MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

SUSTAINABLE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(PROIRRI)

Resettlement Policy Framework
(RPF)

Final Report

Prepared by: Gaye Thompson

Maputo, October 2010
# List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AADAPT</td>
<td>Agricultural Adaptations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADIPSA</td>
<td>Danish funded Rural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Regional Water Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Bank Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>District Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNSA</td>
<td>National Directorate of Agricultural Services / Direcção Nacional de Serviços Agrícolas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPA</td>
<td>Provinicial Directorate of Agriculture / Direcção Provincial de Agricultura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPCA</td>
<td>Provinicial Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Issues / Direcção Provincial para Coordenação Ambiental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPOPH</td>
<td>Provinicial Directorate of Public Works and Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUAT</td>
<td>Right to Use and Benefit of the Land / Direito de Uso e Aproveito da Terra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>State Electricity Company / Electricidade de Moçambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GACOPI</td>
<td>Coordinating Office for Planning and Infrastructure / Gabinete de Coordenção e Planificação e Infraestrutura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOM</td>
<td>Government of Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Geographical Positioning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITC</td>
<td>Community Lands Initiative / Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAA</td>
<td>Land Acquisition Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICOA</td>
<td>Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs / Ministerio para Coordenação de Acção Ambiental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINAG</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture / Ministério de Agricultura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISAU</td>
<td>Ministry of Health / Ministério de Saúde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOPH</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Works and Housing / Ministério das Obras Públicas e Habitação</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP</td>
<td>National Irrigation Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>National Irrigation Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O&amp;M</td>
<td>Operation and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPA</td>
<td>Food Production Action Plan / Plano de Acção para a Produção Alimentar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARPA</td>
<td>Plan for Reduction of Absolute Poverty / Plano de Redução de Pobreza Absoluta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>Project Coordination Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROIRRI</td>
<td>Sustainable Irrigation Development Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDAE</td>
<td>District Economic Issues Services / <em>Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDPI</td>
<td>District Planning and Infrastructure Services / <em>Serviços Distritais de Planificação e Infraestrutura</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIA</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPA</td>
<td>Provincial Agricultural Services / <em>Serviços Provinciais de Agricultura</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPER</td>
<td>Provincial Rural Extension Services / <em>Serviços Provinciais de Extensão Rural</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPGC</td>
<td>Provincial Geography and Cadastre Services / <em>Serviços Provinciais de Geografia e Cadastro</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDAC</td>
<td>District Producers’ Union /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUA</td>
<td>Water User Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ................................................................. I
2. INTRODUCTION ................................................................................ 1
3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION ................................................................. I
4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT ........................................... 11
5. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION .......................................................... 13
6. THE SOCIAL SCREENING PROCESS .................................................. 19
7. THE PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS .................................................................................. 26
8. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR DEFINING CATEGORIES OF IMPACTED PEOPLE ................................................................. 29
10. METHOD FOR VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS .................................... 39
11. ORGANISATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF REQUIREMENTS ................. 42
12. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS ............................................. 50
13. ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT ................................ 52
14. MECHANISMS FOR CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING ............. 54
15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS .............................. 56
16. A TEMPLATE FOR AN ABBREVIATED RAP ............................. (TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT OPERATIONS MANUAL) .................................................................................. 60
17. ANNEXES ................................................................................................. 64
   17.1 List of functions of the Service Provider concerning resettlement .......... 64
   17.2 List of People Consulted during RPF Preparation .................................. 66
   17.3 Rapid Situation Assessment of assorted potential sites for irrigation development visited during RPF screening ......................................................... 68
   17.4 Land Use Assessment Form (for Land Use Acquisition – incorporated into the environmental and social screening document) ..................................... 70
   17.5 Diagrams of Institutional Responsibilities for Resettlement ..................... 72
   17.6 Summary of consultation with Community groups carried out for RPF preparation ................................................................. 74
I. Executive Summary

The National Directorate for Agrarian Services (DNSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) is preparing a Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI) in the first IDA financed investment project to be implemented by MINAG in more than a decade. The project will be implemented over approximately six years to contribute to increasing the irrigated area in Sofala and Manica provinces and to enhance agricultural productivity on smallholder farms for selected food and high-value crops. It is expected that by further developing irrigation, the project will also contribute to increased farm production and higher household income. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will provide basic principles and guidelines for the life of the project.

The measures relevant to resettlement outlined in the RPF would also apply to potential irrigation sites with similar characteristics to those in Manica and Sofala that could be identified for future support from PROIRRI on the other side of the Zambezi River in the province of Zambézia.

PROIRRI is aligned with elements of the GoM Food Production Action Plan (PAPA), particularly with the PAPA focus on rice, as well as with the national strategy on horticulture development. Project activities will also support the emerging National Irrigation Program and Strategy (NIP/NIS).

The proposed project targets primarily smallholder producer organizations. It is expected that through the development of sustainable irrigation schemes, by the end of the project, participants will have integrated into selected value chains by supplying agricultural commodities in larger quantities and of better quality through better market access, resulting in higher household income and improved food security. Thus, agricultural production is expected to increase through enhanced agricultural and water productivity.

Boosting rice production is at the core of the government’s response to the food price crisis outlined in the Food Production Action Plan (PAPA). The project will contribute to the Government’s emphasis on rice through the revitalization of medium to large scale rice-based irrigation schemes.

By further investing in smallholder irrigation scheme rehabilitation, institutional capacity development, market led production and value chain development through PROIRRI it is expected that some 5,000 ha of additional land will become functionally productive under smallholder irrigation directly benefiting the well-being
and income of at least 10,000 participants with positive knock-on effects to up and downstream service providers and market and value chain participants respectively.

Key issues relating to community well-being implied in the design, development and implementation of PROIRRI are related to two basic principles: a) investments for irrigation development will be demand-driven, this sees organized smallholders requesting the project to assist them in the realization of irrigation development initiatives and committing themselves to share in the cost of the investments; and, b) participants must be able and willing to pay for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems. PROIRRI thus promotes improved market access and a value chain approach.

This Resettlement Policy Framework covers the irrigation sub-projects that will facilitate the sustainable expansion of irrigated agriculture by smallholders that contributes to improving their livelihoods and well-being. PROIRRI is unlikely to require more than minimal resettlement of families physically displaced from areas to be developed, however some canal construction, pipe laying, access road construction, power line installation, reservoirs and other infrastructures construction during the implementation of sub-projects may require removal of crops and/or other property assets presently located on rights of way and other land with public use rights with consequent compensation of affected families. Presently the location, nature and scope of losses are not yet known.

However in the event that any physical displacement should occur, and the fact that the details of involuntary resettlement and acquisition of land use rights are not known at present, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that establishes the policy principles for the development of specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) is developed by the borrower for public information and discussion. The scope and level of details of a RAP may vary with the magnitude and complexity of the resettlement activities involved. World Bank policy OP 4.12 specifies that a full RAP is required if over 200 people must be relocated or if these people are not physically displaced but lose over 10% of their assets due to the project.

If the impact is less than this an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is prepared instead. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is also prepared when there is no relocation required but where compensation for damages, loss of property or loss of access to livelihoods resources needs to be planned and budgeted for.

As, subsequent to the RPF, outlines of different initiatives are known in sufficient details, if and when deemed relevant, an abbreviated RAP will be developed for each one based on the framework agreed upon in this document.

Resettlement covers physical displacement and economic impacts. Thus the need for resettlement and compensation refers to the impact of the development causing the loss of, or loss of access to, any assets growing on or permanently affixed to the land, such as shelters, businesses, buildings and crops and also to the impact causing loss of or access to an socio-economic resource base or local communities’ means of livelihood. Losses may be total or partial. According to World Bank policy, principles and guidelines the absence of legal title to use and benefit from the land does not limit rights to compensation. The Bank also emphasises that land-based
Resettlement strategies should be used for project affected people whose principal livelihoods are land-based. This means ensuring access to land for use for livelihood support, thus if sufficient alternative land is not available, other options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for assets lost.

Where there may be occupation of public rights of way, other land with public use rights, or occupation by non-association members of land in areas where private land use rights land are being legalised by producer associations, personal property may be affected by sub-project activities. This may range from crops through to boundary structures or shelters used during work in the fields or by an association, or possibly for residential purposes which would require compensation for losses and damages caused by the sub-projects. Where land use rights acquired privately by associations as part of project requirements negatively affect occupants of an area, compensation cannot be a project cost, however PROIRRI should ensure any people affected by land take for public use or property damage or loss due to the Project are treated according to the principles of this RPF. People affected by PROIRRI sub-project developments in this way should be monitored to ensure their livelihoods are improved so they are better off or at least restored to the same level prior to the project and in a manner that maintains the sustainability of their interaction with the economic resources available to them.

Mitigation actions

A preliminary site assessment carried out for the preparation of this Resettlement Policy Framework has identified that physical displacement although unlikely may be possible as a result of sub-project implementation, particularly if State owned irrigation schemes are included in the scope of the Project. Compensation however, will be required for losses of property.

The costs of resettlement can add significant amounts to project budgets and wherever possible resettlement and compensation should be avoided. Where it is not possible to choose another location alignment of boundaries for a sub-project, resettlement operations/activities should be treated as sustainable development operations and defined accordingly so that the least amount of people is affected without compromising the viability of the project.

PROIRRI includes inputs to the design of farm plans and in particular, expansion of irrigated areas which will define community use and access to economic resources in different areas. Rural land-use changes will sometimes cause loss of property, loss of livelihoods or loss of access to economic assets and the need for local residents to relocate to other areas. It may marginalise some of the weaker members of households affected by these changes who are unable to take up the alternatives offered easily. Planning together with local people must identify vulnerable people and address their needs as early as possible in the sub-project preparation process.

In order to minimize the application of the World Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement, when expansion or improvement of an irrigated area requires resettlement, efforts should be made to incorporate this into the direct benefits of the sub-project. Thus resettlement solutions should try to include voluntary relocation as
part of a sub-projects’ internal reorganization programme ensuring that benefits from
the sub-project accrue to the resettled people so that their livelihoods and well-being
are not negatively affected. This process should be actively pursued as part of the
Project’s participatory planning approach, should include monitoring of affected
people, and be formalised in the Performance Contract elaborated for each sub-
project.

When an activity that causes negative impacts on local people is identified, alternative
designs must be prepared to minimize the impact wherever possible. However, if
activities carried out by a sub-project’s activities unavoidably cause economic or
physical displacement or require the acquisition of land use rights the World Bank
requires that the MINAG/DNSA conducts a concise Land Acquisition Assessment
(LAA) as a screening mechanism to identify if resettlement planning is required. The
screening process will identify if acquisition of land use rights are carried out by the
State for public use. If this causes involuntary resettlement or the need for
compensation it will require an action plan.

Screening is a useful mechanism for identifying sub-projects where alienating land for
public interest is likely to impact local people and/or their livelihoods. Screening sub-
projects is a requirement of the World Bank. Thus a simple LAA incorporated into the
broader environmental and social screening process will be used for these sub-
projects. If this screening device detects that land may be taken from communities or
individuals involuntarily, or that it is occupied and/or being used for cultivation for
example, then it must be submitted to the World Bank for identification of what type
of resettlement and compensation planning will be necessary. This RPF and World
Bank policy OP 4.12 will be used to guide the development of an action plan.

Under Mozambican law all development projects must be screened using a standard
checklist to identify whether an environmental (and social) assessment (ESA) is
necessary. Should screening identify the physical displacement of any people, this
fact will necessitate project categorization as an ‘A’, and the realization of an
Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessment (ESIA1). A simple ESA or more
complex ESIA may be undertaken depending on the nature and size of the potential
environmental and social impacts. In both cases a scoping phase to define the terms of
reference for the ESIA will identify the scale of displacement likely to be caused by a
sub-project and general potential impacts of this. The environmental assessment will
present details of likely socio-economic impacts on people by sub-project
development and by any associated facilities required for construction or operation. It
will also identify probable induced impacts, including the likelihood of in-migration
to the sub-project area.

The environmental impact assessment (EIA) itself will include a social impact
assessment (SIA) that will identify and quantify impacts and the numbers of people
affected or impacted by the sub-project. A socio-economic survey at the planning
stage of a sub-project should include a census of all project affected people and
provide the basis for estimation of impacts on the population. EIAs require extensive

1 The legally defined Environmental Impact Assessment process in Mozambique includes a socio-
economic and social impact assessment though this is not stated in the legal name of the process.
and reported participatory public consultation during preparation. Mitigating action plans are also required to be prepared as part of the EIA.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) mitigation plans should outline the procedures used to minimize the negative impacts on the beneficiary community as whole or on part of it or on single households. Where these require resettlement and/or compensation, according to World Bank requirements, these procedures will be defined in detail in a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

An Abbreviated RAP is used if the scale of impact is low and the number of affected people is less than 200. It describes the project activity and actions to minimise resettlement and/or compensation; it provides an officially certified survey of project affected persons, an asset inventory and valuation of property affected by the project and, if extensive, a socio-economic survey. It describes in detail the compensation and other resettlement assistance including entitlement to participation in alternative livelihoods development activities to be provided. It also describes the results of consultations with project affected people about acceptable alternatives. It must identify institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress, as well as arrangements for implementation and monitoring. An implementation schedule and estimated detailed budget are also required.

Where PROIRRI expansion of irrigated areas involves State land, and where civil works will be comprised of trench excavations, laying of flexible pipes and lining of irrigation channels along public rights of way, or the construction of small reservoirs, dikes and perhaps storage areas, it is considered to be very unlikely to cause involuntary resettlement or significant negative impacts on people’s livelihoods of a scale that require preparation by MINAG/DNSA of a full RAP. Thus the organisation and minimum of information required for an Abbreviated RAP should conform to basic requirements in the World Bank’s policies on Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 and this Resettlement Policy Framework.

Institutional organisation

Screening
Screening of a sub-project that may require resettlement planning is initiated by the agency or unit responsible for proposing the sub-project. Thus if the PROIRRI Service Provider working with a beneficiary community association produces a sub-project proposal, or the Provincial Directorate for Public Works and Housing (DPOPH) or the State company Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) proposes an activity that requires land to be taken so that involuntary resettlement or compensation may be required, the institution is responsible for screening. A simple environmental and social screening checklist must always be completed for presentation to the Ministry or Provincial Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Action. Since Mozambique has no resettlement planning regulations, the contents of an LAA are included in this Screening Form and will also be submitted to the World Bank if impacts requiring compensation and/or resettlement are detected. Once the form is completed, the Provincial PCT is responsible for ensuring that if any physical displacement and/or economic impacts are registered, the Screening Form is submitted to the World Bank as well as MICOA.
**Abbreviated RAP development**

Should the need for physical resettlement and/or compensation be identified, responsibility for ensuring the production of an abbreviated RAP lies with the Provincial Project Coordination Team (PCT) delegated by the Project Authority, the PROIRRI Project Manager. As there is no capacity in the agricultural sector at provincial and local levels with adequate experience in resettlement and compensation planning and implementation according to World Bank requirements, it will be important to maintain access to an advisory resettlement specialist for the first two years of the project on an as-needed basis.

Depending on the scale of involuntary resettlement, a consultant resettlement specialist should be contracted on a draw-down basis to advise and build capacity of the Provincial PCT to supervise and monitor the contracted Service Provider that will carry out socio-economic studies and abbreviated RAPs. The resettlement specialist would be responsible for ensuring the contracted Service Provider using its own social facilitators, carries out adequate stakeholder consultation, facilitates compensation negotiations and agreements and produces the draft abbreviated RAP document. The specialist would also be involved in developing capacity of personnel from the Provincial Agricultural Directorate (DPA) and the District Agricultural Services in SDAE involved in supervision and if necessary of the Service Provider responsible for resettlement, compensation negotiation and delivery.

**Resettlement implementation**

Responsibility for resettlement implementation lies with the Project Authority, which will task the Provincial PCTs to organise technical support from the various sectors services for site demarcation and acquisition of use rights for land for resettlement if necessary. The Provincial PCT may on behalf of the Project Authority contract additional assistance to facilitate resettlement such as contractors for house design and/or construction and consultants to oversee the process. Social facilitators of the consultation, compensation negotiation and resettlement processes with the project affected people will be sourced from the contracted Service Provider.

The resettlement specialist should be available to be called upon to assist the Programme Authority and the Provincial PCT in social process and impact monitoring, capacity development and preventing negative outcomes during resettlement implementation. It will be important that social facilitation capacity is developed at field level, resettlement management at district level and that capacity to carry out supervision and monitoring is developed at provincial and central levels. The role of the Environmental Section of MINAG in Maputo should be strengthened at decentralized levels through the capacity development of the DPA/SPER and SDAE to supervise planning and implementation of resettlement and compensation activities and other activities to mitigate negative social impacts.

An officer from DPA/SPER should be designated and attributed no less than 33% of his/her time to supervising physical resettlement and/or compensation implementation at project sites. Social facilitators from the Service Provider will facilitate the social and organisational aspects of physical resettlement and/or compensation implementation at irrigation project level.
At the start of the resettlement and/or compensation implementation process, if the number of affected families per sub-project reaches 20 or more, a sub-project Resettlement (or compensation) Committee (RC) should be established to represent the interests of those who will be impacted by project activities. Steps must be taken to ensure committees have gender balanced representation and that women will be active participants in decision-making concerning appropriate compensation and its delivery. It will be a key forum for linking beneficiary community issues, including resettlement and grievances with the social facilitator, the local authorities, the District Government, DPA/SPER, Provincial PCT and ultimately the Project Authority at central level.

Resettlement Committees should be trained in social and management issues and supported by social facilitators where possible. The SDAE and the local authorities will coordinate, monitor and supervise community consultation and participation in RAP implementation at local level. The Provincial PCT should coordinate activities in the districts and provide information to the Central PCT / Project Authority. The Provincial PCT must ensure a copy of all information collected locally is deposited at the DPA Project Coordination office.

Resettlement Monitoring Commissions may be created to objectively assess the effectiveness of abbreviated RAP implementation. In addition to occasional monitoring during the activity, the Commission should provide a final evaluation report of the resettlement and/or compensation activity. The official approval of this document by the Provincial PCT will permit the main development project activities to go ahead in the vacated area. A Resettlement Monitoring Commission may also be useful for monitoring voluntary resettlement where this takes place.

Resettlement Monitoring Commissions would be constituted by a mix of independent uninvolved reviewers from neighbouring areas as well as representatives of affected and unaffected families from the sub-project area, and be led by the local authority of the sub-project area.

After physical resettlement and payment of compensation, if situations are detected where people may not be adapting or managing to take up the opportunities for adequate rehabilitation of their livelihoods, the social facilitators will monitor and provide follow-up support to resettled people. The contracted Service Provider should be involved in rehabilitation of project affected people's livelihoods and promotion of small enterprise development. Technicians from the DPA/SPER/SDAE may assist in agricultural development with resettled people as necessary.

Coordination will be overseen by the PROIRRI Project Manager. The Project Manager will also be responsible for ensuring adequate compliance concerning public consultation and disclosure.

Public consultation and grievances

A communication strategy stressing awareness-raising activities about the sub-project(s) and resettlement/compensation procedures and entitlements should be developed for carrying out throughout preparation and implementation of resettlement in order promote dialogue and to reduce misunderstandings and grievances.
Communities should be involved in awareness-raising and training concerning their rights and obligations; how to obtain legal advice and representation, and how to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices. Training in conflict management for technical personnel from DPA and SDAE by the Central PCT Communication specialist should be carried out. Resettlement Committee members and local leaders should be trained in conflict management by the Service Provider in order to assist in minimizing the negative impact of conflicts.

The Resettlement Policy Framework and abbreviated RAP preparation processes are participatory. Consultation carried out during the socio-economic study and impact assessment should identify potential conflicts and communication channels for grievances. The consultation process for the RAP must involve all people potentially affected by the project. During and after resettlement and compensation, individual and group consultation should be continued by social facilitators to verify progress in people taking up new livelihood activities and in restoring their lives to the levels they were prior to resettlement.

Project affected people’s and host community grievances concerning proposed or actual resettlement or compensation arrangements can initially be presented for local redress to the local influence leaders or the local Resettlement Committee. Failing resolution at community level, issues may be presented to the local authorities, SDAE or the District Government, or to the Provincial PCT for resolution or transmission via the PCT to the Project Authority. On the other hand a relevant unresolved issue may be formally taken to the Provincial Governor’s Office to investigate and coordinate appropriate solutions.

Grievances may also be taken to the social facilitator working with the affected community. This channel may assist in local resolution or provide a rapid channel for timely resolution involving the Service Provider or PCT at Provincial or Central levels.

Unresolved issues, dissatisfaction with solutions or if a community is in conflict with a private-sector contractor, may require formal recourse to the District Administrator. Failing resolution there, it will be taken to the Provincial Governor or Ministry with titular responsibility for the investment. Provisions to appeal concerning sectoral grievances to higher levels of government such as National Directors and Ministers exist in most legislation. Should any party be dissatisfied, the grieved party may take the complaint to court where it will be dealt with under Mozambican law.

The costs of compensation and mitigating activities are approximately US $1,196,100. This figure will be revised during project appraisal.

