



MCA MOZAMBIQUE NEWSLETTER

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In Mozambique, equal rights and opportunities between women and men have now become a reality and are enshrined in various legal instruments, including the Constitution of the Republic in Articles 35 and 36, which establishes the principle of equality of rights between women and men...

Page 4



Community Land Initiative
- Gender and diversity...

Page 9

Rehabilitation and Extension of
Road N1: Rio Ligonha - Nampula...

Page 12

Invitation for Bids...

Page 13

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Dear Readers

The civil works are in full progress for the Water Supply to Nampula with water pipes having been laid. The signing of the Agreement for the rehabilitation of the drainage system of Nampula has been actualised, in the Rural Water Supply a further 305 new wells were drilled, which adds up to the 150 already concluded in Lot 1 reaching a total of 455 water wells completed. In the district of Nangade, the contractor is in process of installing eight small solar systems to allow for water to be pumped from a greater depth. Our Engineers have recuperated from delays on the rehabilitation of the roads Namialo - Rio Lurio Lot 1 (Namialo - Mecutuchi) and Rio Ligonha - Nampula, and as a result they have taken several steps to prevent further time loss. The Nacala Dam is showing great results and we look forward to celebrating its completion in due time.

The Resettlement process continues with close attention in regard to compensation payments for the Road Resettlement and compensation activities are almost completed with all compensation payments related to the rehabilitation of the Nacala Dam having been successfully completed. In total, 3443 people were affected by the construction works. It is estimated that a total compensation amount to be paid is in excess of U.S. \$6.5 million, of which already 92.2 million Meticias has been paid.

In our Land Tenure Services Project 16,139 Urban DUAT's or titles were issued and Rural titles 1530 DUAT's have already been issued. We continue with our Land Mapping activities in Nampula and Monapo Municipalities and the districts of Monapo, Nicoadala, Mecufi and Mocimboa da Praia and the production of the respective maps. An Action Plan was adopted based on the Condition Precedent which includes the approval by the Government for new deadlines in regard to processing, granting and transmission of DUATs until June 30, 2012.

In the Farmer Income Support Project we planted 120,000 coconut seedlings which is in fact over our target! The business Development Fund (BDF) has already approved projects totalling to U.S. \$561,759 out of the U.S. 1 million target to be reached by the end of the year.

We hope that you enjoy reading our May Newsletter and we would also like to take this opportunity to thank our Service Providers for their dedication and hard work in their various projects that have shown such positive results.



Paulo Fumane
MCA - Mozambique Executive Director



THE MCA-MOZAMBIQUE GENDER INTEGRATION PLAN

Mozambique has a population of approximately 20.6 million inhabitants, of whom women represent 52.3% and, therefore, the largest population group. Notwithstanding this, they are the most disadvantaged group in terms of socioeconomic development.

Mozambican women have traditionally played an active and unwavering role in the development process throughout the different phases of the country's history, oftentimes under circumstances that are adverse to their female condition. The rigid gender roles imposed by social, cultural and traditional factors, and later exacerbated by development models that hinge on social control mechanisms wherein women played an inferior and subordinate role may have contributed towards holding back women's advancement. However, their persistence in the struggle for the recognition of their fundamental rights and of their role as active players in the country's socio-economic development and the society at large has enabled women to make significant strides towards redressing the existing imbalances in power and gender relations.

In Mozambique, equal rights and opportunities between women and men have now become a reality and are enshrined in various legal instruments, including the Constitution of the Republic in Articles 35 and 36, which establishes the principle of equality of rights between women and men.

In order to translate into reality the constitutional framework and the various initiatives aimed at reducing the existing gender disparities and empower women economically, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has approved various legal provisions that aim to promote women and gender, the most comprehensive of these provisions are the following:

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PARPA), designed from a gender mainstreaming perspective, establishes that strategic objectives related to poverty reduction should be the focus of concerted investment aimed at promoting gender equality in each and every programme areas.
- Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy, aims to contribute towards the reduction of gender inequalities and bring about a shift in the balance of relations between men and women.

The significant number of women in Parliament, the rise of a growing number of women to managerial and leadership positions in government, as well as their involvement and participation in decision making at various levels, are but some of the most expressive examples of actions undertaken by government and the society towards women advancement and balanced gender relations.

