



MCA MOZAMBIQUE NEWSLETTER

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT MOZAMBIQUE

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WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT



ROADS REHABILITATION PROJECT



FARMER INCOME SUPPORT PROJECT



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Dear Readers

Happy New Year to our readers, we wish you all peace, happiness, justice and health for the year that has just begun. For us, the MCA Mozambique family, the year 2013 is particularly decisive. Quoting a colleague of mine, "THE SO CALLED 2013 HAS ARRIVED". Yes, the year 2013 which marks the end of the Compact has arrived.

On these first days of January 2013, I would like to express to all our readers our belief and confidence that we are capable and "Yes we can", to paraphrase President Obama who not just said it but also demonstrated his capability. In our case, each one of us has already shown his ability and capability since joining the MCA Mozambique family.

In the FISP, we are meeting all the targets. Our challenge is to continue to lower the spread of Lethal Yellowing disease of coconut trees. To do this, we must cut more infected trees and plant more uninfected trees. Notwithstanding the limitation of time and funding, my belief and confidence is that we can.

On Land, we are on the right route; the right speed; and, appropriate altitude. As we are already familiar with, "time in route is good". We have already reached 140.000 registered parcels - a very important goal of the project. We have already exceeded the threshold of 67.000 DUATS delivered to beneficiaries.

But it is in the infrastructures, particularly in the rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitation, and in the rehabilitation of roads where our greatest present challenge lies. I'm sure and confident that WE CAN. Yes, we can finish all the works that will bring real and meaningful benefits to thousands of our fellow citizens. Yes, we can conclude the Compact with success .

For us of the MCA, the 2013 year ends in June. It is on this date that we commit to complete the works. Therefore, it is the effort and dedication of each and every one of us that guarantees the success of the works. Hard work from everyone: the colleague who serves tea and water in meetings; drivers whom safely drive us; colleagues that clean up our premises and the colleagues that provide us with work materials and supplies; engineers; economists; lawyers; environmentalists, everyone; everyone! Everyone with no exception.

The challenges are enormous. We have to do it in 6 months, our 2013 year.

A good year to everybody in the certainty of many and enormous challenges that await us in this year of success.

Fighting poverty through economic growth



Paulo Fumane
MCA - Mozambique Executive Director



A success story from the Rehabilitation and Expansion of storm Water Drainage system the cement city and peri urban area of Quelimane city

Antonia Isaias Cafuro is one of the Project's beneficiaries who lives at Janeiro village a peri-urban area, in the city of Quelimane in Zambezia Province, Mozambique in the Channel "M" of the project . She is a disabled and vulnerable widow living with a son, two grandsons and one grand daughter. She is unemployed and depends on rice cultivation to generate income. Her previous house above was on a channel where during rainy season the house always flooded. The house had no electricity, water, nor toilet facilities, the floor was not plastered and the roof was made of local dried coconut leaves.

During the registration process the PAP's (People Affected by the Project), Antonia Isaias Cafuro chose to be an in Kind PAP due to her physical condition and vulnerability. She relies daily on her close relatives or neighbors to assist her due to her disability as she was unable to work and movement was becoming a problem. Therefore Antonia requested that a house be bought in the same neighborhood where she lives in order to allow her to continue to receive assistance from her family and friends. The request was granted by the Resettlement Committee and she looked for a house and the Project then purchased the house.

Antonia was extremely happy and commented :- "I feel I am in paradise" after having receiving her new house, it has an iron zinc roof, the house is plastered and painted,

cemented floors, electrified with piped water and a pit latrine. She says that she never dreamt of having a house in these conditions. Now Antonia says that she feels inspired for the rest of her life and it has changed positively. Antonia says she does not have to sell her rice for roofing anymore as prior to receiving this new home she had to sell her rice tot repair the old house.

She concluded by stating that "I love this house and I will have all the time to assist my 3 grandson and my money will never used for repair the house but will be used to feed my kids" .





A success story from the Rehabilitation and Expansion of storm Water Drainage system the cement city and peri urban area of Quelimane city

Mr. Pedro Vicente Juma is one of people who was affected by the project at channel "C", at Sagar Village, the peri-urban area of Quelimane City in the province of Zambezia Province, who had his previous pit latrine situated across channel with a tube going down the channel carrying all wastes, which was creating a bad smell and polluting the area. In fact during the rainy season he uses a small boat to go to latrine.

After being compensated Mr Pedro Juma decided to construct a convectional pit latrine with a big septic tank that had running piped water.