Community consultation and participation in the resettlement planning process will identify progress and impact indicators for monitoring and evaluation. These will be used to formulate the abbreviated RAP, and subsequently for monitoring and where considered necessary, external audits, during the implementation of the RAP activities. Communities should participate in external evaluation of outcomes of resettlement.
The activities implied in any written agreements between the Project Authority and community representatives will be jointly monitored and where possible community organizations will be responsible for ensuring the compliance of community members.

The Project Authority will be responsible for ensuring the adequate design, development and oversight of general resettlement monitoring and evaluation systems.
1. Introduction

Introduction

Agriculture is practiced by over 76% of the population of Mozambique and the sector is growing (7.4% average annual growth, 2001-06), however this is mainly due to labour force increases and area expansion and is not an increase in productivity. Agriculture contributed to 24% of GDP growth from 1991-2004 and is a focus of the second Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (PARPA-II).

The Government’s strategy for economic growth and poverty reduction places agriculture as a key component that aims at: (i) increasing access to technologies, extension information, and selected agricultural inputs; (ii) promoting the construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, especially irrigation schemes; (iii) improving access to information and input/output markets; (iv) promoting the private sector, especially in export markets; and (v) improving community access to natural resources in an equitable manner for sustainable use and management.

An important target of PARPA-II is rehabilitating irrigation schemes managed by smallholders. In addition, the Food Production Action Plan (PAPA, 2008) aims to substantially increase production of all key commodities between 2009-2011 in order to reduce the country’s dependency on food imports. This Plan includes 4,000 ha of new or rehabilitated irrigated area per annum for rice and horticulture.

The irrigation subsector is slowly improving, though only one-third of the area of irrigation schemes is actually used for irrigated production due to: (i) the lack of attention given to management and funding for operation and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation assets leading to their degradation, and (ii) poor enforcement of and inefficiencies in the land law inducing land under-use and speculation.

Subsistence farming has persisted in the absence of support services and market access. Analysis of smallholders of various recent projects has shown the importance of reinforcing the following linkages: irrigation smallholders with markets and competitive supply and value chains, with agribusiness and large scale commercial farmers; and with supplementary public investments such as land demarcation, rural access roads and electrification.

There is a clear need for an updated policy and regulatory framework on water for agriculture particularly focusing on the role of water users associations as well as to institutional issues. Sustainable water management and O&M of irrigation schemes are still major challenges to long term irrigated agriculture. Involvement of water user associations in these activities is weak.

2. Project Description

Project description

The National Directorate for Agrarian Services (DNSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI) in the first IDA financed investment project to be implemented by MINAG in more than
a decade. The project will be implemented over approximately six years to contribute to increasing the irrigated area in Sofala and Manica provinces and to enhance agricultural productivity on smallholder farms for selected food and high-value crops. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will provide guidelines for the life of the project.

It is expected that the project’s emphasis on irrigation development will also contribute to increased farm production and higher household income. PROIRRI is aligned with elements of the Government’s Food Production Action Plan (PAPA), particularly with the PAPA focus on rice, as well as with the national strategy on horticulture development. Project activities will also support the emerging National Irrigation Program and Strategy (NIP/NIS). By further investing in smallholder irrigation scheme rehabilitation, institutional capacity development, market led production and value chain development it is expected that some 5,000 ha of additional land will become functionally productive under smallholder irrigation directly benefiting the well-being and income of at least 10,000 participants with positive knock-on effects to up and downstream service providers and market and value chain participants respectively.

The general business lines of the PROIRRI project will focus on a) the revitalization of publicly financed rice irrigation schemes: around 3,000 ha in Sofala Province (Buzi, Marromeu, Caia districts); b) development of a total of 500-1,000 ha of small-scale private horticulture divided among upland irrigation systems in Manica Province (Sussundenga, Manica, Barue districts) and Sofala (Gorongosa); and flatland irrigations systems in Manica (Sussundenga, Manica, Barue, Gondola, Chimoio) and Sofala (Nhamatanda); and, c) promoting up to 1,000 ha of outgrowers’ schemes in Sofala Province (sugar, fruits), and Manica Province (bananas, vegetables).

Although the conclusions and recommendations in this RPF are primarily derived from field visits to the provinces of Sofala and Manica, most of these are likely to apply also to other locations that present similar characteristics as the provinces visited. In particular, the measures relevant to resettlement outlined in the RPF would also apply to potential irrigation sites that could be identified for future support from PROIRRI on the other side of the Zambezi River in the province of Zambézia.

PROIRRI will also provide capacity building and institutional support at central level to policy, planning and development of the regulatory framework in support to the irrigation sub-sector along the priorities defined in the draft National Irrigation Policy. At district and provincial levels personnel associated with extension and agricultural services and planning will be targeted for capacity development in order to enhance the quality of support to smallholders.

The experiences of community participation and consultation in decentralized planning vary from place to place in the country, depending on many local factors including the period of implementation of decentralization2. There is increasingly more interaction and much more dialogue between government and citizens and the consultation processes for planning involves communities in prioritization of

2 Analysis of Experiences Relating to Community Participation and Consultation In District Planning in Mozambique, Final Report by SCDS & Massala Consult for the MPD, March 2009.
infrastructure investment. Women are increasingly involved in the development dialogue at all levels, though there are various constraints to women’s participation including language (few speak Portuguese, high illiteracy rate, and cultural factors implying overlapping household responsibilities and the patriarchy).

In line with this perspective, PROIRRI will adopt a participatory approach that endorses national policy on decentralization and the important role of communities in planning their own development. The project is financed through a Sector Investment Loan provided by IDA, the Government of Mozambique and participants over a period of six years.

PROIRRI is made up of four main components:

**Component 1: Institutional Support and Capacity Development.**
*Objective:* strengthen the policy environment, institutional capacity and technical skills for the sustainable development of irrigation

- **Subcomponent 1.a:** Policy development, expenditure planning and regulatory framework
- **Subcomponent 1.b:** Decentralized planning and capacity development

**Component 2: Investing in People and Infrastructure for Sustainable Irrigation.**
*Objective:* develop a sustainable management of irrigation schemes and finance the capacity and infrastructure required to increase the productivity and profitability of irrigated smallholder agriculture

- **Subcomponent 2.a:** Participatory scheme development and management
- **Subcomponent 2.b:** Investment in irrigation systems and support infrastructure

**Component 3: Market-led Production and Value Chain Development.**
*Objectives:* facilitate production and market linkages through innovative technologies and access to finance, and support the implementation of the national Fruit Fly Surveillance Plan

- **Subcomponent 3.a:** Production enhancement, Value chain integration, and Market linkages
- **Subcomponent 3.b:** Financial services for irrigation and value chain development

**Component 4: Project Coordination.**
*Objective:* Coordinate and monitor project activities and manage financial and human resources in an efficient and results-oriented manner, in accordance with the project’s objectives and fiduciary procedures. This component includes: overall project coordination, project M&E; Impact Evaluation; project FM and Procurement.

Component 2. Investing in People and Infrastructure for Sustainable Irrigation is of most interest to the formulation of this Resettlement Policy Framework since it will operate at the local level to provide funding for the participatory development of irrigation schemes. Insofar as Component 1, The Institutional Support and Capacity Development component promotes at the macro level a policy and regulatory framework conducive of irrigation development, and components 1 and 3 support capacity development at decentralized levels, activities that link these components
and Component 4, Project Coordination are of relevance in terms of communication, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of project activities. Relevant component details can be seen below:

Component 1: Institutional Support and Capacity Development

Sub-component 1.b: Decentralized Planning and Capacity Development.
The project will strengthen public sector capacities at provincial and district level to plan, coordinate, supervise, train and deliver irrigated agriculture related services to smallholder irrigation organizations. (a) At the provincial level, the project will strengthen the capacity of irrigation, agronomy, extension and planning staff of the provincial agriculture, extension and planning services (SPA, SPER and DE). (b) At the district level, the project will strengthen the capacity of district extension workers and their supervisors. The project will also facilitate the mobility of up to 50 extension workers who will be involved in the project.

Component 2: Investing in People and Infrastructure for Sustainable Irrigation

The objective of this component is to develop a sustainable management of irrigation schemes and finance the infrastructure required to increase the productivity and profitability of irrigated smallholder agriculture. The component contributes to the project development objective by increasing the irrigated area and promoting participatory planning and management of irrigation schemes.

The project will promote participatory design of irrigation schemes and establish Irrigations Organizations (IO) of varying degrees of complexity, with roles and responsibilities of water user associations (WUA). On the basis of the participatory design approach, the project will finance the rehabilitation and/or construction of water management infrastructure, irrigation and drainage facilities, flood protection and main drainage networks, as well as electric lines and feeder roads that connect the scheme to the existing networks.

Infrastructure development will be based on clearly articulated commitment of participants in scheme development and O&M. No infrastructure investments will be made before critical issues like land and water rights have been secured. Proposals for irrigation development sub-projects will be subject to eligibility criteria. The project will cover no less than 3,000 ha of medium to large scale rice irrigation schemes, 500-1,000 ha of small scale horticulture irrigation schemes and up to 1,000 ha of value chain specific out-grower irrigation schemes, with a total of well over 10,000 direct beneficiary smallholders.

Sub-component 2.a: Participatory scheme development and management.
The project will facilitate the establishment and/or strengthening of IOs and set up their relationships with the Government and other partners for the
sustainable O&M of the targeted irrigation schemes. The IOs should be able to operate, manage and maintain the targeted irrigation schemes in a sustainable manner, with no (or very little) outside support or assistance. To achieve this, beneficiaries of each targeted scheme will together have to follow an integrated participatory planning and development process that can be divided in three phases.

(a) First, participatory diagnosis (farming systems, hydraulic landscapes, markets) and scheme development planning, to gauge the interest, commitment, development options and constraints at scheme level. Production intensification and commercialization needs to be compatible with household food security and risk spreading objectives. The outputs of this phase include:
   (i) an agreed scheme specific development pathway, with clear objectives, responsibilities and a time-frame, and leading to a Performance Contract; and
   (ii) site specific environmental and social activities following the guidelines provided by the project’s Environmental and Social Management Framework.

(b) Second, commitment, consolidation and facilitated implementation, based on the Performance Contract, including not only capacity building, but also infrastructure development, as well as production and marketing efforts.

(c) Third, phasing out, as the IO matures and the production and marketing aspects improve the economic conditions of the beneficiaries.

The process described will need substantial support and facilitation from a contracted Service Provider, who will work closely with the district provincial and district level public services staff. Activities supported by the project include:

(a) Facilitation at irrigation scheme level of the integrated participatory scheme development and management process.

(b) The participatory identification by prospective IOs and/or producer associations of Contact Farmers who would be key on-site focal points for the service provider and who will play a key role in transmitting extension messages at scheme level and in on-farm research activities. These volunteer Contact Farmers will be trained on relevant subjects and be lightly equipped (bicycle).

(c) Capacity building of the IOs will include:
   (i) Producing IO training manuals and material;
   (ii) Assisting IOs in the formulation of their constitution and byelaws that govern membership, rights and duties of members and elected bodies;
(iii) Assisting IOs in financial management aspects of the IOs; particularly in the large scale pump-based rice production schemes where financial management is a core IO function, and effective fee recovery and enforcement mechanisms central to sustainability;
(iv) Providing technical training on irrigation scheme O&M and on improved water management at field level to all IO members;
(v) Assisting with the participatory drafting of scheme operational manuals;
(vi) Providing specific technical training to IO contracted technicians and pump operators;
(vii) Training the governance body of the IO in M&E for improved scheme performance and empowering IO members to analyze IO management performance;
(viii) Organizing learning and exchange visits between IOs.

Sub-component 2.b: Investments in Irrigation Systems and Support Infrastructure

The project will finance the costs of the irrigation infrastructure (including land grading, weir construction, main and secondary canal construction, etc.) and, where relevant, the complementary infrastructure in terms of electricity for the pump station (in rice-based schemes) and road connectors to rural road network. (smallholder associations will contribute primarily through labour).

Such investments will be supported by the project for irrigation-based farming systems that can broadly be clustered in the following business models: (i) Publicly financed rice irrigation schemes, (ii) Small scale private irrigated horticulture, and (iii) Outgrowers arrangements (sugar, bananas, other fruits, vegetables).

i) Revitalizing Rice-based Irrigation Schemes: Mozambique’s national rice strategy identifies areas in Sofala province as one of the four growth poles for the country’s rice production. The project will contribute to the Government’s emphasis on rice through the revitalization of medium to large scale rice-based irrigation schemes. This would essentially consist in rehabilitating, improving and/or constructing irrigation schemes with transferred management to supported producer associations and IOs.

The sites targeted for support in irrigated rice production will cover a total area of up to 3,000 ha, consisting of 400-600 ha schemes, mainly in the lowlands of Sofala province (lower Buzi valley in the Buzi district, lower Zambezi river plain in the districts of Marromeu and Caia, and possibly lower Pungoe river valley in the District of Nhamatanda). Some of these schemes once functioned but need rehabilitation or substantial improvement, while others will be entirely new constructed.

Water extraction will be by electric pumps whenever possible, water distribution through a gravity system of canals to flood fields. The project will
ensure technical design of infrastructure is explicitly related to IO capacities and preferences. Where necessary, some investments in flood protection dikes and main drainage structures will also be covered by the project.

The project will give particular attention to labour intensive scheme design and other creative approaches within the framework of the procurement procedures of the World Bank to keep the investment costs within a reasonable range without compromising the quality of the works.

ii) Small-scale Irrigated Horticulture Development: Many smallholders are already involved in small scale market oriented irrigated horticulture production, but there is a significant potential for improvement in technology, water management and organizational arrangements for production and marketing. The overall existing and potential for such small scale irrigated horticulture-based farming system is estimated to cover up to 5,000 ha mainly in Manica province, and some adjacent districts in Sofala province, with scattered schemes of 5-40 ha each.

Project support will focus primarily on expansion and/or revitalization of existing schemes and use of simple design focusing on low running costs and transparent management. Few new schemes will be considered, mostly in conjunction with the work undertaken by SIDA co-financed, MOPH and ARA-Centro implemented Pungoe II Programme. Under its second phase, the Programme will undertake a Small and Medium Dam Strategy (late 2009) and an Integrated Water and Land-use Strategy (early 2010) that will likely highlight further potential for irrigated agriculture in project areas. It is expected that this will amount to a total area of 500-1,000 ha. Two different hydraulic landscapes and irrigation systems can be distinguished: Upland (furrow-based) and Flatland (in plains and plateaus) irrigation systems.

Promoting Out-growers Arrangements: The project will promote leveraging agribusiness investments to the benefit of smallholder farmers with access to irrigation; it will promote win-win business arrangements between smallholder farmers associations and private sector operators. Private sector operators could be large scale commercial producers (requiring volumes to meet identified markets) or processing and/or trading companies dealing in a particular commodity. The core of this business line will likely include arrangements around sugar cane (Sofala province), bananas, other fruits for drying, and possibly high value vegetables (Manica province), contractual arrangements with large scale commercial rice producers in Sofala, larger traders, a new mill, or the WFP’s Production for Purchase program. The project will also actively seek to assist the more successful commodity-specific groups of small scale horticulture producers to become contracted suppliers for supermarkets in Chimoio and Beira for example. The full range of opportunities will be determined through public tendering. It is envisaged that the project will support the establishment of up to 1,000 ha of out-growers schemes.
Component 3: Market-led Production and Value Chain Development

Sub-component 3.a: Production Enhancement, Value Chain Integration and Market Linkages.

Relevant activities will include project facilitation of the adoption of appropriate production and post-harvest technologies, as well as the establishment of linkages between smallholder producers and actors higher up the value chain. This will be facilitated through participants’ capacity enhancement, knowledge increase and skills development through extension services to carry out farm and product selection planning training to farmers; production extension including on-farm demonstration plots at each irrigation scheme, managed by Contact Farmers in consultation with the Service Provider and the SDAE extensionists; marketing extension to emphasize product quality, post-harvest handling and an understanding of what the market wants and how to deliver consistently; and finally, formation of producer groups or associations of similar ability around a specific commodity to achieve economies of scale and greater bargaining power with purchasers.

The project will provide demand-driven support in form of matching grants for priority agricultural and marketing investment sub-projects to smallholder farmers, producer organizations and local small operators in or in close proximity to the irrigation development sites.

Adaptive research and technology innovation will also be supported through a competitive matching grant mechanism. The project will support: (i) Farmer demand-driven trials for participatory experimental learning by farmer groups, with support from the local Contact Farmers, who will also channel the requests for funding; (ii) Proposals from research institutions on relevant topics such as high-yielding varieties, SRI, or no tillage.

Sub-component 3.b: Financial Services for Irrigation and Value Chain Development

Fundamental for the long-term sustainability of scheme operation, and the project’s exit strategy commercial banks present in the project area will provide access to financial services to project beneficiaries in order to maintain the efficient use of the investment originally financed by the project.

Various capacity development measures provided by the project and irrigation development will significantly reduce the organization and weather risks, and to overcome the lack of collateral, the project will provide partial risk guarantees to share the lending risks with suitable commercial bank(s), it will encourage the commercial bank(s) to offer deposit accounts to producer organizations and associations and other actors along the value chain, to collect their savings and in anticipation of future loan activities, and ensure that capacity building and extension activities include financial literacy training, business management and the establishment of regular savings activities of producer organizations and associations.
Component 4: Project coordination

Activity monitoring, quality oversight through independent financial and technical audits, and evaluation of project activities are all relevant to the RPF, as are the Monitoring and Evaluation activities to be managed by the PCT. Thus data collection and reporting on key performance output and impact indicators (with technical assistance provided under the Bank’s AADAPT (Agriculture Adaptations) initiative), including targeted data collection, surveys, participatory assessments, and mid-term and final evaluations.

The development objective of PROIRRI is the focus of this RPF and the main mechanism to achieve its development goals will be the actual capacity of the institutional framework established. The main institutional development policies and principles that will be used are:

1. Relevant guiding principles of the National Irrigation Policy and its Implementation Strategy (2002), that include:
   - Water resources, although renewable, are not inexhaustible and therefore it is necessary to manage, control and preserve them rigorously.
   - Water is a resource with an appropriate economic and social value.
   - Water and irrigated land are public assets whose use requires a licence.
   - Irrigated agriculture research and technologies should empower the development of family sector irrigation systems in order to transform subsistence production to become gradually integrated in the market;
   - Decentralization and fostering of greater participation of beneficiaries, communities and local authorities in integrated water resources management and in the management and operation of infrastructure;
   - Acknowledging the role of women in agriculture, creating a stimulus for their economic and social affirmation through their participation as beneficiaries of irrigated agriculture.

2. The Implementation Strategy of the National Irrigation Policy includes the following important institutional development objectives:
   - To ensure appropriate maintenance of the systems and minimization of water losses through transfer of responsibilities to the users.
   - To have a modest price of water for family units and irrigation associations and to reflect the real cost for commercial agriculture organized on an entrepreneurial basis.
   - To promote and stimulate small-scale irrigation by the family sector by mobilizing financial and technical resources, in order to gradually transform the current subsistence-oriented agriculture into a market-integrated one.
   - To support capacity building for the management, operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes.
   - To undertake research, adaptation and adequacy of appropriate technologies.
- To implement development centres and dissemination of successful water retention systems.
- To ensure participation of local beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the whole irrigation process, from planning and water resource management to the rehabilitation, maintenance and management of the existing irrigation schemes.
- The State to establish the legislative framework regarding the authorization of the usage of water, irrigable land and public irrigation infrastructures.

3. A National Irrigation Programme (NIP) is in preparation. Within the NIP, Government’s priority targets for irrigation development will be: maintaining the productive value of existing, active schemes; rehabilitation of inactive irrigation infrastructure; construction of new public irrigation schemes where feasible; and promotion of private sector irrigation schemes.

Thus key issues relating to community well-being implied in the design, development and implementation of PROIRRI include:

- Involvement and participation of new and potential groups and associations in sub-project design and management planning processes;
- Matching agricultural production and marketing technologies and the capacities of smallholder Irrigation Organizations;
- Capacity development and information circulation so that new participants can choose affordable payment modes and levels, contributing to ensure the sustainability of their initiatives;
- The quality of services and infrastructure must be adequate to meet participant/beneficiary satisfaction;
- The use of local artisans and encouragement of local up and downstream services to encourage broader local economic and social development;
- Particular attention to the social and natural resources management issues affecting water availability and water quality at the level of the sub-catchment in upland irrigation systems;
- Irrigation water user rights and obligations must be clearly understood and honoured through the participatory formulation and implementation of Irrigation Organization bylaws and scheme operation manuals.
- Building capacity of the governance bodies of Irrigation Organizations to carry out monitoring and evaluation, and of Organization members to analyse management performance in order to contribute to better scheme performance.

This project is unlikely to require more than minimal resettlement of families physically displaced from areas to be developed, and in all cases efforts will be made through the participatory planning process to encourage voluntary resettlement and participation of affected parties in the benefits of the sub-project. However where involuntary resettlement may be unavoidable and result from the need to alienate land for public interest, and/or some canal construction, pipe laying, access road construction, power line installation, reservoirs and other infrastructure construction during the implementation of sub-projects may require removal of crops or other property presently located on rights of way and other land with public use rights this will require consequent compensation of affected families. The estimated total cost of
compensation and resettlement of families is calculated as approximately US $1,196,100, the details of which may be seen in section 13 below.