However, balance in gender relations cannot be achieved by simply passing laws. It is the result of complex processes of removal of social, cultural and economic barriers, which oftentimes requires a weighted practice of positive discrimination with a bias towards women. This is how the Government of Mozambique, in its efforts aimed at poverty reduction, one of the Millennium Development Goals, has focused on gender balance sometimes by adopting a positive discrimination strategy, with a bias towards women, that has also led development partners, who had not yet done so, to adopt a similar strategy.

Within this political context, the Government of the United States of America, in recognition of the efforts exerted by the Government of Mozambique towards socio-economic development and in light of the strategies adopted thereof, decided to participate through a Financial Cooperation Agreement known as Compact, signed on 13 July 2007 between the Government of Mozambique and the American Government through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a development agency of the American Government. During the implementation of the Agreement, MCC, similarly to GoM, advocates gender promotion within the Compact framework.

GENDER INTEGRATION BY PROJECT: Water Supply and Sanitation Projects:

Rural Water Project

The Rural Water Project consists of the following phases:

1st Phase: Promotion – In which the local communities are informed about the Project and approach for its execution emphasising the community co-participation;

2nd Phase: Planning – The attendance of both women and men is strongly recommended in order to ensure that the priorities of both are reflected in the Project;

3rd Phase: Execution of works and delivery to beneficiaries

– In which the attendance of both women and men is required, to make sure that the pump is established in appropriate and available place specifically for women to reduce the distance to access water. The attendance of women is strongly recommended and the statistics data confirming the effectiveness of gender balance in this stage. In addition, in this phase the project is promoting the empowerment and training session for local artisans/mechanics in the sense of ensuring availability of accessories and experts to repair pumps at the community



level during and after the project execution. The tables below, present the number of local artisans available and trained per province.

4th Phase: Operation, maintenance and promotion of best practices in hygiene and sanitation

In this stage, the pump is fully under the local community responsibility. So, to ensure a better management the project promotes the creation of Local Water Management Committees (WMC) in which the gender balance in terms of composition, management, and participation in the decision making process is addressed, according to the detailed statistics data presented. Normally, the water management committee consists of 12 members. In "all committees established under the Rural Water Project, 50% of members are woman".