Mr Pedro Juma said that he is satisfied with the project's program because he never thought of having a convectional pit latrine. He says that the project helped him a lot, his family are also satisfied to have a modern Pit latrine with a septic tank where no wastes would be seen and pollutes the area.





Happy residents of Alto Gigone with their DUATs

LAND TENURE PROJECT

Stevan Dobrilovic from Millennium Challenge Corporation participated in a land titling ceremony, in Pemba city, Cabo Delgado on December 2012 and wrote the following article of his experience:

On a bright and hot Saturday morning in December 2012 around 8:00 AM I found myself in the Alto Gigone neighborhood, by the airport in Pemba city, Cabo Delgado Province of Northern Mozambique. A crowd of local citizens was growing quickly in an open clearing in front of an elementary school. They were there to attend a land title (known by the Portuguese acronym DUAT) ceremony where people from the neighborhood would get titles as part of the land tenure regularization activity of the MCA land tenure services project. By 8:30 AM the crowd had grown to over 1000 people. Loud music was playing and some people were dancing as the official ceremony was about to start. Shortly after 8:30 a bairro official, acting as emcee for the ceremony, asked the crowd to quiet down and began introducing some city officials who had come to participate in the festivities. Several officials were invited to make remarks about the importance of the DUAT and encourage citizens to safeguard their titles once they received them. Then began the ceremonial handing out of DUATs to honored members of the community – older and respected community residents. About 30 people in all were invited on stage to receive their DUATs and a *capulana*, a sheet traditionally used by females as a skirt, emblazoned with slogans about getting your land registered and getting a DUAT. After the ceremonial handing out of DUATs, the crowd began to get restless. There were cries from the crowd asking when the rest of the people would get their DUATs. One person yelled, why did we come today if we will not be getting our DUATs? Then the emcee called for the crowd to calm down. He announced that all in attendance would get their DUATs today. He directed all present to go into the school courtyard where there were four classrooms labeled by geographic region within the neighborhood. Each resident should find the room for their geographic region in the neighborhood and get in line to collect their DUAT. Peo-

ple quickly flocked to the school courtyard and seemed relieved that they would be getting their DUATs after all. The lines into each classroom were long, but generally the people were happy and patient. After getting their DUATs people milled about in the courtyard comparing their documents. Most smiled and carried their DUAT with pride. One older woman found me and complained that she did not receive a *capulana*. She was very persistent and said she wanted to wear the *capulana* to let others know that they too should get their DUATs. In the end the organizers found an extra *capulana*, which made this woman very happy as she wrapped it around her waist to advertise the need for all to get their DUATs.

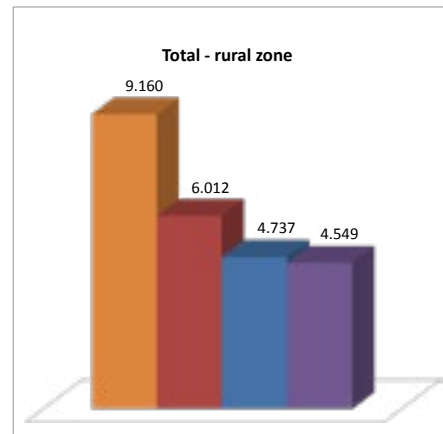
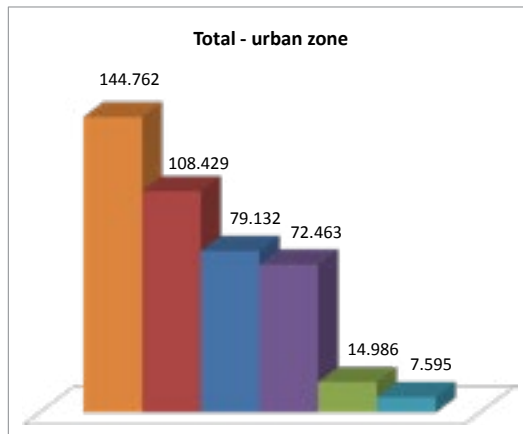
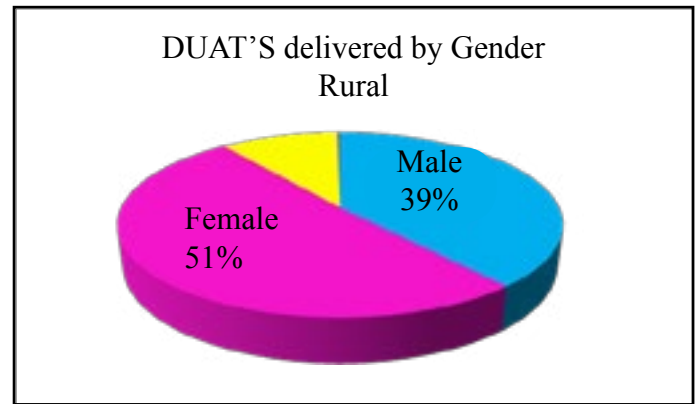
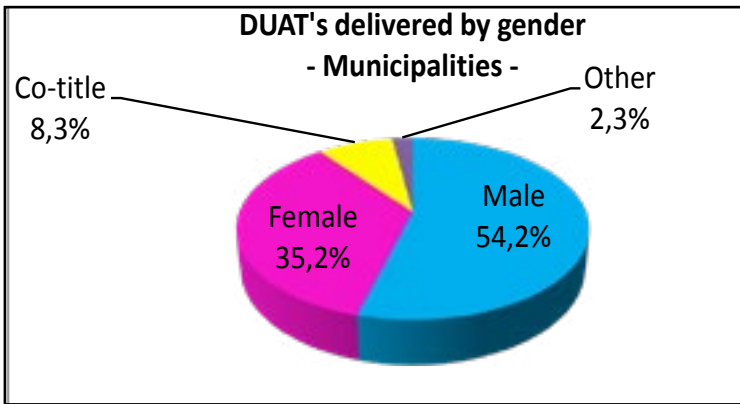


