sofala, Manica, Tete, and Cabo Delgado.

Component 4: This component will be scaled up to include additional activities related to climate resilient designs, additional resources for GBV consultant coverage in additional four provinces. This component will also finance capacity building to strengthen the ability of ANE central and provincial offices to ensure supervision, monitoring, and contract administration.

2.3. Potential resettlement impacts

At the time of the project design, it was found that the project would bring about positive impacts as it focuses on rehabilitating and upgrading roads by creating and enhancing connectivity to final markets and economic destinations. Yet, it was also envisaged that the project is likely (especially the anticipated civil works) to result in temporary or permanent acquisition of land/ or loss of access to natural resources and means of livelihood. For the AF, and given that the nature of proposed activities fall within the scope of the parent project activities, the nature of anticipated impacts is similar to those of the parent project.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

3.1. Policy framework

Land policy

The framework for land use is defined through the National Land Policy (under Resolution 10/95 of October 17th). It was drafted to safeguard the diverse rights of the Mozambican people over the land and other natural resources, while promoting new investment and sustainable and equitable use of the resources. It provides that the state should secure land for every household. The policy recognizes aspects of vulnerability by recognizing the right of women to access and land use. Additionally, the policy recognizes the customary rights to land access and management by rural population, promoting social and economic justice.

3.2. Legal framework

The process of land acquisition for public works in Mozambique is not new. During the colonial period there was already a legislation to deal with land expropriation for public uses. In 1948 under the law 2030 on expropriation, it was stated that should any occupied land be needed to establish any public service, it can be expropriated and the owner has to be fairly compensated for the asset losses. Nonetheless, this applied to resettlement of physical structures (mostly houses) resettlement and not consider the social resettlement such as the social cohesion and family linkages with the area (affective bonds) within the community. In 1968 the Ultramarine Government of Mozambique approved the decree 43587 on Regulation of expropriation, which introduced different types of expropriation, grievance mechanism and set the time for reclamation, again the law did not consider the social losses of the affected people.

3.2.1. Land Laws

The Land Law also regulates key aspects of land occupation and use in Mozambique. It regulates key aspects of land occupation and use in Mozambique. Also covered in the regulation are the various situations of land acquisition, including among others: (i) The acquisition of the right of land use and benefit by customary occupancy in good faith; (ii) The acquisition of the right of land use and benefit through the official channels; (iii) The rules governing protection zones; (iv) The relationship between the public and the Cadaster Services; and (vii) The rights and duties of the title holders

In previous regulations a legal land title was a must, all the acquisition of the right of land use and benefit by customary occupancy in good faith was not taken into consideration for the compensation as it was considered an illegal occupation. In the past the land was privately owned, whereas the current Land Law in the article 3, stipulates that in the Republic of Mozambique, land is the property of the State. This is also captured in Article 46 of the Constitution. Consequently, land may not be sold, alienated, mortgaged or attached (distrained). The Law states however, that although land is owned by the State, all Mozambicans have the right to use and enjoy the land or the right to land use and benefits thereto. Specifically, Article 9 provides for the acquisition of the right of land use and benefit by occupancy by local communities, while Article 10 provides for the right of land use and benefit by occupancy in good faith by national individuals.

The Mozambican Land Law Legislation recognizes the rights acquired through systems of customary occupancy and the role of communities in the management of land and natural resources and conflict resolution. This is spelt out in Article 24. Article 27 provides for the requirements and modalities regarding consultation, on land matters, with the local communities.

Article 30 dictates that the mechanisms for representation of and action by local communities, with regard to the rights of land use and benefit shall be established by law, while Article 23 empowers District Administrators, where there are no Municipal or Settlement Councils, to authorize applications for land use and benefit.

The Land Law Legislation captures and observes internationally innovative features that facilitate equitable development, based on relations that are mutually beneficial to local communities and to investors whether these are national or foreign. The provisions of the Land Law support fair land acquisition, compensation and resettlement procedures to be developed and implemented. The Right of Eminent Domain (Article 86 of the new constitution of Mozambique) says that individuals and entities have the right to equitable compensation for expropriated assets and the right to a new and equal plot of land.

The land law defines total and partial protection zones. In that group lies the protected areas and their buffer zone, as well as the reserve areas for the linear public infra-structure that includes road construction, and it defines the width of the zone from the rural area and urban as well as type of the road. In the total protection zone no activities that may harm the environment or biodiversity area allowed, while in partial protection zone some non-permanent activities may occur. However, weak enforcement of the law regarding the use of partial zone has resulted in implantation of illegal or legal infra-structure within the most road reserve area around the country, with high cost of resettlement to be undertaken by ANE. In order to regulate the use of the road reserve the government approves the Decree 109/14. Under this law ANE has the power to expropriate land without compensation, as well as the right to demolish any construction done within this area as well as to apply sanction to who violate this legislation.

General Land Classification Land in Mozambique is owned by the state, and it is categorized as follows: (i) *Public Domain*- areas destined for the satisfaction of the public interest in which socio-economic activities are permitted; (ii) *The Total and Partial Protection Zones*- are part of the public domain; and these may include three Nature Protection Zones, which are intended for conservation of certain animal or plant species, biodiversity, historical, scenic or natural monuments. These zones are subject to specific regulation and the law advocates a system of management that involves local community participation; (iii) *Total Protection Zones*- are areas that are intended for nature conservation or preservation activities and also for State security and defense.

Partial Protection Zones include:

- land strips up to 50 meters along the edges of navigable rivers and lakes, measured from the high water mark of such waters;
- the land strip of up to 100 meters surrounding water sources;
- the strip of maritime coastline including that around islands, bays and estuaries, measured from the high water-mark to a point 100 meters inland;
- the strip of up to 250 meters along the edge of dams and reservoirs and;
- two kilometers strip of land along the terrestrial border.
- the land occupied by public interest railway lines and bordering strips including the respective railway stations;
- the land occupied by motor ways and highways, aerial, surface, underground and underwater installations and conduits for electricity, telecommunications, petroleum, gas and water including bordering strips of 50 meters on each side;
- land occupied by roads including bordering strips of 30 for primary roads and 15 meters on each side for secondary and tertiary roads.

No rights of land use and benefit can be acquired in total or partial protection zones, although special licenses may be issued for specific activities. General Land Acquisition, Title, Transfer and Term of Ownership Land acquisition in Mozambique may be achieved through:

- Occupancy by individual persons and by local communities, in accordance with customary norms and practices, which do not contradict the Constitution;
- Occupancy by individual national persons who have been using the land in good faith for at least ten years and;
- Authorization of an application submitted by an individual or corporate person in the manner established by the Land Law

The Land Law Legislation stipulates that a land title shall be issued by the general or urban Public Cadastral Services. However, the absence of title shall not prejudice the right of land use and benefit acquired through occupancy of good faith. The application for a land title deed shall include a statement by the local administrative authorities, preceded by consultation with the respective communities, for the purpose of confirming that the area is free and has no occupants. Title deeds to the local community shall be issued in a name decided upon by the community and individual men and women who are members of the local community may request individual titles after partitioning community land. The right of land use and benefit can be proved by presentation of the respective title; testimonial proof presented by members, men and women of local communities and by expert evidence and other means permitted by law.

Among other modes of land transfer, the Land Law permits the transfer of land by inheritance, without distinction by gender. The term of land use and benefit, for the purpose of economic activities, is subject to a maximum term of 50 years, renewable for an equal period upon application. The right of land use is not subject to time limit for the following cases:

- Where the right was acquired by local communities through occupancy;
- Where it is intended for personal residential purposes and;
- Where national individuals intend it for family use.

3.2.2. Land expropriation for private works

On the other hand, the execution of private works that may result in the need for expropriating land and the relocation of populations are regulated under the decree 181/2010 and 31/2012. The Ministerial Decree 181/2010, approved by the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice and the Government Decree 31/2012, from August 8th, establish the basic rules and principles that guide the resettlement process resulting from public or private economic activities aimed at ensuring sustainable and equitable socio-economic growth and a better standard of living for the population affected by the process.

The Decree introduces specific procedures for the design and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), defines the content of the RAP and the Resettlement Implementation Action Plan, the rights of affected parts, the responsibilities of the project proponent and the Implementation of the public consultation process.

In addition, it creates a technical commission for the revision of the Resettlement Action Plans triggered by projects that cause resettlement and defines the responsibilities and procedures of the commission in the approval of the RAP as well as in the monitoring of its implementation. This responsibility lies within the district government.

3.2.3. Partial Protection Zone

As presented in the Mozambican legal context described above, the construction of roads implies the automatic establishment of a Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) of 15 m (secondary and tertiary roads); 30 m (for primary roads) and 50 m (for highways with four lines) on each side of the road (Land Law - Law 19/1997, Art. 8g). Land use and benefit rights within the PPZ cannot be acquired, and only specific activities can be undertaken with a Special Use License. Whenever there is a restriction on the right to use the land, the public or private entity that restricts the right must compensate the holder (formal or customary) of the right, with an amount that represents the actual loss stemming from not using the affected part. (Land Law Regulations - Decree 66/1998, Art. 17).

IFRDP AF did a risk analysis of the establishment of PPZ along the rural roads damaged by the cyclone, to be built under the Project component 1. The analysis revealed that it is not feasible to resettle all existing population within the 15 m limits for the secondary and tertiary roads, as the project is essentially intended to re-build already existing affected roads and this would result in unnecessary massive economic and physical displacement.

So then the possibility of conducting a census and assigning special use licenses to all residents in the ZPPs created automatically by the Project was studied. This approach would be daunting, due to the weak capacity of many municipalities and districts for the massive allocation of DUATs, in addition to the fact that they are not familiar with the principles of special use license. It was also felt that there was the risk that special use license holders would claim resettlement by ANE for leaving the ZPP, when this resettlement was of no interest to ANE, as the road existed already and were only damaged by the cyclones.

Moreover, a practical simulation exercise found that establishing a buffer zone (radial area) of 15 m around the secondary and tertiary roads would mean conducting a census of almost all residents along the roads and surrounding community.

During the preparation of this RPF there were informal consultations with academics and professionals in sectors linked to planning and land use planning and various road projects, under construction or operational. It was found that the PPZ has not been applied to transport sector in Mozambique. Given the risks associated with the establishment of the PPZ for rural (secondary and tertiary) roads, the Project provides for the establishment of a Corridor of Impact (CoI) and resettlement/compensation only in the area technically required by the Project.

As Mozambican Land law stipulates that the PPZ is applied automatically when roads are constructed, will not apply for the IFRDP AF since all the project intends to rehabilitate already existing rural roads. Therefore, the principle of exempting the Project from the PPZ is valid for all sub-projects on the condition that the Proponent will not finance the construction of new stretches of roads or primary roads network.

3.2.4. Protection of national heritage

The National Heritage Protection Law (Law 10/88 of December, 1988) is intended to protect all national antiques, historical and cultural heritage. Such protected areas are to be avoided in the selection of project sites. Within project area some social heritage areas such as secrete areas for communities, or communal or individual berry areas will have to be protect take into consideration of the local protection and ritual procedures. With the cyclone and floods most of the areas may be washed away,

but in case that exist traditional measures to protect these areas will be consider case by case. However, the best way to deal with these areas is to exclude them for the land acquisition process.

In addition to the above, there are several legislations that pertain to land administration in Mozambique. These include the Land Policy, the Framework Environmental Law, and the National Heritage Protection Law. Nonetheless, this RPF reveals that the provisions in these Acts are not comprehensive enough to accord fair compensation and resettlement arrangements.

3.2.5. Environmental law

The Framework Environmental Law passed by Parliament in July 1997, provides the legal framework for the use and correct management of the environment and its components; and to ensure sustainable development in Mozambique. Among other things, the law (Article 4) states that any citizen who believes his rights have been violated or are under threat of violation may take legal action against the perpetrator. Violation of rights includes personal loss and injury; and the loss of crops and profits. In 1995, MICOA drew up the National Environmental Management Plan, which among other things, forbids all activities that may threaten biodiversity. The plan also provides for the establishment of Environmental Protection Zones, which may cover land areas and other distinctive features.

The other legislative provisions fall short of the necessary provisions to adequately support compensation and resettlement problems. It is expected therefore, that the relevant legislations must deal with land acquisition will either be reviewed or separate regulations will be promulgated to ensure that land acquisition, compensation and resettlement issues are at par with those contained in the Land Law and the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement.

3.3. *International funding policies, guidelines and procedures*

3.3.1. World Bank

The World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement has the following objectives: (i) Where feasible, involuntary resettlement should always be avoided, minimized, and viable alternatives should be explored; (ii) the execution of resettlement program should be sustainable, by providing adequate and sufficient resources to enable displaced persons to benefit from the project; and moreover, displaced people should be adequately and meaningfully consulted and should have the opportunity to take part in the resettlement planning and implementation; (iii) the need to assist displaced people in their endeavor to improve their livelihoods and living standards or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation; whichever is higher.

The Bank policies also provides that a resettlement action include the following: (i) the loss of land or physical structures on the land, including business; (ii) the physical movement; and (iii) the economic rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs) in order to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place. For cases where resettlement is unavoidable, the bank has provided the following guiding principles in order to achieve the above policy objectives- the preparation a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan that ensures that:

- Displaced people are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- They are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Displaced people are provided immediate and effective compensation at full replacement cost

- for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project;
- They are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
- They are also provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
- They are offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on areas on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and that
- Displaced people are provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The policy also provides for the need for protection of vulnerable groups among displaced people, especially those below line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. Also, the policy provides for the need to make sure that any displacement or restriction of access take place after affected people are resettled. The policy also provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups. The policy also clarifies advances that in new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder) and that displaced people have given the opportunity to inform the decision on the choice of resettlement and ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and any host communities are preserved and the preferences of the resettled people with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.

Regarding the determination of eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for PAPs, the policy sets out the following criteria: (i) Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Mozambique; (ii) Persons with no formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim to such land or assets through the national and customary laws of Mozambique; and this includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local authorities to settle, and/or to occupy in matrimonial society; and (iii) Persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes those that settle at a place on semi-permanent basis, or those settling at a place without any formal grant or authority.

The policy also state that people with formal legal rights and those with no legal rights shall be provided compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the land, buildings or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the Project, and the compensation should be in line with the provision of this RPF and if PAPs occupied the Project area prior to the cut-off date¹. Persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying shall be provided with compensation for improvements on the land, and also given the necessary assistance if they occupied the land prior to cut-off-date. Compensation shall also be made available for communities or group of people permanently losing land.

¹ Date of commencement of the census

3.4. Comparison between Mozambican Legislation and World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank Operational Policy unequivocally makes sufficient provision for project affected persons who are either displaced or suffer other losses, as a result of projects, to be adequately taken care of. Livelihoods of persons to be affected must be preserved, however where a situation is inevitable, then minimal displacements should take place. In situations where displacement is unavoidable, compensation should be paid to PAPs to help them to restore their social, economic and environmental livelihoods.

The Mozambican legislation on resettlement makes provision for compensation to be paid to only persons who have suffered any loss and can produce any form of title that is legal in the form of deeds, leaseholds, or legally binding tenancy agreement to the land in consideration. However, the Operational Directive envisages all forms of losses without exception to be compensated for. Under the Mozambican Laws, in determining the cost of compensation the cost estimate is agreed upon or, in default of agreement, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Compulsory Acquisition Act, whereas the World Bank OP 4.12, advocates the involvement of the project affected persons throughout to ensure that the project enjoys the full support of the Bank and affected persons.

The Operational Policy advocates that the project affected persons be assisted during their transition period in the resettlement site and efforts made to restore their livelihoods whereas the Mozambican laws are not clear on this. To operate within the directives of the Bank, the RFP is being developed in line with the OP4.12, with the involvement of affected persons through consultations. The compensation to be paid will be based on full replacement cost, disturbance and restoration of livelihood. We provide two important reflections on cost of compensation and livelihood restoration.

Cost of Compensation- In determining the cost of compensation, the World Bank cost estimate is given as market value of any asset lost, whereas in the case of Mozambican legislation has a different valuation mechanism- the decree 36/12 indicates the minimal area and type of the house to be constructed. For other infra-structure the valuation is based on market value, but for crop and fruit trees the owner does not have a negotiation power to discuss the value of it, because the calculation area is based on agriculture sector table of values defined per crop/m². The value does not consider the market value neither the age. Effort has been done by the sector to define a formula rather than a value for the calculation. For the IFRDP the costing process will consider a hybrid of the Mozambique legislation and the World Bank procedures.