3. Potential Impacts of the Project

Criteria for sub-project consideration include the possession of rights to use and benefit of the land (DUAT) by associations or individuals. Around one third of the associations visited during the preparation of the RPF had DUATs and one other organization was in the process of acquiring a DUAT and had demarcated the land. Almost all associations claimed they were in the process of establishing legally documented claim to the use of their land for agriculture. In most cases there was potential to increase the irrigated area, but a few schemes visited had no spare irrigable land for new members to occupy.

All of the associations were agricultural producers with dryland and irrigated agriculture production, with different productive emphases depending on the current functionality of the irrigated system. The only reported arrangements with outgrowers were for dryland production of maize, cotton and some tobacco in the past, and for irrigated commodity crops. Some members had benefited from organizational and technical training by outgrowers’ extension staff and by NGO projects. It was verified that in recent years the public extension services appeared to have very low outreach capacity to promote improved crop production and organizational development. All associations consulted had been formally constituted and had had support from external organisations in the preparation of their statutes and internal organizational principles or regulations.

Around 40% of members of associations visited that could become participants in PROIRRI, were women (though there was a much better gender balance in Sofala than Manica). One organization was reported as being solely constituted by women. Positive as well as negative project impacts on women will be important to understand, especially if their non-inclusion for example, affect’s women’s income from crops that is often used for domestic ends and to support children’s health and education.

Although none of the irrigated areas had cemeteries in them, these were found close to river intakes at two of the fifteen observed sites where data was collected from operating associations. Houses were also identified in the irrigated areas and/or adjacent to the water sources or within the catchment areas at three of these sites. Loss of cultural and personal property due to PROIRRI is unlikely, but possible, especially if associations must acquire new DUATs – which will be likely to cover their dryland and irrigated agricultural areas – and the residences of people who may not be members.

Although the conditions described above are only indicative since the actual irrigation project sites are as yet unknown, potential impacts from the implementation of PROIRRI will have to take into account the following scope of potential interventions:
For **upland irrigation systems** incremental improvements to existing infrastructure through support to installation of pipes, culverts, aqueducts and lining of critical stretches of furrows and the creation of night storage reservoirs.

**Flatland irrigation** systems are likely to use gravity and/or pumped water from small ponds or larger streams and rivers with water extraction by small diesel or electric pumps, or diversions from small dams in the plains and plateau areas as well as the periphery of larger rural towns. Schemes without electricity supplies in close proximity will not be prioritised. Infrastructure requirements may include access roads, flood protection dikes and drainage structures on some of the larger rice schemes, as well as installation of pipes, culverts, aqueducts and lining of furrows and the creation or improvement of storage reservoirs and occasionally electricity lines and/or transformers.

Smallholders’ **engagement in outgrowers’ schemes** will complement goods and services from the commercial partner’s contribution to the outgrowers’ arrangements (e.g. planting material, pesticides and fertilizer). The need to ensure product quality may require infrastructure development such as storage and processing facilities as well as material and knowledge inputs.

Planned expansion of agriculture area could potentially result in some minor physical displacement of people occupying areas targeted for irrigation development. Nonetheless, given that these areas must be carefully planned to maximise scheme benefits while minimizing any physical displacement, foreseen impacts are minimal, localised and easy to deal with. If such impacts are foreseen, voluntary resettlement will be promoted and facilitated through the participatory decision-making and planning process wherever possible. Voluntary resettlement may be monitored to ensure that affected people are fully aware of their human rights (i.e. entitlements) as clearly laid out in the OP4.12 principles and guidelines; and thus able to establish their livelihoods so that they are sustainably better off than they were, or at least in a situation equal to that which they were in before.

Where there may be occupation of public rights of way, other land with public use rights, or occupation by non-association members of land in areas where private land use rights land are being legalised by producer associations, personal property of outsiders may be affected by sub-project activities. This may range from crops through to boundary structures or shelters used during work in the fields, or possibly for residential purposes which would require compensation for losses and damages of valuable socio-economic assets caused by the sub-projects. Where land use rights acquired privately by associations as part of project requirements negatively affect occupants of an area, compensation cannot be a project cost, however PROIRRI should ensure any people negatively affected by Project activities are treated according to the principles of this RPF and are not further impoverished. Confirmation of good diligence provided to project affected peoples should be fully documented in a transparent and free manner and proofs provided to the World Bank for confirmation of compliance with Bank social safeguard policy requirements.

Although extremely unlikely, it is possible that if during the time taken to implement the project, the need to acquire DUATs by associations includes their dryland areas
that are occupied, or the large rice growing lowland areas are occupied, or encroachment into areas where project activities are planned, any one of these might cause families to be physically displaced and require compensation.

Presently the location, nature and scope of the specific sub-projects are not yet fully known. When any activities trigger the World Bank’s Operational Policy / Bank Procedures (OP/BP) 4.12 on involuntary resettlement this RPF must be used to guide subsequent mitigation planning. In most cases however, OP 4.12 will only be triggered because of land use by the project which results in partial economic impacts – loss of assets or access to assets or a partial loss of income sources or livelihood means.

4. Principles and Objectives Governing Resettlement Policy Framework Preparation and Implementation

Resettlement Policy Framework Preparation and Objectives

When the details of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are fully known, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be prepared to provide an implementation guide for the operation. When, however, the details of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not fully known, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that establishes the policy principles and guidelines for the preparation of specific RAPs is developed for public information and discussion. For PROIRRI as, subsequent to the RPF, outlines of different initiatives causing economic impacts and/or displacement are known in sufficient detail, an abbreviated RAP will be developed for each sub-project based on the framework agreed upon in this RPF.

The principles outlined in the World Bank’s Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 have been used in preparing this Resettlement Policy Framework. These principles and the resettlement measures stemming from them will apply to all PROIRRI sub-projects, whether or not the scale and complexity of resettlement issues require preparation of an abbreviated RAP (ARAP).

The present Resettlement Policy Framework is being developed as part of the preparations of PROIRRI since the project will involve acquisition of land use rights, potential minimal loss/lack of access to some livelihood support resources and construction of new and improved physical infrastructures for smallholder irrigation in upland and flat land areas that may have some negative socio-economic effects on local beneficiary communities in the development areas. As part of PROIRRI rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes, construction or rehabilitation of access roads, flood protection dikes and drainage structures on some of the larger rice schemes, as well as installation of pipes, culverts, aqueducts and lining of furrows and the creation or improvement of storage reservoirs and occasionally electricity lines and/or transformers may require acquisition of land use rights and compensation or resettlement planning that may include some involuntary resettlement.

The objective of the Resettlement Policy Framework is to ensure that by screening changes in land-use and infrastructure improvements, identifying where acquisition of land use rights for public use is inevitable, and where involuntary resettlement and
compensation for local people’s losses is unavoidable, that mitigating activities may be designed and carried out in a socially sustainable manner. This will require the provision of adequate resources to meet the needs of the project affected people whether they are physically or economically impacted by project activities. It also requires adequate, meaningful and participatory consultation with the project affected people to ensure that they fully understand their entitlement as per their human rights and maintain or improve their livelihoods and standards of living after resettlement and/or compensation. Such participatory public consultation should, at its best possible, should include and pay particular attention to women, the poor and most vulnerable groups of the affected and host communities.

It is widely understood that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The screening process provided through the development of this Framework is consistent with the Bank's safeguard OP/BP 4.12 principles and guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement. The policy requires that all activities financed by the Bank are screened for potential impacts, and that the required resettlement and compensation is carried out on the basis of screening results. The Framework takes into account the provisions of local legislation and the World Bank’s policy objectives on involuntary resettlement which are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition should be minimized or avoided where possible. Where acquisition of land use rights is unavoidable, sub-projects will be designed to minimize adverse impacts.
- Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes. Sufficient investment resources should be provided to enable the people affected by a project to share in project benefits. Particular attention should be provided to women, the poor and most vulnerable peoples of affected and host communities.
- Project affected people should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes.
- Project affected persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

In PROIRRI sub-project planning will be carried out in a participatory way in order to minimise negative impacts and where necessary, encourage voluntary resettlement and ensure sub-project benefits accrue to the affected people, particularly women, the poor and most vulnerable people. It should also encourage monitoring of voluntary resettlement to ensure that affected people are not left worse off than they were before the sub-project.

Specific Principles

The OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement ensures that the population involuntarily displaced or that loses assets or access to assets as a result of a sub-project receives benefits from it. This covers those with benefits from or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the sub-project. The OP is inclusive, ensuring that all
those unavoidably affected directly and/or indirectly by project developments are compensated as part of the project.

Resettlement covers physical displacement and negative social and economic impacts. Thus the need for resettlement and compensation refers to the impact of the development causing:

- impact on, loss of, or loss of access to, any assets growing on or permanently affixed to the land, such as shelters, buildings and crops and,
- to the impact causing loss of, or access to, an economic resource base or local communities’ means of livelihood, or the loss of access to locations that provide higher incomes or lower expenditures to businesses and/or persons.

If the impacts include involuntary physical relocation, measures must be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation and provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

Losses may be total or partial. World Bank policy emphasises that the absence of legal title to use and benefit of the land does not limit rights to compensation. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based. If sufficient alternative land is not available, non-land-based livelihood options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate/suitable land must be demonstrated and documented.

The need to involve project affected people in the planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions that result from these policies is stressed. Particular attention should be provided to women, the poor and most vulnerable people. Furthermore, host communities, wherever applicable, should also be consulted in a meaningful and participatory manner, and their concerns adequately taken into consideration in the planning, and implementation interventions. Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of most suitable resettlement instrument, and the information required to prepare the resettlement activity. The scope, depth and level of details of the resettlement instruments vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement operations involved. Potentially affected persons, including women, the poor and most vulnerable people within the affected and host communities must be informed at an early stage about the resettlement and compensation aspects of the project and development plans must take their views into account. Conflict resolution mechanisms or grievance redress mechanisms as key elements of resettlement operations should be identified as part of the above planning implementation and monitoring. As stated earlier, particular attention must be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children.

It may be necessary to ensure that displaced persons are provided with support after they have been resettled, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. They may during this period be provided with development assistance in addition to
compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Implementation of resettlement activities must be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. Measures required to be taken prior to displacement include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities. The taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are not land-based or where they are, but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable (>10%). It may also be paid of where there are active markets for land use titles, housing, and labour, displaced people use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing. Compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the assets at full replacement cost in local markets (using current market prices).

Displaced persons and their communities, and host communities receiving them, should be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms that provide timely responses must be established for these groups.

Infrastructure and public services in settlement areas must be provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources should be provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources such as agricultural areas and wood fuel resource areas.

Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new resettlement circumstances should be based on choices made by and with the displaced persons.

Resettlement programmes will include adequate institutional arrangements to ensure effective and timely design, planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation measures. Adequate arrangements for effective and timely internal and external monitoring will be made on implementation of all resettlement measures.

Acquisition of land use rights for development will be subject to a Land Acquisition Assessment (LAA) as part of the sub-project screening process to verify if communities are to be displaced or goods lost as a result of proposed development. The LAA identifies the land, people occupying or using it, land uses and attitudes of the people towards the acquisition. Their signed agreement is necessary to provide documented proof of compliance of the project proponent with project financing agreements with regard to resettlement activities.
Methodology used to prepare the Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared by visiting key stakeholders and some producers’ associations with irrigated agricultural production identified by the DNSA and DPAs according to general criteria of accessibility (at the end of the rains) and reasonable representativity of potential sites that may be addressed by PROIRRI. Key stakeholders from central, provincial and district governments, private sector companies and NGOs were also visited and staff interviewed.

Thus, available relevant documentation was reviewed in order to understand how much had been defined with regard to the project design and implementation considerations. Work was carried out with the Project Manager of the preparation of phase of PROIRRI at central level to obtain basic documentation and an irrigation specialist due to join the Project Coordination Team at provincial level. This was accompanied by meetings and interviews with five to seven officers from the provincial directorates of Agriculture (Director, Provincial Agricultural Services, Rural Extension Services, Geography and Cadastre Services), and Environmental Coordination (Environmental Management Officers, Environmental Impact Assessment Officers) in each province, and the management and technical assistance team from the Regional Water Administration ARA-Centro based in Beira. At district level, District Administrators, Permanent Secretaries and officers from the District Services of Economic Activities and Planning and Infrastructure and a technical officer from Mineral Resources in Nhamatanda District were also consulted. Members of 16 producer associations were met and interviewed and their irrigation sites visited. Three additional irrigation sites were visited through the associations using these were not met. Private sector operators were also met and interviewed, their own agricultural areas visited and those of some of their outgrower associations; these were the Vanduzi Company and Buzi Company. Representatives from the land project ITC and the donor supported ADIPSA agriculture development programme were met in Manica Province,

All discussions sought to identify institutional arrangements for operation, strengths and weaknesses of operation, and irrigation sites visited also discussed and assessed potential positive and negative social impacts, the latter particularly in terms of O.P. 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

Efforts were made during visits and interviews to understand if the institution or community organizations had any experience of compensation or resettlement, and to identify the processes, difficulties and successes so these could be built on in the present Policy Framework. Past projects were reviewed with the provincial directorates of Agriculture (SPER) and Environmental Coordination (MICOA) with regard to strategies used to minimize resettlement and compensation operations. Irrigation sites were proposed for visiting as a result of these discussions. Sites were physically visited and were also studied using Google Earth in order to try and estimate the potential magnitude of impacts of development in areas with potential to be included in PROIRRI.

The present RPF has been developed taking into account the experience of provincial and district agricultural officers involved in similar projects to reduce the scale of
negative social impacts including resettlement, and of Sofala Provincial Environmental Coordination Directorate (DPCA) to supervise screening and mitigation planning and management of environmental and social impacts in the World Bank financed Market Led Smallholders Development Project being implemented in some districts of the Zambézi valley. Agricultural extension officers have observed and been involved in the application of successful strategies resulting in voluntary resettlement as a viable option in a few cases in the past. The only recorded areas of conflict seem to have been where private sector farmers or companies have tried to claim land where associations were operating. This has occurred in various parts of Manica Province. Specific cases at potential PROIRRI sites were cited in Gondola District where in the past private sector individuals and companies have encroached on association land. These cases were resolved through dialogue with local company employees and company owners showing proof of ownership rights (DUAT). In another case, foreigners’ Maputo based claims had to be annulled due to their invalidity. Of note is when an association has a legal claim and the conviction of its valid occupation and capacity to defend its rights, then the cases have so far been resolved in the association’s favour. In other cases where no DUAT was possessed by the association, compensation was paid to families occupying and using the land and they withdrew from the area. In some cases in both provinces, including in the rice production areas, where families occupying land had prior knowledge of the private entity’s land use rights, voluntary resettlement was not accompanied by compensation.

It is possible that areas targeted by PROIRRI may encounter conflicts with private sector claims. Preliminary screening of potential sub-projects should reveal the status of an association’s land use rights at an early phase. Given that a small proportion of associations possess DUATs for the land they use, it should be a requirement of the Service Provider to assist an association that only has customary occupation rights to obtain a DUAT. Given the sometimes lengthiness of concluding this process, initiation of acquisition during sub-project preparation should then be followed through during sub-project development. Any private sector claims made over resources used by PROIRRI assisted projects should thus be faced by associations with enough security of tenure for them to retain their land. Further, if a sub-project is located in an area where there has been a history of contested claims, or if there is a fear that association land may be targeted by a private company, support to the association with awareness raising concerning their rights and training in conflict resolution such as is carried out in Manica by the Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias (ITC) project should give them further resources to ensure their sustainable development.

A list of the individuals consulted can be seen in Annex 17.2 and a summary of meaningful consultation with community groups can be found in Annex 17.6.

RPF preparation also involved presentation of draft principles and policy proposals to key stakeholders at national level. Participants in this meeting included stakeholders from the irrigation sector, agricultural services, PROIRRI project preparation personnel, and from Water Resources Management of the National Directorate of Water. The draft principles and policy proposals was shared with key provincial stakeholders for their appreciation and comments prior to finalization.
5. The Social Screening Process

Planning to avoid resettlement

Two main strategies will be undertaken by PROIRRI that will contribute to avoiding resettlement: a) participatory irrigation scheme design, development and management by Irrigation Organizations facilitated by technical assistance from a contracted Service Provider; and, b) the use of a Performance Contract in which a planned development strategy and infrastructure details will be identified among various other commitments and obligations. The participatory preparation of agreed actions that will be formalized in the Performance Contract will include land-use and development plans that will involve consultation with communities in a systematic way that will be institutionalised by the Programme so that adverse socio-economic impacts such as involuntary displacement and property loss can be avoided as much as possible. In addition, alignments of pipes, access roads, electricity supplies, furrows and aqueducts as well as construction of reservoirs, weirs and other larger scale hydraulic infrastructures such as dikes will be planned in a participatory way so that negative impacts can be minimized and easier to deal with.

Work carried out by the Service Provider to identify local people’s priorities during planning and later implementation at target schemes provides an opportunity to specifically identify potentially vulnerable groups early on in the process. These may be people who will benefit less due to their social status (women and/or youth) in irrigation organisations that are often dominated by elderly men, or may be the elderly in general who may not benefit from additional income to the household economy as the needs of the other members are attended to first. It may also include families for whom the social and/or economic costs of development improvements may be unexpectedly high such as in the case of loss of property or access to income sources or resources.

Encroachment onto old irrigation schemes and unoccupied agricultural areas, particularly on some of the larger public schemes, means that there is some occupation in temporary or more permanent houses and cultivation by people without appropriate resource-use rights or those who are not members of local associations or groups using the land. The absence of signs, fencing and low-level enforcement of claims to such land areas has meant that as there is a certain demand to find residential space near to farmland, the use of plots is informally ceded by local leaders.

The need for irrigation organizations to have at least initiated the process of obtaining legal rights to use of the land where sub-projects will be implemented will be likely to result in legalisation of areas that include dryland as well as irrigated areas. Prior existing rights to use and the management of common natural resources such as water and land must be reviewed and domestic uses of these resources must be identified and decisions on how these will be accommodated in the land use rights acquisition process. Thus if obtaining a DUAT for agricultural land for an association covers settlement areas the situation must be clearly understood by participants and agreements on the conditions of occupation and use of resources formally registered or the need to physically move occupants residing in the area must be planned, preferably voluntarily. When expansion or improvement of an irrigated area requires
planned resettlement, this should wherever possible be carried out so that affected people may become recipients of direct benefits from the sub-project. Thus resettlement solutions may include voluntary relocation as part of a sub-projects’ internal reorganization programme and thereby avoid triggering the World Bank’s involuntary resettlement policy.

Where there may be a need to cause the involuntary physical relocation of anyone, the advantages and disadvantages of this action should be carefully assessed with the affected parties and where possible, actions taken to avoid involuntary physical removal.

Since this project has been categorised by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) and the World Bank as a ‘B’, PROIRRI will not finance sub-projects where significant, irreversible negative social impacts are caused. Thus all activities associated with sub-projects proposed for inclusion in PROIRRI must be reviewed at the sub-project screening phase – including, where this is still underway, the process of acquiring a DUAT through to irrigation development and infrastructure construction and rehabilitation.

The irrigation development planning process will bring together technical and technological solutions, information management and participatory planning methods (meaningful and participatory consultation and communication) that together must be used to mitigate as effectively as possible the adverse impacts of unavoidable acquisition of land use rights for public interest and causing involuntary resettlement. It is expected that technical and planning inputs to the management of irrigation schemes, the celebration of Performance Contracts, and the processes and consultative procedures related to the granting of land use rights will be important mitigating tools.

The potential for effective, meaningful and participatory communication via Service Provider facilitators to the Project Coordination Team and strategic partners should also help mitigate negative social impacts being caused by the project.

Thus the Project’s focus on a) Performance Contracts with irrigation organizations as an instruments for improved management and local governance that empower stakeholders and clarify their roles and, b) facilitators’ consultative and integrated development planning approach through the participatory planning and management framework, provides two fundamental bases for ensuring adequate mitigation of negative social and economic impacts.

The costs of resettlement can add significant amounts to project budgets. Where it is not possible to choose another location, change alignment of boundaries for project activities, adjusting siting criteria or changing construction techniques to avoid settlements and to reduce the surface area of impact respectively, should be explored and adopted as long as the project is still economically viable. Compensating many people for minor or partial land acquisition may cost far less than physically relocating a few affected families to an area close by and ensuring that their livelihoods are as little disrupted as possible or providing them with income-restoring alternatives. These potential impacts must be addressed at the sub-project planning stage.
Voluntary resettlement is not covered by the World Bank’s policy OP 4.12. The high cost of involuntary resettlement can be offset if plans to develop irrigation areas can incorporate the resettlement that may be necessary as a positive solution that sees voluntary relocation with benefits from the project as part of a sub-project’s participatory development and management plan – wherever possible.

In all cases sub-project screening will identify appropriate resettlement and compensation planning procedures.