GENERAL AVERAGE OF MEMBERS IN LOCAL WATER COMMITTEES

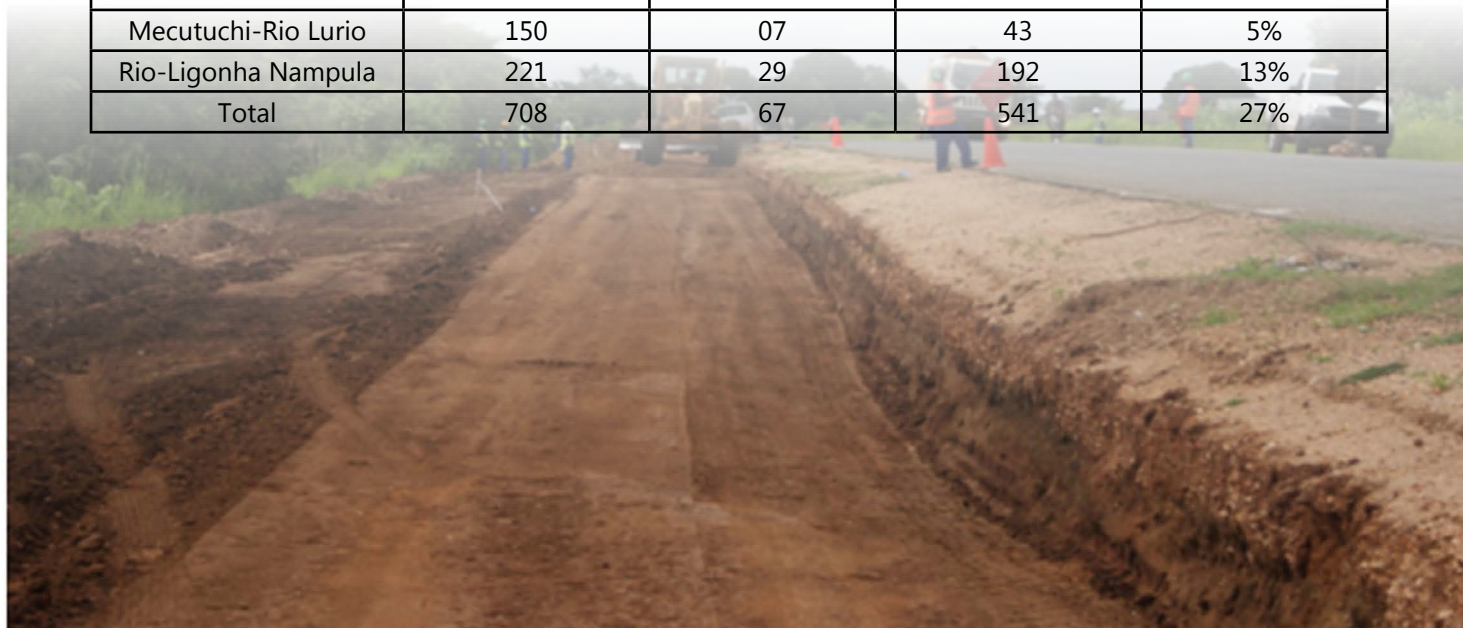
Provinces	Total members of local committees established				Total members of local committees trained			
	Nº of existing committees	Female	Male	Total	Nº of trained committees	Female	Male	Total
Nampula	460	2.754	2.766	5.520	279	1.671	1.677	3.348
Cabo Delgado	299	1.794	1.794	3.588	152	912	912	1.824
Total	759	4.548	4.560	9.108	431	2.583	2.589	5.172
%		50%	50%	100%		50%	50%	100%

STATISTIC DATA OF WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WATER & SANITATION PROJECTS BY MARCH, 2012

Project	Total of work force recruited by March 30,2012	Total number of women	Total number of men	Percentage of women (%)
Nacala Dam	151	12	139	8%
Nampula Water (Lots 01 and 02)	204	18	186	9%
Nacala Water	32	1	32	3%
Quelimane Drainage	82	7	75	9%
Total	469	38	432	29%

**ROADS PROJECTS -
STATISTICAL DATA OF LOCAL WORKERS EMPLOYED ON ROADS PROJECTS BY MARCH, 2012:**

Project	Total of work force recruited by March 30,2012	Total number of women	Total number of men	Percentage of women (%)
Namialo –Mecutuchi	337	31	306	9%
Mecutuchi-Rio Lurio	150	07	43	5%
Rio-Ligonha Nampula	221	29	192	13%
Total	708	67	541	27%



FISP PROJECT: COCONUT SEEDLINGS PLANTATION

Districts	Year 1- 2010			Year 2- 2011			Year 3- 2012		
	N° of seedlings planted	N° of beneficiaries		N° of beneficiaries	N° of seedlings planted		N° of seedlings planted	N° of beneficiaries	
		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women
Angoche	10.000	264	104	22.200	358	142	24.000	454	207
Moma	0	0	0	24.000	594	166	26.000	215	186
Maganja da Costa	15.000	145	442	12.600	133	551	29.000	988	1448
Pebane	0	0	0	24.000	614	142	46.000	2162	804
Namacurra	10.010	68	789	16.800	418	568	12.000	172	252
Nicoadala	0	0	0	16.800	613	286	33.000	1899	1050
Inhassunge	35.000	480	840	16.800	329	291	14.000	415	653
Chinde	30.799	151	123	16.800	450	221	16.000	523	289
Total	100.809	1.108	2.298	150.000	3.509	2.367	200.000	6.828	4.889

Technical assistance promoted under the project

The cycle of FISP requires trainings and orientation of the beneficiaries in recommended approaches to carry out seedlings and other alternatives inter crops. The beneficiaries of coconut seedlings above mentioned were trained in seedlings treatment and related post-planting care.

The average number of beneficiaries trained through the project is approximately 46,875 of which 24,230 are women. In fact, agriculture activities are mostly performed by women. However, their attendances to the trainings is around 51.69% approximately.