Restoration of Livelihoods- The World Bank emphasizes restoration or maintenance of previous livelihood levels, whereas the Mozambican Government the responsibility ends at replacing the depreciated value of the lost asset and does not assist with restoration of previous livelihood. The Bank insists on ensuring that PAPs are not adversely affected during the transition period while the national legislation is silent on the subject. Furthermore, the Bank requires that PAPs that belong to the disadvantaged groups such as orphans, the elderly, the sick, female headed households and others shall be given special attention to meet their needs so that they do not lose the proximity and access to the socioeconomic services that satisfy their particular and specific needs. This RPF recommends that where there are remarkable differences between the Mozambique legislation and the World Bank Operational Safeguards Policies, the World Bank Policies supersede or a hybrid approach is adopted. Detailed account of differences between Mozambique legislation and the World Bank policies on relevant resettlement aspects is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Differences between Mozambique legislation and the World Bank policies on key relevant resettlement aspects

Relevant items	Mozambique Laws	World Bank policies	Mitigation measures
Rights and eligibility	Eligibility and rights to land fall on legal owners or those with customary land rights (with title). Illegal occupants and tenants are not eligible	<p>Legal or customary owners of land and titled land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are eligible <p>Illegal occupants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land), and support for the resumption of activities, if any. <p>Tenants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They must be compensated, whatever type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal). 	<p>Legal or customary owners of land and titled land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are eligible <p>Illegal occupants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land), and support for the resumption of activities, if any. <p>Tenants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure, and support for the resumption of activities, if any.
Resettlement minimization need	No reference on the subject	It is a requirement that resettlement be avoided, and where not possible, minimized to the extent possible.	Minimization measures included in the in the project design included in the RPF
Cut-off-date	The cut-off date is not provided for under national law	Provides that a Cut-Off Date is ideally agreed between parties and enacted following the inventory of all assets.	Socioeconomic census will be conducted and cut-off date will be established and agreed upon with PAPs at the RAP stage. Farming Shall not prevent PAPs from faming, and affected people shall be informed about this
Choice of compensation	Decree 31/2012 on resettlement resulting from economic activities, provides compensation in kind for housing, and describes the type and characteristics of this housing	In-kind compensation is preferred to ensure PAPs are adequately rehoused and re-established, due to the risks associated with cash compensation. Cash compensation maybe chosen if the impacts are less than 20% of land holdings	Possible in-kind compensation should be consulted with the affected people. Assessment of impact shall be conducted per landowner/farmer, where this is significant land replacement shall be activated alongside livelihood assistance
Compensation / compensation on cultivated land	The land act 19/97 of October 1st, Article 3 provides that land belongs to the state and cannot be sold, mortgaged and pawned in any form. Thus, land is compensated in kind.	Recommends compensations in kind. Provides that assistance is rendered to affected people for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to the land replaced). The cash compensation is possible if the affected lands account for less than 20% of the household's land.	No compensation since the ROW can be used for farming (no trees are allowed). However, any missed crop cycle should be compensated for.
Crop and tree compensation	Mozambican law states that crops and trees (including fruit trees) can be compensated in cash based on the prices	For perennial crops, compensation shall take into account the production delivery time. For annual	Crop substitution at the cost of replacing such production. For perennial crops and trees, compensation considers the production delivery time (maturity period for trees).

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Relevant items	Mozambique Laws	World Bank policies	Mitigation measures
	provided by the provincial directorates of agriculture of each province.	crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production.	For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production.
Loss of income	Decree 31/2012 does not establish compensation for the economic impact, namely the loss of income. The practice of various resettlement processes in the country suggests paying for the value of the infrastructure and loss of income for the period needed to rebuild the affected infrastructure.	Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow (replacement of infrastructure, working site, lost profit and any other transition losses).	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow.</p> <p>Compensation offered for the recovery cost of commercial activities elsewhere, the loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable.</p> <p>Provide replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost to all persons except for person with no legal rights or right to claim on the land which are recognized or recognizable under national laws, land compensation is not applicable, but it may be necessary to provide alternative work sites to restore their livelihoods.</p>
Livelihood Restoration	According to Decree 21/2012, affected persons have the right to be restored to their livelihoods equivalent to or above the previous conditions, as well as the right to be supported in obtaining areas for subsistence activities.	Displaced persons shall be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, in addition to the compensation they receive. They be given assistance for their efforts to improve their living standards or to at least restore them to the highest standard between pre-displacement or standards prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation.	Different restoration packages will be required for each of the various categories of PAPs and will depend on the type and magnitude of loss suffered, the vulnerability level of the PAP's household, the indicated preferences associated to their family characteristics and other relevant circumstances.
Complaint and Complaint Management	Decree 23/2008 establishes the need for the institutionalization of a mechanism for the management of complaints and grievances of persons directly or indirectly affected in the resettlement process. Specifically, this decree indicates that persons expropriated from their land / property should be given an opportunity	Complaints & Grievance mechanisms should be put in places which are accessible, without cost and restitution free.	The RFP detail a grievance procedure which will be accessible to all PAPs and allow grievances in relation to all aspects of the Project at all stages, while ensuring compatibility with national law and traditional mechanisms.

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Relevant items	Mozambique Laws	World Bank policies	Mitigation measures
	to be heard and contest compensation if they are not satisfied or agreed. In addition, they should be informed of the deadlines for resolving these complaints.		
Monitoring and evaluation	The Resettlement Regulation resulting from economic activities provides for the need to establish a Resettlement Process Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (Decree 155/2014 of 19 September). According to this regulation, committees should be established at provincial and district levels.	M&E integrated into the overall project management process, with clear monitoring plan, including organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting.	This RPF detail an M&E Plan involving participation of stakeholders, which will continue for the duration of implementation and livelihood restoration measures.

The national provisions for the management of resettlement related issues are not as fully developed as the World Bank safeguard policy requirements. Thus, it is expected that the WB OP 4.12 will be mostly applied under the IFRDP and a separate document to guide the process, i.e. a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document is prepared as a standalone report to support the social management and acceptability of the project.

4. RESETTLEMENT INSTRUMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Generally, resettlement is conducted when there is a demand for land acquisition. During the course of resettlement process attention has to be given to the welfare of the people who may be affected because of: (i) loss of agricultural land; (ii) loss of buildings; (iii) loss of access or proximity to water; (iv) health amenities, to mention few, with the vulnerable groups being the most impacted. Where resettlement takes place, an RPF is required to guide the process of land acquisition, compensation and physical displacement. For physical resettlement of affected people to be fair and conducted in a fair manner, the preparation of a RAP or A-RAP is required. A-RAP is a specific plan containing information prepared for a well-defined set of project activities. This is a simplified document, and covers less two hundred affected people.

A RAP contains detailed socio economic census, which includes, but not limited, information on number and names of people to be displaced or people to be affected in one way or another, sources of incomes, description of assets to be, loss of access to services and loss of livelihood. It contains information on property values, the basis for compensation. It also contains work plans and dates when the displaced people will be relocated. It is also part of the RAP, specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by the project developer to resettle and compensate the affected people before implementation of project activates resulting adverse impacts.

ANE will be responsible in preparing the RAP/A-RAP's, where applicable. Also, it will be responsible land-taking, evaluation and compensation activities, to ensure that contractors are not diverted from their main business- rebuilding affected infrastructures. ANE will provide administrative and financial support for the preparation of RAP/A-RAP in close collaboration with consulting firm/resettlement service provider.

4.1 Guidelines for RAP

4.1.1 Process of screening and review

The first stage in the process of preparing the individual resettlement and compensation plans is the screening process to identify the land/areas that are being impacted. The design team shall indicate the exact additional land that will be needed for safety reason for the work within the RoW including the areas for detours. The resettlement and compensation plans will contain the analysis of alternative sites undertaken during the screening process. This section sets out a "harmonized" step by step process that the IFRDP will take to determine whether the subproject will result in physical or economic displacements, and therefore whether a resettlement action plan (RAP) is required and how to prepare and implement it. The screening process presented below will ensure that subprojects presented to the IFRDP for funding comply with the requirements of OP 4.12 and the national legislation.

Subproject screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under the Project and to provide adequate measures to address the impacts. Screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening, as is detailed in the ESMF. Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value; and
- Experiencing losses of assets and access attributable to the subproject(s).

Subproject screening will be incorporated into the subproject application form which the ANE delegate of Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces must submit to DPTADER when a categorization of subprojects will be done. The goal is to identify and consider resettlement issues as early as possible.

4.1.2 Screening Checklist

The screening checklist form is shown in Annex 1 and is based on the same format to be used in the implementation of the ESMF. This is to ensure that the screening process remains simple and concise. The list of sub projects that have potential resettlement issues will then be subjected to a comprehensive sensitization and consultation process with the potentially impacted communities and the outcome of this process would be documented for each site. The list and the outcome of the consultative process for each site/sub-project on the list would then be sent to DPTADER (provincial resettlement committee) to confirm, approve, disapprove, refer for further consultation and/or take a final decision on each proposed site/sub-project. Carrying out the screening process in this way is designed to give it the integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process.

4.1.3 Preparation of individual resettlement action plans (RAPs).

A RAP shall be prepared in accordance with the OP 4. 12 and the Mozambican legislation by an authorized consultant. The process of preparing the resettlement action plans shall be in line with the following:

- Census will generate information about the PAPs, their entitlements regarding; compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as required;
- Establishment of the cut of date and carrying out of a census to identify PAPs;
- Disturbances, especially those affecting income-earning activities, shall be properly recorded for the sake of compensation or asset replacement;

When a RAP is required, the consultant shall submit completed studies along with their RAP's subproject application to the Resettlement Committee for appraisal, and subsequently to the World Bank. The following key timeframes shall apply unless otherwise agreed between ANE, the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs; provided however, that no agreement to waive the timeframes shall adversely affect the rights or interests of PAPs, under this Framework:

- The inventory shall be completed at most four months prior to the commencement of work;
- The Resettlement Plan shall be submitted to implementing agency for approval immediately after completion of inventory;
- Civil works shall commence after compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities have been affected.

Comprehensive time frame shall be drawn up and agreed upon by all parties including the PAPs. Compensation payments for acquired land and affected assets and resettlement of households as described above, must be completed as a condition for the taking away of land and before commencement of the civil works under the project. Adequate time and attention shall be allowed for consultation of both the displaced and host communities before bringing in the new comers. The actual length of time will depend on the extent of the resettlement and compensation and will have to be agreed upon by all parties.

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Detailed guidelines for preparing a RAP and an Abbreviated RAP are available on the World Bank's website (www.worldbank.org) and in the World Bank's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook. The following subchapters describe in brief the steps to be followed in a RAP/ARAP design:

4.1.3.1 Baseline socio-economic data, and census

An important aspect of preparing a RAP is to establish appropriate and accurate baseline socio-economic data and census to identify the persons who will be affected by the individual subproject, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits (see section 9 for cut-off date). During the census the following information is necessary:

Socio economic data of the HH, which includes but not limited to:

- Name of the head of HH,
- sex,
- age
- composition of the HH;
- Main activities and Source of income;
- Description of HH asset
 - For building: shall describe construction material, size and use)
 - For agriculture the situation, crop, or trees per type.

This also shall include assets that are owned by the community, such as cemeteries, religious places, and schools.

The census consolidates information provides initial information on the scale of impacts, gives a basic information regarding who is the owner of the asset to be affected, area, type and all socio economic information of the owner. This information will facilitate the identification of the vulnerable that will need special attention during the compensation process. It would provide an indication of whether further socioeconomic research is required to quantify losses to be compensated and, or, to design appropriate development interventions; and establish indicators that can/be measured at a later date during monitoring and evaluation.

4.3.1.2 Preparation of RAPs subproject

ANE/ PIU shall make sure that following the census, a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for each subproject that triggers resettlement. This assignment shall be financed by the Project. In case of involuntary resettlement, approval of the new pieces of land to be used for resettlement shall be sought from the Government in consultation with local communities and affected individuals. To ensure transparency of procedures, PAPs shall be informed of the method of valuation used to assess their assets. All payments of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation assistance, as the case may be, shall be made in the presence of the PAPs in question and the local leaders. RAP for each subproject shall be prepared by a licensed consultant by MITADER and shall be structured as OP 4.12 requires, annex 10.

4.3.1.3 Review of RAPs subprojects

RAP is subject to final review and approval by the World Bank in order to ensure compliance with Bank safeguards. At its sole discretion the World Bank may delegate through the Government to the Local Governments this responsibility to ensure compliance with the provisions of this RPF after it is satisfied that effective monitoring of this process is in place. Capacity will be built at the central, provincial and

district levels through training and technical assistance to ensure that all stakeholders involved respond to their different responsibilities effectively regards:

- Identification of project impacts and affected populations;
- Baseline socio-economic data and census;
- Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- Compensation framework;
- Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of-livelihood activities;
- Detailed budget;
- Implementation schedule;
- Description of organizational responsibilities;
- Framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning.

4.3.1.4 Disclosure

The disclosure of both RPF and RAPs shall follow the Bank policies and procedures as well as the Mozambican legislation. As such, these documents shall be made publicly available for consultation, especially for those affected by the project- PAPs. Where deemed appropriate, hard copies would need to be made available in local language in the project areas accessible to PAPs during the whole process (not only during consultation). ANE shall disclose the RPF in their webpage both at central and provincial level, and the Bank shall proceed the same way through World Bank external website. RAP will be disclosed during the consultation meeting carried out after the asset inventory and socio-economic census. The consultant will prepare RAP/A-RAP implementation in collaboration with the provincial/district resettlement committee the results of RAP to be disclosed to the APs.

4.4. Linking resettlement implementation to civil works

PAPs will need to be compensated, in accordance with this Resettlement Policy Framework and subsequent Resettlement and Compensation Plan, before work on that road segment can begin. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access of resources, it is required that provisions be made, for compensation and for other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities.

In particular, land and related assets may be taken away only after compensation has been paid and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs. For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of shelter, the resettlement policy further requires that measures to assist the project affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs. In the Implementation Schedule of each RAP, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Project Planning teams and PAPs must include:

- Target dates for start and completion of civil works,
- Timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs,
- Dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and for payments of all compensation) and;
- The link between RAP activities to the implementation of the overall sub project.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this policy. Proper timing and coordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project activity can begin.

ANE has the responsibility and will take all the necessary steps in coordination with the MITADER for resolving any case that may arise. Once the investment and the preliminary footprint of the site-specific project is defined, MITADER/DPTADER will determine whether there is the possibility of any impact, such as the existence of any land in use by private persons, the need of occupied land acquisition or any envisaged displacement. In case there is the need for preparation of RAP, then ANE will prepare a screening report where the impacts will be defined (this is the situation where impacts such as loss of assets or displacement cannot be avoided).

- ANE will carry out consultations with the affected persons and record minutes of these meetings. As set above, the consultation with the affected persons will be about the modes of compensation and level of compensation.
- ANE will prepare a RAP laying the plan, budget and time frame for implementation of the RAP.
- ANE will submit the RAP to the MITADER if the sub-project is classified A⁺ or A or to DPTADER of Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, Manica and Cabo Delgado if the subproject is classified B or C and after obtaining approval, then ANE will start the RAP implementation.
- The procurement of the goods and works cannot start prior to the satisfactory implementation of the RAP.

ANE, in coordination with the provincial and District Resettlement committee will conduct the expropriation when needed. However, a pre-screening process will be carried out by the Bank and ANE to determine if the selected road is eligible for funding based on the screening checklist in Annex 1.

4.5 Public/Stakeholder consultation and participation

4.5.1 Public Consultation and Participation

The consultation aims to inform the PAPs about the project, and the impacts that may cause, and also helps identify impacts, sources of vulnerabilities, the households and groups likely to be affected and appropriate measures to address appropriately. Similarly, because the APs know their economic, social, and biophysical surroundings best, consultation is useful in formulating environmental mitigation measures or resettlement options that balance the PAPs' needs with the technical requirements of the options. In carrying out public consultation, a number of advantages for smooth project implementation in the following way:

- Public consultation is also a viable instrument to addressing AP's anxieties/expectancy and to secure their support. Communities of the proposed project may be anxious that they will lose their property or livelihoods due to the land acquisition or activities that may hamper their production (e.g. farmers may lose production due to reduction of their fields). In a situation that the project has to resettle people more continuous consultation process should be established. All resettlement, land acquisition and compensation issues will be dealt in accordance with the RPF developed for the IFRDP.

During the preparation of RAP/A-RAP frequent Public Consultation shall be established in other to bring concerns and perceptions of the Affected People (AP) and creating a feeling of ownership among the

people, particularly when they gain the confidence that their concerns and suggestions forwarded are taken into consideration in the design and the construction. Concerned stakeholders shall be regularly provided with information on the project prior to and during the process RAP/A_RAP preparation. Established mechanisms of public participation include: Contact representatives of line agencies responsible for social, economic, environmental, agriculture, forestry, and land-use planning) in the project area; Consult experienced and well-established NGOs working locally in the above sectors.

The involvement of the local leaders and other spiritual leaders in the process may facilitated the control of opportunistic encroachment to the area that will be needed for the road rehabilitation activities. The affected persons must be made aware of: (i) Their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation; (ii) Specific technically and economically feasible options and alternatives for resettlement sites; (iii) Process of and proposed dates for resettlement and compensation; (iv) Effective compensation rates at full replacement cost for loss of assets and services; and (v) Proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their living standards.

Formation of committees and/or groups comprising of stakeholders at various stages of the project information campaign through media and other means. Interviews with APs to identify issues for resettlement, compensation and grievance redress mechanisms. Focus group discussions (with vulnerable groups), Socioeconomic baseline survey provides also an opportunity for consultation with the concerned public.

For the preparation of the RPF for the parent project, a number of consultation meetings were undertaken. In Nampula and Zambézia a field work was done and people consulted in four districts of Morrumbala and Maganja da Costa, in Nampula the consultant visited the districts of Memba and Erati. For the Additional Funding the consultation was done in all four provinces. The Consultation meeting were publicly announced on the new paper, and ANE issued invitation for some institutions.

4.5.2 Consultation and participation of affected persons Public Consultation and Participation Plan

The rights and interests of the PAPs are to be heard and considered in the site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). Participation and consultation of PAPs is essential for a transparent and effective compensation and mitigation of adverse impacts. The RPF seeks to ensure that affected people, communities and local authorities (depending on severity of impacts) are regularly and genuinely informed and meaningfully consulted; are encouraged and assisted to participate in the compensation planning and implementation process; and are adequately compensated to the extent that their incomes have been restored (in case of loss of livelihoods).