**Project screening**

A preliminary review carried out for the preparation of this Resettlement Policy framework has identified that potential involuntary displacement and loss of assets is likely at a very low magnitude on about a quarter of the small scale irrigation sites visited, and possibly on two (Marromeu and Buzi) of three larger scheme areas. These figures are purely indicative as the sub-projects that will be proposed for PROIRRI support are to be selected on the basis of criteria established by the Project, and it is not known where the sites will be nor what improvements will be made, or the location of these. It is therefore not possible to estimate with accuracy the real impacts of land-use changes and/or construction of irrigation infrastructures, however it is estimated that similarly low level impacts will occur that are site specific and easy to deal with.

If activities carried out by a sub-project unavoidably cause adverse socio-economic impacts or requires the acquisition of land use rights the World Bank requires that the MINAG/DNSA should ensure a concise Land Acquisition Assessment (LAA) is carried out as a screening mechanism to identify if and what kind of resettlement planning will be required. Screening is a useful mechanism for identifying sub-projects where alienating land for public interest is likely to impact local people and/or their livelihoods. Screening sub-projects is a requirement of the World Bank. If this screening device detects that land may be taken from communities or individuals involuntarily, or that it is occupied and/or being used for cultivation for example, then it must be submitted to the World Bank for identification of what type of resettlement and compensation planning will be necessary. This RPF and World Bank policy OP 4.12 will be used to guide the development of an action plan.

Under Mozambican law all development projects must be screened using a standard checklist to identify whether an environmental and social assessment (ESA) is necessary. Should screening identify a case of potential physical displacement of any people, this fact will necessitate project categorization as an ‘A’, and the realization of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). A simple ESA or more complex ESIA may be undertaken depending on the nature and size of the potential environmental and social impacts. In both cases a scoping phase to define the terms of reference for the ESIA will identify the scale of displacement likely to be caused by a sub-project and general potential impacts of this.

The environmental and social screening process required by the Mozambican government does not specifically identify potential impacts of the proposed project on assets other than public infrastructures, or potential loss of income. For this reason a
composite Screening Form (annexed to the ESMF) that includes screening questions covering these and other LAA issues will be used for all sub-projects.

Screening carried out as part of sub-project development in PROIRRI will therefore be based on an environmental and social checklist that incorporates verifying impacts that will trigger resettlement and/or compensation activities.

Land Acquisition Assessment

If activities carried out by the Programme cause unavoidable impacts requiring acquisition of land use rights the World Bank requires screening to identify: (i) the location of the land for which rights are being acquired; (ii) its size; its status (public use rights, private, legally protected etc.); (iii) its current use(s) (agriculture, commercial, residential etc…); (iv) the current beneficiary (ies) and their approximate numbers; and (v) how the use rights for this land is being or planned to be acquired (exchange, donated by the government, purchased, etc.). These details are included in the sub-project Screening Form annexed to the ESMF.

The authors of the screening process will also make their own comments and observations about the situation that will comprise part of a report submitted to the World Bank. It is necessary for the Screening Form to be signed by the author and the representative of the concerned stakeholders (local authorities, representatives of the communities, including community associations, the Service Provider, etc.). The filled in Screening Form must be approved by the Provincial Review Panel that includes the PCT, DPA, DPCA and the ARA-Centro when relevant, and the World Bank before resettlement and site development are initiated.

On the basis of the Screening Form the World Bank will advise the MINAG/DNSA if an abbreviated RAP should be prepared or not, and if other remedial actions need to be taken. Compensation planning constitutes part of formulating an abbreviated RAP and is thus covered by the same principle. The submission of the Assessment and approval by the Bank is a condition that must be met prior to approval of the activity / project and the initiation of any civil works.

Institutional responsibility for screening

Screening assessments compliant with World Bank and MICOA requirements will be carried out on all development sub-projects where displacement and / or loss of assets or restriction to access to socio-economic assets is likely to occur. Screening of a sub-project that may require resettlement planning is initiated by the agency or unit responsible for proposing the sub-project. Thus if the PROIRRI Service Provider working with a community association produces a sub-project proposal, or the Provincial Directorate for Public Works and Housing (DPOPH) or the State company Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) proposes an activity that requires land to be taken so that involuntary resettlement or compensation may be required, the institution is responsible for screening.
Minimizing impacts

When an activity entailing acquisition of land use rights and/or displacement and/or loss of assets or access to assets is identified, alternative designs must be prepared to minimize the impact wherever possible.

According to Mozambican environmental and social regulations, any activities implying people’s physical resettlement, spring protection or water used for public supply for human consumption, activities that affect water courses, areas where there are conflicts in the distribution and use of natural resources, water pipelines of more than 0.5m in diameter that are longer than 10km, dams or reservoirs covering over 5ha, plot demarcation for irrigated agriculture of over 350ha and dryland agriculture of over 1,000ha., irrigation systems for use on more than 350ha, the reconversion of agricultural land for commercial use or of areas of 100ha or more that have lain fallow for more than five years for intensive agriculture, crop spraying individual or cumulative areas of more than 100ha, and industrial plantations of sugar cane, are required by Mozambican regulations to have a full environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) performed.

The scoping phase of the environmental and social assessment identifies the terms of reference for the impact study and the scale of socio-economic impact caused by a sub-project. It also identifies other likely impacts on affected populations, probable impacts related to associated facilities such as construction work camps, access routes, use of public services, etc. that are necessary for the construction and operational phases of a sub-project, and probable induced impacts, including likelihood of subsequent in-migration to the project area.

Since PROIRRI has been attributed the social and environmental category ‘B’ project, it is expected that any sub-project triggering the need for a full ESIA will not be financed by the Project.

Thus a simple environmental assessment may be carried out for a sub-project, and where this is necessary it will include a social impact component that identifies and quantifies impacts and the numbers of people affected by a sub-project. It will include a census of all people affected by the sub-project and provides the basis for estimation of impacts on the population. Social and environmental assessments require extensive and recorded public consultation during preparation. Mitigating action plans are also required to be prepared as part of an assessment.

Mitigation measures should outline the procedures used to minimize the negative impacts on the community as whole or on part of it or on single households. Where these require involuntary resettlement or compensation, these procedures are defined in an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).

A social impact assessment with a socio-economic survey/description, and detailed inventory of assets (preferably with photographic records) are also required for the preparation of an ARAP.

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

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is also prepared when there is no relocation required but where compensation for damages, loss of property or loss of access to livelihoods resources needs to be planned and budgeted for. The decision-making process can be seen in the diagram below:

*Figure 1. Which Instrument should be Used to Plan Resettlement?*

In the case that proposed development sites are occupied, a date for a moratorium on occupiers’ construction activities and investments in permanent improvements on project development land such as tree crops for example, and also for the burial of the dead in the case of a cemetery for example, must be declared early in the planning process. A census of affected people and their property carried out at this time will identify those who are eligible for compensation, minimize the impacts of exclusive land use by the Project at a later date, and avoid later encroachment.

The use of cut-off dates for moratoria should not be maintained for longer periods, as this creates antagonism among local people which may subsequently jeopardise the success of the project and it may negatively affect some people’s livelihoods as well. Moratoria should not last a full agricultural cycle otherwise livelihoods support will be required. They should preferably be planned to occur during a period as far before the planting season as possible and be planned to cease at the time of the planting season whenever possible.

The DPA/SDAEs in Sofala and Manica have some experience in supporting strategies to reduce the magnitude of compensation and resettlement and the impact on local residents by agreeing to families shifting their houses to an unaffected area close to a site and either using compensation for damages to their property to re-establish themselves or agreeing to other forms of compensation from participation in
development activities. The DPAs in both provinces have produced compensation tables for annual and permanent crops and the SPER and some SDAE have experience in assessing values of losses requiring compensation.

In acquiring land use rights for development activities agricultural sector personnel have in the past been involved in negotiations with communities and the provision of alternative plots of land. The location of resettlement sites should be as close as possible to the originally occupied area. Resettled people should have access to services and to livelihoods sources, be these land for cultivation or markets for trading. The conditions of the new location should be no worse, and preferably better for the resettled people than their previous conditions. Settlers’ tenure in the new location should be secured formally. The impact of resettlement on communities already living in the resettlement area, the ‘host’ communities, must also be taken into account. It may be necessary to formally incorporate these people into the formal tenure system to be established for the resettled families, to avoid the development of inequalities and resentment. It may also be necessary to assess the impact on local resources and local services with the advent of settling families in order to plan for adequate provision for all users or in some cases, further compensation. The host population should be consulted as early as possible in the resettlement planning process so that resettlement areas and facilities can be constructed taking their preferences into account as well. Particular attention should also be given to women, children, the poor and most vulnerable groups.

People’s preferences about where they would like to live, where they would like to cultivate and how this can best be achieved must be taken into account during the preparation of resettlement plans. Given that people differ in their capacity to manage their resources and the pressures of having to secure livelihoods often means that the weaker ones benefit less, a system for monitoring resettlement and the rehabilitation of resettled people must be implemented that ensures rapid responses to grievances and detected signs of negative impacts.

Customary rights related to land use and property inheritance among the mainly patrilineal groups in Sofala and Manica provinces have changed with migrations resulting from insecurity, floods and the changing ownership of large public and private sector farms over time; changes in levels and types of poverty and the social, health and economic causes of this. There are more women-headed households in the centre region of the country, single parent families and families where all the members in the household are under 20 years old now, than ever before. Informal land allocation usually takes place through local traditional authorities or zone secretaries. Payment is usually involved, but no title is provided under this system.

Since formal records are not changed for informal settlements, land tenure status must be assessed for every party affected by a sub-project and for every claim for compensation, and must be treated on a case by case basis. Individual consultation, verification with local leaders and neighbours, keeping a written record of all meetings and their results, as well as agreements signed by all relevant parties identifying the losses incurred and the terms of compensation and resettlement will defend the Project proponent against unjust claims, as well as protect the rights of the affected party. Given that it is common for the least well-off to gain their livelihoods from a variety of labour services and small trading activities, consideration of
adequate affordable substitution of livelihoods options must be discussed and implemented in order that the most vulnerable people are not left worse off than they were before.


Institutional organisation and responsibilities

MINAG/DNSA is responsible for irrigated agriculture development. The Project Coordination Team (PCT) at central level is based out of DNSA and will include a part time communication specialist. Although MINAG has an informal Environment Unit at its headquarters in Maputo responsible for environmental and social issues planning, management and supervision, the DPAs do not.

The PCT at DNSA level counts on environmental and social safeguard expertise provided by MICOA and in collaboration with DPCA at provincial level, as well as where it has representation, at district level. It is intended that for the implementation of PROIRRI support is drawn from these ensure the proper review of environmental and social screening of sub-projects and mitigation planning for tangible impacts. As a member of the Provincial Review Panel and provincial PCT the environmental and social expert will support DPA supervision of the preparation, implementation and monitoring of abbreviated RAPs.

Preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans

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

An ARAP will present:

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

The scope and level of detail of a RAP varies with the magnitude and complexity of the resettlement involved. The initial rapid field assessment indicates that planned sub-project activities may result in minimal involuntary resettlement activities; depending on the scale, level of magnitude and breadth of these foreseen activities, DNSA may likely have to elaborate either a Full or an Abbreviated RAP as a means to comply with WB safeguard policy requirements. Only sub-projects with ARAPs will be financed by PROIRRI as a Full RAP would require a full ESIA and categorisation A. The levels of organisation and information required for an ARAP should conform to requirements in the World Bank’s policies on Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 and this Framework.

**Institutional responsibilities for preparing Resettlement Action Plans**

Responsibility for ensuring production of abbreviated RAPs lies with the Project Proponent MINAG/DNSA, in which the PROIRRI Project Manager is considered the Project Authority. As the Project Authority, the Project Manager will be involved in ARAP development only insofar as he/she oversees inter-institutional relationships, communication mechanisms and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems. The Project Authority will delegate responsibility for ensuring timely production of the abbreviated RAP to the Provincial PCT.

The cross-cutting PCT at provincial level consists of an environmental and social technical officer allocated from the DPCA who is responsible for supervising and supporting all environmental and social management activities related to PROIRRI sub-projects. The DPCA has no capacity for resettlement planning nor personnel who can lead the supervision process. The DPA has limited experience with supervising and implementing compensation processes. Specialist support from a social safeguards expert will be required on an as needed basis to help the PCT and DPA in guiding the triggered safeguards management processes.

The social aspects of resettlement / compensation planning and implementation are linked to environmental management planning and implementation in Mozambican legislation and in World Bank policy. The process for environmental and social impact assessment in Mozambique includes the screening of social impacts, and displacement of people is one of the triggers requiring an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Social and environmental impact assessments provide processes for evaluating impacts and proposing mitigating measures and plans to manage the adverse environmental and social impacts of development projects. As such the PCT through the DPA/SPER will be responsible for supervision of management of the social inputs to the resettlement processes undertaken during the Project. A list of functions of the individual or team tasked with these resettlement responsibilities is found in Annex 17.1.

Since there is little experience with involuntary resettlement according to World Bank policy in the DPA/SPERs, capacity development will be required to support the resettlement and compensation planning that will result from infrastructure
construction or rehabilitation activities and the overall agricultural irrigation development sub-projects. Although SPER has experience with implementing systems for involving communities in addressing priority issues, options for organisation of resettlement implementation and rehabilitation of displaced people is not a skill area that extension officers are usually called upon to realize. In addition the number of extension officers is limited and their capacity to cover projects in the districts is low.

A consultant social safeguards resettlement specialist should be contracted to advise and build capacity of the Provincial PCT to supervise and monitor the contracted Service Provider that will carry out socio-economic studies and elaborate an SIA and the ARAP. The resettlement specialist would be responsible for ensuring the contracted Service Provider using its own social facilitators, carries out adequate stakeholder consultation, facilitates compensation negotiations and agreements and produces the draft abbreviated RAP document. The specialist would also be involved in developing capacity of personnel from the DPA and SDAE involved in supervision and if necessary of the Service Provider responsible for resettlement, compensation negotiation and delivery.

A two year draw-down contract with an experienced resettlement specialist may be appropriate for these irregular technical support inputs. Capacity development may also be required to train DPCA personnel in the social considerations of resettlement and compensation processes.

The role of the Environmental Section of MINAG in Maputo should be strengthened at decentralized levels through the capacity development of the DPA/SPER and SDAE to supervise planning of resettlement and compensation activities and other activities to mitigate negative social impacts.

The DPOPH will be responsible for assessing the value of structural assets for compensation or replacement, and the DPA for assessing agricultural assets.

Participation in resettlement planning begins at local level. Local leaders and representatives from local community development committees and agricultural associations should be included in the main consultative forums in a given area containing families due to be displaced.

Resettlement Plan Approval

A draft ARAP will be submitted to the PROIRRI Project Manager and the World Bank for review prior to project implementation. Once an acceptable draft has been prepared it must be publicly disclosed first within the country/Mozambique, then via the World Bank InfoShop and Intranet. During the public disclosure period, the abbreviated RAP should be presented and be made available for public consultation in a summarized and/or full form as appropriate for the audience (i.e. in Portuguese and/or local languages), and at easily accessible locations in an appropriate language in or close to the sub-project area. Feedback obtained from public disclosure must be incorporated in the final document and then re-disclosed as well.
It should be stressed that an ARAP is essentially a working document, and as the situation on the ground changes, amendments may be needed to reflect the reality, and these may be annexed to the original ARAP following a similar public disclosure procedure.

7. Eligibility Criteria for Defining Categories of Impacted People

Cut-off date

If proposed sub-project sites are occupied by people, a date for a moratorium on occupiers’ construction activities and investments in permanent improvements on sub-project development land such as tree crops for example should be declared by the Project Authority. Establishing a cut-off date as early as possible in the planning process will prevent people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date, from obtaining compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance to which they are not eligible.

The cut-off date for each site is to be chosen by the sub-project developer in close consultation with the Local Authorities and other agencies responsible for land administration, together with the traditional and local influence leaders, in close coordination with affected communities as soon as possible after the affected land is identified. This process must be in full compliance with the conflict resolution mechanisms in this RPF and this date must be communicated effectively to the potential project affected people and surrounding local communities. The local communities and traditional leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

Because one cannot indefinitely uphold people from evolving as needs and better conditions allow (i.e. for the purpose of enhancing their own livelihood), it is important to agree with the targeted project affected people (in the presence of local leaders and government authorities) on a tangible timeframe for the validity of the above cut-off-date. Often, a period of six months to one year is deemed acceptable for such validity. However, whenever the project faces challenges that may hinder meeting the proposed timeframe, the sub-project developer should immediately re-consult with the project affected people to inform them of these unexpected challenges, and agree on a new timeframe to avoid future claims that may cause serious risks to the project. Moreover, project must maintain a close relationship with beneficiary communities, via an interactive communication channel, to foster their ownership of project activities. If such process is not maintained and more delays in project implementation are encountered for example, the project must then redo the census to capture any new developments that have taken place in the interval (i.e. newly built houses and establishment of household assets, including agricultural lands and other valuable socioeconomic assets among others.)

To prevent claims from people arriving after the cut-off date, a census of project affected people and their property will be carried out at this time to identify those who are eligible for compensation. This is required for the development of an ARAP. The census will identify eligible occupants and establish the size and quality of structures, current land use, and other relevant facts.
The census should be carried out in the initial stages of sub-project identification and as soon as tentative location and physical boundaries and alignments of the sub-project can be established. It may be carried out as part of a more detailed socio-economic study for an ESIA carried out by independent consultants if such a study is implemented at this early stage of sub-project planning.

The census should be preferably accompanied by a photographic record which can assist in later verifications of the land-use and livelihoods activities at that time, and form part of the baseline records of project affected people.

**Categories of project affected people**

Implementation of new projects may involve the physical relocation of people resulting in their loss of shelter, productive assets and access to productive assets to various degrees. In addition to physical displacement, families may also be affected by economic impacts, the results of actions which interrupt or eliminate their access to and use of productive assets, although they themselves will not be physically relocated. The World Bank’s involuntary resettlement policy is designed to ensure that people who are physically or economically affected as a result of development projects are no worse off than they were before being impacted. The Project proponent has the additional opportunity to provide means of restituting livelihoods aiming to ensure resettled families become better off than they were before.

Assessment of the degree of impact on livelihoods should take place for all sub-projects causing potentially significant impacts revealed by the sub-project screening process. It is however, likely that the magnitude of impacts will be very low as a result of implementing the irrigation development and infrastructure construction components of PROIRRI.

Categories of people who lose assets may be those indicated in the table below, however others may be identified during the development of abbreviated RAPs for sub-projects that require them. Households in which single members are affected by the sub-project are considered members of affected families. The exact numbers of project affected people, the degree of impact on the families’ livelihoods (their losses, ownership status, tenancy status etc.) will be determined during the process of developing the abbreviated RAP.

**Figure 2: Criteria for assessment of potentially affected families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full physical displacement.</td>
<td>Families living in sub-project site areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full physical displacement and economic losses.</td>
<td>Families that will lose their houses and other structures only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses</td>
<td>Families who practice agriculture in the project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses.</td>
<td>Families who only seasonally live and cultivate in a sub-project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families that will lose houses and/or other structures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Impact Type Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses.</td>
<td>Families that will lose houses and/or other structures and part of their farm plots and produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Families who carry out small businesses (with permanent or temporary structures) in a sub-project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses.</td>
<td>Families that will lose income from closure of business and who lose structures erected for this activity in the project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Families living in rented houses that are located in the project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses.</td>
<td>Families that will lose the house they rent to live in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Families living and/or working in seasonally rented houses/trading structure in the sub-project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses.</td>
<td>Families that will lose the house they rent and occasionally occupy as shelter or to carry out business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Families renting houses used by others located in the sub-project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial economic losses.</td>
<td>Families that will lose the house they rent to others and/or other structures short or longer term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Families or communities with cultural property in the sub-project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial cultural losses.</td>
<td>Families or communities that may lose access to or a physical site of cultural relevance (sacred site, cemetery or similar).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Land Acquisition and Likely Categories of Impacts

The likely (economically and/or physically) impacted persons can be categorized into three groups, namely; Affected Individual, Affected Household and Vulnerable Groups (which may include, HIV/AIDS affected persons, orphans, the elderly, women or youth headed households, etc). These groups are identified as particularly vulnerable so that special attention would be paid to them by identifying their needs from the socio-economic assessment so that (i) they are individually consulted and given the needed opportunity (i.e. not left out) to participate in the sub-project activities, (ii) that their resettlement and/or compensation is/are designed to improve their pre-project livelihoods (iii) special attention is paid to monitor them in a meaningful and participatory manner to ensure that their pre-project livelihood is indeed improved upon, (iv) they are given technical and financial assistance if they wish to make use of the grievance redress mechanisms of the Project, and (v) decisions concerning them are made in the shortest possible time.

### Eligibility for Community Compensation

Communities permanently losing use of land and/or access to assets and/or resources under statutory rights are eligible for compensation. This covers water sources, schools, health units, market places or community cultural property such as sacred areas and/or protected natural resources areas for example. However, initial field assessment indicates that it is highly unlikely that such compensation will be required within this project since the planning phase is participatory and all efforts will be made to avoid such impacts. Should either situation occur; the Borrower/PCT will take the necessary steps as guided by the World Bank OP4.12 principles and
guidelines to prepare the adequate mitigation instruments to quickly deal with the matter.

**Procedures for Assessing Entitlement**

Procedures for assessing entitlement to compensation and other forms of assistance should be organised along the following lines:

- A census of all people who will be affected by the project should be carried out in the early planning stages of the sub-project. This will identify those eligible for assistance and discourage an inflow of people ineligible for assistance. Names of all family members and their relationship to the head of the household, details of resource use and location and household location must be registered.