Land Project: Technical Assistance Services

The Technical Assistance Component on Land Project is expected to create facilities for improvements in the land administration and land rights registration systems through an integrated program of institutional capacity building and policy and legal reviews. The purpose is to implement the Land Component with a clear focus on the need to produce concrete economic impacts that are shared by the poor in each of the target provinces, namely Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

The Technical Assistance is supposed to support Government of Mozambique (GoM) efforts to produce a policy and capacity building programme with a twin focus:

- help the poor secure their acquired Land rights, and to then use them constructively and productively;
- provide secure tenure and investment conditions for both women and men and for investors.

The Land Component has a clear operational link to the decentralization process and its emphasis on the District as the development pole of the country. The emphasis of this component is to provide greater accessibility to land related services whilst improving and strengthening these services.

"The land administration system in Mozambique is currently considered to be weak and seriously under-resourced. Demand for services is limited – possibly because of the perceived weakness of the service. Most land and property transactions are carried out informally".

Considering the scenario above described, the gender perspective on this component of Land Project is focused on the following pillars:

Policy and Legal Reviews

The emphasis is on developing a national land strategy in which the Service Provider was strongly recommended to address the gender issues in all Policies and Legislations on ongoing process of revision.

The Policy review includes a technical support to INFATEC, focused on the following Components:

- The development of new curriculum for land surveyors, cadastral and land administration specialists. The process of revision consists in adequating the contents to the local reality including a full enhancement of gender in order to boost the intake of woman in the Land Administration System;
- Source of international training opportunities for educators both women and men;
- Establish links or partnerships with regional institutes for exchange of experiences;
- Production of proposals for assessing the need for technical and physical upgrading of the library and/or residential facilities, in order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for both female and male students.

Through the project, MCA Mozambique has built a new female dormitory with an intake capacity of more than 60 students which is benefitting women.

Land Administration and the Cadastre

The focus is to increase output and service delivery for land administration services, mainly land titles and Land planning and improve the overall taxation base by streamlining procedures. In this task, the gender approach was based on the following approach:

a) Promotion of co-ownership of DUATS

Facts of co-ownership: The approval by DNTF for a new format for DUAT title documents it's a result of lobby and advocacy activities carried out under the MCA intervention to benefit specially woman on land registration;

The Service Provider – HTSPE started to emphasize this in their field work. The result has been higher numbers of joint registration in field work beginning in November 2011. For example, in Nampula municipality, for parcels registered from November 2011 to date, 31% of parcels are being jointly registered; In Monapo, 25% of parcels are being registered jointly according to the statistics detailed on the table below). However, very few parcels are being jointly registered in Mocuba, Pemba and Mocimboa de Praia municipalities. This component becomes a challenge for both MCA and beneficiaries.