Affected people from the concerned areas will be informed about the site specific project/s. Public consultation will be organized in the settlements where the road maintenance project will be applied. The public consultation informs the type and purpose of works and specially to avoid any need for land or small business impact. Once the public consultation is finalized and site specific project footprints will be discussed, pictures will be taken and actual situation will be recorded. The content of the public consultation will be part of the RAP which will be disclosed in DPTADER, ANE as well as in the district administration where the site specific project will be implemented.

In addition, during the public consultation the affected people will have contacts of the District and provincial Resettlement Committee, for any inquires or conflict resolution. The primary contact will be

the local leader and ANE one of last option for conflict resolution. Through these contacts, the residents will be able to resolve their grievance through informal agreements or arrangements at local level.

4.5.3 Method for consultation and participation

Notification procedure

The Project (through the appropriate implementing authority) shall by public notice, and publicly announcement through the community leaders notifying the public of its intention to acquire land earmarked for the project. The notice shall state: a) government's proposal to acquire the land; b) the public purpose for which the land is needed. Assurances must be made that affected persons have actually received this information and notification. Public consultation and participation are essential because they provide an opportunity for informing the stakeholders about the proposed project.

Public consultation and participation create a sense of ownership for the project, providing an opportunity for people to present their views and values and allowing consideration and discussion of sensitive social mitigation measures and trade-offs. Public consultation and participation will afford the PAPs an opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the program activities. In so doing, the likelihood for conflicts between and among the affected and with the management committees will be reduced. In recognition of this, particular attention shall be paid to public consultation with PAPs, households and homesteads (including host communities) when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved. As a matter of strategy, public consultation shall be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle. Hence, public consultation shall take place during:

- Project inception and planning;
- Screening process;
- Feasibility study;
- Preparation of project designs;
- Resettlement and compensation planning;
- Drafting and reading/signing of the compensation contracts
- Payment of compensations;
- Resettlement activities and implementation of after-project community support activities.

Public consultation and participation shall take place through local meetings and completion of questionnaires/application forms. Public documents shall be made available in appropriate languages at the national, local and village levels. Public consultation measures shall take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in the rural communities, by allowing enough time for discussions, consultations, questions, and feedback.

Vulnerable Groups Consultations

The consultation process must be inclusive and consider the opinions of all segments of the affected communities. Large consultation setting tends to ignore the voices and concerns of the vulnerable groups- youth, women and elders of the community. The IFRDP AF consultation and participation process will be tailored to women, youth and vulnerable groups, through a set of specific focus groups where each individual group of women, youth and vulnerable groups will present their concerns and suggestion to the project in a safe environment.

Consultation for RPF update

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The preparation of this RPF was subject of stakeholder consultation for both parent project (Annex 9) and the updates under the AF. For the AF the results of the consultation process are documented in Annex 10.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

5.1. *Eligibility of affected people*

Under the Bank guidelines and not clear set in the Mozambican legislation the likely displaced persons can be categorized into four groups, namely;

- (a) **Affected Individual** – An individual who suffers loss of assets or investments, land and property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the sub-project activities and to whom compensation is due. For example, an affected individual is a person who farms a land, or who has built a structure on land that is now required by a sub project for purposes other than farming or residence by the initial individuals.
- (b) **Affected Household** – A household is affected if one or more of its members is affected by sub-project activities, either by loss of property, land, loss of access, or otherwise affected in any way by project activities.
- (c) **Affected local community** – A community is affected if project activities affect their socio-economic and/or social-cultural relationships or cohesion. For example, project activities could lead into such improvement of socio-economic welfare that class-consciousness arises coupled with cultural erosion etc.
- (d) **Affected vulnerable Groups**– Vulnerable households may have different land needs from most of households or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them. The vulnerable are classified into the following: (i) Unmarried women/women headed household; (ii) Non-farming, (iii) Elderly, (iv) The infirm or ill and (v) Orphans headed household. These household types are not mutually exclusive, so that the elderly may be internally displaced persons, and women are affected individuals.

Within the cyclone affected provinces the vulnerable will increase with those people that previously had asset in the required area for road land acquisition process, but due to the floods and wind have lost their house or other assets. In this case the project shall analyze case by case to be considered in group of vulnerable and subject to the assistance by the road project. The Bank's OP 4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility:

- (a) Those who have formal rights to land (including customary and statutory rights of occupancy recognized under the Laws of each respective country)
- (b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement and compensation plan.
- (c) Those who have no claim to land they are occupying or using.

Those covered under a) and b) above are to be provided compensation for land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy. Persons covered under c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy or use the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the local Government Technical Planning Teams and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in a), b) or c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Therefore, it is clear that all affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. People who encroached the area after the socio-economic study (census and

valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. People that will be permanently losing land and/or access to assets under customary rights will be eligible for compensation.

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the sub-project area is carried out, i.e. the time when the sub-project area has been identified and when the site-specific socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas thereby posing a major risk to the sub-project. Therefore, establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance. The community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land since most of them would have acquired their customary rights to use the land from their local leaders.

Where there are clearly no identified owners or users of land or assets, community leaders and representatives have to help to identify and locate the land users. These leaders and representatives will also be charged with the responsibility to notify their members about the established cut-off date and its significance. The user(s) will be informed through both formal notifications in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives (District Resettlement Committee). Upon ANE approval of the sub-project, the consultant contracted to develop a specific PAR will discuss and agree on a program of implementation. They will also choose tentative cut-off dates. Cut-off dates tend to coincide with the date of the initial census. The dates would then be communicated to the community through their respective representative in the Village or district administration.

5.2. *Methods of valuing affected assets*

The methods adopted to value or costing the affected assets varies from the type of asset or crop/fruit tree. For the economic assets, such as barracas (with conventional or non-conventional material), ANE developed a more elaborated way of calculating compensation amounts for buildings and other assets. The method uses market cost of materials to determine the values of the buildings. The method also differentiates between the types of houses, depending on whether they are classified as high, medium and low expense houses. ANE is assisted in the valuation of houses by the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resource. Individual and household compensation will be made in kind and/or in cash. Although the type of compensation may be an individual's choice, compensation in kind will be preferred, if the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of assets.

The costing table are available at District authorities to be used by any institutions that may wish to calculate compensation amounts for agricultural losses. However, the calculation of this value does not take into account the market value of the crop and does not consider loss of income by PAPs during the transition period up to the time that replacement crops develop to maturity. For the IRDP project and compensation formula will be adjusted to include the forgone benefits that the family will loss until the new tree or crop enter into production. For the compensation the IFRDP will consider the following:

Table 2: Applied type of compensations

Cash Payments	Compensation will be calculated and paid. Rates will be adjusted for inflation
In-kind Compensation	Compensation may include items such as land houses, building material, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credit for equipment

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Assistance	Assistance may include moving costs, transportation and labors
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Cash payments raise issues regarding inflation and security that have to be considered. Cash payments must allow for inflationary adjustments of compensation values. Security, for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments will need to be addressed by the local administration. These are some of the reasons why compensation in-kind will be preferred. For payment of compensation in-kind, the time and new location will have to be decided and agreed upon by each recipient, in consultation with the Local Government Authorities.

6. CALCULATIONS FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENTS PER CATEGORY OF LOSS

6.1. Land

According with the land law, in Mozambique land does not have a land market price, therefore compensation relate to land will cover compensation for replacement cost of the crop lost based on the price given by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security (DPASA). In contrast, the World Bank OP 4.12 compensation for land includes also compensation for labor used to prepare the land and cultivate the crop. For the WB the term "Land" refers to an area or homestead in cultivation, being prepared for cultivation, or cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his or her labor. The Bank has developed a provision for the Voluntary Land Contribution a process However, this provision shall not be promoted for IFRDP.

To compensate for land in production before the valuation, a land measurement shall be done. The unit of measurement for land will be which is used and understood by the affected persons. Therefore, if a traditional unit of measurement exists in the rural areas, that unit shall be used. If a traditional unit of measurement does not exist, it is recommended that land should be measured in meters or any other internationally accepted unit of measurement. In such cases, the unit that is being used must be explained to the affected farmers/users.

The unit of measurement must be easily related to recognizable land features that the communities are familiar with, such as relative location of trees, stumps and other fixed features on the sites. Understanding the unit of measurement ensures that the affected person is able to verify his/her own size of land that is being lost. This maintains transparency in the process and avoids subsequent accusations for wrong measurements or miscalculation of land areas.

6.2. Crops

Both cash and consumption crops are valued based on the prices provided by the institution responsible for agriculture in both provinces, using a crop area. An alternative land will have to be negotiated with the local leaders and given to the affected people for cultivation after the loss of the previous land. In certain cases, assistance may have to be provided to land users, in addition to compensation payments. For example, if a farmer is notified that his/her land is needed after the agriculturally critical date (critical date, may be different in parts of each country and across climate zones) when s/he will no longer have enough time to prepare another piece of land, assistance will be provided in form of labor intensive village hire, or mechanized clearing so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates. The farmer will still continue to receive his/her cash compensation so that s/he can pay for sowing, weeding and harvesting.

6.2.1. Compensation for crops and Fruit trees

Given the importance of the crop production to the local subsistence economy in the provinces, crops will be compensated on the basis of the prices provided by the DPASA of Nampula, Zambézia and the additional provinces under the AF. These values can be adjusted to the market price prevailing at the time of compensation. However, an awareness campaign has to be undertaken by the ANE in conjunction with the district administration/local leaders in line with the implementation of the decree 109/14 regarding the use of the road reserve. During these campaign communities will be requested not to establish new infrastructures and not to cultivate in these areas in the following season and therefore, decrease the need for compensation due to loss of crops.

For fruit trees the compensation will be on a combined replacement value. Fruit tree compensation will be the value based on the lost production until the replacement seedling comes into production. These values are determined and verified by the Provincial Agriculture Department and at district level by the SDAE. In a situation of emergencies and as contribution of ANE in helping the recuperation of the affected people by the cyclone, a distribution of seedlings for specific fruit trees can be adopted, unless otherwise decided by the PAPs. The cost of new fruit trees seedlings, the labor for planting and maintained of the new trees to maturity and compensation for loss of income will be based on information obtained from the DPASA and from the socio-economic surveys. Based on this information, a compensation schedule for fruits such as cashew, coconut, guava, mango and other trees can be developed, incorporating the following criteria:

- Replace loss of income for subsistence fruit (e.g. coconut, cashew, guava or mango) based on production yields as quickly as possible. Cash payments to farmers will be aimed at replacing income derived from the sale of excess fruit production until replacement trees produce the equivalent (or more) in projected cash income.
- Provide subsistence farmers with new tree seedlings to replace the affected trees to sustain future source of income and food from the fruits.
- Provide farmers with the opportunity to derive alternative income from trees bearing more valuable fruits at off-season periods.

6.2.2 Other Domestic Fruit and Shade Trees

These types of trees have a recognized local market value, depending on the species and age. Compensation for wild trees (with affected land), shall be paid. Wild, productive trees belonging to the community when they appear in the bush as opposed to a fallow land, they will be compensated for under the umbrella of the village or community compensation.

6.3. Buildings and structures

Compensation for buildings and structures will be paid by replacing huts, houses, farm outbuildings, latrines, fences and other impacted structures. Any homes lost will be rebuilt on the acquired replacement land. However, cash compensation will be available as a preferred option for structures such as extra buildings lost, that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The applicable replacement costs for construction materials, as well as associated labor costs needed to build replacement structure, will be used to calculate the values. Alternatively, compensation will be paid in-kind for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure. The project will survey and update construction material prices on an ongoing basis and will consult with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (or relevant authority in each country) in updating these prices. Compensation will be made for structures that are abandoned because of relocation, or resettlement of an individual or household, or structures that are damaged directly by construction activities. Replacement values will be based on:

- Drawings of individual's house and all its related structures and support services,
- Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on information on the quantity and type of materials used for construction (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.),
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets and as provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (or relevant authority in each country),
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site,

- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required.

6.4. Compensation for Sacred Sites

Compensation for sacred sites is determined through negotiation with the appropriate parties. Sacred sites include but are not restricted to: ritual sites and cemeteries. Sacred sites include such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws including customary practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, homesteads and village government, the use of sacred sites for any project activities should be avoided under the IFRDP. Compensation entitlements for different categories of eligible persons and assets (properties) are summarized in the next table:

Table 3: Entitlement and compensation matrix

Category of PAP	Property	Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific condition	Remarks	Specifications
Owner	Land	Permanent Loss of fraction of land and the rest of the parcel is usable	Registration of land parcels to be lost prior to expropriation, free of cost Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost (equivalent to the market value of the property, sufficient to replace the lost asset and cover the transaction cost) and any taxes for land registration	Transfer of property right through expropriation process	The value of the rest of the parcel will reduce. There is need to calculate the forgone value of the previous land and be compensated accordingly	
Owner		Permanent Loss of fraction of land and the rest of the parcel is not usable	Registration of land parcels to be lost prior to expropriation, free of cost Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost (equivalent to the market value of the property, sufficient to replace the lost asset and cover the transaction cost) and any taxes for land registration Replacement Land plot of similar size and characteristics (equivalent value, productivity, quality, size, location) with secure land tenure	Transfer of property right through amicable agreement during the expropriation process	Calculation of total value of the parcel	Provision of the new replacement permanent land, with equivalent value, location and productivity; and receive cash compensation (or assistance to develop the area) in addition to replacement associate cost. This is applicable whether or not, the land owner has a DUAT, as longer as the land was in use.
Tenant			Assistance on lease alternative land /property to re-establish use		Finding alternative location of similar characteristics given for use with secure tenure	This is unlikely situation

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Category of PAP	Property	Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific condition	Remarks	Specifications
Owner		Temporary loss of land or access to land due to construction or rehabilitation works	<p>a new plot of land will be given to the owner based on customary law. The replacement land must be permanent of equivalent value, size, location and productivity.</p> <p>In a case that the contractor need land outside the ROW (ancillary works, camp site, access roads etc.), the contractor shall negotiate with the PAP compensation option that may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent payment for the time the land will not be available for owner or user; Compensation for the assets; Replacement land of equivalent value, productivity, location, and funds to develop the replacement land to the same quality as affected land <p>Or</p> <p>Use of VLD subject to consent of landowner, if losses are small, as per the protocol</p>	In circumstances where part of land could be used by the owner/use or imposed restriction for use	<p>Before starting any borrow pit or quarry operation, the Contractor should obtain approval from the authorities (National Directorate of Mines) and linked to the ESIA an environmental license approval for operation of the quarry sites;</p> <p>Contractor's obligation for damages, restoring the property, (i.e. crack in PAPs houses due to vibration or other construction related issues)</p> <p>The VLD, should be used in very limited situation, where the losses of PAPs are negligible and PAPs income/ subsistence is not significantly affected</p>	Landowners consent and approvals will be obtained prior to opening borrow pits or quarries. The approval will identify the future land-use required by the landowner for the area utilized as a borrow pit or quarry;
Owner (1 and 3)	Commercial property (barracas, Banca)	Loss of business and or Banca	Compensation for loss of income incurred as a result of reallocation including any discrepancies in livelihood. Assistance to displace the barracas or Banca	Compensation will be given until the income stream	<p>For the non-permanent structure, the owners will be given opportunity to remove the structure and transaction cost will be paid to transport the material to a new location;</p> <p>If the structure is a conventional the compensation will be in money based on the cost of material and area demolished.</p>	
Absence of legal land right (DUAT)	Land or Business	Losses of Land	No cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost.		Encroachers prior to cut off date will be entitled	

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Category of PAP	Property	Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific condition	Remarks	Specifications
			Compensation of the structure at the replacement cost and assistance to find a new place to establish same business		for compensation to displace a structure or small business	
Owner	Economic trees and crops	Area Need for construction works	Registration of all type and quantities of affected trees prior to the construction activities starts; Determine the type and area affected crop field area that will be lost and identifies the crop. Cash compensation. Land compensation will consider the compensation mechanisms described under the land category above			
Community asset	Sacred local, Cemetery	Area need for construction works	Identify and describe the community affected asset; With the local leaders and affected families determine the conditions to relocate the affect sacred area if needed or adjust if possible the design to avoid these areas		Provision of funds for traditional ceremonies, transport, assistance to communities.	
Owner	Business	Temporary interruption of business due to construction or rehabilitation works	Compensation for the business interruption; Cash compensation			

6.5. Organizational elements and procedures for delivery of entitlements

The compensation process will involve several steps and would be in accordance with the individual project resettlement and compensation plans. Public Participation with the local communities would initiate the compensation process as part of an ongoing process that would have started at the land selection/screening stage and at the time the socio-economic assessment is being carried. This would ensure that no affected individual/household is simply “notified” one day that they are affected in this way. Instead, this process seeks their involvement and wishes to inform communities in a participatory approach with the project, from the beginning.

Notification of land resource holders – the respective local/district heads involved in identifying the land will notify the District, Village leaders and village community who will help to identify and locate the property users. The users will be informed through both a formal notification in writing and, as many people are illiterate, by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the Village leader or his representative. In addition, the Village Committees and individuals who control land will accompany the survey teams to identify sensitive areas. Results of the census surveys, including:

Documentation of Holdings and Assets: Village and District Officials to arrange meetings with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, the District Official completes a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on the affected party and those that s/he claims as household members, dependents, total landholdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. This information is confirmed and witnessed by Village Officials and Technical Planning Teams. Dossiers will be kept current and will include documentation of all assets surrendered and/or impacted. Each individual will be provided a copy of the dossier at the time of negotiations. This is necessary because it is one way in which individuals and households can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing.

Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts: All types of compensation are clearly explained to the individual or household. The Technical Planning Team draws up a contract, listing all property and land being surrendered and/or assets impacted, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed (see the annex3). The compensation contract is read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the respective Technical Planning Team, Village officials and other village leaders prior to signing.

Compensation Payments: All handing over of property such as land, buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party and the village officials. The payment shall be done using bank accounts, during the surveys shall be asked if the PAP have a Bank account. In a case that do not have it, with payment above twenty thousand meticaiss, the project shall help them to get one.

7. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The following institutions are relevant in the RPF and RAP implementation: ANE (including project implementation unit- PIU), FE, MITADER, National Directorate for Land Planning and Resettlement, provincial and district governments; Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee at the Provincial Level; Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee at the District Level; and Relevant District Services and affected people.

7.1. *Procedures and responsibilities*

7.1.1 Administração Nacional de Estradas

The ultimate responsibility, however, rests with the National Road Administration (ANE). According to the Road Sector and PIU at ANE, it is expected that the implementation of some components of the project will be decentralized to the ANE delegates in order to promote road sector decentralization and create capacity at the provincial level. To do so the project will have to create an institutional arrangement that should be in line with the existing delegation mandate and build capacity at provincial level. Under IFRDP project, the ANE Delegation will be responsible for procurement and contract management, with the support of consultants. For the additional fund due to the emergency, ANE and FE HdQ will be responsible for all procurement and monitoring of this ESMF and RPF- AF, with the involvement of delegation environmental and social focal points (on job training process). With the implementation of other ANE projects, a training program started for the environmental and social focal points of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambézia provinces on assessment of the climate vulnerability in roads along the Zambezi valley, this training will add value to the project implementation process.

Furthermore, additional training program will be needed, to transfer responsibilities in the following years to the Focal Points at the provincial and district level. Financial Management and Audit responsibilities will remain in RF HQ. For the success of the process there is a need of efficient coordination between Road Fund and ANE at central level and provincial delegations. ANE Delegations has limited safeguards capacity to supervise the implementation of the RAP/ARAP, thus a ANE HQ already started the training of the focal points on the RAP/ARAP implementation at Cabo Delgado province. Although ANE has already created specific unit to oversee implementation of safeguards activities for other projects, additional safeguards specialists may be required.

7.1.2 Provincial Government /District Administration

ANE delegations environmental and social focal points in the covered provinces (Sofala, Manica, Tete, Nampula, Zambézia and Cabo Delgado) benefited from ARAP/RAP implementation in previous projects and with it, gained some experiences. Nonetheless, for this RPF-AF ANE headquarter Monitoring Department will oversee the implementation of the RAP/ARAP with involvement/collaboration of Provincial Delegate and districts level for two years and will continue to provide a training program to transfer responsibilities in the following years to the Focal Points at the provincial and districts level. In year three the provincial delegations will take care of all social and environmental safeguards with the support of ANE headquarter and supervision consultant. The above arrangement is still valid for non-emergency provinces. However, for the emergency situation ANE shall hire a consultant firms to design and implement RAP/ARAP for the subprojects for Sofala, Tete, Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces, to speed up the process of re-connection location and thus facilitate transit and market between locations.

7.1.3 PIU (Project Implementation Unit)

The PIU will be based in the province and will be responsible for coordinating the implementing the RAP/ARAP with environmental and social Focal point of provincial delegation, monitoring department of ANE headquarter, resettlement committee and the RAP/ARAP consultant appointed to implement it. The following table describe the role and responsibilities of each institution on the project phases:

Table 4: Role and responsibilities in RPF/RAP implementation

Stage in Cycle	Sub Project	Responsible unit	Role and responsibilities
Sub Identification	Project	ANE and RF HdQ WB DPTADER	Overall coordination implementation of the project (RPF and ESMF); Undertake Project Screening and determine eligibility Determine Category and required Instruments (ESIA, ESMP and RAP)
Sub Preparation (Feasibility Study and Design)	Project	Consultant hired by ANE Local administration and affected people	Prepare RAP or ARAP/ESIA/ESMP Participate in the socio-economic census, Public consultation; Implementing the grievances mechanism
Review and approval		ANE HdQ and Delegate World Bank Provincial government (DPTADER)	Review safeguards documents; RAP or ARAP, ESIA, and ESMP Approval;
Project Implementation		Contractors; Consultation District administration ANE and FE Delegation; ANE HdQ DPTADER/Resettlement Committee	Overseen the implementation of ESIA, ESMP and RAP Monitor the implementation of RAP or ARAP, ESIA and ESMP (auditing) To oversee the GRM and the implementation of the RAP or ARAP, ESIA and ESMP of the sub project; To resolve the community complaint
Completion/turnover		ANE HdQ, ANE and FE Delegation RAP implementation Consultant DPTADER (Resettlement committee) Contractor	RAP/ARAP Evaluation ESIA/ESMP implementation
Operation/maintenance		Contractor ANE delegation	ESIA/ESMP implementation

The capacity of Environmental unit at ANE delegation to address environmental and social aspects of the project is limited. In the AF target provinces ANE delegations have an environmental and social focal point, but with no clear mandate. The Focal points are being exposed to the routine road maintenance annually, but monitoring on Environmental and Social aspects is weak. This is exacerbated by the fact they are not dedicated only to cross-cutting issues, and this fact has invariably resulted in poor environmental and social outcomes. Moreover, the process and system for environmental and social management would require further institutionalization. Thus, the implementation of environmental and social safeguards under the IFRDP (ESMF and RPF), will demand additional resources (taking into account emerging project risks and impacts, including GBV aspects) in particular dedicated staff and specific trainings. The trainings,

shall besides the focal points, target local personnel (ANE delegation Staff, district/provincial resettlement committees) in order to secure local RAPs implementation capacity. The focal points shall be specifically involved exposed to the screening process, elaboration and implementation of ESIA and ESMP, as well as Resettlement process, if any. Dedicated environmental and social staff would need to be recruited, and utilized to support the environmental and social management, but most importantly, to assist in the institutionalization of environmental and social aspects and transfer of skills and knowledge into ANE, and relevant agencies/bodies at provincial and district levels in the project target areas. In this regard, two (02) environmental specialists and two (02) social (including Gender, GBV/SEA skills) specialists shall be hired and evenly distributed across target provinces.

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

The establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is essential for affected people to be able to channel their concerns about the resettlement and compensation processes. The GRM is critical for project transparency, and more specifically the transparency of the resettlement process per se. The incorporation of GRM is provided under the OP 4.12, and states that “all project shall incorporate a GRM that is accessible, free, easily understood, transparent, responsive and effective, and which does not restrict access to official grievance channels – such as courts, including non-formal mechanisms”. All people affected by the IFRDP will be informed of the existence of the GRM through public consultation mechanisms. The ultimate aim of a GRM, is to address complaints of affected people in a fast and transparent manner, and ensure that they have paths for presenting and redressing their complaints to any aspect of the RPF/RAP.

8.1. Principles and procedures

The procedure for channeling grievances shall be made simple and accessible to the PAPs and will be handled at the local level. PIU at provincial level will designate a grievance point person/ officer to undertake the following: create and update a grievance database for the entire project. This database shall be kept at ANE HdQ and in line with the census database. Wherever possible grievances should be solved amicably and make use of community established structures to solve it, however, where such approach is not possible, those wishing to express their grievances may do so through the administrative post and/or district government, who will consult with the Technical Commission to determine the validity of claims and rule on the final settlement.

An independent team comprising local administration, ANE at provincial and central levels, project affected people (including women), community leaders and NGOs will play key roles in establishing a grievance mechanism needed to solve problems and manage unforeseen issues, which may arise during implementation. An affordable and accessible procedure for PAPs settlement of disputes arising from resettlement, the GRM will take into account the availability of judicial resources and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms. It will be organized in such a way that they are accessible to all, with particular attention for the vulnerable groups. This mechanism will be available for the sub-project affected persons to be able to address their issues and to solve prior to use formal legal justice system. Once the subproject is defined and the preliminary foot prints of the site-specific project are defined, public consultation will be organized with communities. In these meetings, the affected community will be informed about existence and procedures of the grievance redress mechanism as well.

The GRM will involve the Resettlement Committee with representatives of the district government (representatives of the education, health, Infra structure and Agriculture sectors). Representative of ANE central and provincial levels, local leaders, where the settlement belongs. The committee will facilitate procedures about the issues raised by the PAPs during the implementation process. Through this mechanism, PAPs will be able to react on any damages occurred during the works or any other issue that might arise during RAP/ARAP implementation process. A simple and easier system for GRM should be established. ANE (Project implementation Unit- PIU), at provincial level, has to verify at the time of project implementation, if any of the community members has ownership claims on the property in case this is a public land. A pre-disclosure phase is recommended in cases when PAPs are not identified as they could no longer reside in the expropriated areas (migrated in another region of the country or emigrated abroad). The notification should be done by the implementing Agency through publication of PAPs name at the site-project level or through the local leaders.

At the time that the individual RAPs/ARAPs are approved and individual compensation agreements are signed, affected individuals and households will have been informed of the GRM process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The GRM procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible, at local levels to facilitate access by PAPs. All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the district resettlement committee. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances harmoniously. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so by notifying their Local Leader in writing. Where the affected person is unable to write, s/he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint. The Local Leader will inform and consult with the District resettlement committee to determine validity of claims. If valid, the Local Leader will notify the complainant and s/he will be assisted. The Local Leader should respond within 10 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets and this may necessitate a longer period of time. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before the local government authority for settlement.

It must be noted that in the local communities, people take time to decide to complain when aggrieved. Therefore, the grievance procedures will ensure that the PAPs are adequately informed of the procedure, before their assets are taken. The grievance redress mechanisms are designed with the objective of channeling and solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore, it implicitly discourages referring such matters to a Tribunal for resolution. Nevertheless, if the PAPs is not comfortable with the decision of RAP Committee, he/she can them present its case to the Tribunal. Compensation and resettlement plans (contracts) will be binding under statute, and will also consider that customary law governs land administration and tenure in the rural/village areas. This is the law that inhabitants living in these areas, are used to and understand. Principles and procedures must be established by the Projects and publicized including:

- ✓ The project will establish and make available different means of communicating complaints that are accessible and acceptable (phones, mail, emails, mailboxes) for the PAP's;
- ✓ Verbal communication should be in locally relevant languages but all records of communications must be in Portuguese;
- ✓ Grievance forms should be prepared by ANE HdQ and be available for the delegate at provincial level, PAPs may also lodge their own documented grievances as they wish;

- ✓ An initial response must be provided to the communities in a recommended period of 10 days. Detailed procedures to redress grievances and the appeal process should be disseminated among PAPs who should be empowered to use them. The participatory processes in this Process Framework should, among other aspects, focus on these procedures;
- ✓ Measures must thus be put in place to ensure that solutions are reached by consensus based on negotiation and agreement.;
- ✓ As appropriate per sub Project area, specific people should be chosen to represent their local communities during the implementation of the IFRDP, especially for grievance presentation and to accompany the redress process. These representatives will provide a first level of hearing for informal resolution.

The ANE delegate, through the PIU with the assistance of service provider, should create awareness that they may also be used for the communication of grievances for informal resolution. Efforts shall be made to ensure that be include representatives of women and youth with whom leaders will consult to offer tangible solutions.

All grievances/complaints shall be made in writing, in the language that the PAPs understands and are familiar with and channeled to the Local Leader. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to IFRDP- PIU at provincial level and to DPTADER within 10 days after the public notice. Channeling complaints through the Local Leader is aimed at addressing the problem of distance and cost the PAP may have to face. The Local Leaders shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made. Formal grievances redress and conflict resolution processes should follow the general steps outlined below:

- (a) The affected person should file his/her grievance in writing, to the Local Leader or directly to the Consultant implementing the RAP/ARAP. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the PAP. Where the affected person is unable to write, s/he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint. The RAP consultant will also be available to assist with the completion of the form mentioned above. If it appears that the PAP do not understand the process or entitlement the RAP consultant will be expected to provide explanation and play a largely facilitator's role. A sample grievance form is provided in Annex1;
- (b) The Local Leader or RAP consultant will them either accept to consider the grievance or reject it. The response should be within 10 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Local Leader or RAP consultant that his/her complaint is being considered. If the resolution proposed by the Local Leader is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to show agreement and the grievance register will also be updated to reflect conclusion of the matter, otherwise step c) below will be followed in appeal;
- (c) If the PAP does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time he lodges his grievance to the District Resettlement Committee. An intention to appeal should be communicated through the RAP consultant and recorded in the Grievance Register. The RAP consultant on nothing the appeal will forward the case to the District Resettlement Committee with all details attached and notify the PAP of the venue, date and time of when a hearing will be

consulted aimed at resolving the grievance;

- (d) The District Resettlement Committee will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 10 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint is taken to the provincial Resettlement Committee and finally the court, as a last resort, until the complaint is solved. Figure below shown the grievance redress mechanism:

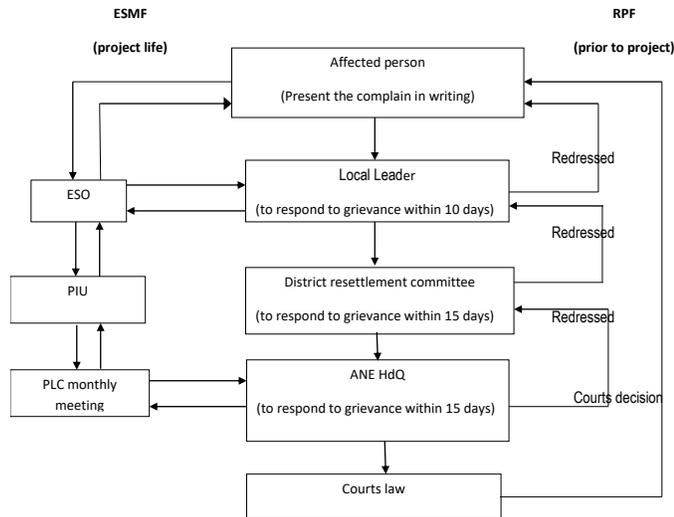


Figure 3: GRM process

PAPs can address complaints not resolved at local level to ANE of RF for further consideration under the IFRDP GRM which can also offer the option of independent technical evaluation and mediation. If communities feel their grievances are not adequately addressed, they have the option to go up to Provincial Governor or still further, national level. It is of note that the grievance redress mechanism is conceived to solving disputes at the earlier possible time of the outbreak, and it is of interest of all parties concerned, thus, matters should only be directed to the courts as a last resort.

8.2. Consensus, Negotiations and Conflict Resolution

Consensus and negotiations are central to addressing grievances. In general, people are aware of their rights. However, some projects have been known to stall due to delays in disbursement of compensation. Prior negotiations, between Government representatives and project beneficiaries, are therefore crucial to the success or failure of the project. As a guiding principle emphasis shall be placed on simplicity and proximity of the conflict resolution mechanisms to the affected persons and the following shall be noted:

- a. Negotiation and agreement by consensus will provide the best avenue to resolving any grievances expressed by the individual landowners or households affected by an of the IFRDP sub projects. These grievances shall be channeled through the Local Chiefs or leaders.
- b. The PIU at provincial and district level shall ensure that the main parties involved achieve any consensus freely. The relevant government representative shall clearly advise the

- general public, as to who is responsible for the activity and the procedure for handling grievances or compensation claims.
- c. Grievances shall be addressed during the verification and appraisal process. If a suitable solution is not found, PIU teams shall defer consent of the project and the concerned project activities shall not be allowed to proceed.
 - d. Grievances for which solutions have not been found shall be referred back to the community for discussion where the Local Leader and District Administration will redress the matter of concern to assist the claimants. The mediation process will be implemented according to traditional methods of mediation/conflict resolution. The resolution will then be documented on the relevant consent forms and verified.
 - e. If an agreement cannot be reached at community level the aggrieved party or parties shall raise their concerns to the Project Planning teams who shall refer them to the respective PIU, within 15 days of the verification meeting. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the Local and District level shall be submitted to the Local Government and to executing agencies. Should grievances remain unresolved at this level, they can be referred to the court of law for each respective country.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

The implementing agency of the RAP will be ANE and during the implementation of RAP a monitoring plan will be required, to assess whether the objectives are being met. The monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored and the responsible to carry out the monitoring activities. ANE may contract a consultancy service to design the RAP based on the guidelines provided in this RPF. The Consultant will have to work in closely with ANE delegation in Nampula, Zambézia and the provinces under the AF, MITADER/DPTADER as well as the district authorities and local leader within the settlements along the subproject road to carry out the socio economic census. The table below provides the roles and responsibilities for the RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring

Table 5: Distribution of tasks in different project stages

Stage in Sub Project Cycle	Responsible unit	Role and responsibilities
Sub Project Identification	ANE and RF HdQ WB DPTADER	Overall coordination implementation of the project (RPF and ESMF): Undertake Project Screening and determine eligibility Determine Category and required Instruments (ESIA, ESMP and RAP)
Sub Project Preparation (Feasibility Study and Design)	Consultant hired by ANE Local administration and affected people	Prepare RAP or ARAP/ESIA/ESMP Participate in the socio-economic census, Public consultation; Implementing the grievances mechanism
Review and approval	ANE HdQ and Delegate World Bank Provincial government (DPTADER)	Review safeguards documents; RAP or ARAP, ESIA, and ESMP Approval;

Project Implementation	Contractors; Consultation District administration ANE and FE Delegation; ANE HdQ DPTADER/Resettlement Committee	Overseen the implementation of ESIA, ESMP and RAP Monitor the implementation of RAP or ARAP, ESIA and ESMP (auditing) To oversee the GRM and the implementation of the RAP or ARAP, ESIA and ESMP of the subproject; To resolve the community complaint
Completion/turnover	ANE HdQ, ANE and FE Delegation RAP implementation Consultant DPTADER (Resettlement committee) Contractor	RAP Evaluation ESIA/ESMP
Operation/maintenance	Contractor ANE delegation	ESIA/ESMP implementation and adjustments after five years

The arrangement for monitoring the RAP implementation will fit the overall monitoring program of the entire IFRDP. The Road Sector will institute an administrative reporting system. Periodic evaluation will be made in order to determine whether the PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation of the subproject activities and whether the PAPs enjoy the same or higher standard of living than before. The Road Sector through the Provincial Delegates shall accompany and assist the District with transport and provide necessary expenses to facilitate the monitoring process. The PIU with support from the Resettlement Specialist, will institute an administrative reporting system that:

- a. Alerts PUI on the necessity and procedures for land acquisition for the project activities and the need to incorporate land acquisition, resettlement, loss of assets and impact on livelihood provisions in the design technical specifications and budgets;
- b. Provides timely information about the asset valuation and negotiation process,
- c. Maintains records of any grievances that require resolution, and
- d. Documents timely completion of project resettlement obligations (i.e. payment of the agreed-upon sums, construction of new structures, etc.) for all permanent and temporary loses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damage.
- e. Updates the database with respect to changes that occur on the ground as resettlement and compensation activities are being implemented

Monthly audits will be made, by the PUI and DPTADER, in order to determine whether the PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation of the sub project activities; and whether the PAPs enjoy the same or higher standard of living than before. This framework is suggesting that where appropriate and where it is determined to be cost effective, the office of the District Administration shall be structured to host the monitoring and evaluation component of the project/program. This will take the form of giving the districts the mandate to carry out independent monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans at periodic intervals of quarterly or half yearly (as circumstances dictate) during the program life. The objective will be to make a final evaluation in order to determine:

- a. If the affected people have been paid in full and before implementation of the subproject,

- and
- b. if the people who were affected by the subproject have been affected in such a way that they are now living a higher standard than before, living at the same standard as before, or they are they are actually poorer than before.