- Together with the local authority (neighbourhood secretary or similar), local influence leaders and a representative from the district government, the sub-project facilitator (contracted Service Provider) must investigate the basis of each claim of the identified families. Information should be cross-checked through initial interviews with the local leaders on their own, followed up with visits to each affected family to make a detailed register of all affected assets.
  - The inventory should record numbers of houses, the area they occupy, age, and condition, as well as the types of crops, their age, productivity and quantity and size of land areas taken or impacted and all other non-farm livelihoods sources. Assessment of the families with partial economic impact claims should be sensitive to the complexity of obtaining access to and using livelihoods resources, so that it may be established which families will genuinely lose use of, or income from these as a result of project development.

- The decision about entitlement will be made by the Project Authority following analysis of all claims. Each family eligible for compensation or other assistance must then be informed of the basis of the decision and the options for assistance they have.

- This process must be fully documented for the abbreviated RAP, including the decisions taken and their reasons at every step of the way. Should complaints be lodged against decisions about eligibility, these must be dealt with through the established procedures for communicating grievances described in section 12 below.

- Agreements on compensation types, location for resettlement and amounts must be signed by each family and witnessed by a local leader and government officer. The document will serve to clarify the rights of affected families and defend the project developer in the case of any claims against it.

8. **Legal Framework: A review of the laws and regulations of Mozambique and World Bank policy requirements and the proposed measures to bridge the gaps between them**

A fundamental principle of the **Mozambican Constitution (2004)** is that natural resources and means of production are public property of collective interest. Specifically, land belongs to the State, and use rights can only be awarded by the
State. Art. 111 clarifies that with insofar as the State awards title to use rights of the land, it also recognizes and protects acquired hereditary and occupation rights.

**Land Law, nº 19/1997** provides the basis for defining people’s land use rights, providing the details of rights based on customary claims and the procedures for acquisition of title for use and benefits by communities and individuals. The law recommends a consultation-based process that recognizes customary rights as the means for identifying the claims of communities and individual members of communities without title. Art 24 identifies that in rural areas local communities participate in: a) the management of natural resources, b) the resolution of conflicts, c) the process of obtaining title as established in nº 3, of Art. 13 of this law, and d) in the identification and definition of the boundaries of the land they occupy. In the first two activities (…) local communities use among others, customary practices.

It defines that the right to use and usufruct of the land may be acquired through occupation by Mozambican individuals who have been using the land in good faith for at least ten years, and by local communities whose right to use and benefit of the land will comply with the principles of co-titularity. Thus the law recognizes and protects the rights to use of land acquired through inheritance or occupation (customary tenure and good faith rights), except in legally defined reserves or areas where land has been legally transferred to another person or body. All citizens have equal rights and duties according to the law, women having equal rights with men in terms of access to land and housing.

Existing rights to use and benefit of the land may be terminated through revocation of such right for reasons of public interest, after the payment of fair compensation, in which case the non-removable improvements will revert to the State. The Law confers allocation rights on different levels of Government and these apply to the revocation of rights as well. Where small areas of land are involved (i.e. less than 100 ha) the Provincial Governors may deal with such issues and declare land rights to have been withdrawn from an individual, entity or community. The Law does not refer to the possibility of appeal against revocation of rights.

Compensation for losses incurred as a result of relocation is recommended in the Land Law Regulations 66/1998. Basic compensation guidelines are provided in the form of tables produced and updated by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture covering the current market and productive values of various annual and tree crops. The guideline for assessing values of rural houses produced by the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing is based on the Ministerial Diploma 119/94 of 14th September. The area value per square meter is calculated based on current structure replacement costs. Tables produced at provincial level are available for the purpose of respecting the local values of items.

The **National Land Policy** (Council of Ministers Resolution nº 10/95) establishes that the State should provide land for every family to have or build their own house and that it is responsible for land use and physical planning, although plans may be made by the private sector. Urban land cannot be transferred when it has no buildings or other infrastructure investments on it. Its value rises when public infrastructure is provided.
The **Land Law Regulations (Decree 66/98)** regulate the procedures to obtain land use rights. They are applicable to rural land and areas within municipalities but outside their cadastral services. The regulations also apply to unplanned peri-urban areas. They are rarely applied to urban areas. Relevant aspects of the regulations include: a) Where there is joint title, the title belongs to all the titleholders equally. When one of the titleholders dies, the others continue as the rightful titleholders; b) Consultations between the applicants for land and the local community are mandatory before a decision to grant is made by the provincial governor or higher authority; c) Good faith occupiers and local communities may apply for demarcation and title. The application procedure is simplified and a single definitive authorisation is given instead of provisional authorisation; and d) Titleholders are required to pay a tax for authorisation of the right to use land, plus an annual tax. Family businesses and local communities are exempt from such taxes.

The Land Law Regulations note that the approval of construction projects for public infrastructure including roads implies the automatic creation of a Partial Protection Reserve of 15 metres for secondary and tertiary roads. The rights of use and benefit of this land cannot be acquired and activities cannot be performed on it without a license.

**Decree 15/2000** describes the articulation of local state authorities and community leadership mainly in rural areas through local councils and legitimises community leaders - traditional leaders and neighbourhood secretaries. It gives them powers under Art. 24 of the Land Law to participate in conflict resolution, represent community opinions on applications for land, and identify and delimit community land.

The **Territorial Planning Law nº 19/2007** is designed to promote the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of the environment through providing instruments for area planning to promote the quality of life in rural and urban areas, improve housing, infrastructure and urban service systems, public safety and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters or accidents. It makes spatial planning mandatory in rural areas and identifies the mechanisms for legalizing the various territorial organization plans.

Principles of public participation, awareness-raising about rights to information and equal access to land, infrastructure and services complement the objective of sustainable resource use.

Where damage or degradation occurs in a territorial area that may affect environmental sustainability, the public or private entity responsible is required to repair such damage and pay compensation for damage to the quality of life of affected citizens. Article 20 of the Law states that when projects on urban or rural land are identified by the public sector for development require expropriation for public interest, necessity or use, these must be amply justified and fair compensation calculated and paid for the loss of tangible and intangible property, the breakdown of social cohesion and the loss of productive assets.

The law clarifies channels for appeal by citizens with justified claims against the use of spatial planning instruments, the rights of all citizens to information including
planning cadastre and process details, as well as their rights to participation in production and implementation of plans.

The regulations of the Territorial Planning Law (Decree nº 23 / 2008) specify in Articles 70 to 72 that: compensation must be paid prior to transfer of property being expropriated; the process should ensure that the real value of the expropriated property is applied, and that it takes into account indirect damages and lost profits. Information provided to affected parties must include a copy of the legal claim of the developer to the land area, proposed basis for calculation of compensation, modes of payment and period until payment is made, when the property will be taken over by the developer, and the period for affected parties claims against the proposal for compensation to be lodged.

The Family Law nº 10/2004, stipulates that both partners may legitimately deal with property while safeguarding the other’s rights. Immovable property, whether belonging to either spouse individually or as common property, may only be transferred to others with the express permission of both partners.

- Co-ownership of property, including houses, is the most common type and is associated with first marriages. In this case, all property brought into the marriage by both partners, and the house and other items acquired by the couple during the marriage, including rights to use and benefit from land, belong to the husband and wife in equal shares.
- Communion of accrued property acquired under prior rights. This specifically includes property acquired through land occupation in good faith which started before a marriage, although compensation for loss may be payable as common property (Art. 1717, nº 2). A partner does not therefore gain a half share of land or other property acquired through occupation in good faith. The new law defines this type of property holding as the default for de facto unions and traditional marriages, or instances where none is specified. This is important as a woman may now retain ownership of her possessions prior to marriage, as well as automatically be owner of half the marital property.
- Finally, under the separation of property mode, each party retains the ownership of their present and future assets, and may dispose of them as they please.

The National Heritage Protection Law nº 10/88 aims to protect all national antiquities, historical and cultural heritage. Such protected areas are to be avoided in the selection of sub-project sites.

The regulations on Environmental Impact Evaluation (Decree nº 45/2004) oblige a project proponent to carry out consultation and public participation particularly in the case of people who’s use of natural resources is restricted by a project or physical displacement is implied in the project preparation process. The regulations require presentation of an initial project proposal to MICOA for preliminary screening which will result in definition of the category of the project and the sort of impact assessment necessary. If the screening process triggers any one of the conditions outlined in the Regulations causing it to be defined as an A or B category activity, a Scoping Study is required to determine the terms of reference for an environmental (and social) impact assessment (ESIA). For small-scale socio-economic impacts a category B and simple environmental impact assessment are
necessary. For all negative socio-economic impacts appropriate mitigation measures must be designed as part of an environmental management plan.

All Mozambican guidelines underline the importance of involving local authorities at (urban) district level and below in the process of resettlement to ensure it is locally appropriate, and so that government personnel may learn and apply similar procedures to other instances of resettlement in their territory.

The provision of infrastructure and services for resettled populations would need to follow relevant national technical laws and regulations including:

- The Water Law (16/91), National Water Policy (2007) and Social and Technical Implementation Manuals (2002/3/6);
- Technical specifications for the construction of health units from GACOPI, the Office for Coordination of Public Investments of the Ministry of Health;
- Technical specifications from the Planning Department of the Ministry of Education;
- Quality control for all other construction of public utilities should minimally follow standards used by the Provincial Directorate of Public Works.

While there are no specific legal guidelines for the social aspects of resettlement Mozambique’s ratification of the International Conventions of the Rights of the Child and Human Rights, Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Mozambique’s agenda on Human Settlement and the Labour law define specific rights based on equity and equal opportunity without discrimination to the benefits of private enterprise and investments.

Overview of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Of the World Bank’s ten Safeguard policies, the Social Safeguards Policies that apply to PROIRRI can be seen in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Bank Safeguard Policy</th>
<th>Triggered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</strong>&lt;br&gt;The objective of this policy is to ensure that Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts. This policy is triggered if a project is likely to have potential (adverse) environmental risks and impacts on its area of influence. OP 4.01 covers impacts on the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; physical cultural resources; and trans-boundary and global environment concerns.</td>
<td>Yes. Category B - potential adverse impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including wetlands, grasslands, and other natural habitats that are site-specific; few of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OP 4.11 Cultural Property</strong>&lt;br&gt;The objective of this policy is to assist countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of development projects on physical cultural resources. These may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above ground, underground, or underwater. The cultural interest may be at local, provincial or national level, or within the international</td>
<td>Possibly Yes. National requirements pertaining to chance finds will be followed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
community. **Trigger:** This policy applies to all projects requiring a Category A or B Environmental Assessment under OP 4.01.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</strong></th>
<th><strong>Yes. This Resettlement Policy Framework presents the available mitigation instruments to be used for involuntary resettlement.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The objective of this policy is to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; (ii) assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them; (iii) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and (iv) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. This policy is triggered by not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location. This policy also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.</td>
<td>Yes. This Resettlement Policy Framework presents the available mitigation instruments to be used for involuntary resettlement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparison between Laws of the Republic of Mozambique relating to Land Tenure and Administration and the World Bank OP4.12.**

The legal framework relating to land administration in Mozambique is wide reaching and complex. Entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on the right to use of and benefit from the land which is the property of the State as defined under statutory law. On the other hand the World Bank’s OP 4.12 states that all project affected people are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land up to a cut-off date. The Bank’s focus is to mitigate the adverse impacts of poverty as part of a project where any adverse impacts occurring are directly or indirectly attributable to activities funded by the project.

Therefore, for this project the Mozambican Law would take precedence in as far as it recognizes rights of tenure. In cases where project affected people have no rights of tenure according to Mozambique law, the provisions of the Bank OP 4.12 would apply in terms of their rights for compensation, consultation, and grievance mechanisms where they have been affected by this project. Where there is conflict between laws of Mozambique and the World Bank OP 4.12, the latter must take precedence if the Bank is to fund this project.

Sustainability requirements of OP 4.12 mean that local residents / affected communities, who are caused to stop or reduce their activities, must be confident that they can find alternative sources of food and/or livelihoods. These must be provided via the resettlement project if they are not accessible. The Mozambican legal frameworks for Land, Territorial Planning and the Environment support this approach to sustainable human development and environmental management.
In cases of development projects that may involve involuntary resettlement, even where the exact scale of impacts and numbers of project affected people is not known, the Project implementing agency must screen sub-projects through the submission of a Resettlement Policy Framework prior to appraisal that conforms to OP 4.12. The framework estimates, to the extent feasible, the approximate total population to be affected and the likely overall resettlement costs.

If financial intermediary operations involve involuntary resettlement a RPF should also be submitted prior to appraisal. The RPF should include an assessment of the institutional capacity and procedures of each of the financial institutions that will be responsible for project financing. If resettlement is not foreseen prior to appraisal, but during design or implementation is found to be necessary, the legal agreements specify the obligation of the financial intermediaries to obtain a resettlement plan consistent with OP/BP 4.12 from the Project proponent.

The tenor of Mozambican decentralization and deconcentration policies advocating greater involvement of citizens and local level government is one that proposes commitment to more transparent governance, participatory planning processes and consultation with communities as clients. This basis of operations is endorsed completely by OP/BP 4.12 which emphasises the need for meaningful and participatory consultation and joint planning in the resettlement process, as a fundamental means of encouraging trust and sustainable outcomes.

Mozambican legislation concerning resettlement is minimal, however it does require payment of compensation, and it underlines that potential displacement automatically triggers the realization of an EIA and the production of an environmental management plan. However the EIA legislation makes no distinct reference to a resettlement planning process. In the absence of such guidance, for all projects the principles and procedures stipulated in the Bank’s OP/BP 4.12 will prevail and supplement all the gaps.

*Figure 3: Comparison of Mozambican Law and World Bank OP4.12 regarding compensation.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Impacted People / Type of Lost Assets</th>
<th>Mozambican Law</th>
<th>World Bank OP4.12</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Use and Benefit Title Owners</td>
<td>Entitled to compensation at a fair rate for improvements on the land. This is based upon the type of rights they hold related to the use of the land under the law.</td>
<td>Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.</td>
<td>Land-for-land compensation will be prioritized. Other compensation is at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of Impacted People / Type of Lost Assets</td>
<td>Mozambican Law</td>
<td>World Bank OP4.12</td>
<td>Mitigation Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Users</td>
<td>In some cases land users have secured tenure extended to them under the law based on period of occupation. In other cases land users are not entitled to compensation for land occupation or use, or to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.</td>
<td>Entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy. Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land, and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.</td>
<td>Whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy land users will be entitled to compensation so that they may maintain or raise their levels of well-being / income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of ‘non permanent’ buildings</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on the real (market) value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programmes.</td>
<td>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to project impact.</td>
<td>Entitlement to in-kind compensation or cash compensation will be at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to project impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of ‘permanent’ buildings</td>
<td>Cash compensation is based on market value.</td>
<td>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to project impact.</td>
<td>Entitlement to in-kind compensation or cash compensation will be at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to project impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Crops</td>
<td>Cash compensation based upon rates calculated as an average net agricultural income.</td>
<td>As per section 9 of this RPF once approved by the Bank and disclosed in Maputo, Sofala and Manica and at the World Bank Infoshop.</td>
<td>Will follow section 9 of this RPF once approved by the Bank and disclosed in Maputo, Sofala and Manica and at the World Bank Infoshop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all projects involving resettlement, a draft abbreviated RAP must be provided to the World Bank for approval before the project is accepted for World Bank financing.


The World Bank emphasises the importance of establishing methodologies for calculating compensation that should be applied consistently to all people affected by the project in order to protect the Project developer from unjustified and exaggerated claims.


Compensation calculations

Although the basic formula provided through the Mozambican legal framework for valuation of houses used for living and business purposes in rural areas for sale refers to rural commercial property, usually shops constructed out of masonry, abandoned during the war and not rehabilitated after it, in order to comply with World Bank requirements the final assessment value must be made using full undepreciated replacement costs. Monetary compensation for a house or ancillary structure will be the full undepreciated value of replacing the original house / structure.

The valuation of tree crops and annual standing crops is made by agricultural extension technicians based on a standard formula. Calculation of fruit tree values account for the type of tree, its age, health, years of production, annual production and the estimated current/actual market price of this.

Preparation

As a first step an information sheet explaining eligibility, compensation rates and other entitlements, a timetable for implementation and information about grievance redress procedures should be produced in the local languages and in a clear easy to understand format. Information about the sub-project and progress in the resettlement process will be regularly updated and provided to people affected by the sub-project.

Basic principles of the compensation process should be presented to sub-project affected people with the aim of securing their agreement with them. These would include the following:

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

Inventory and Valuation

The second step, valuation of affected assets, is carried out by facilitators through a consultative process with the asset owners or users during the preparation of the ARAP. The objective of the consultation process is to (a) carry out an objective assessment of the assets, and (b) arrive at an agreement on the form and amount of compensation due for them.
All shelter assets should be carefully examined and measured so that it is ensured that houses constructed in substitution are of better quality than the original ones. The materials and quality of construction of substitute houses should be carefully monitored so that these houses are well built and durable.

After the valuation of assets is calculated, the resulting figures must be verified with the affected family in a process of discussion with the heads of households owning the assets. The procedures for realizing the valuation of assets is outlined below:

Valuation procedures

a) A mixed team with representatives from the local authorities, local leaders, Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, the District Government and the Project Service Provider should be assembled to carry out an inventory of assets that will be lost or impacted and the degree of impact.

b) An inventory must be made of each family’s assets that will be lost or impacted, including physical structures: houses, latrines, stalls for sales of goods, shops, workshops, warehouses, wells and corrals; crops in the ground, land area for cultivation, residence, business; tree crops and income generating activities. It is important at this stage to gather enough information to be able to identify the total income per family and the proportion that will be interrupted or lost due to sub-project activity.

Follow-up to verify compensation procedures and dues with each family will identify any with high proportions of land / crops / livelihoods sources lost.

c) Procedures for calculation of compensation values will involve:
   a. Identification of all assets with the objective of the Project Authority replacing these with buildings of a better quality in locations chosen by the resettling families.
   b. Attribution of monetary values or materials at agreed-to rates equivalent to current replacement costs for shelter assets owned by families who only come to use their shelters in the project area in the agricultural season or for occasional trade.
   c. Attributing monetary values to the crop assets affected by the sub-project according to rates per crop calculated by the government agricultural sector and agreed on by the affected families.
   d. Attribution of assistance to find suitable alternative accommodation to rent to families renting and living in houses that will be lost.
   e. Attributing monetary values and/or alternative livelihood opportunities to cover the period of interrupted income receipt for those with businesses wholly or partially affected by project development.

d) All compensation agreements should be recorded and signed with local witnesses as well as the signed verification of the local authorities. Copies of these documents should be held by the affected family and the Project Authority (DPA for DNSA).

e) Any productive land areas provided under the World Bank’s ‘land-for-land’ compensation policy should be of equivalent or better productive potential in relation
to the original land cultivated. They should be in an area of preference of the people being impacted as close as possible to the original land area, and they should be clearly identified prior to resettlement. Compensation for land that originally had standing crops should be provided already cleared and prepared for seeding. This may be done using local labour.

f) If it is expected that resettlement will significantly disrupt the lives of affected individuals and/or families, those who are being resettled should be offered alternative livelihood source options. Resettling individuals and/or families should have access to learning about alternative appropriate income generation.

A summary matrix that shows probable categories of project affected people, how these may be entitled to various types of compensation and other benefits from the Project can be found on page 44.

10. Organisational Procedures for Delivery of Requirements

Organizational procedures for meeting resettlement requirements

1. Resettlement planning requires that the Project Authority in consultation with Local Authorities and local leaders identifies the areas designated for resettlement. These must be acquired, demarcated and adequate access to public amenities secured prior to house construction and resettlement.

2. At the same time as identification of areas for resettlement, a similar process is required to ensure resettled families have substitute farm land areas, adequate service facilities and trading or market areas.

- This may involve payments for land acquisition, plot surveying and planning according to the Land Law and Regulations and municipal physical planning norms.

- The design of houses should be based on locally approved designs. Preferred construction materials should be those that permit rapid good quality construction since this activity is usually carried out under time constraints.

3. The typical procedure for the formal authorisation of rights to use land in rural areas such as might be needed for land acquisition for the relocation of displaced families should be organized in the following way.

Once an alternative site has been selected and agreed to, the Project Authority should lead the process for the land to be officially allocated to the project affected person. If the replacement land is in an area where land issues are governed by customary norms and practices suitable allocation arrangements must be made with the local administrative and traditional leadership.

If the replacement land is in an area where land issues are not governed by customary norms and practices the developer will need to follow the legal procedures, on behalf of the affected parties, for official land allocation, registration and, possibly, issue of
title in terms of the Land Law and Regulations. The procedure requires an application to be made through the District Government to the Provincial Services of Geography and Cadastre.

Compensation payment and assistance procedures

After agreement is reached and documented on compensation forms with amounts, the different types of compensation must be delivered.