Parcels Registered from Nov 2011 - April 2012

Province	Municipality	Neighborhood	Man	(%)	Woman	(%)	Joint title	(%)	Institution	(%)	Total	
Nampula	Nampula	Namute-quelua	721	39,5%	477	26,1%	624	34,2%	4	0,2%	1,826	
		Muhala	327	49%	192	28,7%	139	20,8%	10	1,5%	668	
		SubTotal	1,048	42%	669	26,8%	763	30,6%	14	0,6%	2,494	
	Monapo	Topelane	340	36,2%	229	24,4%	356	38%	13	1,4%	938	
		Boa Viagem	366	56,3%	213	32,8%	65	10%	6	0,9%	650	
		Cimento	76	44,7%	24	14,1%	14	8,2%	56	32,9%	170	
		SubTotal	782	44,5%	466	26,5%	435	24,7%	75	4,3%	1,758	
	Total per Province			1,830	43%	1,135	26,7%	1,198	28,2%	89	2,1%	4,252
	Niassa	Lichinga	Sanjala	867	61,9%	491	35%	40	2,9%	3	0,2%	1,401
			Nzinge	504	60,1%	280	33,4%	54	6,4%	1	0,1%	839
SubTotal			1,371	61,2%	771	34,4%	94	4,2%	4	0,2%	2,240	
Cuamba		Adine 3	375	33,3%	721	64%	22	2%	9	0,8%	1,127	
		Adine 1	559	55,3%	94	9,3%	338	33,4%	20	2%	1,011	
		SubTotal	934	43,7%	815	38,1%	360	16,8%	29	1,4%	2,138	
Total per Province			2,521	49,3%	1,781	34,8%	777	15,2%	33	0,6%	5,112	
Niassa	Metangula	Chuianga	216	29,4%	195	26,6%	323	44%	0	0%	734	
		SubTotal	216	29,4%	195	26,6%	323	44%	0	0%	734	
Total per Province			2,521	49,3%	1,781	34,8%	777	15,2%	33	0,6%	5,112	
Zambezia	Mocuba	Central	670	58,7%	459	40,2%	9	0,8%	3	0,3%	1,141	
		3 de Fevereiro	176	54,2%	93	28,6%	52	16%	4	1,2%	325	
		SubTotal	846	57,7%	552	37,7%	61	4,2%	7	0,5%	1,466	
	Quelimane	Torrone Novo	613	46,3%	464	35%	214	16,2%	34	2,6%	1,325	
		Samugue	139	45,9%	145	47,9%	8	2,6%	11	3,6%	303	
		1º de Maio A	345	57,7%	243	40,6%	4	0,7%	6	1%	598	
		SubTotal	1,097	49,3%	852	38,3%	226	10,2%	51	2,3%	2,226	
	Total per Province			1,943	52,6%	1,404	38%	287	7,8%	58	1,6%	3,692
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Ingonane	849	65,1%	455	34,9%	1	0,1%	0	0%	1,305	
	Mocimboa de Praia	Milamba	680	55,5%	546	44,5%	0	0%	0	0%	1,226	
Total per Province			1,529	60,4%	1,001	39,5%	1	0%	0	0%	2,531	
GRAND TOTAL			7,823	50,2%	5,321	34,1%	2,263	14,5%	180	1,2%	15,587	



Promotion and delivery of single DUATS for both female and male Land Holders
DUATS delivered by April, 12

Province	Municipality	Neighborhood	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
Cabo Delgado	Mocímboa da Praia	Milamba	1,489	933	11	2,433
	Pemba	Ingonane	1,047	798	18	1,863
Nampula	Monapo	28 Setembro	738	248	4	990
		Mecutane	697	331	13	1,041
		Moagem	570	276	9	855
		Mucaca	911	417	26	1,354
		Mulutine	432	244	3	679
		Rio Ponte	236	98	4	338
	Nampula	Zona Alta	116	57	3	176
		Muhala	465	208	9	682
		Namutequeliua A	438	306	7	751
	Namutequeliua B	1,718	915	6	2,639	
Niassa	Cuamba	Adine 2	1,008	648	26	1,682
		Adine 3	699	393	14	1,106
	Lichinga	Lulimile	1,462	1,076	6	2,544
		Massenger	290	382	4	676
		Sanjala	955	592	43	1,590
Zambezia	Mocuba	25 de Setembro	780	391	9	1,180
		Naverua	872	575	8	1,455
		Samora Machel	3,250	1,196	7	4,453
	Quelimane	Aeroporto	1,167	756	12	1,935
		Chirangano	395	267	1	663
		Kansa	235	172	10	417
		Mapiazua	246	172	11	429
		Piloto	86	66	2	154
		Saguar	549	367	14	930
		Sinacura	238	221	20	479
		Torrone Velho	542	371	7	920
Totals			21,631	12,476	307	34,414
%			63%	36%	1%	100%

Community Land Initiative - Gender and diversity



The iTC has a firm commitment to gender and diversity in its programme. One of the fundamental objectives is to achieve gender equity in all stages of project implementation.

To promote positive and equitable impact for women and vulnerable groups, specific actions were developed and articulated in the iTC Gender and Diversity Strategy.

The iTC Gender and Diversity Strategy was developed in August 2010 and establishes the gender and diversity principles, activities and action plan for iTC in order to mainstream gender and diversity in all of its activities.