The final audit will be carried out after the consultant submit the last report. A number of objectively verifiable indicators (OVI's) shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RAP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions.

9.1. Indicators to determine status of affected people

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many kids in school compared to before, health standards, etc.). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation plans will set two major socioeconomic goals by which to evaluate its success:

- Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and
- The local communities remain supportive of the project.

9.2. Indicators to measure RAP performance

In order to access whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, PIU will monitor milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. For example, the following parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance. Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at the provincial PIU:

- Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.
- maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the sub-project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation,
- Proposed use of payments;
- Number of vulnerable (women, disable and elders) headed households;
- The number of contentious cases out of the total cases
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution
- Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors
- General relations between the project and the local communities

9.3. Indicators to monitor and evaluate implementation of RAPs

Financial records will be maintained by the PIU to allow calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household. Each individual receiving compensation will have a dossier containing:

- Individual bio-data information,
- Number of people s/he claims as household dependents
- Amount of land available to the individual or household when the dossier is opened.
- Level of income and of production
- Inventory of material assets and improvements in land.

10. BUDGET ESTIMATE

The IFRDP is in the initial stage of the project conception and design, therefore, number, location and extension of the subprojects are not known. This means that the total cost of the project is also unknown, which makes it the calculation of the RPF difficult. Nevertheless, RPF should consider resources to fund the preparation of each RAP (socio economic surveys and compensation calculation), the cost associated with the RAP implementation and functioning of the RAP. Funds for implementing inventory assessments and preparation of resettlement action plans will be provided by World Bank under the IFRDP. In general, the cost burden of compensation will be borne by the executing agency, ANE.

The RAP for a sub-project would include an itemized, indicative budget and ANE will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other activity eligible for payment under the IFRDP.

The estimates of the implementation of safeguards instruments were based on the consultation with ANE and FE to find the costs for the same lines in other road projects that were implemented. The numbers were estimated as lump sum. It was assumed that the selected subprojects will be around 45 for the entire IFRDP within 6 provinces. For the original IFRDP project it was agreed that around 15 subprojects will be implemented per province. And for the additional financing IFRDP for the extended geographical area will be around 15 targeted subprojects. The estimates were defined based on ANE experience with other projects, in which the implementation of the environmental and social instruments are around 2.5 to 10% of the total amount of the project, depending on the surrounding landscape and occupations. It also considers the intensity of the works to be done. Some costs are for each subproject and others are aggregated by provinces.

This budget will be subject to the approval by the ANE. ANE will have to finance the resettlement compensation because they will be impacting on the people's livelihoods. Disbursements based on budgetary requirements, established by the RAPs in consultation with PAPs and local leaders, will be made through the relevant District Administration.

Adequate budgetary allocations and funding will have to be provided for, and the entire process of land acquisition and resettlement will have to be adequately monitored and evaluated to ensure that the needs of the PAPs are met; to restore and maintain their living standards to the original state or to improve them.

These costs will cover elements for preparation of specific RAP for the subproject, RAP preparation implementation and monitoring, compensation for affected trees, structures and buildings, compensation for loss of income and compensation for resettlement and rehabilitation. It also includes the operation of the resettlement commits and the GRM mechanism related with RAP complaint. The total estimates are 4 554,00 USD. It is worth noting that specific RPF implementation activities (e.g. consultation and capacity building) are included under budget line "ANE HQ/Delegation/SDPI/DPTADER Capacity Building Capacity Building". Details of the estimated budget are given in table below.

Table 6: Estimate budget for RAP/ARAP implementation

Activities to be funded under the RPF	Unity cost (10³ USD)	Number of subprojects/provinces	Total (10³)
Preparation of the RAP for each sub project Including consultation)	30	45	1,350.00
Establishment and operation of district, provincial resettlement committees	5	45	225.00
Implementation and compensation of the RAP	50	45	2,250.00
Implementation of the GRM	5	45	225.00
Capacity Building ANE HQ/Delegations/SDPI/DEPTADER for RPF and RAP	15	6	90.00
Total			4,140.00
Contingency (10 %)			414.00
Grand Total			4,554.00

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World Bank (2017) Safeguard Policies. Safeguards Website www.worldbank.org/safeguards. Consulted on the 15 of January

ANNEXES

4.1.1. ANNEX 1: Environmental Screening Form for Checklist of Likely Environmental and Social Impacts of Sub-projects

Project title.....
Project number.....
Project type.....
Name of district for infrastructure rehabilitation/construction.....
Name of Executing Agent.....
Date:
Name of the Approving Authority

PART A: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Please provide brief information on road rehabilitation project road (extension, wide).

Please provide information regarding actions needed during the construction of facilities including support/ancillary structures and activities required to build them, e.g. need for borrow pits, access roads, campsites etc.

Please describe how the construction/rehabilitation activities will be carried out, including complementary activities and infrastructures and resources required e.g., roads, and traffic routes, disposal sites (waste and removed materials), water supply, energy requirement, storage areas, human resources, worker camps, security arrangements, etc.

PART B: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Name, job title, and contact details of the person responsible for filling the Form:

Name: -----
Job title: -----
Telephone numbers: -----
Fax Number: -----
E-mail address: -----
Date: -----
Signature: -----

Please describe the proposed infrastructures location, sitting, coordinates; surroundings (include a map of the sub-region as well as a detailed area map of the project and its ancillary facilities, and their immediate surroundings)

Describe the land formation, topography, vegetation in/adjacent to the activity areas (project and ancillary facilities/activities)

Estimate and indicate where vegetation might need to be cleared, erosion and drainage issues might occur.

Environmental and social aspect	Yes	No	Don't Know
Is the site zoned for the proposed land-use?			
Are there any environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species (specify below) that could be adversely affected by the project?			
Are there any intact natural forests? Or other vegetation?			
Is there any surface water courses, natural springs?			
Is the water table close to the surface? i.e. 0,5 m or less?			
Are there any wetlands (lakes, rivers, swamp, seasonally inundated areas) in the proximity of the site?			
Is the project located near the coast? If so near any marine reserve area?			
Is there any area of high biodiversity or high conservation value?			
Are there habitats of endangered/threatened or rare species for which protection is required under the Mozambican national law/local law and/or international agreements (such as IUCN listed or identified as HVCA or IBA?)			
Is there a possibility that, due to construction/rehabilitation works and subsequent operation of the infrastructure, coastal, the river and lake ecology will be negatively affected with regards to its water quality and quantity?			
Is the site (or its complementary facilities) located within/adjacent to any protected areas designated by the government or international agreement (national park, national reserve, world heritage site etc.)?			
Is the project likely to alter any historical, archaeological, cultural heritage traditional (sacred, ritual area) site or require excavation or other significant disruption near same?			
Will the project involve any land acquisition?			
Will any such land acquisition be effected through voluntary donations?			
Will the activities be located in any vacant public land?			
Under any of the types of land acquisition above are there any current uses or activities on the land proposed to be acquired? Any formal or informal occupation?			
Is the project located in any or near polluted area (near a waste dump or any industrial facility)?			
Is the project located in an area of steep slope and or susceptible to landslides or erosion of soils?			
Is the project located in or near to agricultural land? Including seasonal, recession, or sporadic agriculture?			
Is the project located in the proximities of tourism activities?			
Is the project site susceptible to natural disasters (flooding, fire, cyclones and earth quake)?			
Is the project located in area of population concentration points (schools, markets, health facilities, churches, office buildings, water sources and commercial areas, transportation hubs)?			
Will the construction/rehabilitation activities including support facilities result in the permanent or temporary loss of crops, fruit trees and household or livelihood related infra-structure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, livestock grazing and watering areas, irrigation canals, wells and water sources)?			
Will the construction/rehabilitation activities including support facilities interfere with employment, livelihood activities, markets or formal or informal commercial activities including street vendors and similar?			

	Will the construction/rehabilitation works interfere with or block access, routes etc. (for people, livestock and wildlife) or traffic routing and flows?			
	Will the construction or operating noise or vibration level exceed the allowable/safe noise/vibration limits?			
	Will the construction/rehabilitation works require large number of staff and laborers as compared to the size of the communities? large construction camp? Overnight worker accommodations for extended periods?			
	Will the activities result in emission of significant amounts of dust, hazardous fumes?			
	Will the activities decrease traffic or personal safety in their immediacy or beyond? during construction and/or operation			
	Will the construction/rehabilitation works generate solid or liquid wastes? (including human excreta/sewage, asbestos,)			
	If "Yes", does the architectural plan include provisions for their adequate collection and disposal, particularly asbestos?			
	Are the construction/rehabilitation activities prone to hazards, risks and could they result in accidents and injuries to workers or nearby communities during construction or operation?			
	Will the operation involve use of considerable amounts of natural resources (construction materials, water, land, energy from biomass etc.) or may lead to their depletion or degradation at points of source or discharge?			
	Has public consultation and participation been sought?			
	Will the project interfere with community (households) access to water, firewood, medicinal and food plants, hunting or fishing resources, and other natural resources in general that support food security or livelihood activities?			
	Will the community participate in work opportunities or receive any benefits from the project?			
	Is the community highly vulnerable?			
	Is the community conflictive?			
	Is the community known to be opposed to the project or similar activities.			

PART D: MITIGATION MEASURES

For all "Yes" responses, please briefly describe the nature and scope of the impacts and the measures proposed to be taken to address them. Subsequent to completion of the present Environmental and Social Screening Form, the analysis by the DPTADER will follow in order to classify the activity into one of the categories A+, A, B or C according to local law.

The PIU (along with DPTADER as applicable) will validate the category under the ESMP and ensure that the appropriate ESHS studies are carried out and an ESMP, and where applicable a RAP are prepared.

PART E: SCREENING RESULTS

Eligible for funding _____ Yes _____ No

If No, state reason and recommend needed for revision of design _____

Requirements (check)

____ESMP ____ESIA/ESMP ____RAP ____Abbreviated RAP

4.1.2. ANNEX 2: Compensation Agreement Form

COMPENSATION AGREEMENT FORM FOR THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)²

<i>Full name of Project Affected Person (picture to be attached on this form)</i>		<i>Identification Document and number</i>	
<i>Village or Municipality</i>	<i>Administrative Post</i>	<i>District</i>	
<i>Address</i>	<i>Cell phone (if available)</i>	<i>PAP number as Per RAP database</i>	<i>Asset Numbers in database (if applicable)</i>

1. Total compensation payments³ for crops, trees, infrastructures ancillaries, business and allowances:.....Mt. If total falls below 1000 MT, minimum payment to the PAP will be designated as 1000MT.

2. Payment values for crop and trees:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Crops(Ha)</i>	<i>Trees(Nr)</i>	<i>Value (MT)</i>
Total			

3. Payment of affected infrastructure and ancillaries

<i>Type</i>	<i>Infrastructure or ancillary</i>	<i>size(m²)</i>	<i>Value (MT)</i>
Total			

4. Payment of affected business income and assets

² If PAP is a tenant, fill out the PAP information, Section 1, 4, 5, 6, 7(a), 8, 9 and 10.

³ Payment is by check if 10,000 Mt or below. Payment must be through bank account if 10,001 Mt or more.

Type	Business	Monthly Earnings (MT)	Value (MT)
Total			

5. Land replacement

Type	Size	use	Replacement in kind/allowance for substitution (market plus transaction) in has/MT

6. Agreed form of compensation:

(a) Direct cash payment (crops and trees in cash only) Total Amount:.....

(b) Formal attribution of -----ha of substitute farming/business land by -----District Administration (other party), in replacement site identified by the District Services for Economic Activities and accepted by PAP, with DUAT title. [or land replacement allowance: Total Amount:.....]

(c) Direct cash payment (infrastructures and ancillaries) Total Amount:.....

7. Information on Bank Accounts (If no Bank account, Bank account will be established for payment of all sums above 10.001 Mt).

(a) Bank Account:

Bank Name	Branch	Full name of bank account holder	Account Number

5. I agree to vacate the site [x Days/Months] after in-kind compensation has been made available and all cash payments have been completed.

6. Tenants: Yes/No.....

If yes, tenant receives compensation for lost crops and trees and disturbance allowance including all transitional losses. The owner receives the land, structures, clearance allowance and disturbance allowance (lost income). *Both Tenant and owner sign the compensation agreement.*

7. Allowances

(a) Disturbance/inflation corrective factor (20% of the value of crops for one year)Mt

(b) Transport allowance or as greed per local costs).....MT

Sum of Total Allowances.....Mt

8. I..... confirm to have read and understood information in this form, accept the compensation amount and the allowance amounts, substitute assets and livelihood restoration actions stipulated in the RAP as full release of all claims. I understand that the calculation of my in-kind replacement assets and monetary replacement compensation was undertaken by a professional and independent consultant based on international good practice at full replacement value (market value plus transactional costs). I also agree to salvage assets from my farming plot/place of residence as I may wish, and take these with me and in accordance with project safety procedures; and to vacate the site xx days/month (s) after in-kind compensation has been made available and all monetary compensation has been paid and while livelihood restoration actions are proceeding in a timely manner.

Payee's Signature (head of household)..... Date:.....

Spouse of Payee..... Date:.....

9. Other Signatures

Name:..... Signature:.....Date:/...../.....

District Administration/ Services for Economic Activities:

Name:..... Signature:.....Date:/...../.....

District Administration/ Services of Planning and Infrastructures Activities:

Name:..... Signature:.....Date:/...../.....

Consultant's Representative

Name:..... Signature:.....Date:/...../.....

Local Community Leader

Name:..... Signature:.....Date:/...../.....

Witness (e.g. neighbor, friend)

Name:..... Signature:.....Date:/...../.....

4.1.3. ANNEX 3: In Kind Confirmation form

I _____, ID n° _____, issued by _____ in ____/____/_____, resident in village _____ Locality _____ Administrative Post _____ District of _____, I agree to receive in Kind compensation for the following assets that will be affected by the road rehabilitation project.

N°	Designation of asset	Quantity/area	Latitude	Longitude
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

Truthfully, I sign as it is on my ID

PAP Signature: _____

Witness:

Local Leader: _____

Spouse signature or other Household member _____
 _____ in _____ of _____ of 20____.

4.1.4. ANNEX 4: Structure for Preparation of RAP/ARAP

This annex describes the elements of a resettlement plan and an abbreviated resettlement plan accordingly with OP 4.12, revised April 2013.

Resettlement Plan

The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement.

The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. Description of the project. General description of the project and identification of the project area.

2. Potential impacts. Identification of (a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement; (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities; (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

3. Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.

4. Socioeconomic studies. The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including (a) the results of a census survey covering (i) current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance; (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic; (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP 4.12, para. 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and (v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement. (b) Other studies describing the following (i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area; (ii) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; (iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a

description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

5. Legal framework. The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment; (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project; (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation; (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; (e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage (see OP 4.12, para.15 b).