Alto Gigone residents waiting for their titles in the schoolyard



LAND TENURE SERVICE PROJECT Results cumulative from March 2011 to 13th January 2013

	Total of Municipalities	Rural Total	Total
Number of registered parcels (# of Parcels Surveyed/Registered)	144.762	9.160	153.922
Processes formed	108.429	6.012	114.441
Number of DUAT Titles Printed	79.132	4.737	83.869
Number of Occupancy Certificates Printed	14.986	0	14.986
Number of DUAT titles delivered to beneficiaries	Total	72.463	4.549
	Male	39.311	1.542
	Female	25.517	2.026
	Co-Owned	5.990	406
	Other	1.645	11
Number of evidences delivered to beneficiaries	Total	7.595	0
	Male	4.989	230
	Female	2.606	155
	Co-Owned	0	179
	Other	0	0
Relationship between the processes formed and registered parcels	75%	66%	74%
Relationship between DUATs Printed and delivered to the recipient DUATs	92%	96%	92%
Relation between Documents (DUATs & Evidence) Forms and records made	65%	52%	64%



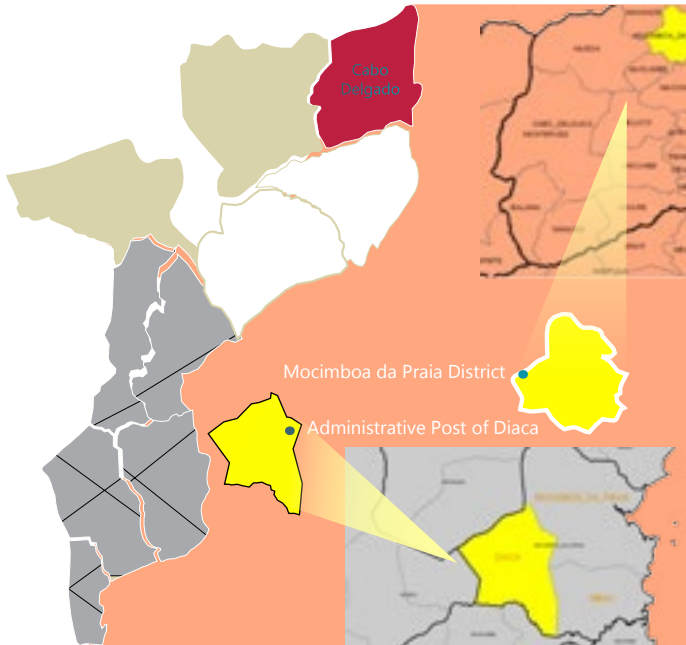
Municipality

Districts

- Number of registered parcels
- Processes formed (# of Parcels Surveyed/Registered)
- Number of titles printed
- Number of DUAT titles delivered to Beneficiaries
- Occupancy Certificates Printed



LAND TENURE PROJECT: Photo Journal: Progress of work that is taking place in Mocimboa da Praia District, the Administrative post of Diaca in Cabo Delgado.