In summary, the iTC gender approach is addressing in considerations of the following projects components:

- Delimitations;
- Demarcations;
- Sensitizations;
- Land Law dissemination;
- Association development;
- Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCS);
- Conflict resolution and;
- Social preparation

From 2010 to 2012, iTC has made significant progress in promoting gender equity in its activities in all provinces covered by the project, namely Nampula, Zambézia and Niassa. This is demonstrated by the 48% percent participation of women in all of iTC's activities, out of a total of 153,387 participants in

the three provinces above mentioned.

This includes activities in communication and awareness raising, meetings, delimitations, demarcations, sensitizations, land law dissemination, association development, Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCS), conflict resolution and social preparation. It represents a significant achievement because, normally women are traditionally excluded from formal activities related to land and natural resources management. While numeric participation levels of women are not the only measure of gender equity in project implementation, it is a good indication for iTC staff, service providers and partners to begin to measure progress and impact on gender and diversity issues.

At this time in the program implementation, a realistic estimate of the number of women whose land rights will be protected by DUATs and Delimitation Certificates is difficult to provide. However, field observations from iTC staff, service providers and partners indicated that interest among woman in formalizing their land rights is growing, including among female headed households. This has been particularly noted in areas where the Land Law has been disseminated.

As a result of iTC sensitization, male and female members of producer associations are becoming more aware of the benefits of delimitation and demarcation of their land and natural resource interests. It is expected that the demand for land demarcation among women will increase; therefore, iTC is working with SDAEs and SPGCs to incorporate this in their planning. ITC is also working with the head of the Administrative Post in various locations to identify land demarcation opportunities for women's associations in consultation with SDAEs.



DUATs benefit women – Head of SDAE in Angoche handing over a land title to a woman's association representative



Nampula Province:

In Nampula the percentage of women in iTC activities was highest for Land Law dissemination and delimitations (43%) and lowest for meetings (30%). This is of vital importance as women are key actors in agriculture and natural resource management who tend traditionally to be excluded from formal processes.

Number and (%) of women and men attendances in the main iTC activities in Nampula province.

	Number of Participants (%)		
	Women	Men	Total
Meetings	102 (30%)	236 (70%)	338
Land Law Dissemination/ Delimitation	30.713 (43%)	40244 (57%)	70.957
Demarcation	21 (32%)	45 (68%)	66
Sensitization/Social preparation	2.110 (37%)	3595 (63%)	5.705
Association development	232 (34%)	451 (66%)	683
Natural Resource Management Committee	39 (30%)	91 (70%)	130
Community Leadership	41 (34%)	79 (66%)	120
Total	33.258 (43%)	44741 (57%)	77.999

Niassa Province

In Niassa the highest percentage of women's participation was in land demarcation where a balance of fifty percent between women and men beneficiaries has been achieved and the lowest in conflict resolution (11%); Usually, roles in conflict resolution belongs to very few people in the community, but it traditionally falls into the hands of men.

Number and (%) of women and men attendance in iTC activities in Niassa Province

Activity	Number of Participants (%)		
	Women	Men	Total
Meetings	314 (40%)	464 (60%)	778
Land Law Dissemination/Delimitation	6.244 (43%)	8.281 (57%)	14525
Demarcation	20(50%)	20 (50%)	40
Sensitizations/Social preparation	538 (45%)	654 (55%)	1192
Association development	72 (39%)	114 (61%)	186
Natural Resource Management Committee	47 (38%)	78 (62%)	125
Community Leadership	20 (16%)	109 (84%)	129
Conflict resolution	5 (11%)	40 (89%)	45
Total	7.260 (43%)	9.760 (57%)	17.020

Zambézia Province

In Zambézia the highest percentage of women's participation was in demarcation (95%) while the lowest was in capacity building for community leaders (34%). The high level of women beneficiaries in Zambézia is related to high male participation in off-farm activities such as fisheries, mining and employment in timber companies, while women participate exclusively in agricultural activities.