1. Monetary compensation must be organised and payments made by the Project Authority to project affected people before resettlement through a bank or other authorised institution. Proofs of completed payments (i.e. Recipient identification, recipient’s signature, and local witnesses’ signatures: Local Community Leader, Local Administrative Authority, and Representative of Resettlement Monitoring Commission etc.) and photographs of the ceremony must be recorded and filed in the project database for book-keeping purposes.

- Compensation for lost crops is best paid at a time that is directly related to the preparation of substitute areas for cultivation. When these have been identified and attributed to each family, and are ready for planting compensation may be paid, as long as it is not after resettlement. This is to ensure the best chance of this money being used to ensure the longer term benefits of from agricultural livelihoods activities.

- Compensation paid for interrupted business should be calculated to cover the period of time until the business is re-established. This can be minimised by the provision of alternative formalised small business facilities in appropriate areas to which people’s economic activities can be relocated. Assistance may be provided to people to successfully develop their activities in the new conditions.

- Cash compensation may be paid as a single lump sum, but it is preferable that for amounts over US $450 or thereabouts that families are given the option of receiving payments in instalments. This will permit people to use the money for its intended purpose of re-establishing livelihoods.

- All receipts of payment should be adequately witnessed, documented and receipts acquired.

- Wherever possible payments should be made directly to recipients via a bank or other authorised entity. A coupon made out in the name of the beneficiary would be appropriate. This could be cashed in a prearranged system with a bank or at another reputable location of convenience.

2. Moving assistance for relocating families must be provided to permit the transfer of all assets to the new location.

3. A start-up kit could be provided to each resettling family that is based on the basic livelihoods, vulnerability and health needs of the affected party.
## Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Project Affected People</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Compensation for loss of Structures</th>
<th>Compensation for loss of Assets</th>
<th>Other assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families living in a sub-project area subject to development.</td>
<td>Loss of physical assets and loss of livelihood sources (agricultural, trading locations)</td>
<td>Replacement of all structures</td>
<td>Cash compensation for lost standing crops and provision of alternative land for cultivation. Cash compensation for loss of property according to undepreciated replacement costs</td>
<td>Assistance with food subsidies or employment until livelihood re-established; moving assistance; fruit tree seedling package; post-resettlement support; cash compensation for period of interrupted trade, livelihoods and income generation development support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families who practice agriculture in a project area targeted for development.</td>
<td>Loss of standing crops and use of land for agriculture</td>
<td>Cash compensation for lost standing crops and provision of alternative land for cultivation</td>
<td>If alternative land is not provided with time to guarantee the next harvest &amp; if the subsequent losses represent more than 50% of family livelihoods source, a food subsidy may be necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families who only live and cultivate in an area targeted for development seasonally.</td>
<td>Loss of physical assets and use of land for agriculture</td>
<td>Cash compensation for loss of crops and provision of alternative land for cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families who rent houses in a project development area.</td>
<td>Loss of rented shelter</td>
<td>Assistance to find alternative rented accommodation and at least 2 months rent to cover deposit and first months rent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals or families with a house / market stall / shop in a project development area as a livelihoods source.</td>
<td>Loss of structure and interruption of income</td>
<td>Replacement of structure, construction materials or cash compensation</td>
<td>Cash compensation for period of interrupted trade. Assistance to develop alternative comparable income generating activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families who own property in the project area rented to or used by others</td>
<td>Loss of property</td>
<td>Replacement of structure, construction materials or cash compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families living adjacent to areas where construction will take place.</td>
<td>Damage to physical assets and loss of livelihood sources (agricultural resources)</td>
<td>Compensation paid by the contractor according to undepreciated replacement costs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent employee of a project affected person/family</td>
<td>Income from employment</td>
<td>Cash compensation at the previous wage value for period of interrupted employment related to the project site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family / community losing access to or actual cultural heritage site</td>
<td>Socio-cultural loss including sacred sites, burial sites, unexpected heritage finds</td>
<td>Cash compensation and land for transfer of site and in the case of burial sites, exhumation and re-burial with appropriate ceremonies. Unexpected archaeological or other cultural heritage finds must be assessed by the authorities and decisions as to actions taken by the same.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. The Implementation Process

Resettlement site preparation

The Project Authority will ensure implementation of RAPs by tasking the Provincial PCT with this responsibility. The Project Authority may assist with strategic decisions concerning resettlement site location and development, and implementation resources and procedures.

At the beginning of the implementation process the Provincial PCT will organise technical support from the DPA/SPGC for site demarcation and acquisition of land-use rights where necessary for resettlement and installation of other social and / or commercial facilities as necessary.

The DPA/SPGC will be responsible for detailed land-use planning, cadastre, delimitation and demarcation of sites for resettlement.

On behalf of the Project Authority, the Provincial PCT may contract additional assistance to facilitate resettlement such as contractors for house design and/or construction, consultants to oversee the construction process and social facilitators to organise implementation of the resettlement process with the project affected people.

Social facilitators of the consultation, compensation negotiation and resettlement processes with the project affected people will be sourced from the contracted Service Provider. The use of the same facilitators that facilitated the consultation process to prepare an abbreviated RAP for resettlement or compensation implementation is always advantageous to promote trust and a sense of continuity among the project affected people.

The role of the Environmental Section of MINAG in Maputo should be strengthened at decentralized levels and amplified to include social responsibilities and social capacity through the capacity development of the DPA/SFER and SDAE to supervise resettlement and compensation activities.

Organisation for resettlement

If resettlement or compensation is undertaken, the process begins with awareness-raising at community level about procedures and timing of resettlement /compensation implementation and project development. This must be organised by the Provincial PCT. Initially this will require technical assistance to ensure all procedures are understood by the men and by women involved and applied in the best way possible depending on available resources. This may require support from the Communication specialist of the Central PCT who is also responsible for external higher level communications.

The resettlement technical assistance should train DPA/SFER/SDAE and DPCA/SDPI personnel and help prepare for progressive allocation of responsibilities for supervising resettlement implementation to SDAE/SDPI.
The Programme Authority will ensure that the contracted Service Provider has the capacity to manage involuntary and voluntary resettlement as needed through its social facilitators. For these teams to be able to implement they must be supported with the means to carry out the social and organisational aspects of resettlement implementation at project sites.

At the start of the resettlement and/or compensation implementation process, if the number of affected families per sub-project reaches 20 or more, a sub-project Resettlement (and/or compensation) Committee should be established to represent the interests of those who will be impacted by project activities. Steps must be taken to ensure committees have gender balanced representation and that women will be active participants in decision-making concerning appropriate compensation and its delivery. The facilitators should organise the creation and capacity development of the committee. It should be identified by the agricultural association members and include some of these, local leaders, and representatives of the impacted people. Committee members must comprise of at least 30% women, though preferably more than this, in order that their representation is adequate. It will be a key forum for linking community issues, including resettlement and grievances with the social facilitator, the local authorities, the District Government, DPA/SPER, Provincial PCT and ultimately the Project Authority at central level.

Resettlement Committees should be trained in social safeguard and social development management issues and supported by social facilitators where possible. The SDAE and the local authorities will coordinate, monitor and supervise community consultation and participation in RAP implementation at local level. The Provincial PCT should coordinate activities in the districts and provide information to the Central PCT / Project Authority. The Provincial PCT must ensure a copy of all information collected locally is deposited at the DPA Project Coordination office.

Social facilitators will focus on community capacity development and support during and after families’ relocation. Since resettlement implementation will only be at a very small scale if at all in this Project, efforts should be made to reduce the number of structures created for management. The Service Provider must make all efforts to learn about specialist technicians, local government members, or representatives of other communities with experiences of local physical resettlement and compensation that may be able to be used to assist PROIRRI’s smooth implementation of resettlement and/or compensation activities.

Resettlement Monitoring Commissions may be created to objectively assess the effectiveness of ARAP implementation. In addition to occasional monitoring during the activity, the Commission should provide a final evaluation report of the resettlement and/or compensation activity. The official approval of this document by the Provincial PCT will permit the main development project activities to go ahead in the vacated area.

Resettlement Monitoring Commissions would be constituted by a mix of independent uninvolved reviewers from neighbouring areas as well as representatives of affected and unaffected families from the sub-project area, and be led by the local authority of the sub-project area. In order to ensure the representation of women’s interests the
Monitoring Commissions should comprise of at least 30% women, though preferably more than this. Where resettlement and/or compensation specifically affects identified vulnerable groups, their representation on the Monitoring Commission should also be considered.

The short term technical advisor for resettlement should aim to build enough capacity in the Provincial PCT (DPA/SPER/DPCA) and the district SDAE and SDPI for them to be able to supervise resettlement planning and implementation well.

*Awareness raising, compensation and/or physical resettlement*

Men and women social facilitators will work with project affected families so that they are aware of their rights and responsibilities, mechanisms for grievance presentation and redress, and the procedures that will be undertaken to effect their compensation and resettlement.

The Resettlement Monitoring Commission will verify that cash compensation paid by the Project Authority is carried out transparently before the physical resettlement of affected families and/or the start of sub-project activities in the area being vacated. It will inform the Provincial PCT concerning progress with house construction and any other facilities required for the resettlement area to effectively support the incoming families.

The social facilitators will support these verification activities and work with project affected people to ensure that they select houses to live in and areas to cultivate or conduct commerce and other livelihood activities that are socially acceptable to all of them, the local leaders and surrounding communities. The facilitators must ensure there is widespread understanding about the rights and responsibilities of project affected people and that potential misunderstandings are minimized.

The Provincial PCT will ensure houses are constructed, inspected and handed over to the District Government to hand-over to the incoming families. Where houses are constructed by families paid compensation and allocated a titled plot for such, the Provincial PCT is responsible for ensuring houses are built and lived in, and the plot is not used for speculative purposes. The PCT is also responsible for arranging appropriate moving assistance to displaced people and further assistance during the transition or adjustment period. Such assistance may include administering material grants such as food and building materials where necessary, and providing guidance on identification and development of alternative livelihood strategies. This assistance may be provided by the contracted Service Provider or from the public sector and should be sourced locally.

The Project Authority will ensure instructions are made to project contractors so that they do not begin works on occupied project sites until the occupants have been compensated and physically relocated to another area. A report from the Resettlement Monitoring Committee must provide the Project Authority with enough information to ensure compliance with this norm.
An officer from DPA/SPER should be designated and attributed no less than 33% of his/her time to supervising resettlement and compensation implementation at project sites being carried out by social facilitators at irrigation project level.

Depending on the scale of involuntary resettlement, it will be important to maintain access to an advisory resettlement specialist in the first two years of PROIRRI, who can be called upon to assist the Project Authority and the Provincial PCTs in ensuring realization of social process and impact monitoring, capacity development and preventing negative outcomes during resettlement and compensation implementation.

Until capacity is developed in the DPA/SPER/SDAE to supervise the social and coordination aspects of resettlement, the advisory resettlement specialist should be used to help provide inputs and special guidance in these aspects.

Post-resettlement

After physical resettlement and payment of compensation if situations are detected where people may not be adapting or managing to take up the opportunities for adequate rehabilitation of their livelihoods, the social facilitators will monitor and provide follow-up support to resettled people. Public consultation is an on-going process throughout the project cycle and the social facilitators will maintain communication with project affected people throughout.

The contracted Service Provider may be involved in rehabilitation of project affected people's livelihoods and promotion of small enterprise development. Technicians from the DPA/SPER/SDAE may also assist in agricultural development with resettled people as necessary.

The DPOPH shall be responsible for ensuring the development of adequate potable water sources for settlers and host communities where necessary and for advising on community management models for the facilities.

District Education and Health Services would coordinate with the relevant Provincial Directorates to provide teachers and health workers respectively, if needed by resettling and host communities.

The Project Authority through the central level PCT will have oversight responsibility for intra- and interdepartmental coordination and will be responsible for ensuring compliance concerning public consultation and disclosure.
12. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

_Grievance mechanisms_

Conflicts or grievances arising from the resettlement planning and implementation process generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of accurate information, or restrictions that may be imposed on project affected people.

Communities must be involved in awareness-raising and training concerning their rights and obligations; how to obtain legal advice and representation, and how to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices. Training in conflict management for technical personnel from DPA and SDAE by the Central PCT Communication specialist should be carried out. Resettlement Committee members and local leaders should be trained in conflict management by the Service Provider in order to assist in minimizing the negative impact of conflicts.

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

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

Project affected people with grievances concerning proposed or actual resettlement and/or compensation arrangements should be able to present these to trusted leaders who can act as linkages as necessary to others who may be needed to resolve the problems. Grievances can initially be presented in a local language for local redress to a local influence leader or the local Resettlement Committee - where this has been created. Traditional and other influence leaders should be members of the local Resettlement Committee and be involved in creating awareness and resolving local problems. Some social, land and resource-use related conflicts may be resolved by traditional and other local leaders. If the issues are beyond their limits of authority, they may be passed on to the zone secretaries and local authorities or District Government for resolution if appropriate.

If issues and grievances are concerned with relationships with secondary or external stakeholders, and / or are outside the capacity of the community or local authorities to resolve, they may be communicated to the social facilitator, who is likely to have earned a certain degree of trust locally for assistance with resolution. This channel may assist in local resolution or provide a rapid channel for timely resolution involving the Service Provider, or subsequently the Provincial PCT, and if necessary, ultimately to the Project Authority. Alternatively, in relevant cases, the District
Administrator or Provincial Governor may be approached formally by the complainants to investigate and coordinate appropriate solutions to unresolved issues within his/her limits of authority.

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

In cases where conflicts or complaints are directed against local government agents or sub-project management, whenever possible, project affected people and communities will be encouraged to resolve conflicts harmoniously through informal mediation by external agencies or other government officers.

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

**Administrative and Legal Procedures**

Provisions to appeal with sectoral grievances to higher levels of government such as National Directors and Ministers exist in most legislation. Decisions made by the District or Provincial Government leaders can be appealed in a civil court or the Administrative Court. Various actions in the course of resettlement may lead to disputes, for instance, poor construction quality of facilities.

In general, should any party be dissatisfied, the grieved party may take the complaint to a civil court where it will be dealt with under Mozambican law. In principle, a community can take a contractor or licensee to court for not abiding by the terms of an EA. Ultimately, though not usually practiced, all citizens have the right to address complaints to the Public Prosecutor, the institution responsible for ensuring the law is correctly applied, particularly in the elaboration of territorial management instruments and their implementation.

Municipality and some sectoral government ministries represented by respective national and provincial directorates or departments will apply legally recognised procedures during planning and implementing of resettlement. These will include:

- District Governments approve land-use plans in their territory and are responsible for ensuring compliance.
- The Provincial Governor or with the Ministry for Education and Culture may declare historical-cultural use zones in the province.
- The PROIRRI Project Manager is the Project Authority. This office is responsible for ensuring compliance concerning public consultation and disclosure.
- Provincial PCTs shall be responsible for ensuring EAs identify and mitigate potential impacts, and implementers comply with abbreviated RAP orientations.
- Local authorities, zone secretaries and traditional leaders will identify available land where compensation shall include land. The local leaders will also take an important role in promoting local level resolution of grievances of project affected people.
- The DPA/SPGC prepares, and the Provincial Governor approves DUATs and the District Administrator verifies community delimitations before SPGC issues certificate. They can also revoke rights for non-compliance with tax and development regulations.
- The DPA/SPER and/or SDAE shall provide technical services for identification and evaluation of project affected people’s agricultural assets.

Legal procedures for acquiring land use rights for public interest shall be observed as provided for in the Constitution and laws of Mozambique, and supplemented by this Resettlement Policy Framework.

Particular attention during planning and implementation must be paid to the following principles outlined in the Constitution, and environmental, land use and physical planning laws and regulations:
- Consultations with local authorities and project affected people must occur before and during project implementation.
- Notification of intentions or plans to acquire land use rights must be made public as required by the laws and this Framework.
- Assets and other losses must be valued. Determination of compensation will be guided by Mozambican law, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Public Works and Housing norms and World Bank's O.P. 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.
- Determination of alternative livelihood measures will be made by the project affected people, with the assistance of SDAE the contracted Service Provider and other agencies with expertise in the area.
- Full compensation must be paid to project affected people, and alternative livelihood measures initiated, before PROIRRI development activities begin in a sub-project area.

13. Arrangements for Funding Resettlement

The cost summary is estimated on the grounds of approximate knowledge of planned activities in the context of PROIRRI, and it is expected that it will apply when screening reveals displacements, asset impacts and/or other socio-economic losses. Of the total sub-projects to be implemented in the two provinces, it is estimated that irrigation development for smallholders is likely to have minor socio-economic impacts requiring low level compensation and/or physical displacement in almost all of them. Although physical displacement is not expected, it has been identified occasionally through screening for this RPF and a costing will subsequently be applied.
Estimations have been calculated for resettlement and compensation based on present costs, factoring in the likelihood that the sub-projects will be implemented over the next six years.

The cost table below shows the total estimated for minor resettlement and compensation for partial socio-economic impacts on approximately **900** families following guidelines in this Resettlement Policy Framework. The majority of cases will be small amounts of compensation for crop and property losses.

This calculation is based on consideration of the costs of the service provider to prepare abbreviated resettlement plans for sub-projects likely to require these (line A). Overall management of the planning and implementation process by the Provincial PCT (line B) and capacity building of DPA/SUPER/SDAE and MICOA/SDPI personnel (line C) is included. It also covers the costs of social facilitators responsible for community liaison, information management and capacity development activities (line E). The figures provide for measures to reduce negative impact including estimated compensation for lost crops and business activities, replacement of houses in the unlikely event that they are affected, and alternative arrangements for lost access to use of land (lines F and G). An estimated amount for internal and external monitoring is also provided (line D), and local costs of resolutions of minor conflicts (line H).

The cost summary is estimated on the grounds of approximate knowledge of likely activities within PROIRRI, and it is expected that it will apply when screening reveals displacement or partial economic losses.

**Resettlement Policy Framework - Cost Estimate for PROIRRI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Total US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Resettlement preparation costs (20 abbrev. RAPs)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Core management organization, and supervision</td>
<td>31,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Technical assistance costs (consultancy, capacity development &amp; training)</td>
<td>130,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Monitoring and evaluation costs</td>
<td>18,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Community capacity development &amp; resettlement facilitation (20 abbrev. RAPs)</td>
<td>148,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Compensation &amp; mitigation measures (houses, businesses, agricultural land)</td>
<td>409,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Cash compensation measures (assets, businesses)</td>
<td>242,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Conflict resolution solutions</td>
<td>18,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLOBAL TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,200,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World Bank funds required by the borrower as part of the project budget may be used for ARAP elaboration, management and supervision costs, facilitators of resettlement implementation, monitoring and all compensation and mitigation measures except for the payment of cash compensation. Cash compensation must be sourced from MINAG/DNSA funds.

Estimated costs presented in this Resettlement Policy Framework will be updated and improved during project implementation.
14. Mechanisms for Consultation and Participation of Project affected People in Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring

A communication strategy stressing awareness-raising activities about the sub-project(s) and resettlement/compensation procedures and entitlements should be developed for carrying out throughout preparation and implementation of resettlement in order promote dialogue and to reduce misunderstandings and grievances. This communication strategy will stress the importance of ensuring women are equally consulted and actively participate in project decisions. The Project Authority is responsible for ensuring compliance concerning public consultation and disclosure.

Preparation of the RPF

Preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework has initiated the process of public consultation through meetings with the main stakeholders from the agriculture and environment sectors responsible for PROIRRI development and infrastructure planning, management of information and programme implementation in each province. The preparation process has also involved site visits and assessments of the potential social impact likely for the type of planned developments at potential sub-project sites and consultation with some local authorities and community members in these areas.

Consultation was also carried out in order to develop viable options for the management of resettlement implementation with the MINAG/DNSA Project Coordinator and World Bank Task Team. The Resettlement Policy Framework was developed over a period of two months, building on prior consultation carried out by MINAG/DNSA in the development of its project plans in the two provinces. A list of people consulted can be found in Annex 17.2.

The Resettlement Policy Framework and abbreviated RAP preparation processes are participatory. Potential conflicts and communication channels for grievances should be identified via meaningful consultation during all phases, especially the socio-economic studies and impact assessments. The meaningful and participatory consultation process must involve all potentially project affected people. Consultations and negotiations will be carried out with all people affected by a project who will partially or wholly lose assets as a result of project activities, to determine their eligibility and preferences for compensation and participation in alternative livelihood development opportunities. During and after implementation individual and group consultation should continue to verify progress in taking up new livelihoods activities and in people restoring their lives to at least the levels they were prior to resettlement.

The draft RPF will be circulated to central and provincial level PCTs and government departments (including MICOA) that are likely to be involved in compensation and possibly resettlement planning and implementation. It will also be sent to the World Bank’s Social Safeguard Specialist of the project. The Resettlement Policy Framework will be finalized after inputs from all the above bodies.
Resettlement Action Plan preparation

Socio-economic studies may be required for developing an abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan if impacts are fairly extensive. These would include questions on issues that will be further developed during the participatory planning process. Thus social facilitators assisting with the development of the abbreviated Resettlement Plan will consult with project affected people, local leaders and Local Authorities during this phase in order to identify:

- acceptable resettlement and compensation alternatives and solutions, and
- indicators for monitoring recuperation of livelihoods after resettlement.

These important steps will be arrived at through a process that involves all the important local stakeholders so that agreement on acceptable ways forward is reached.