6. Institutional Framework. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering (a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation; (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

7. Eligibility. Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

8. Valuation of and compensation for losses. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.¹

9. Resettlement measures. A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see OP 4.12, para. 6). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement Operational Manual - OP 4.12, Annex a - Involuntary Resettlement Instruments packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

10. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources; (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites; (c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for

site preparation and transfer; and (d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

11. Housing, infrastructure, and social services. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

12. Environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

13. Community participation. Involvement of resettlers and host communities, (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centres, cemeteries); and (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

14. Integration with host populations. Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including (a) consultations with host communities and local governments; (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers; (c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

15. Grievance procedures. Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

16. Organizational responsibilities. The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

17. Implementation schedule. An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of

expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

18. Costs and budget. Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.⁶

19. Monitoring and evaluation. Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

An abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- (a) a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (e) arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) a timetable and budget.

4.1.5. ANNEX 5: Sample Grievance Form

Name (Complaint): _____

PAPs ID Number: _____

Contact Information: _____ (Community; mobile phone)

Nature _____ of _____ Grievance _____ or _____ Complaint:

Date Individuals Contacted Summary of Discussion

Signature

PAPs: _____ Date: _____

RAP Consultant representative: _____ Date: _____

Local Authorities: _____ Date: _____

4.1.6. ANNEX 6: Sample Resolution Form

Name of Person: _____

Position: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Meeting on Grievance: _____

People Present at Meeting (see attachment):

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes ___ No ___

Findings of field investigation:

Summary of Conclusions from the Meeting:

Key Issues:

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes ___ No ___

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below and Next Action Step Agreed:

Signed (Conciliator): _____ Signed (person): _____

Signed (Independent Observer): _____

Date: _____

4.1.7. ANNEX 7: Sample Table of Contents for Consultation Reports

- 1. Introduction.
 - 1.1 Project Description
- 2. Stakeholder Analysis
 - 2.1 Areas of Influence/Stakeholders
 - 2.2 Description of Stakeholders
- 3. Stakeholder Engagement
 - 3.1 Previous Consultation Activities
 - 3.2 Implemented Community Engagement Activities
- 4. Summary of Key Issues
- 5. Future Consultation Events

Template: Consultation Activity Summary Table

Location and communities represented	Meeting Date	Participants	Discussion Summary

4.1.8. ANNEX 8: Voluntary Land Contribution Protocol

The Voluntary Land Donation may be used in a very limited case for linear projects, in particular the roads project, this annex will provide details on how these scenarios are intended to be managed. All land acquisition within the COI is subject to compensation as described in the RAP entitlement matrix. On the other hand, the required land acquisition by the contractor outside the COI, (i.e. equipment lay-down areas, road diversions, quarry sites, borrow pits/areas the VLD may be applicable, if the PAPs does not lose more than 10% of affected land and PAPs subsistence is not affected.

For small civil works ANE and the Technical Resettlement Committee will follow this Protocol for Voluntary Land Contribution (VLC). This protocol will be applicable in limited situation such as land need to establish a camp sites, borrow areas etc. As described on the section 9.2 above, land in Mozambique belongs to the State, therefore PAPs will only be voluntary donate a right to use the Land. All assets over the land are subject to be compensate based on the eligible criteria identified.

Proposals including voluntary contributions will not be submitted or considered for approval where they would significantly harm incomes or living standards of individual owners or users.

During project implementation, ANE and the Technical Resettlement Committee will conform a provincial and district multi-stakeholder's committee ("Committee") to oversee the process and ensure that voluntary land donations process is followed and implemented for limited scenarios described above. The process will include the following protocols:

1. Official information and initial assessment. Determining the appropriateness of VLC in the circumstances of the project. The proponent will inform the village head and villagers or land owners and users through official notification of the areas needed for the project. The proponent and Technical Committee will take in consideration the following details for such documentation:
 - What the land will be used for;
 - How much land the project will require on both a permanent and temporary basis;
 - How much of the land will be donated;
 - What alternatives to donation exist (e.g., right of use, temporary permission to use);
 - The terms of the donation;
 - The identities of the parties who intend to donate;
 - The beneficiary of the donation; and
 - Any details that are relevant to why donation may be appropriate.
2. Verification of voluntary Contributions for the limited cases described above. The following conditions will be confirmed by the District Resettlement Committee including the village chief:
 - Confirmation that affected people agree to donate land, based on a face to face meeting without presence of the proponent;
 - No individual PAP or household would lose more than 10% of their total productive assets;
 - No physical relocation will be necessary as a result to the donation.
3. Initial Village Consultation. Under the village head leadership, a consultation process will be launched to invite different interested parties, including land owners and users to discuss and ratify the appropriateness of the voluntary basis of land donation.
4. Transferring and formalizing the land. The proponent shall establish and communicate to the PAPs, including potential donors, a process for land donation that includes very clear procedures that explain the process that should be followed to transfer the land, and appropriate ways to formalize the respective transfer. The process must include consideration of the legal and administrative requirements based on the Mozambican legal framework. The process will describe a clear and transparent decision making process.
5. Verification process (surveys) to identify land ownership and use. The proponent and the Technical Committee will carry out specific surveys to understand the type of land rights and uses that exist in the project area, and to identify any particular issues relating to land ownership and use. Specific surveys must be conducted on each parcel of land proposed for donation to identify:
 - The owner or owners of the land;

- The users of the land, or any parties that occupy the land (either physically or through ownership of an asset or conduct of livelihood or business activities or resource use on the land);
- Any competing claims of ownership or use;
- Structures and assets on the land;
- Any encumbrances on the land.

6. Scope of Donation. It is important to: (i) identify the right that is being transferred (an ownership right, a use right, etc.); and (ii) check whether the transferor actually has the right s/he claims to have. In many circumstances where careful due diligence is not carried out, significant conflict can arise at a later stage when another party claims that they have the same or a competing right. Documentary evidence that the transferor will have the necessary rights is highly desirable though it must be validated by the due diligence process. However, where no documentary evidence exists, the due diligence can also establish rights by documenting the results of consultations with local community officials and neighbors. There should be a clear agreement as to whether the donation includes the land and all assets on it, or whether compensation for improvements, crops, trees, and any other standing assets as of the cut-off date is expected.

7. Public consultations and disclosure. The decision to donate must be taken on the basis of a full understanding of the project and the consequences of agreeing to donate the land. Accordingly, the parties that will be affected by the donation (the owners and users of the land) must be provided with accurate and accessible information regarding what the land will be used for, for how long, and the impact the donation will have on them and their families. It is important that prior written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought be provided and that its intended use for the project is disclosed.

Where the intention is to deprive the parties affected by the donation of the land permanently, or for a significant length of time, this must be made clear. It should be noted that in many communities the concept of alienation of land is uncommon and difficult to understand, and care needs to be taken to ensure that the implications of this are fully understood. It is also important to decide who else should be consulted about the proposed donation; for example, spouses and older children.

There should be a clear agreement as to which contractor will pay the costs associated with the transfer of the donated land. This could include measurement costs, documentation and notarial fees, transfer taxes, registration fees. It should also include the costs of re-measuring/re-titling the transferor's remaining land and any new documentation relating to it.

8. Establishing informed consent

The proponent and the technical committee in coordination with the District Resettlement Committee will verify the informed consent or power of choice by the people who would donate the land, assuming that contractor will compensate for all assets on proposed portion of the land to be donated outside the COI. In particular, the following will be verified and documented in the voluntary donation report:

- What the land is going to be used for, by whom and for how long;
- That the donors and any users will be deprived of the ownership or right to use the land, and what this really means;
- That the donors have a right to refuse to donate the land and any users have the right to object;
- Whether there are alternatives to using this land;
- What the donors will need to do to donate the land (e.g., execute documents, get spousal consents, pay taxes);
- The effect of the donation on their family, and what they can do if they (or their family or heirs) want the land back.
- All conditions provided in the para. 2 above.

The right to refuse must be a legitimate right, unconditional, and the potential transferor must be capable of exercising it in the local community and political context. For this reason, it is important to be sure that the decision to donate is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities. For collective or communal land, donation must be based upon the informed consent of all individuals using or occupying the land.

Proper documentation. During the VLC process for each ancillary area, it is important to distinguish between: (a) the agreement to donate the land; and (b) the document that carries out and evidences the legal transfer of the

land. While it is important to have evidence of an intention and agreement to donate the land, it is equally important to ensure, where required and appropriate, that the right to use the land is legally transferred. While the process relating to the legal transfer of the land rights is frequently complicated and time consuming, it must be addressed. In specific circumstances, for example where the land is being transferred to or by a community, experience indicates that lack of formal transfer can create significant uncertainty in the future, which impacts on the sustainability of the infrastructure and services, and can have a negative effect on community relations.

The proponent must:

Identify the appropriate documentation, including the agreement to make the transfer and any legal documentation that may be required;

Ensure that the agreement:

- Refers to the consultation that has taken place;
 - Sets out the terms of the transfer;
 - Confirms that the decision to transfer was freely made, and was not subject to coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure;
 - Confirms that the donors are aware of their right not to donate and/or to be compensated;
 - Attaches an accurate map of the land being transferred (boundaries, coordinates);
 - Sets out who will bear the costs of the transfer (e.g., notarial fees, taxes, title issues) and documenting the residual land rights;
- Ensure that all necessary parties sign the documents, including obtaining consent from spouses and children over a certain age;
- Ensure that the transfer and title is registered or recorded; and
- Ensure that the land remaining after the donated land is excised is properly titled, registered or recorded.

It is also important to maintain a record of the process that has been followed, including:

- The notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the project, with a record of when and where this was made public;
- Records of the consultations that were held and what was discussed and agreed;
- Evidence of the due diligence that was conducted, including primary data, photographs, communications interchanged, etc.;
- Copies of each of the formal statements of donation, establishing informed consent as described above, and signed by each owner involved;
- Copies of all documents, registrations or records evidencing the legal transfer of the land;
- A map, showing each parcel of land.

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

9. Grievance redress arrangements. The project provides access to the IFRDP GRM and specifies means by which donors (potentially, persons whose use or occupancy was not recognized in the transfer of land) may raise grievances, and measures to ensure consideration of, and timely response to, grievances raised. The grievance process includes participation of reviewers not directly affiliated with the proponent. The grievance process imposes no cost upon those raising grievances, and participation in the grievance process does not preclude pursuit of legal remedies under the laws of the country.

FORM for Voluntary Land Contribution

Province / Region:	
District:	
Community:	
Sub-project ID:	

Name of land owner:	ID Number:	Beneficiary of the project: Y/N
Sex:	Age:	Occupation:

Address:				
Description of land that will be taken for the project:	Area affected:	Total landholding area:	Ratio of land affected to total land held:	Map code, if available:
Description of annual crops growing on the land now and project impact:				
	Details	Number		
– Trees that will be destroyed				
– Fruit trees				
– Trees used for other economic or household purposes				
– Mature forest trees				
– Other				
Describe any other assets that will be lost or must be moved to implement the project:				
Value of donated assets: Land rights- Other assets-				

The land user or donor confirms that he/she received information on the project and understands that the above assets will be (permanently/temporarily) transferred and that he/she will have no access to the land or assets for (*specify time or restricted uses*).

By signing or providing thumb-print on this form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute assets to the project. The contribution is voluntary and that he/she understands that he/she has the choice to require compensation, and that by signing or providing his/her thumb print he/she agrees not to request any such compensation now or in the future [*except as agreed in Annex XX hereto –Note: include an annex with any compensation for assets, transfer costs, etc.*]

If the land user or owner does not want to contribute his/ her assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign or provide thumb print⁴, and ask for compensation instead.

Date:

Date:

District Leader representative's signature

Affected persons' signature
(both husband and wife)

⁴ If thumb print, provide a witness statement or if allowed a video recorded statement.

4.1.9. ANNEX 9: RPF Consultation Process- parent project



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RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE N1/N10: QUELIMANE - NICOADALA - NAMACURRA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT



31/05 to 2/06/ 2017

The site visit was done during the period of 31/05 to 2/06/ 2017. To carry out the consultation process were established two teams, each per province. The teams visited two districts in Nampula (Memba and Erati) and two districts in Zambézia (Maganja da Costa and Morrumbala). The main objective of the field visit was to identify the main environmental and social impacts that the feed road project can bring. As well as to assess the capacity in place at provincial and district level to implement and monitor the ESMF and RPF of the IFRDP. The methodology adopted was carrying out meetings with representatives of ANE and Road Funds, as well as with the line departments that have a say on the environmental and social issues associated with projects implementation (DPTADER, DPASA, DPOPHRH). Then the team visited the targeted districts and also hold a meeting with the local authorities as well as visited the priority roads for the districts.

The first meeting was held at DPTADER with head of Environmental Assessment Department Mr. Victor Lopes in Nampula, while in Zambézia the meeting at DPTADER was with the provincial director, team of the Territorial Planning (Resettlement unity) and Environmental Assessment Department. During the meeting the team, accompanied by ANE delegation, did the project presentation and informed the expected role of the Directorate in line with the RPF and ESMF. DPTADER in both provinces has human capacity to fulfil their role.

The DPTADER Director in Zambézia informed that for the IFRDP the system will be the same they are using for other projects. ANE has to submit the screening form for project categorization under the decree 54/2015 as well as the Decree 31/2012 regarding the resettlement. In a case that the project is categorized as B or C DPTADER will follow

up the entire process until the license be given. The cost of the screening process has to be played by the project proponent. The cost for the screening process include: (i) field visit for the DPTADER team; (ii) participation of the DPTADER team in all public consultation and (iii) establishment and functioning of the resettlement committee at provincial and district level. According with type of project a technical committee is formed, which is composed by different institutions to evaluate the project.

During the Implementation of the project DPTADER will have to audit the project, subject to availability of financial resources. However, DPTADER never audit road projects, due to lack of funds, but the audit is mandatory. The Proponent can hire an Engineer to do the external audit and send to DPTADER the external audit report.

The concern of DPTADER and the source of main conflicts with PAP's is regarding the resettlement process. In main case, where a project result in expropriation, there is no a prior discussion between ANE and PAPs on the construction design of the PAP's affected structures. Other aspect is related to the compensation modality, most of the time the affected person prefers to received compensation in cash rusher than in-kind (i.e. a house). But the Mozambican law (Decree 31/2012) recommend not to compensate in cash but in-kind.

DPASA (Nampula)

The meeting at DPASA was held with Mr. Pedro Dzucula, Provincial director. During the meeting the Director inform that they work in coordination with ANE Delegation, when it is necessary. Also inform that the following are the priority districts for Nampula: Memba, Erati, Mecuburi, Murrupula, Monapo, Meconta, Angoche, Moma, Malema, Ribawe, Mogincual and Liopo. He shows satisfaction, that rural road project will be implemented within the priority districts.

The Director advise to visit the road which is going to Namarroi and the other one was the road going to Chipene. Regarding to the compensation there is a table with price of plants which is updated in each five (5) year. In Zambézia was not possible to have a meeting with the DPASA as they were not available.

DPOPHRH (Zambézia)

The meeting at DPOPHRH was with Mr. Fernando Manuel Manhique head of planning department in substitution of Provincial Director. Mr. Fernando inform that the DPOPHRH is happy with the project and will give the necessary assistance for the successes of the project.

The head of the department inform that the challenges are enormous, considering that most of the network at provincial level is feeder roads and the expectation is to have all the roads transmittable during the year. The DPOPHRH inform also that technical capacity to monitor the process exist what are not there are the resources such as computers, fuel, transport, cameras and so on.

Regarding the resettlement process the team was informed that DPOPHRH in coordination with ANE will assess the affected infrastructures to get the compensation value. The challenges on this assessing process has been related with the cut of date and the compensation payments. In most cases the communities continue to construct within the area of direct impacts after the census survey, therefore, resulting in high number of the affected parties. The decree 109/2014 is legal instrument that will help ANE to take action sanction to those violating the cutting of date. DPOPHRH recommends that the implementation of it to be done immediately after the census.

ANE DELEGATION (Nampula and Zambézia)

In Nampula the meeting was held with Mr. Isac Ibrahimo, Olinda Ernesto, Carvalho Jose and Armindo Gabriel. The delegate was in the field. While in Zambézia the meeting was led by the ANE Delegate, with participation of the Road Fund Delegate.

The Nampula team was informed that the human resources for implementation project exist, what is needed is training and other resources such as transport, fuel, computer, camera and so on. There is no specific unity created but three (3) technicians were indicated to work on crosscutting issues when is necessary.

The relationship with other institutions is good, when there is a need to work with other institutions ANE delegation inform them and they indicate someone to work with.

The experience ANE delegation has in resettlement is that when the period of assessment and implementation is long the cost of compensation increase because people come closer to the road.

In Zambézia the situation of ANE delegation does not differ much from the Nampula, but the environmental team of Zambézia, comprised by two people, are more involved in the social aspects related with the provincial road maintenance and no much environmental issues, they have stated that the environmental team at ANE HdQ is responsible for the monitoring process of the ESIA and ESMP for the projects that are funded by the central government. In most case, they are only involved during the resettlement designing and implementation. To play any role for the IFRDP the environmental team at ANE delegation in Zambézia will need capacitation and strengthening the institutional relationship with DPTADER and other institutions for the implementation of the ESMF of the IFRDP.

The Delegate referred to the work done by ANE and CPCS for the ITS and HIV/SIDA sensitization as well as the opportunity that this partnership may represent for the implementation of the decree 109/2014. The Road Fund delegation in Zambézia and Nampula agreed that the provinces and districts can manage the Project, however will need a training and assistance at the beginning. For Road Fund to play its role in the project will need more staff.