Registration status

- 972 parcels registered
- 352 still to be edited
- 620 formed process
- 582 DUAT's printed



Formation of Committee



Public Meeting with the Chief



Public Meeting



Public Meeting
Presentation of the technical team



Field Work



Field Work



Accommodation



Preparation of the notices



List of Parcels demonstrated



MAPS AND STATISTICS

Namandaia

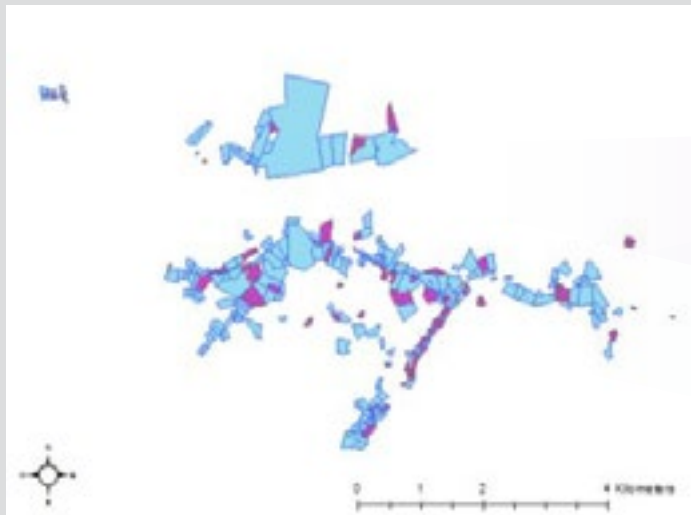


- Occupation of land since 1940
- persons lacking Documents
- In Namandaia - family plots

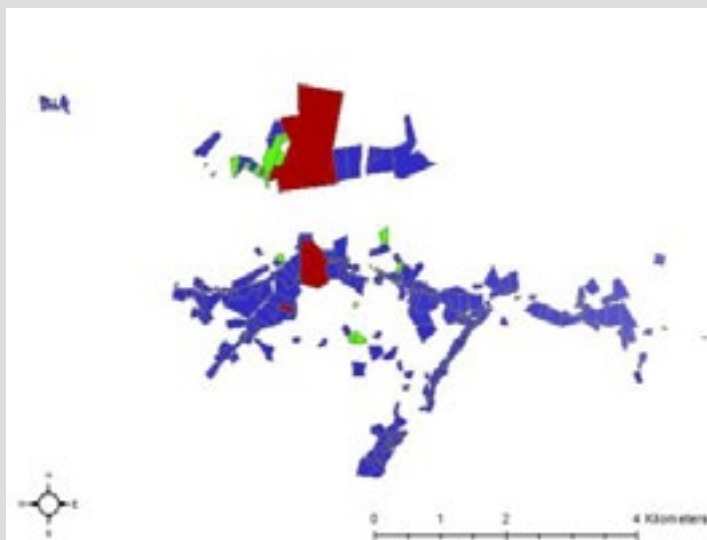
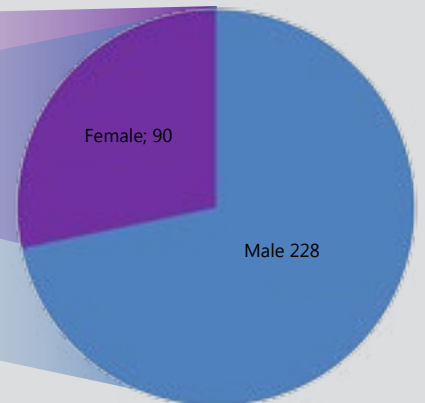
AREAS

NAMANDAIA

Number of parcels	318
Area minimal (ha)	0.07
Area maximum (ha)	114
Area total registered (ha)	621
Area medium (ha)	1.95

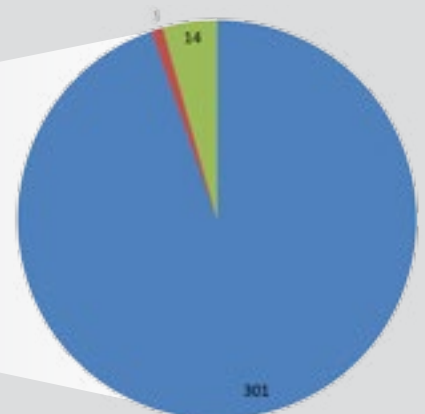


Female/Male Occupation



Use of soil

- Agriculture annual
- Agro-Livestock
- Permanent culture





NACALA DAM



Relocation of Project Affected Persons (PAP's) is successfully completed

Jeffares and Green Consulting Engineers, in association with Conseng, implemented the Resettlement Action Plan for the Nacala Dam Project, in Nacala District, Nampula Province in Mozambique and provided information for this article.