The World Bank must approve an abbreviated draft RAP document prior to its implementation. MINAG/DNSA through the PCTs at central and provincial levels is responsible for making a draft ARAP available at a place accessible to project affected persons and local community based organisations, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them for consultation. The ARAP is also submitted to the World Bank, which makes it available once approved to the public through its InfoShop. Following disclosure and incorporation of feedback into the RAP, and after the Bank has approved the final ARAP, it and the government are obliged to disclose it again in the same manner. Any RAP that does not provide a report of meaningful and participatory public consultation carried out or does not fully integrate local issues and recommendations will not be approved.

Resettlement implementation and follow-up

A planned communication approach to resettlement implementation should be developed by the Provincial PCT with support from the Central PCT Communication specialist. All aspects from community level organisation, the resettlement process and project development progress through to grievances should be planned for in this approach. This should be integrated wherever possible with the principles and mechanisms developed by the Communication specialist for the Project’s main communication strategy.

Communication via leaflets and direct consultation may be appropriate. In order to avoid grievances and misunderstanding, it is essential that effort is put into ensuring that affected community members are informed about their rights and responsibilities, and that they can discuss these so that they understand them.

Facilitators, who are accepted by the community, speak the local language and possibly even come from the area, should be selected as the means for organisation of community level discussions about the procedures and implications of the resettlement process. Concerns of vulnerable groups may be transmitted through the channels created for grievances, and may be presented in facilitated discussion groups or through individual interviews. Many rural people are somewhat inhibited and mistrusting of group meetings that are often seen to achieve nothing. When people see that their problems and queries are addressed and remedied, they gain confidence to participate more strenuously in resettlement activities.
Facilitators will continue consultation after the physical relocation of affected people to new settlement sites to monitor their capacity to recuperate their livelihoods to levels equal to or better than they were before. This will involve the use of indicators identified in the abbreviated RAP as discussed below.

15. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Principles

The overall objective for monitoring resettlement and compensation is to make an evaluation of the process in order to determine: (i) if affected people have been meaningfully consulted and compensated in full and before implementation of the project activities, and (ii) if the people who were affected by the project 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 actually poorer than before.

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, household income levels after resettlement compared to before, how many children are in school compared to before, health standards, etc).

Therefore, the resettlement plan will set two major socio-economic 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;
- The local communities remain supportive of the project.

Another important indicator that may be used is the absence or prevalence of conflicts, though the type of conflicts is also important to the evaluation of the indicator.

In order to assess whether these goals are met, resettlement plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

Monitoring processes

Community consultation and participation in the resettlement planning process will result in the identification of parameters and milestones to be monitored to assess resettlement progress. These will be used in the formulation of the abbreviated RAP, for monitoring by external monitors, and if deemed necessary, also for verification by auditors. Special efforts will be made to ensure women and vulnerable people are fully consulted and actively participate.

Communities will assist in identifying indicators for the abbreviated RAP that will permit the early identification of vulnerable groups or households so that redress or assistance can be provided. Communities should also participate in the external evaluation of outcomes of resettlement. Communities should also participate in
monitoring voluntary resettlement where this may take place as part of sub-project’s development, to ensure the affected people are able to effectively take up livelihoods options that sustainably maintain or improve their socio-economic status and well-being.

In principle the activities implied in any written agreements between the Project Authority and community representatives will be jointly monitored. Where possible, community organizations should be responsible for ensuring compliance, with the agreement of community members.

At community level, the Resettlement Monitoring Commission will be the main local structure involved in monitoring. The social facilitators will collect, verify with the resettlement committees, local leaders and authorities and, where possible ensure a direct response to local issues revealed through the monitoring process and/or pass the information on to the Provincial PCT. Resettlement Monitoring Commissions may also be used to monitor voluntary resettlement where this is a realistic option.

The Provincial PCT will be responsible for the monitoring and supervision of abbreviated Resettlement Plan implementation. The PCT will maintain a record of Resettlement Plan monitoring information. The social facilitators will regularly monitor the status of vulnerable groups and households through on-going consultation. Wherever necessary, follow-up work with communities and individuals must be carried out to identify activities and sources of income that can improve their well-being.

The Provincial PCT will also carry out monitoring visits jointly with the local resettlement or leadership structures to verify progress.

The Project Authority will be responsible for ensuring the adequate design, development and oversight of general resettlement monitoring and evaluation systems.

Audits of process and impact can be useful mechanisms for learning lessons, improving resettlement and compensation practices and ensuring compliance.

DPA and SDAE have ample experience in operationalising monitoring structures and management models. Internally, the quality of monitoring processes should be regularly reviewed and improved. Issues such as leadership, representation, equity, and treatment of individuals vulnerable to specific hardships must be adequately addressed through monitoring. Training of all participants in how to use monitoring and evaluation for adaptive management decisions and how to use it as a basis for good communication flow will be essential for good programme management.
### Figure 4: Suggested Indicators to guide Resettlement Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Suggested Milestones / Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of information</th>
<th>Agency responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance Monitoring</td>
<td>Sub-project Resettlement Committee established and operating</td>
<td>Resettlement Committee Reports</td>
<td>Project Resettlement Committee / local authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resettlement Monitoring Commission established and operating</td>
<td>Consultation records</td>
<td>Prov. PCT (DPA/SPGC/SPER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public meetings held</td>
<td>Facilitators field reports</td>
<td>Service Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Census complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Settlement land demarcated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitators indicated / recruited / seconded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication campaign for awareness raising about resettlement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project affected people verified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assets inventories complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grievance redress system in place and operating</td>
<td>Six monthly and Annual progress and financial reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring systems operational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Settlement sites and land area chosen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing &amp; related infrastructure complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation paid</td>
<td>Evaluation reports</td>
<td>Resettlement Monitoring Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timely reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Initial support from Resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External evaluations carried out &amp; reports submitted</td>
<td>Final report of Resettlement Monitoring</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timely refinements made to the resettlement programme in response to M &amp; E reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All grievances responded to / redressed within stipulated time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approval of Final Report of Resettlement Monitoring Commission giving go-ahead to initiate works at previously occupied sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Milestones / Indicators</td>
<td>Sources of information</td>
<td>Agency responsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Impact Monitoring        | - Host community and settlers’ attitudes to project & to one another: # satisfied with resettlement process / resettlement staff / mechanisms for grievance & problem solving / involvement in decision-making / development opportunities etc.  
- Time lapse before families feel they have reached the same / and better life than prior to relocation  
- # of grievances presented to Project Resettlement Commission / to Resettlement Monitoring Commission  
- % resolved at each level in stipulated time  
- Proportion of families that do not leave their resettlement sites after one year / two years  
- Conservation of residence  
- # affected families with members temporarily / permanently employed by the PA / project                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Reports of the Resettlement Monitoring Commission.  
Regular public meetings, consultation with people affected by the project.  
Review of facilitator’s reports, sub-project Resettlement Committee on grievance mechanisms.                                                                                                                | Prov. PCT (DPA/SPGC/SPER)  
Sub-project Resettlement Committee / local authorities and Resettlement Monitoring Commission                                                                   | Annual or as required by the PA and World Bank                                                                                                                                   |
| Completion Audit         | Final evaluation of baseline indicators  
% compliance with World Bank involuntary resettlement policy  
Evaluation of relevance, replicability and sustainability of resettlement programme                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Resettled families, host population and others in project and resettlement areas.  
Review of all project reporting and consultation documentation                                                                                                                                                                            | Contracted external audit and social evaluation company                                                                                                                    | On completion of RAP timetable as agreed by PA and the World Bank                                                                                                          |
16. A Template for an Abbreviated RAP

(to be included in the Project Operations Manual)

Introduction
- Brief description of the project with a list of project components including associated facilities. Description of project components causing impacts with overall estimates of social impacts and if physical relocation is necessary.

Minimizing Resettlement
- Efforts made to minimize displacement, the results expected by these and the mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation.

Census and Socioeconomic Surveys
- The results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys should be presented. All categories of impacts and people affected should be identified and a summary of consultations on the results of the various surveys with project affected people. If there is a need for updates to the census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, this should be mentioned and planned for as part of abbreviated RAP monitoring and evaluation.

Entitlements
- Describe entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that compensation implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP.
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets. Prepare entitlement matrix.

Resettlement Measures and Income Restoration
- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams and standard of living for each category of impact? What additional rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the compensation packages and restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects.
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration. Include what mechanisms will be put in place to ensure vulnerable groups are active participants.
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?
- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation.
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures.
- Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities for the project
proponent to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

**Resettlement Sites**
- Does the project require community relocation sites? Have displaced people been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites?
- Have the displaced people been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement? Will new housing be constructed/allocated?
- Does the project involve allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland?
- Have the individual households that will be allocated lands been involved in identifying potential new sites, and have they explicitly accepted the selected sites?
- Have all people within households been informed and involved?
- Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites.
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites.
- Demonstrate that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all of the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity.
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
- Describe mechanisms for: 1) procuring, 2) developing and 3) allotting resettlement sites, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands.
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Have the host communities been consulted about the RAP? Have they participated in the identification of likely impacts on their communities, appropriate mitigation measures, and preparation of the RAP? Do the host communities have a share of the resettlement benefits?

**Housing, Infrastructure and Social Services**
- Describe plans to provide or to finance resettlers' provision of housing, water supply and access roads infrastructure, and social services such as schools and health services;
- Describe plans to ensure comparable services to host populations;
- Provide information about any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

**Environmental protection and management**
- Describe the boundaries of the relocation area to be settled;
- Assess the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main development project requiring the resettlement).

**Participation, Consultation and Community Support**
- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning with special focus on vulnerable groups.
• Describe the involvement of impacted persons and host communities in preparing the abbreviated RAP, a summary of their views and choices made regarding resettlement sites and organization of settlement, compensation and assistance, access to cultural property.

• Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.

• Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress. Ensure ways in which vulnerable groups will be informed.

*Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on host communities*

• Describe and report on consultations with host communities and local governments;

• Describe arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to impacted people; arrangements for addressing conflicts that may arise between impacted people and host communities; and measures necessary to augment services in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to impacted people.

*Institutional Arrangements*

• Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan.

• State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where impacts are spread over a number of jurisdictions or where compensation will be implemented in stages over a long period of time.

• Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?

• Describe the external (non-project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions.

• Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement.

• Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and if necessary, and audit of the abbreviated RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion.

*Grievance Redress Mechanism*

• Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.

• Describe the mechanism for appeal.

• Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

*Implementation Schedule*

• List the chronological steps in implementation of the abbreviated RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.

• Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation.

• Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of project development activities.
Costs and Budgets

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.
- Identify resettlement costs to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the abbreviated RAP and the project schedule.
- Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all compensation and resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal/performance monitoring process.
- Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring.
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.
- Define methodology for external monitoring.
- Define key indicators for external monitoring.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
- Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.

Annexes

- Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools.
- Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees.
- Indicators for monitoring.
17. Annexes

Annex

17.1 List of functions of the Service Provider concerning resettlement

Functions of the Service Provider concerning Resettlement

These should include but not be limited to:

The Service Provider will promote resettlement planning principles endorsed by the MINAG/DNSA and the World Bank in its Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. This will include the involvement of communities in the planning and implementation of interventions that result from these polices and the use of acceptable conflict resolution mechanisms.

The Service Provider will ensure particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children.

The Service Provider must ensure that displacement, economic impacts or restriction of access do not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, including provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities.

It is highly desirable that displaced persons and their communities, and host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. The Service Provider should use all means to ensure that these take place and that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

The Service Provider will together with provincial and district government agencies contribute to ensuring the quality and accessibility of infrastructure and public services for the displaced persons and host communities.

Abbreviated RAP Implementation:

Ensure the:

- Adequate design of awareness raising materials about the processes of resettlement and compensation, development and implementation of a communication strategy where necessary.
- Adequately trained field facilitators for all resettlement programmes.
- Situation assessments, planning and implementation of communication strategies are carried out.
- Provincial PCT supervision of resettlement and compensation payment and that the whole process is documented adequately and is carried out as transparently as possible.
- A sub-project Resettlement Committee is created where necessary at each sub-project site where there are more than 20 families affected to coordinate activities, participate in resettlement monitoring, grievances reception and channelling to the Provincial PCT, provide help to families in discussion and selecting appropriate livelihoods development alternatives and ensure justice and equity at local level.
- Public meetings are carried out to raise and continue to update project affected groups and host communities on procedures and progress of implementation of the resettlement plan.
- The transparent realisation of compensation payment prior to resettlement.
- All public consultation is documented and retained as required by the World Bank.
- Monitoring and follow-up is carried out with all impacted individuals and/or families (and host communities where relevant) verifying with them their participation in activities that promote their rapid recuperation of livelihoods and social networks.
  - needs analysis and support to vulnerable families
  - training in alternative livelihood skills
  - basic health, hygiene and nutrition training
  - community organisation and leadership training support
- Coordinating with the Central PCT and Project Authority to ensure technical assistance is contracted to provide training and support as needed.
- Ensuring the social facilitators monitor the use of grievance channels and facilitate their effective use by stakeholders, and that redress by the Provincial PCT or other indicated parties is timely.
### Annex

#### 17.2 List of People Consulted during RPF Preparation

**PROIRRI**  
**Individuals consulted during RPF preparation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAPUTO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernanda Gomes</td>
<td>MINAG/DNSA</td>
<td>PROIRRI Project Preparation Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOFALA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miguel Coimbra</td>
<td>DPA Sofala</td>
<td>Provincial Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson António</td>
<td>DPA Sofala</td>
<td>SPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng. Dique</td>
<td>DPA Sofala</td>
<td>SPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermelinda Maquenze</td>
<td>DPCA Sofala</td>
<td>Environmental Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel Fobra</td>
<td>ARA-Centro</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pungue II Project</td>
<td>ARA-Centro</td>
<td>Technicians and advisors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caetano Benedito</td>
<td>SDAE Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Director SDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camilo Artur</td>
<td>SDAE Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Agronomy Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>André Pita</td>
<td>SDAE Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Extension Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussene Vasco</td>
<td>Mineral Resources, Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Technical officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberto Cossa</td>
<td>SDAE Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Extensionist to Ass. Pia Manguana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibraimo Miussagy</td>
<td>SDAE Marromeu</td>
<td>Director SDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Cuela Antonio</td>
<td>Caia District Government</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Saguate</td>
<td>SDAE Caia</td>
<td>Director SDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardo Soares</td>
<td>Association of Farmers</td>
<td>Association President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos Amadeu</td>
<td>SDAE Gorongosa</td>
<td>Hydraulic technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolau Diakos</td>
<td>SDAE Gorongosa</td>
<td>Geography and Cadastre technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heriqueta de Rosário</td>
<td>Búzi District Government</td>
<td>Permanent Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>SDPI Búzi</td>
<td>Infrastructure Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dias Baina</td>
<td>SDAE Búzi</td>
<td>SDAE representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Abdul Gany</td>
<td>UDAC Búzi</td>
<td>Head of Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunagi Faquira</td>
<td>Youth Association</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azarias Mindo</td>
<td>Companhia de Búzi</td>
<td>Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix Paulo</td>
<td>DPA Manica</td>
<td>Head of Provincial Livestock Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domingos Jaime,</td>
<td>DPA Manica</td>
<td>Provincial Agricultural Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomás Tenese,</td>
<td>DPA Manica</td>
<td>Irrigation technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Chiocho</td>
<td>DPA Manica</td>
<td>Technology Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnaldo</td>
<td>DPCA Manica</td>
<td>Technician, Environmental Management, Management Dept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Groups of between 10 and 20 members of producer associations were also met from the following:

**Sofala Associations**
Muda Masssequesse, Pia Manguana, Associação de Agricultura de Caia, Chicubua.

**Manica Associations**
Gatizwana, Nhamanembe, Nhaumbwe, Chinhamacungo, 1º de Maio, 16 de Junho, Samora Machel, Campo Verde, Chera-chera (4 associations using same river), Nyika Murrime.
## Annex

### 17.3 Rapid Situation Assessment of assorted potential sites for irrigation development visited during RPF screening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Associations</th>
<th>Total members</th>
<th>Nº women</th>
<th>Date association initiated</th>
<th>Cemetery close by</th>
<th>Total Land size (ha)</th>
<th>DUAT</th>
<th>Yr DUAT</th>
<th>Organized</th>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Construction needed</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Water source &amp; delivery system</th>
<th>Settlement near irrigation</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manica Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatizwana</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 ha for irrigation from leakage, max 50ha</td>
<td>deepen dam, clean irrigation pipeline</td>
<td>local</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>dam, ditches, pipes</td>
<td>village 5km, two houses inside irrigated area</td>
<td>none identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhuanembe</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>other side of river</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>irrigated and rainfall</td>
<td>dam upstream might affect one plot, canals</td>
<td>Vanguiri Co. In past, quality problems</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>river, canals</td>
<td>houses within the irrigated area</td>
<td>none identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhambwe</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>demarcated for DUAT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>irrigation</td>
<td>increase size of reservoir, line canals</td>
<td>Vanguiri Co. &amp; Chimoio</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>river, to reservoir and canals</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>sabotage among members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimhamacungo</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>yes, 800m from intake</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>gold mining upstream and river red</td>
<td>dam and canal rehabilitation</td>
<td>Manica town</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>fixed market stalls some 300 metres from the dam, and national highway. Adjacent to IFLOMA plantation.</td>
<td>no info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1º de Maio</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>5ha used by assoc irrigated 50ha dryland, 100ha ceded to other assoc irrigation</td>
<td>tree cutting, clearing, rehab dams, add pump and tank for gravity irrigation</td>
<td>Gondola town</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>dam</td>
<td>there is a primary school about 800 metres away &amp; 2 families living in agricultural area</td>
<td>none identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 de Junho</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>yes (president)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>4ha irrigated now, max possible 25ha</td>
<td>irrigation channels and tanks</td>
<td>Shoprite, Gondola town</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>dam</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>none identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samora Machel</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>rainfed</td>
<td>irrigation channels and tanks</td>
<td>Catandinca town</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>spring (not permanent supply for irrig)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo Verde</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>dam</td>
<td>Catandinca town</td>
<td>SEMOC (maize), MLT (tobacco)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>Association president’s houses 500m water supplying scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyika Murrime</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>20ha irrigated, 50 dryland</td>
<td>irrigation channels and tanks</td>
<td>SEMOC</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>none identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total members Manica</strong></td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average % women</strong></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chera-chera (4 associations using same river)</strong></td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>2005 a 2007</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>&gt;200</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>200ha irrigated</td>
<td>widening and cement lining of channels to increase flow</td>
<td>local/DECA</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>river, earth lined channels</td>
<td>some houses in potential area for gravity irrig from R.Munhiga.</td>
<td>none identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sofala Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muda Maseqasse</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>35ha irrigated</td>
<td>transform cement and block channel to PVC pipes</td>
<td>local/ Beira</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>river, diesel pump, furrows</td>
<td>two families lived in the association's agricultural area. Removed without compensation as land belonged to ADPP and they were aware they had to move.</td>
<td>not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pia Manguana</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>not known</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>12 ha irrigated</td>
<td>a reservoir, elevated tank and furrows</td>
<td>local/ Beira</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>river and diesel pumps</td>
<td>not seen flood prone area that belonged to Malambio Sugar. producers' shelters</td>
<td>not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associação de agricultura de Caia Chiquibus</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>61 ha irrigated</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>yes/ CAN</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>2000ha irrigated?</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>no info</td>
<td>river, diesel pump</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Bárue</td>
<td>Manica</td>
<td>Gondola</td>
<td>Sussundenga</td>
<td>Chimoio</td>
<td>Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Caia</td>
<td>Marromeu</td>
<td>Gorongosa</td>
<td>Búzi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associations encountered with DUATs</strong></td>
<td>2 assoc. w/ demarcated land, 2 assoc. w/ delimited land.</td>
<td>2 assoc. visited w/ DUATs</td>
<td>3 assoc. visited w/ DUATs</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>2 assoc. visited w/ DUATs, 1 in process of acquisition</td>
<td>1 assoc. visited w/ DUAT</td>
<td>1 assoc. visited w/ DUAT</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>Over 60% assoc. in district w/ DUAT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extensionists, n°, source</strong></td>
<td>7 publ. extensionists, 34 private extensionists (MLT, Clusa, Algodão Zambeze)</td>
<td>10 publ. extensionists, 19 private extensionists (Kwaedza Simuacae, Caritas Diocesana, Africare, American Friends)</td>
<td>11 publ. extensionists, 13 private extensionists (ACDI/VOCA, Africare, ORAM, ADEM)</td>
<td>9 publ. extensionists, 12 private extensionists (FDC, Oseo, ORAM)</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>5 publ. extensionists</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>4 publ. extensionists</td>
<td>9 publ. extensionists</td>
<td>7 publ. extensionists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private sector extensionists (outgrowers)</strong></td>
<td>MLT (up to 5 extensionists), GPZ (7 extensionists), paprica (1 extensionist), Clusa (1 or 2 extensionists)</td>
<td>MLT (up to 5 extensionists), Clusa (1 or 2 extensionists)</td>
<td>MLT (up to 5 extensionists), CNA (4 extensionists), Clusa (1 or 2 extensionists)</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>1-WWF, 2-World Vision</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compensation &amp; resettlement experience</strong></td>
<td>Experience of investors moving occupants to other places, compensating and constructing houses for them.</td>
<td>Compensation mentioned was mainly for crop damage obtained from livestock owners and some conflict with private sector</td>
<td>No experience at association level</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>Compensation from private sector and public infrastructure</td>
<td>No compensation experience mentioned. Resettlement from R. Pungue floods.</td>
<td>17 neighbourhoods were created with families resettled from R. Zambezi floods</td>
<td>Land occupation pressure and occupation by private and public sectors. No compensation mentioned.</td>
<td>Compensation not mentioned.</td>
<td>Voluntary resettlement experience with the reclamation of commercial land for sugar production.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use fertilizer</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGOs involved in agriculture</strong></td>
<td>CLUSA</td>
<td>Kwaedza Simuacae, Caritas Diocesana, Africare, American Friends</td>
<td>ACDI/VOCA, Africare, ORAM, ADEM</td>
<td>FDC, Oseo, ORAM, CAN and MLT</td>
<td>ORAM</td>
<td>ORAM, ADPP, ABIODES, ADES, ADEL, FUNDEC, KULIMA</td>
<td>CAN, CONSORCIO, Save the Children</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>Gorongosa National Park, GPZ, CAN AND ORAM.</td>
<td>GAPI BÚZI, Nickle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex

17.4 Land Use Assessment Form (for Land Use Acquisition – incorporated into the environmental and social screening document)
**MINISTÉRIO DE AGRICULTURA**  
*Projecto de Desenvolvimento de Irrigação - PROIRRI*

**AVALIAÇÃO DE TITULARIDADE DE USO DA TERRA**  
A.T.U.T.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRITO :</th>
<th>PROVINCIA :</th>
<th>DATA :</th>
<th>Nº :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**I - OBRA A SER EXECUTADA**

Descrição :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Área de construção (m²) :</th>
<th>Área total do terreno (m²) :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**II - LOCALIZAÇÃO DO TERRENO**

Localização do terreno :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Localidade :</th>
<th>Bairro :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posto Administrativo :</td>
<td>Zona :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordenadas do terreno (por GPS) :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III – TITULAR DO TERRENO**

Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Público ( )</th>
<th>Privado ( )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Nome :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº do título :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Endereço :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data de emissão do título :</th>
<th>Validade :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Outras informações :

**IV – UTILIZAÇÃO ACTUAL DA TERRA**

USO ACTUAL :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sem uso ( )</th>
<th>Agricultura ( )</th>
<th>Comércio ( )</th>
<th>Outros ________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**V - PARECER**

A) O local está disponível para concessão do direito de uso e aproveitamento.  ( )
B) O Titular do terreno existe mas não foi localizado.  ( )
C) Será necessário montar um processo de titulação do direito de uso.  ( )
D) Será necessário montar um processo somente para cadastro.  ( )
E) Será necessário revogar direito de uso por motivos de interesse público.  ( )
F) O perímetro do terreno não está definido.  ( )
G) Outros .  ( )

**OBSERVAÇÕES :**

Elaborado por :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assinatura :</th>
<th>Data :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Aprovado por :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assinatura :</th>
<th>Data :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Annex

17.5 Diagrams of Institutional Responsibilities for Resettlement

Institutional organization for preparing an abbreviated RAP

---

Legend:
- Technical contributions
- Communication

DPA Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
SPGC Provincial Services of Geography and Cadastre
SDPI District Planning and Infrastructure Services
SDAE District Economic Activities Services
Organization for Communication about Resettlement Grievances

Legend:
- Communication channel for grievances
- Rapid channel for communication and resolution of grievances

DPA  Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
SPGC  Provincial Services of Geography and Cadastre
SDPI  District Planning and Infrastructure Services
SDAE  District Economic Activities Services
### Annex

#### 17.6 Summary of consultation with community groups carried out for RPF preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Date and Meeting participants</th>
<th>Objectives of the meeting</th>
<th>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>31/03/2010, DPA Sofala: Provincial Director of Agriculture, Head of Provincial Agriculture Services (DPSA), Head of Rural Extension Services (SPER), representative from DPCA, PROIRRI Project Manager for the preparation phase, ESMF and RPF consultant team members.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>The only similar project has been the Market Led Smallholders Project in the Zambézi Valley but that is not linked to DPA, except for SPER. It is DPCA that has been involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>31/03/2010, DPCA Sofala: Technical Officer from Environmental Management Department (DGA), PROIRRI Project Manager for the preparation phase, ESMF and RPF consultant team members.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>For the Market Led Smallholders Project a project screening mechanism was developed with a Management Plan for each type of issue triggered. DPCA was not involved in monitoring. Project technicians in the districts carried out screening. DPCA does not have a large number of personnel - a total of 35 and none in the districts. Only 18 technical staff. No social capacity. All emergency resettlement organised via INGC. An emergency committee coordinates and takes decisions on settlement areas and resettlement conditions. Main task of DPCA is reviewing EAs and RAPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>31/03/2010, SPA Sofala: Head of Provincial Agricultural Services, PROIRRI Project Manager for the preparation phase, ESMF and RPF consultant team members.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>Aside from informing the team about the commercial private sector in Sofala being mainly sugar cane and that most of the farmers groups have major problems with management as a result of having received so many inputs in the past (for irrigation) free. They should be paying O&amp;M now with low to zero subsidies. They cooperate with DPCA for environmental issues, no monitoring is done by the DPA. Larger irrigation schemes have more complaints in general. Grievances are channelled via extension staff to SDAE. Resolution is usually pacific. All groups are registered by SPER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>31/03/2010, ARA-Centro, Beira: Head of ARA-Centro, technical team and advisory team for the Pungue II project, PROIRRI Project Manager for the preparation phase, ESMF and RPF consultant team members.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>An explanation of the Pungue II project highlighting the small and medium dams component and potential for collaboration since almost all will be multipurpose. Need financing. Environmental research into water quality, flooding and ecological flows of Lake Urema in Gorongosa. Small and micro irrigation and demand based financing schemes incorporated in project working with NGO partners (Forum Terra). Basin Committee is successful in identifying and managing resource use conflicts and resolution at district level, ARA or Committee levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>01/04/2010, DPA Manica: Head of Provincial Livestock Services, Provincial Agricultural Services, Irrigation technician and Technology officer. Consultant team.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>After an explanation of the services in the province, it was noted that the province has a table of compensation values for agricultural crops and trees. All people causing damage to crops are obliged to pay for the damages according to this table. The Rural Extension Services carry out and accompany compensation planning and payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>№</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>01/04/2010, DPCA Manica: Technical officer from the Environmental Management Department, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>Mostly attend to environmental issues and not social ones. Few resources including personnel and vehicles to get to the districts. Responsible for land-use planning and creating district environmental profiles. These exist for Sussundenga, Machaze and Guro. Collaborate with the agricultural sector for land delimitation and regarding conflicts between companies and communities concerning land use. This problem includes communities on private land as well as private companies with claims to community land. Environmental education a priority, particularly linked to information about rights to 20% of exploration income from natural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>01/04/2010, Head, Provincial Rural Extension Services, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>The SPA is responsible for defining the compensation table, it is now 10 years old and needs updating. There are still cases of unpaid compensation in Manica, i.e. the Vanduzi Company still has some issues that are pending since before its entry. Extensionists work with Administrative Post heads to identify situations requiring compensation, and may work with a technical assistant to identify the value of a crop. Values remain the same whether the crop was irrigated or not. Communities trust extensionists and accept what they say. This assists with compensation negotiation. Any problem that happens in community is reported to extensionists. Those support the resolution of minor problems. There are cases which are abandoned because there is no possible compensation solution, the aggrieved families give up and the extensionist also desists. Public extensionists are also supported by extensionists from the private sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>01/04/2010, Irrigation Specialist, ADIPSA, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, the objectives preparation of the environmental, social and resettlement safeguards frameworks for the areas covered by the project. Ask for opinions in relation to possible impacts of the implementation of the irrigation project in Manica. Identify associations with irrigation activities to visit as examples of types of undertakings.</td>
<td>Aside from many environmental issues, noted that of the around 200 dams in Manica some 30-40% are silted up. Few have the capacity to irrigate more than 10ha. There is a tendency to seek better land higher up the hills as the land in the valleys and plains is exhausted after long term use by the state companies. It now needs fertilizer raising the costs of production. Almost no new areas will be opened up for irrigation that have not been used before. Management capacity is key to sustainability of irrigation projects, and associations are mostly weak, members have other livelihoods sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>02/04/2010, Chimoio City: Associação Gatizwana:Vice-president, head of production member and past member, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the association and the irrigation activities and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with other projects and how to improve the local irrigation activities.</td>
<td>The association has no DUAT. The earth is saturated with chemicals used by the company that previously used the land. Farmers are thinking of changing the place where they are practicing agriculture and shifting to the other side of the dam, but most of the area is affected. This community has built houses with local materials and some masonry, and there are also cattle, goats and pigs pens. In the midst of the irrigated area are homes of families built with local material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>03/04/2010, Nhamanembe Association: Head of production and Treasurer and several members of the association. Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the association and the irrigation activities and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with other projects and how to improve the local irrigation activities.</td>
<td>The land is not enough for everyone, we are being supported by ADIPSA for legalization, so we have a DUAT, we are currently making blocks for the construction of a dam and other structures so that there is more land to benefit from irrigation. There is plenty of water for irrigation it is just that conditions for irrigation must be created. A few houses are located along the fields, and on the other side of the river that supplies the system there is a cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>03/04/2010, Nhaubwe Association: Member, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the association and the irrigation activities and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with other projects and how to improve the local irrigation activities.</td>
<td>There is a dam built with main irrigation canals lined with concrete leading off it. Around the dam are producers' fields. Any activities to expand as they think would be necessary, might involve the removal of some fields. They also need better water management to cover the 50ha they hope to. The greatest incentive to gain more collaborators is land, water is not sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>03/04/2010, Vanduzi Company, Gilberto and agronomist and another agricultural technician, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the company and the associations that it outsources work to. Opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with other projects and how to improve the local irrigation activities.</td>
<td>Most producers have their own individual plots in the irrigations schemes, and perhaps one common plot that produces to pay for inputs for example. The members of a project are the members of an association but as individual producers who agree. The leaders of the associations maintain a blacklist of members who do not benefit for non compliance reasons. The company does not get involved with the organization of the associations. Women tend to perform better than men and keep their words. The associations give rights to water use and therefore producers must be members of O&amp;M groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>05/04/2010, SDAE Manica: Director of SDAE, Extensionist of SDAE Manica, consultants from the social, environmental and resettlement team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>SDAE knows about PROIRRI and received three teams concerning the project. The irrigation areas in the district are used by families belonging to associations, whoever does not belong to an association has no use right. SDAE and NGOs operating in the district encourage farmers' organization in associations. NGOs also support conflict resolution among associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>05/04/2010 SDAE Gondola: Member of 1º Maio Association, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the association and the irrigation activities and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with other projects and how to improve the local irrigation activities.</td>
<td>If the irrigation system operated at full capacity would supply 150 ha. The two reservoirs are inoperational, one of the dams is filled with plants and large trees that the other is fed by the first is full of sand and only works through a pump. 100ha were transferred to an association that cares for vulnerable children. 1º de Maio association has the DUAT for the land use. 50ha are being used by the members in which approximately 6ha are used for irrigation and the other for rainfed agriculture. No impacts were identified that would require compensation or resettlement in the case of rehabilitation of the irrigation system of this association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>05/04/2010: Member of 16 de Junho Association. President of the association and president of supervisory board. Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the association and the irrigation activities and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with other projects and how to improve the local irrigation activities.</td>
<td>There are many private sector farmers, some from Chimoio others from Maputo that want to occupy this land. Once South Africans came claiming he had DUAT for the same land the association uses and said they had been authorised by the Minister for Agriculture to occupy the land. The problem involved everyone from the association, to the district, province and the Minister. When the South Africans came, they started off by marking the area, and the association knowing it was its land, removed the markers. The South Africans lodged a complaint with the ministry but the association won the case. Any improvements made to the irrigation system could affect the cultivated areas close by, some producers houses and a primary school nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>06/04/2010: SDAE Bárué Director, SDAE Bárué Extensionist, Social, environmental and resettlement consultants</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>Bárué is one pilot district implementing the PAPA. The district has a plan for land use, most farms are located along the river Inhazónia, investors are granted this space. If we have families to explore this land and get an investor who wants to explore the same land, families are compensated for loss of existing cultures. The compensation calculations SDAE has for trees and plants in case of any occupation, destruction, etc.. With regard to houses investors coordinate with families to build new homes or cutting building materials for the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>06/04/2010, União Distrital da Associação dos Camponeses de BÁRUÊ - UDASB: Sarmento Júlio Armando, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental studies for PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the association and the irrigation activities and opinions of UDASB about potential impacts of the Project, in relation to associations working in the district. Type of activities that they develop, problems they face.</td>
<td>UDASB, is facing financial difficulties to follow up the associations in the field and is not very active now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>08/04/2010, ITC- Community Land Initiative: Provincial Project Manager, Field officer; social, environmental and resettlement consultant team.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects.</td>
<td>The ITC supports the communities in capacity building, conflict mediation, land use planning and business planning. ITC works in the districts of Manica, Sussundenga, Bárue, Machaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>08/04/2010, Chera-Chera Locality: President of Association Murombo Ana China, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects.</td>
<td>Do not build dams, because they would facilitate water retention for a group that are located upstream and downstream people would be without water or small quantities to irrigate their fields. Prefer widening and lining of canals with cement to carry a higher water flow and prevent leakage. Some houses in the area irrigated by gravity from the river Munhiga may be affected if we build dams. Though there is space for expansion without affecting houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>09/04/2010, SDAE Nhamatanda: Nhamatanda Director, Extension Supervisor, Irrigation Technician, Technical Mineral Resources, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects.</td>
<td>No indications of adverse negative impacts related to project implementation. The associations are exploring land that is clearly delimited. Problem with river contamination by gold miners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROIRRI - Resettlement Policy Framework, 190910**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Date and Meeting participants</th>
<th>Objectives of the meeting</th>
<th>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>09/04/2010, Muda Massequesse Association, Treasurer, secretary, members and area extensionist, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects.</td>
<td>There is an established system, and any intervention would only replace one type of existing channels of concrete with lined pipes. Nobody would be affected by the work. In the beginning there were two families who had to withdraw because they were in ADPP’s space, the organization that ceded the land to the association. They moved but received no compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>10/04/2010, SDAE Director Marromeu and Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>80% of the territory is a conservation area. Marromeu district has 48,000 ha of land available for agriculture of which 50% belongs to the sugar factory. The population uses 34,000 ha of which 5 ha was gained by destroying the conservation area. The population of Chuedza has also invaded part of the of sugar factory’s land. Marromeu has 21 producer associations, of which three are legalized, one has a DUAT, 4 Associations have irrigation systems, of which three systems have elevated tanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>10/4/2010, Chico Luís Cebola, Chuedza, Marromeu. PA Sede and consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information about his farm and rice growing and other activities in the area.</td>
<td>There are no irrigation systems in the smallholder sector in Chuedza, they are dryland producers. Deforestation is frequent as available land is scarce. The household sector is located on the edge of the plantations of the sugar factory in Marromeu. Human-animal conflicts exist (crocodiles). In terms of potential for the establishment of irrigation scheme at this location there is water available from the Zambezi River and Nhamiambo, but it is likely to increase the land conflict between the sugar factory and the population. Marromeu sugar intends building two dams for irrigation that will also benefit the local population. Community producers have already destroyed five hectares of the conservation area to cultivate. There is experience of resettlement in the district with flood victims. There is potential for irrigated agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>12/04/2010- Caia District Government: District Administrator and the consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>High level of crop losses due to floods, almost every year. The Chinese have asked for land for rice production, but they also want good road access and electricity, conditions which are not easy to find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12/04/2010- SDAE Caia: SDAE Director, consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>There are experiences of resettlement in flood-prone areas. Only 17ha are irrigated currently of a potential of 40,000ha. The district has 21 legalized producer associations. In addition it has 125 groups of farmers. Each group consists of 30 farmers, groups are not legalized. None of the 21 associations has a DUAT, only one uses an operational irrigation system - drip irrigation. All other irrigation systems are used by informal groups and individuals. The best option is to rehabilitate the irrigation scheme at Murraça - the system was capable of irrigating 5,000 ha for cotton production. There are people settled in this area of irrigated land. The population should be no threat to the irrigation scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12/04/2010 SDPI Caia: Director of Infrastructure and Planning Services, Consultant team.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on environmental issues in the district, population resettlement programs, water infrastructure, environmental management plan of the district.</td>
<td>One of the 17 neighbourhoods created to accommodate the flood affected families in Chirimba 1 is causing the river to now encroach into residential areas. About 400 brick houses were built this year. From 2001 to 2010, 4020 families affected by floods were resettled in the district. INGC managed the resettlement process. In addition to the 4020 families resettled, beneficiaries include others receiving food assistance. The resettlement process in the administrative post of Sena in Chechi regulado 10 ha of land are in dispute between the Cotton Company and the resettlers. The area in dispute belongs to the Cotton Company. However the creation of the resettlement centre contributed to the reduction of agricultural areas in the Sena area, the harvesting of forests and extraction of clay for the manufacture of burnt bricks for building houses as well as encroachment onto the Cotton Company's land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>12/04/2010, President of the Producers’ Association of Caia, Murraça Administrative Post, Consultant team.</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI. Auscultation of the members in relation to possible impacts of the implementation of the irrigation project.</td>
<td>Association created from workers from the colonial cotton ginnery. Explore an area of 10,000 ha. Each member has 50 ha. The individual farms are limited by financial, to cultivated area varies 2-3 ha per member of the association. Within the area of 10,000 ha there are individual farms that are not part of the association which were sold by association members. In addition to farm plots there are houses made of local materials, constructed with the consent of the association. The association has a DUAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>13/04/2010, SDAE Gorongosa: Hydraulic Technician of SDAE, Geography and Cadastre Technician, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects.</td>
<td>There are 2 associations in the district that carry out irrigated agriculture. About 20 individual producers have their own diesel pumps for irrigation. Chitunga producers' group of 18 members, grow on individual plots in 20 ha of irrigated land. Area has steep areas of cultivation in the uplands and would require installation of elevated tanks with pumps to irrigate by gravity. The river course is permanent. Potential beneficiaries would be the School of Chitunga near the river and the population. Nhazoe-located in the headwaters of the river Nhazoe (Sierra Gorongoza) there is potential to irrigate extending the existing area that is used for vegetable cultivation. Within the area proposed for irrigation there are about half a dozen homes of local producers. There are resource use conflicts around the edge of Gorongosa Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>14/04/2010, Buzi District Government: Permanent Secretary of the District, Director Services Infrastructure and Representative SDAE, Consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and areas to visit.</td>
<td>The district has 104 producer associations in the in UDACA (District Union Farmers Associations). Over 60% of associations are legalized and have DUATs in the association’s name. Buzi has a total of 32,000 ha of irrigable land for the family sector. Potential irrigation schemes for commercial production at Chicumbua with 7000 ha, Matiri and Move, and Estaquinha. The District believes that the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme Chicumbua will allow increased production. In Chicumbua of 12 farmers’ associations already legalized are developing an area of 2,000 ha for rice production in the first season (rainy season the area is flooded) and second season maize, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Originally the irrigation scheme drew water from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Date and Meeting participants</td>
<td>Objectives of the meeting</td>
<td>Main perceptions concerning Social Impacts and Resettlement &amp; Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>14/04/2010, Chicumbua irrigation scheme, Buzi: President of UDAC Buzi and head of a youth producer's group, consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the organization and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects.</td>
<td>river Buzi which was conducted through channels to the fields. At present the irrigation does not work, associations practicing rainfed agriculture. In the area near the point of abstraction of water from the river there is a settlement of houses. They should not impede the irrigated agriculture, it should not be necessary to move these families. The houses are located far from the old silted up channel of water that is visible from the intake point. Land conflicts are few. After the stoppage of the sugar factory in 1991 some cropping areas were occupied by local people. This is not a major concern to the District government. The factory is interested in reusing their areas. In the town of Bandua when they did this resettlement was done voluntarily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>14/04/2010, Companhia do Búzi: Company technician, consultant team</td>
<td>Presentation of the consultants, explanation of social and environmental safeguards and their application to PROIRRI, request for information on organization of the services and opinions about potential impacts of the Project, experience with similar projects and outsourcing. Estaquinha irrigation scheme. Outgrowers in the production of sugar cane, and modes of interaction (contracting, supplies, infrastructure and markets.</td>
<td>When the Company was still operating before 1991, it was ceding part of its area to local farmers for the production of sugar cane to sell to the Company. They carried out aspersion irrigation in some areas and diesel pumps in others. The plant stopped in 1991 was due to financial and structural problems of the Company. The Company has a total area of 7,500 ha. Part of this production is sold to Mafambisse Sugar. Irrigation is also operational in Estaquinha. They plan to outsource and expand in 2014. ORAM has worked in this area building capacity of associations to know their rights and obtain DUATS. In Bandua the Company resettled families voluntarily and ORAM helped them with compensation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>