Then the team with the ANE delegation staff visited the districts. In Nampula the team visited the following districts: **Memba** is a district located along the cost with population of 270.000 habitants. The main economic activity is agriculture, followed by fisheries and trade. The district is characterized by high terrains. Erosion is one of their major environmental problem.

The district is rich on cultivation land producing cashew nut, pigeon peas, cassava, ground nut other important area of development of the district is fisheries and forest resources with high commercial value species such as jambirre, chanfuta, umbila, pau preto, in small quantity pau ferro. Also, has potential for mining being rich on tourmaline, gold, quartz, iron. At the district the team had the following contacts:

The district administrator welcomes the project as it will bring development to the district and emphasize that ANE need to look more than maintenance there is a need to decentralize the funds to the district, to give more technical assistance and train the district staff.

SDPI and SDAE

We were informed that the district is facing difficulties to transport people and goods within the district due to the high level of road degradation. And because of the road degradation, SADE states that it affects the price of products and tourism.

SDPI informed that for them to be part of the implementation of the subprojects in their district and follow with the monitoring of the ESMF, ESIA, ESMP and RPF capacity building is necessary. SDPI listed a number of roads which need intervention to impulsion the development.

1. Road to Simuco Beach (has potential tourism, fishing)
2. Ingeba Beach also has potential tourism, has an aerodrome;
3. Road Mazua - Chipene

To reduce the need of resettlement along the subprojects there is a need to sensitize the communities not to build or do farm in road reserve.

The relationship with road fund is not efficient the SDPI is not informed about the payments and the process of payment takes long. The certifications of the works sometimes are not done in the field because of lack of fund to go to the field.

In district some NGO's operates in several field namely Save the Children, Inter Aid, Water Aid. USAID have also a project in the district.

To fulfill the role that the district is expected to undertake on the implementation of the ESMF there is a need of:

1. Technical assistance
2. Training
3. Improve communication between district and Road Fund/ANE

Road visited: Mazua – Simuco 40 km

The road visited is located at a north part of Memba, with 40 km. The road is located in a mountainous area. The road gives access to the Simuco beach, the fishing center and the potential area for tourism. Along the road there are small farms and some forest were communities take material for the construction of their houses.

The conditions of the road are precarious, presents problems of erosion and is full of sand, making it difficult to transport fishing products and the exist agricultural production. Then the team drove from Memba to Erati District localized in interior area with hills. The network is composed mainly by non-classified roads. The district has 3 administrative posts: Namapa, Namiroa and Alua. The district is potential in:

- Agriculture production (Maize, bens, gergelim, cotton, cassava)
- Forest resources (Umbila, pau-ferro, pau preto)
- Mineral resources (Quartz pink, Calcite, granada, gold, pedras preciosas)
- cultural heritage for the communities (Mount Erati-spiritual place) and historical places in Riane Landscape around Lurio River (for tourism)

At Erati the team met with the district administrator and the representative of SDPI and SDAE. The Administrator welcome the team and inform that Erati road network is mainly unclassified, that is the reason during the rainy season the accessibility is difficult. He is happy with project and they will do what is needed for the success of the project.

The Administrator inform that in the district there is capacity but needs training, technical assistance and resources to implement the project. The Administrator recommends need for good communication system during the implementation to bring success in the project, also to be involved in all project phases.

The representative of the SDAE and SDPI referred the importance of the road to the agriculture commercialization as well as the movement of people and goods. However, the district is understaffed, only one person is deal with all roads projects in the district. The district has 3 officials that are trained/training environmental engineering and working in other areas.

To avoid the delay in the project we recommend the involvement of the district from the beginning of the process, the decentralization of funds to the district, provide training to the staff, provide technical assistance also provide resources.

Regarding the resettlement, the district has experience gained during the rehabilitation of Namialo-Rio Lurio road, which was good but they were not involved in the preparation of resettlement action plan. A resettlement committee was formed to monitor the implementation process.

For this project SDPI recommend to involve the staff of the district from the beginning of the process, to do the evaluation very well to avoid as much as possible mistakes. SDAE referred that the investors face challenge in transporting products and these companies are doing some road maintenance in some road to access their projects (Jacaranda, PASP) which. Therefore, the IFRDP will propel the development of the triangle of district: Namapa – Namiroa – Alua.

Road visited: Namapa sede - Namirroa - 70 Km

The road is located at Southern part of Erati, with 70 Km. The road takes to the agricultural production area. The road presents problems of erosion, with much sand and several deviations due to mud in the rainy season, these difficulties the access. Along the road there are small machambas.

Field work in Morrumbala and Maganja da Costa District (Zambézia province)

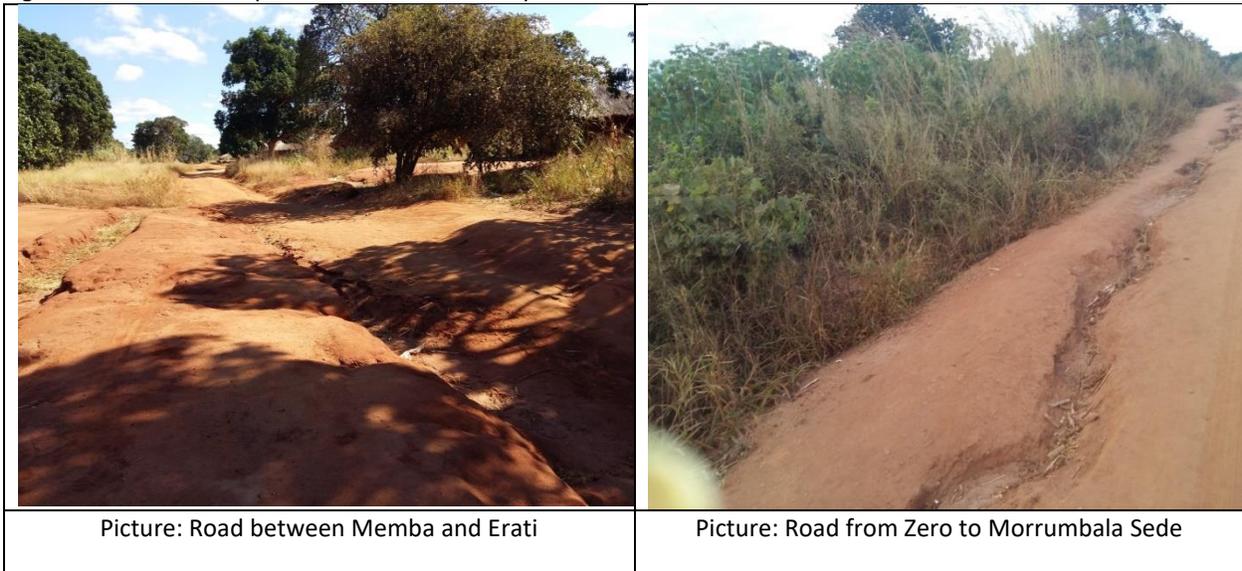
In Zambézia was only possible to meet with officials in Morrumbala. The messages get there is similar to that got by the Nampula team. The districts expect to play important role from the beginning of the project and not be only a recipient, but any active body in the implementation of the ESMF as the district will be then responsible for the maintenance. In Morrumbala and Maganja da Costa the government with the World Bank funds is rehabilitating irrigation schemes, but the road to access to these important investments are in bad condition.

Visited roads in Zambézia

The team drove from Zero to Morrumbala sede, and then to the Chire River. While, in Maganja the team drove from the Bive to Maganja da Costa-Sede and then to the Post Administrative of the Nante. From the districts view these are the most priority roads that need intervention. The administrator of Morrumbala, referred that daily 4 to 5 car of 30 tons enter into Murrumba to buy maize.

The main environmental problems that was possible to identify was the erosion, drainage. Regarding road reserve occupancy, they have mostly agriculture plots, and the house are far from the area of the direct impacts.

Figure 1: Picture of the potential environmental problems seen in the districts



4.1.10. ANNEX 10: RPF Consultation Process- Additional Financing

**UPDATE OF SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE INTEGRATED FEEDER
ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CONSIDERING THE ADDITIONAL FINANCING UNDER
THE EMERGENCE ACTIVITIES**

(PROJECT -- P171093)a

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS



AUGUST 2019

**UPDATE OF SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE INTEGRATED FEEDER
ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CONSIDERING THE ADDITIONAL FINANCING UNDER
THE EMERGENCE ACTIVITIES**

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS



AUGUST 2019

Introduction

The Government of Mozambique (GoM) has received funds from the International Development Association (IDA) for the implementation of the Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (IFRDP) whose objective is to enhance mobility in select rural areas in support of inclusive agriculture and other livelihoods of local communities, whilst ensuring efficient mobility of people and freights along the connected main national corridors, in the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia. However, in 2019 Mozambique suffered from natural disasters Cyclones IDAI and Kenneth, which affected four provinces namely Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado, with a critical level of destruction to the road infrastructure which resulted in isolation of several areas and people.

To respond to the emergency situation caused by the cyclones IDAI and Kenneth, the GoM has requested the World Bank for Additional Financing (AF) to the IFRDP project to cover immediate needs. The Bank made available an AF to the IFRDP in the amount of \$ 110 million for component One of the IFRDP project. Therefore, the project will be extended to assist the four provinces to restore the transibility of affected roads and facilitate the communication between the provinces and within the provinces.

As part of the approval process for the Additional Financing from the Bank, Environmental and Social Management Policy (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has to be updated. To do so a Public Consultation Meetings were held in four provinces and the Public Participation Process Report was also to be submitted to the Bank for approval of the updated frameworks. The detailed schedule for the approval process is presented below.

Milestones	Due Dates
Update of the ESMF and the RPF	July 1, 2019
Translation of the ESMF and the RPF	July 9, 2019
Bank Review	July 16, 2019
Draft of the ESMF and the RPF for Public Consultation	July 22, 2019
Public Consultation Meetings	August 5-9, 2019 in four provinces⁵
Revision and finalization of the ESMF and RPF	August 13, 2019

⁵ The conduction of Public Consultation Meetings was anticipated to provide more time for the inclusion of the public participation considerations.

Submission of the ESMF and RPF to the RSA	August 14, 2019
Disclosure of the final ESMF and the RPF	August 15 – 19, 2019
Decision Meeting	August 27, 2019

The main objective of the public consultation was to make presentation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) under the Additional Funds for the Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (IFRDP-AF) and to get the input from the participants to improve the frameworks.

Public Participation Process

The public participation Process was conducted in the provinces of Maputo, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado, to present the updated ESMF and RPF for the additional financing under the IFRDP Project. The meeting in Maputo province was conducted for the Delegates of the Provincial Delegations of ANE in Sofala, Manica and Tete Provinces.

Location and Participants

The public consultation meetings were attended by a total of 135 people, in which 112 were men and 23 women, representatives of District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPIs), Provincial Directorates of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources; Land, Environment and Rural Development, Industry and Commerce, Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Finance, representatives from the Municipality, Non-Governmental Organizations, Associations, Administrative Posts, and the private sector (vide **Annex 5.5** – List of Participants).

Table 7: Location, date and number of participants

Place	Data	Time	Number of Participants			Facilitators
			Total	Men (%)	Women (%)	
Maputo	June 13, 2019	09h00 – 10h30	6	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	Eulália Macome
Sofala	July 25, 2019	13h00 – 16h00	34	30 (78%)	4 (12%)	Eulália Macome
Manica	July 26, 2019	09h00 – 12h00	41	34 (83%)	7 (17%)	Eulália Macome
Tete	August 1, 2019	09h00 – 11h15	29	21 (72%)	8 (28%)	Juliana Come
Cabo Delgado	August 1, 2019	09h00 – 11h00	25	23 (82%)	2 (8%)	Emília Tembe
Total of Attendees			135	112 (83%)	23 (17%)	

Presentations

The presentations were facilitated by Eulália Macome, an independent consultant and two technicians from ANE Headquarters. The meetings were opened by the Provincial Directorates of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources and the meetings were supported by the Delegates of ANE in the Provinces.

During the presentations was explained that four provinces had benefited from additional financing and therefore included in the Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (IFRDP), initially for Nampula and Zambézia but currently extended for Component One, all being object of a public participation process for the update of the ESMF and RPF of the original project. The presentation included the following topics:

- Introduction of the IFRDP Project
- Objective of the Meeting
- Description and location of the project
- Selection criteria for the sections to be financed (exclusion list)
- Methodology for the preparation of the ESMF and the RPF
- Contents of the ESMF
- Potential environmental and social impacts
- Proposed Mitigation Measures for the negative impacts
- Contents of the RPF
- Category of Affected
- Definition of Rights
- Compensation mechanisms
- Organizational structure and capacity building for the ESMF and RPF monitoring
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Estimated costs
- ESMF and RPF Approval process

The facilitators of the meetings highlighted the most important aspects regarding the selection criteria, through the exclusion list, a different methodology of the multi-criteria methodology adopted for the selection of districts in Nampula and Zambézia due to the urgency and nature of the interventions for these four provinces. In conclusion, it was referred that a consultant company was hired to work with the districts and the delegations of ANE in affected the provinces for the selection provinces. After the presentation the participants were invited to comment and ask question or give contribution.

Matrixes of Questions and Responses per Province

Province of Sofala

Question/ Comments	Response/ Remarks
<p>Question: Should ANE compensate for poor commercial infrastructure within the road reserve area? The road reserve occupation represents the main challenge for ANE due to lack of funds to compensate.</p> <p>Why is the project excluding roads that give access to protected areas?</p> <p>Comment: The Compensation issue is related with the social area. However, ANE should not compensate for poor infrastructure within road reserve; it cost a lot to the State.</p> <p>In Sofala Province one of the major road giving access to the Gorongosa National Park, the largest bridge is damaged by the cyclone and the Park contributes to the surrounding communities.</p> <p>Why not consider and rehabilitate some roads within the protection zone that has been affected by the Cyclone Idai?</p>	<p>If we are taking people out of their areas in determining the roads, it is our obligation to compensate. In the case of fruit tree, the Agriculture defined a price, based in affected areas (for crop), type and mature stage of the crop or tree. For Houses the legislation on resettlements states that be constructed a new houses shall be with conventional material. Therefore, the compensation includes all type of occupancy existing at time of entailment survey.</p> <p>The project is categorized under B. When cross the protected areas shall be A</p>
<p>Question: I have noted that the project is more focused on rehabilitation. However, there are several damaged infrastructure in which its reconstruction is needed, what treatment will be done for such cases?</p> <p>The SDPIs does not have resources such as motorbikes to accompany and monitor the works. How can we proceed?</p> <p>Who is responsible for the rehabilitation of the borrow pits? There are several cases in which the contractors explore borrow pits and after exploration abandoned it.</p>	<p>ANE representative, invite Mr. Daniel to analysis the contract, and said that there is a difference between Emergency Works and Rehabilitation. Due to the Cyclone many roads were intransitable. ANE to reestablish the connection facilitates the relief. This project is to rehabilitate. For the borrow pits, it is the responsibility of the contractor to implement the closing The responsibility for the closing of the loan house will be with the contractor;</p>

<p>Under emergency, the Road N282 have benefited from rehabilitation. It is important to notice that this road crosses three districts: Dondo, Muanza and Cheringoma. However, the works does not have the required quality. I would like to request a reinforcement with these funds to bring improvements in the quality of works. What treatment will be done to this road assuming that was under emergency works?</p>	
<p>Question: The roads rehabilitation works in the district are done without quality. Who is responsible for the road quality? Contractor or ANE? Or a matter of resources? I believed that with sufficient resources the contractor would provide better road quality.</p> <p>Comment: Child Protection Association. Work with GVB system, child abuse, child labor will open up a family secret</p> <p>Contributing to the approach of Mr. Daniel Augusto; He said that we are monitoring the quality of the works.</p> <p>Attention was drawn to the corruption the public expect that ANE and others government do the contractor contract enforcement and each item must be fulfilled otherwise the project shall be canceled</p>	<p>The contractors hired will be closely monitored by ANE and the district government through SDPI.</p> <p>And a Supervision entity (company will be also contracted).</p> <p>For the GVB the Bank will hire a service provider</p>
<p>Comment: I would like to see the issue of community awareness on traffic (importance of traffic signals) included in the project to avoid accidents</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>Question1: The amount shown is for how many provinces? The amount it also include the implementation of environmental and social safeguards. In my view the amount that will be for road work will not be enough to guarantee quality of the works.</p> <p>Question 2: Who will be the responsibility to pay for the borrow pits licenses? If it is the contractor's responsibility, we recommend that be included in bill of quantities.</p>	<p>The value shown is for four provinces.</p> <p>Yes the environmental and social safeguards are part of the project and the contractor shall comply with.</p> <p>The contractor shall have all permits prior to the works start.</p>

<p>Question 3: Who will responsible for the environmental license? ANE or DPTADER?</p> <p>Comment: It welcomed positively the involvement of local representatives on road selection; it will guarantee that the road to be rehabilitated is the priority of the district and province.</p> <p>100% Hiring Local Workforce is good. But, Experience shows that local workers are not reliable in many cases, have no commitment to work. When the agricultural season arrives they quit working to farming. 25% female labor is fine, as long as they agree to do other activities than flagship.</p> <p>The amounts for payment of compensation should appear included in the financing; otherwise the works would be paralyzed due to non-payment of compensation.</p> <p>He requested a preliminary indication of the indicated routes for this operation.</p>	<p>For the environmental license the project will hire consultant to prepare the documents required for DPTADR give environmental license.</p> <p>The contractors shall have work contracts with all staff include the locals,</p> <p>And the NGO may help in showing the locals the importance of the work.</p>
<p>Comment: The representative of DPTADER request that the compensation values be included in project to avoid delays in the project due to lack of compensation</p> <p>He requested a preliminary indication of the indicated routes for this operation.</p>	<p>Resettlement and compensation is responsibility of the government. The government shall provide resources to ANE;</p>