In 2006 a Feasibility Study undertaken by Baker indicated that the function of the Nacala Dam was as the principal water source for the city of Nacala-Porto. Its strategic importance led the MCA-Mozambique and the National Directorate of Water (DNA-GOH) to enter in a process aimed at the rehabilitation of Nacala Dam, raising the water level of the reservoir by 2m, thus increasing the water storage and the supply capacity for the city of Nacala-Porto. Another major aspect of the project was to increase the dam's safety factors by increasing the spillway capacity to meet internationally-accepted safety requirements. The rehabilitation of the Nacala Dam includes the following key activities:

- Establishment of a construction site that will be managed by the Contractor who will implement the project;
- Realignment of the national N12 road below the dam wall;
- Repairs to and raising of the earth dam walls;
- Construction of a new spillway and outlet chute;
- Construction of a new outlet works; and
- Construction of various reinforced concrete structures.

The preferred road alignment option has the road positioned just downstream of the toe of the raised embankment. The sections at the start and at the end of the road deviation have been positioned so as to minimise the impact on existing structures such as houses and the police station buildings,

taking all other aspects such as topography, existing dam infrastructure, and proposed new dam infrastructure into account. The zone of impact of the project components in terms of resettlement is limited to the general area immediately around the Nacala Reservoir and the existing local village or settlement, the Muherete community.

The main objective was to ensure that all 19 (nineteen) project-affected parties (PAP's) would be fairly treated and compensated for their losses, and avoid as much as possible, negative impacts that could arise from the resettlement activities that should occur. For that, the RAP considered as its main reference, the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (World Bank, 2001). No specific resettlement legislation has been promulgated in Mozambique to date but, the three relevant laws reviewed (Land Law and its Regulation, the Environmental Law and respective Regulation and the Territory Orderly Planning Law (Law Nr.19/2007 of 18th of July) and Regulation (Decree Nr. 23/2008 of 1st of July) recognise the rights of local communities and emphasise the need for consultation with affected populations when implementing any kind of private or public investment.

The objectives were to:

- Achieve the resettlement process with the full participation of appointed Resettlement Committee, Local Government structures, traditional leaders and all PAP's;
- Specify the procedures to be followed and actions to be taken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate for losses and impacts, and provide livelihoods restoration and development benefits (enhancement) to affected persons and communities in terms of national legislation and international best practice;



Testimonial from PAP: Ancha Chale. Received Cash Payment

Ancha Chale moved to Nacala-Porto where her husband stays.

- She divided the money received with her husband and each one decided what to do with their money.
- They built a new house covered with a zinc roof, but she doesn't know how much money was spent. They also bought food.



- Include a time-bound action plan with an estimated budget; and Set out a resettlement strategy with objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

In January and March 2010, a socio-economic survey conducted among the households to be physically displaced indicated that there are 76 people living in the 17 households to be displaced. All but one household had land from which they derive agricultural produce. Cassava and maize were the main crops being cultivated at the time of the survey. There were 57 productive trees to be found on the homestead sites.

Considering the fact that the new locations where PAPs were to establish their new settlements was in the same community, at a distance less than 3km, the actual conditions for accessing social (schools and health services) and economic resources (access to roads, production sites and markets) was not different, with the exception of one PAP, who moved to another area near the seat of Nacala-à-Velha District. However, two vulnerable households or PAP's were identified amongst the seventeen households that were to be resettled, i.e. one household that is headed by a widow who is 62 years old and another household that is headed by a widow who is 58 years old. Special attention therefore was given to these two PAP's to monitor their re-establishment process and provide support as needed.

The concerns raised by the households that need to be resettled were related to the replacement of their trees, so that they have shade; and the other concern was related to access to water either from existing sources or a developed source. It was explained to PAP's that FIPAG will ensure continuous

water supply to the community at all times during and after the construction period.

The RAP process started in October 2010 with identification of group members that would follow, support and advise during the process of negotiation with PAP's on the options and methods of compensation for resettlement - either cash or in-kind, including the available options for resettlement sites. The members of the groups were representatives of PAP's, government and community, selected by their pairs to represent them in the process.

In December 2010, the PAP's signed a "Compensation Option" document stating their compensation options after numerous discussions to clarify the available options for compensation, that included, besides the cash compensation, the in-kind compensation such as providing a new house with the same characteristics as the house they have but with some improvement or a conventional brick/block house in the same community but in a different place (among three areas appointed by the Agriculture and Infrastructures District Directorates), and a Land Use Right Title (DUAT).

However, at this stage, all of the PAP's whose households were affected stated that they were not interested in new land or land title and that they were willing to receive only cash as compensation as they had an alternative place/site to relocate to. All the PAP's, with the exception of FIPAG (the three office structures), were able to show the RAP Consultant the proposed site to which they would be moving after being compensated.

All infrastructures that were resettled were evaluated in March 2011 by the Provincial Directorate of



Testimonial from PAP: Chababe Salimo. Received Cash Payment

With the money the family:

- Paid a new house near the Muhecula (Barragem) Administrative Post Seat
- Bought construction materials to improve the house – zinc roof, cement for the wall of the balcony
- Installed electricity in the house – 6 lamps and 3 plugs
- Bought food
- Paid for a funeral ceremony of their recently deceased son and for a ceremony of his father in law whom is also deceased
- Bought a freezer
- Bought mattresses for the children
- Bought a cellphone for his wife
- Paid 3 people to help him open 1,5ha of machambas and they are now sow maize.



Public Works from Nampula based on the Mozambique official infrastructures evaluation procedures. An evaluation report for each household or office was produced. Similar to the infrastructures, the crops and trees were also evaluated.

In April 2011, each PAP reconfirmed their option for compensation and signed a "Compensation Agreement" that listed all goods that were being compensated and allowances. Only one PAP did not agree with the amount and did not sign the "Compensation Agreement". An independent grievance mechanism and a consultation process was established in the project area to ensure that potential claims were addressed in a fair and transparent manner and monitored in order to address the concerns in a prompt manner.

MCA Mozambique and MCC requires the use of best international practice on resettlement and the service provider applied the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to all activities under this Compact. Resettlement (economic or physical displacement) may involve one or more of the following: land acquisition; other asset acquisition (e.g., homes or other physical structures, trees, crops); physical relocation; and loss of access to resources (e.g. grazing lands, pastures, fishing grounds or collection areas for medicinal plants, weaving materials or similar resources).

A fundamental requirement of resettlement activities is to restore, at least, standards of living and preferably improve the livelihoods of those households, families, extended families and individuals who are losing land, assets or access to resources due to the implementation of the project.

The specific objectives were;

1. Set up Resettlement Committees in the communities affected by the project in order to assist in the

resettlement as recommended in the RAP;

2. Inform the PAP about the resettlement process;
3. Listing of PAPs to be compensated including details on the amounts, with separate lists for those who will receive 10,000MZM and under (payment by check) and those who receive 10,0001 MZM and over (payment by bank account), involving MCA's Fiscal Agent);
4. Ensure that PAPs have all the required personal identify documents to perform bank transactions or cash checks; assist PAPs in acquiring documents needed by the Banks in order to obtain bank accounts;
5. Compensate the PAPs according to the RAP document;
6. Assist in helping PAPs find land if they are choosing cash compensation;
7. Coordinate finding land with existing housing or finding land and building housing or other infrastructure for PAPs who choose in-kind compensation;
8. Track and find absent PAPs, i.e., those who did not sign compensation agreements or those who did but are not accessing bank accounts or present to receive checks;
9. Resolve disputes when PAPs have refused to sign compensation agreements or if not resolvable, send PAPs to the grievance process;
10. Subsequent to compensation, monitor that PAPs are salvaging materials and beginning to vacate households/infrastructures to clear the project area in order for the construction activities to begin;
11. Provide assistance to vulnerable PAPs as appropriate, throughout the RAP implementation process;
12. Monitor encroachment;
13. Facilitate use of the grievance process;
14. Perform sensitive, frequent and consistent outreach throughout the process;
15. Monitor and report on progress on the RAP implementation objectives.

Testimonial from PAP: Ancha Salimo. Received Cash Payment

With the money received bought:

- 2 houses – 1 with zin roof and the other without;
- Has now electricity in her house and 4 lamps and 3 plugs
- Mattress
- Radio
- Distributed money to the family so that they could eat;
- New clothes that she did not have before (for her).

She is very happy because she could buy lots of things. The only thing that was missing was a motorbike, she jokes;