<p>In the Districts, we have to think about setting up resettlement committees.</p>	<p>At this stage the road are not yet known. The selection will be done after the Bank approves the financing.</p> <p>Well noted</p>
<p>Question: Asked if the districts do not have any program to control the encroachment in the road Reserve?</p> <p>Comment: Referred that the project is an opportunity for his company, because it produce recycled asphalt. Invited the contractors and ANE to consider this material for the IFRDP in is view reduce the negative impacts on the environment, also the damage of the road during rainy season.</p>	<p>The District authorities, through SDPI shall control the occupancies of the partial and total protection land area.</p> <p>But the enforcement is weak. ANE does not have capacity to protect the road reserve area.</p> <p>The consultant takes not of the comments.</p>
<p>The selection process cost is included in the project amount?</p> <p>Why the project aims to rehabilitate 10 roads? Why not focus on just two roads that are social and economically viable for the district?</p>	<p>The contract with Stange is not part of this project, but include in the preparation costs.</p> <p>The ANE representative explained that the extension and the damage of the selected road will determined how many section will be rehabilitated.</p> <p>And in some cases is only bridge that are damaged or drainage structures.</p>
<p>Question: How to minimize influx workers from outside and give preference to locals?</p> <p>Comment: The contractor association referred that the locals, several time works, but when the agriculture season starts tend to abandon the work.</p> <p>The referred that the locals do not have discipline over the work.</p> <p>The representative of the NGO referred that they can work with communities for them to avoid this problem</p>	<p>The proposal is to hire 100% of the local workers and 25% of them shall be women.</p>
<p>The consultant referred that for GVB an international organization was already hired by the Bank, What was to main reason to exclude national organization ?</p>	<p>The selection was done based on the international bid done by the Bank. The National NGO's may work with the selected service provider.</p>

Regarding the exclusion of roads crossing Protected areas, what will be the treatment of roads within the Buffer zone as Malingapance?	For the Bank the project when work within protected areas (including Buffer zone) it is categorized under A. And this project is B.
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Province of Manica

Question/ Comments	Response/Remarks
Can we include existing damaged road before IDAI?	No. The project is to reconnect and rehabilitated roads that were impacted by the cyclone
How will be treated the regional roads (linking district to districts)? Are included or not?	The project is for rural roads. It may include roads that connects districts, but does not include primary roads (National Roads).
How long will the project last? When starts? How will be implemented step by step or simultaneously Which are the priority roads? National roads? Regarding Resettlement ANE shall do supervise the occupation of the road Reserve, Where was ANE when this happened?	Is not yet clear how long the project will take, but for the works about three years The prioritization process will be under take next with the participation of the districts and the provinces ANE does not have enough people to control the occupation of the road reserve
Is Vanduzi included in the project?	If the district did not suffer for the Cyclone IDAI is not illegible to be funded under this project
	The project is for post IDAI road Reconstruction. The selection criteria to be adopt may exclude districts that are in need but were not affected by the Cyclone.
The project can include roads new roads to the IDAI resettlement areas? The contractors are not responsibly of the work. How the project will guarantee the quality of works? We had a Bank project (PROIRRI) that the contractor did not finish the work	The project is for existing Rural road that were damaged by the cyclone. However, during the selection process the participant shall discuss this with the team The contractors will be hired through the bid and ANE and WB will have criteria to select the best. And during the implementation the project will have a supervision entity who's responsibility is guarantee the quality of the work in all aspects including environmental and social safeguards. In any case that the contractor does not perform , the contract
ANE shall select contractors and pay them to conclude the work with high standards. The district had a very bad experience with a contractor selected by ANE HdQ. Problems with local worker's payment and no fine to the contractor.	Well noted by the team

How is the role of supervision entity?	The Supervision entity role is to guarantee that the contractor is implementing the
The contractor that does not fulfill the contract shall be fined; SDPI and Local leaders shall protect the road reserve.	The Contractor contract includes clauses for fining, if the contractor does not perform as required Well noted by the team.

Province of Tete

Questions/ Comments	Responses/ Remarks
Question: for the rehabilitation, the project will consider the extension of the roads?	The selected roads will include specific interventions as the main focus of the project is rehabilitation of roads and structures damaged by the cyclones. A survey was conducted and all sections of roads that need intervention will be analysed.
Question: I would like to know which districts will be selected in Tete Province.	The ESMF and RPF is prepared in cases where the Districts and the roads are not yet known. The selection of districts will be done by the company Stange, in coordination with the affected districts.
Question: the presentation mentioned rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, bridges and structures damaged by the cyclones but I would like to know if the project will include construction of new structures in needed areas such as new bridges or box culverts	If the survey identifies the need for new structures that never been in the roads it will be included. The project focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction but new structures such as box culverts and bridges are considered in the project.
Question: the methodology for the ESMF and RPF was designed for all provinces that will benefit from the project. I would like to know what will happen after the approval of the	Exactly. The frameworks are globally designed in cases where the areas are not yet know but the potential impacts are similar. When the project have the selected

<p>frameworks. Both will serve as a standardised basis for the implementation of the project in all districts?</p>	<p>roads, specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be developed, preceded by Simplified Environmental Studies as the category must be B and, individual environmental licenses will be obtained.</p>
<p>Question 1: Does the project includes resilient infrastructures?</p> <p>Question 2: If during the progress of the works an employee from the contractors is reported as perpetrator of VAC, what happens with the project or the contractor? Is there any case where the project was cancelled due to such situations?</p> <p>Comment: It is critical to involve the leaderships to dissemination the information, channels and mechanisms to report and ensure victims confidentiality.</p>	<p>I cannot assure that the structures will be resilient but, we had a pilot project funded by the Bank in Gaza Province in which the core was resilient infrastructure for unpaved roads. I believe feeder Roads will have the same approach.</p> <p>Regarding the cases of occurrence of violence against children (VAC) or Gender-based Violence (GBV), from the experience we had in a pilot-project conducted in Gaza, we developed codes of conduct to prevent GBV or VAC. The project is not suspended but the perpetrators shall be penalised and the victims properly accompanied. Funds will not be cancelled due to such situations, but such occurrences shall be mitigated.</p> <p>Comment registered, thank you. The company JhPiego will work with all the local companies that deal with GBV and VAC in the affected districts. It was noted that the people in the areas affected by the cyclones are the most vulnerable as they had total or partial loss of assets and can easily be victims of any case of violation or exploitation.</p> <p>We would like to recall that from the presentation was explained that the project encourages the use of 100% of local employees for unskilled work in order to reduce their</p>

	vulnerability and ensure that the affected have a secured livelihood, being 25% women.
<p>Question: My question is about the compensations. During the implementation of the project there are permanent loss of land and crops that are livelihood for several households. How is the project planning to compensate?</p>	<p>Areas with permanent loss of land will not be included in the project. Temporary loss of land will be compensated. Cases of deviations for the rehabilitation of sections of the road or structures, temporary storage of material will be compensated not only the amount stipulated by the National Directorate of Agriculture and Food security but an increased amount and assistance.</p>
<p>Comment: after the selection of the roads, the projects has first to pass for the environmental assessment and this project only includes category B and C but the categorization is a complex process and takes times. As this project is under the emergency umbrella, it would be critical to have an institutional coordination to accelerate the process.</p> <p>Question: in case of Simplified Environmental Studies, and having this coordination with the DPTADERS, there will be exemption of taxes or not?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. You raised a pertinent point. I would like to ask the contribution of the representative of DPTADR to add on this. There will be several requests of categorization for each district and/or roads and it is necessary collaboration for it.</p> <p>According to the law we will have to pay the taxes stated in the Decree 54/2015 as we are applying for categorization and not the Exemption of studies as the decree states in cases of emergency. This project is to respond emergency works caused by natural disasters (such as the cyclones IDAI and Kenneth) but this emergency is not immediate. Studies shall be conducted. Immediate emergency works have been conducted since the cyclones and is under another project and budget.</p> <p>To initiate the process a team from the DPTADER will go to the selected areas and analyse the conditions and categorize the projects. Depending on the specifications and conditions projects will be categorized as A+, A, B or</p>

	<p>C. For category B a consultant shall be hired to conduct the EAS and for C there is no need of Public Participation.</p>
<p>Question: during the implementation of the project there will be contractors for the works. Who will be in charge of the social and environmental aspects? Will also be the contractors?</p>	<p>There is a relatively new approach of contracts named OPRC, output and performance-based contract in which all risks and tasks are transferred to the contractors. The client defines parameters of quality and level of services. We had a project with this new modality of contract and the contractor conducts the studies and applies for the environmental license (issued in the name of the client). The consultant that conducts the studies for the contractors are associated to the contractor during the bidding process. To ensure that the contractor leads properly with these aspects, we will have focal points in the provinces and districts to report to the central level issues and non-conformities in a regular basis. For this project the contracts includes penalties (deductions) in case of non-conformity with social and environmental aspects.</p> <p>We have a project with this type of contract, based on the performance, for the road Tsangano and Mágoe and we are happy.</p>
<p>Comment: I would like to know if there is schedule for all the process after the approval of the ESMF and RPF.</p>	<p>We expect to start the process after the approval from the Bank in August. Stange is preparing a schedule of the works if the ESMF and RPF is approved. As the works are under the emergency works the multi-criteria methodology will not be used for this additional project but the negative list.</p>

Province of Cabo Delgado

Question/ comments	Response
<p>“It was mentioned during the presentation that the districts within the Quirimbas park will not be covered by the FA. The cyclone has ceased more in these areas and there are difficulties in transitivity. We would like to understand what was the basis of this exclusion?”</p>	<p>All projects within the park would need more detailed studies and are classified by the Bank as Category A and one of the criteria to benefit from FAs is to be Category B or C.</p>
<p>“We are tied to the imposed condition that we cannot include the roads that pass inside the Park.”</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>“We have problems with access roads in Cabo Delgado. A lot of damages are within the Parks.” Why you use these mechanisms / criteria?</p>	<p>The criteria were determined by the Bank for this type of funds.</p>
<p>“The park was set with the people there. Why we have to suffer. We request that mechanisms be found to cover at least 1 road”.</p> <p>“The Mupane-Metuge-Mocimboa da Praia Road has been a victim of climate change. We ask that local policies be used to address our concerns. It is also necessary to involve the local communities during the road selection”.</p> <p>“Will the road selection phase occur at the same time as resettlement?”</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>No, the road selection will be the first step, then DPTADER will classify the project and then follow the preparation of the resettlement plan as appropriate and then resettlement / compensation.</p>
<p>Is this meeting for disclosure or consulting? Because if you already have the rules. We should also have been involved in the elaboration of the criteria. How will be included our concerns if the document says that the</p>	<p>The meeting is consultation and non-disclosure, to gather input from the local/affected people so that the Consultant can improve the report and submit to the Bank.</p>

roads inside the Parks will not be selected, but our roads are all in the Park?

The Donor should be present to hear our concerns.

Advice: We recommend that those who will discuss with the bank about the approval of funds that raise our concerns.

The Advertisement was published in the Journal Notícias on July 17, 2019 and July 30, 2019.



ANÚNCIO

PROJECTO INTEGRADO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE ESTRADAS RURAIS (IFRDP)

Convite para Reunião de Consulta Pública nas Províncias de Sofala, Manica, Tete e Cabo Delgado

O Governo de Moçambique, através do Fundo de Estradas e da Administração Nacional de Estradas recebeu do Banco Mundial fundos para a realização de actividades de reparação pós-ciclones IDAI e Kenneth nas províncias de Sofala, Manica, Tete e Cabo Delgado no âmbito da implementação do Projecto Integrado de Desenvolvimento de Estradas Rurais – IFRDP. Para cumprir com as regras e salvaguardas ambientais e sociais do Banco Mundial e o processo de licenciamento ambiental, previsto pela Lei 54/2015. Em cumprimento desta legislação, a ANE, pretende levar a cabo consulta Pública, para apresentação e discussão do quadro de políticas ambientais e de reassentamento (ESMF e RPF), nos seguintes locais:

Local	Data	Hora	Local
Cidade da Beira	25 de Julho de 2019	12.00- 14.00	Hotel Lunamar
Cidade de Chimoio	26 de Julho de 2019	9.00- 12.00	Centro de Formação de Estradas
Cidade de Tete	01 de Agosto de 2019	9.00- 12.00	Hotel VIP Executive
Cidade de Pemba	01 de Agosto de 2019	9.00- 12.00	Secretaria Provincia

Para mais informações, consulte os documentos de discussão (ESMF e RPF) na Página da Administração Nacional de Estradas, com o seguinte Link:

[http://www.ane.gov.mz/Projectos/Projectos por Licitação/ Projecto Integrado de Desenvolvimento de Estradas Rurais](http://www.ane.gov.mz/Projectos/Projectos%20por%20Licitação/Projecto%20Integrado%20de%20Desenvolvimento%20de%20Estradas%20Rurais)

Para quaisquer esclarecimentos, contactar a Eng. Emilia Tembe Boene, chefe do Departamento de Monitoria pelo E-mail: mirly71k@gmail.com ou Telefone: +258 3299120

Maputo, 17 de Julho de 2019

Invitation Letter



Exmos Senhores:

Sua referência

Sua Comunicação de

Nossa Referência
DIPRO/DEM/360/2019

Nossa Comunicação de
17/07/2019

ASSUNTO: Projecto Integrado de Desenvolvimento de Estradas Rurais (IFRDP)

-Convite para Reunião de Consulta Pública -

Exmos. Senhores,

A Administração Nacional de Estradas (ANE) recebeu do Banco Mundial, através de fundos adicionais ao Projecto Integrado de Desenvolvimento de Estradas Rurais, um crédito que pretende usar para as obras de emergência pós ciclones IDAI e Keneth nas províncias de Sofala, Manica, Tete e Cabo Delgado para a reabilitação de estradas rurais de modo a reestabelecer a conectividade. Para cumprir com as regras e salvaguardas ambientais e sociais do Banco Mundial e o processo de licenciamento ambiental, previsto pela Lei 54/2015. Em cumprimento desta legislação, a ANE, pretendem levar a cabo consulta Pública, para apresentação e discussão do quadro de políticas ambientais e de reassentamento (ESMF e RPF), no dia 1 de Agosto de 2019 nos seguintes locais:

Local	Data	Hora	Local
Cidade da Beira	25 de Julho de 2019	12.00- 14.00	Hotel Lunamar
Cidade de Chimoio	26 de Julho de 2019	9.00- 12.00	Centro de Formação de Estradas
Cidade de Tete	01 de Agosto de 2019	9.00- 12.00	Hotel VIP Executive
Cidade de Pemba	01 de Agosto de 2019	9.00- 12.00	Secretaria Provincia

Assim, a ANE tem o prazer de convidar Vossa (s) Excia (s) a participar na Reunião de Consulta Pública a ser realizada nos dias acima propostos, durante a qual serão apresentados e discutidos os seguintes tópicos:

Av. de Moçambique n° 1225 Caixa Postal 1405 Telefones 476163/7. Telefax n° 475863 Maputo. Moçambique

- Apresentação do Projecto;
- Apresentação do Resumo do Quadro de Políticas Ambientais e Sociais (ESMF) e do Quadro de Políticas de Reassentamento (RPF).

Para mais informações relacionadas com o Projecto, consulte os documentos de discussão (ESMF e RPF) na Página da Administração Nacional de Estradas, com o seguinte Link:

<http://www.ane.gov.mz/Projectos/Projectos> por Licitação/ Projecto Integrado de Desenvolvimento de Estradas Rurais

Para quaisquer esclarecimentos queira, por favor, contactar a Eng. Emilia Boene, chefe do Departamento de Monitoria pelo E-mail: miry71k@gmail.com ou Telefone: +258 3299120
Ou ainda u as Delegações Provinciais da ANE nas Províncias de Sofala, Manica, Tete e Cabo Delgado.

O Director Geral

/César Luís Macuácuá/
(Técnico Superior de OP N1)

List of Participants in the meetings



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL ROADS ADMINISTRATION (ANE)

UPDATE OF SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE INTEGRATED FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT CONSIDERING THE ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Public consultation

Maputo, 13 June 2019

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REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL ROADS ADMINISTRATION (ANE)

UPDATE OF SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE INTEGRATED FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT CONSIDERING THE ADDITIONAL FINANCING UNDER THE EMERGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PROJECT -- P171093)

Sofala, 25 of July 2019

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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA APRESENTAÇÃO DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL E DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICA DE REASSENTAMENTO

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Tete, 01 de Agosto de 2019

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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA APRESENTAÇÃO DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL E DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICA DE REASSENTAMENTO

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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA APRESENTAÇÃO DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL E DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICA DE REASSENTAMENTO

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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA APRESENTAÇÃO DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL E DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICA DE REASSENTAMENTO

**Lista de Participantes
Cabo Delgado, 01 de Agosto de 2019**

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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA APRESENTAÇÃO DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL E DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICA DE REASSENTAMENTO

Lista de Participantes
Cabo Delgado, 01 de Agosto de 2019

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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA APRESENTAÇÃO DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICAS DE GESTÃO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL E DO QUADRO DE POLÍTICA DE REASSENTAMENTO

**Lista de Participantes
Cabo Delgado, 01 de Agosto de 2019**

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