Number and percentage of women and men participation in iTC activities in Zambézia

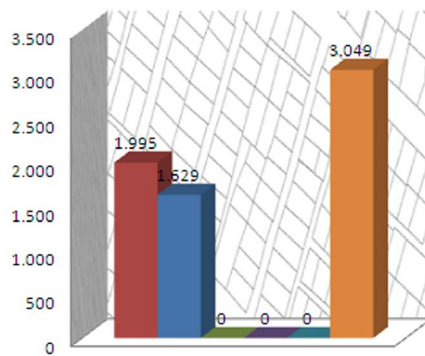
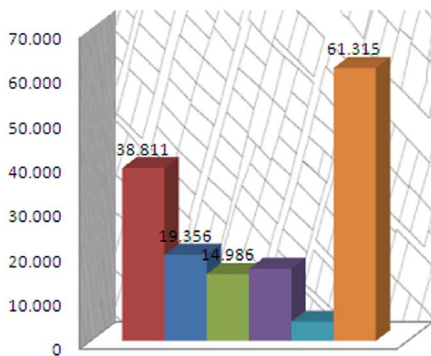
Activity	Number of Participants (%)		
	Women	Men	Total
Land Law Dissemination/ Delimitation	30.367 (56%)	23.791 (44%)	54,158
Demarcation	857 (95%)	47 (5%)	904
Sensitization/Social preparation	1550 (76%)	1423 (24%)	2,973
Association development	46 (60%)	31 (40%)	77
Natural Resource Management Committee	53 (56%)	41 (44%)	94
Community Leadership	12 (34%)	23 (66%)	35
Conflict resolution	82 (65%)	45 (35%)	127
Total	32.967 (56%)	25.401 (44%)	58.368

Land Tenure Project Progress report

	Total Municipalities	Total Rural	TOTAL
Processes formed	61.315	3.049	64.364
Number of titles printed	38.811	1.995	40.806
Number of printed evidence documents	19.356	1.629	20.985
Number of DUATs delivered to the recipients	14.986	0	14.986
Number of documents delivered to the recipients	16.223	0	16.223
Number of registered parcels	4.297	0	4.297
Relationship between the processes formed and registered parcels	63%	65%	63%
Relationship between DUATs Printed and delivered to the recipients	84%	0%	77%
Relation between Documents (DUATs & Evidence) Forms and records made	56%	53%	56%

Legend

- Processes formed
- Number of titles printed
- Number of printed evidence
- Amount of evidence documents delivered to recipients
- Amount of evidence documents delivered to recipients
- Number of parcels registered



RESULTS FOR FISP ACTIVITIES AS AT MARCH 2012

Activity	Realized	Compact Goal	Current Level of Achievement (%)	Global Level of Achievement (%)
Cutting and burning of coconut trees infected by the disease (endemic area)	6.000 ha	8.000 ha	100%	75%
Cutting and burning of coconut trees infected by the disease (epidemic zone)	480.000 unit	600.000 unit	100%	80%
Planting of coconut seedlings	625.709 unit	650.000 unit	100%	96%
Production of alternative crops	5.232 ha	8.000 ha	95%	65%
Business Development Fund	561.759 US\$	1,000,000 US\$	56%	56%

MCA-Mozambique, based on information from ACDI VOCA, October 2011



REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION OF N1 ROAD: Rio Ligonha-Nampula

Contract No.: CB-MCA-MOZ-RR-01/11-P153

Name: Rehabilitation and widening of the N1 highway: Rio **Ligonha - Nampula**

Developer: MCA/ANE

Location of project: Nampula Province

Contractor: CMC di Ravenna/Razel, JV

Value of Project: U.S. \$ 40 135 444.50 excluding VAT

Supervising Engineer: SMEC Ltd.

Cost of Project: U.S. \$ 514.00 2503

Financier: Millennium Challenge Corporation

Duration of Project: 630 days

Date of contract signature: 30 June 2011

Date of commencement of project: August 1, 2011

End date: April 21, 2013

Revised completion date for April 21, 2013 - Extension (kilometers) 103 km.



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT: The project involves the rehabilitation and widening of the road. This includes the recycling and broadening the base mixed with the existing coating and putting the addition of cement to a thickness of 190 mm. It also includes the construction of a new wear layer double coated in the rural areas and 6 kilometers within the city of Nampula, rehabilitation and placement of a bituminous concrete surface. The contract also includes the repairs, extension, replacement and maintenance of culverts and drainage system of rainwater in the city of Nampula. Other complementary works covered are the widening of 6 bridges over the rivers Meluli, Namaita, Nagive, Murala, and Niwuracue N'repo .

CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROJECT: The physical progress of the work is 11% at the 9th month from the starting date of 01/08/2011. Remaining are 12 months of the 21 planned for carrying out this project.

Mobilization: Construction of the camp, the contractor's offices , laboratories , inspection/workshop/ancillary services and recreation areas all in progress. Completion rate is approximately 77% (There is an improvement of 55% looking back at January 2012). Demining has been completed. Topographic survey, research and procurement of materials in progress. Installation of a concrete plant scheduled to be completed in June 2012 when they start to work on bridges. Commercial crushed rock at the quarry of Namialo is acquired, while investigations on other sources/suppliers take place elsewhere.

Contractor submitted a report and questions about the solutions regarding the bridges, which have been answered. The Contractor still has to submit the revised program of works to be done and the final version.

Identification, removal and relocation services (optical fibre cables of TDM) is ongoing and (relocation of light poles EDM) to start soon by the selected contractor who received the approved contract from MCA.

Procurement of (diesel, steel, cement, bitumen, road signs, etc.), ongoing. 10% Completion rate (present value/corrected by CMC as negotiations are still pending regarding the acquisition of the materials from identified/selected suppliers.)

Road Works: Work started March 15, 2012 after the "Supervising Engineer" issued the instruction to commence. Work is ongoing, cleaning and maintenance of the rainwater drainage system and closing holes in the urban section. (Nampula City), earthworks, extending the platform of the road sub-base, base and road signs. The achievement is rated about 11%, ie, we see an increase of 11% from the month of January, which corresponds to 2.75% per month.

Bridges and Finishing Work: The activity of the bridges and other hydraulic structures began with the demolition of the aquaduct at km 73 +605 and the cleaning of the remaining aquaducts. The scheduled activities are to begin on 16 May 2012, subject to the approval of the sub contractor regarding their survey and the subsequent replacement of supporting equipment.

The issues that require further attention are the relocation of the fiber optic cables of the TDM and EDM light poles, construction of a new market in the city of Nampula and the coordination with the project teams for the water supply and FIPAG in Nampula City.



MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT-MOZAMBIQUE
40 WATER POINTS CONSTRUCTION WORKS CHIÚRE DISTRICT
Bid Ref: IFB No.: CB-MCA-MOZ-CIVILWORKS-01/WS/12-268

9th May, 2012

The Millennium Challenge Corporation, on behalf of the United States Government, The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) on behalf of the Government of Mozambique have entered into a Millennium Challenge Compact for Millennium Challenge Account assistance to help facilitate poverty reduction through economic growth in Mozambique (the "Compact").

The objective of the proposed program is to reduce poverty through economic growth in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia.

This Invitation for Bid (IFB) follows the General Procurement Notice number 9, that appeared in UNDB and Savana on January 20, 2012, Notícias and "O País" Newspapers on January 18, 2012.

MCA-Mozambique now invites sealed bids ("Bids") from eligible and qualified entities ("Bidders") to provide the works referenced above (the "Works"). The project comprises the construction of 40 water points in Chiúre District (Cabo Delgado Province). More details on the requirements are provided in the Bill of Quantities, Specifications and Performance Requirements, and Drawings.

This IFB is opened to all eligible and qualified Bidders who wish to respond to the relevant bidding documents (the "Bidding Documents"). Qualification requirements, as more fully described in Section III, include: Historical Contractual Performance, Financial Situation, General Experience and Similar Construction Experience.

Firms should take note of the amended MCC Program Procurement Guidelines regarding the exclusion of government-owned commercial enterprises (GOEs) from competing for MCC-funded contracts. <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/business/amendment/guidelines-2009-program-procurement>.

The Bidding Documents will be placed on the Employer's website at <http://www.mcc.gov.mz> from the date of issue. Bidders must register by completing the Registration Form available at www.mca.gov.mz and sending it in PDF format to the Employer's Procurement Agent's email address: general@mca-mozambiquepa.com or mvieira@mca-mozambiquepa.com. Registration will be completed when a potential Bidder receives a registration number from the Procurement Agent. Potential Bidders can receive an electronic version of the Bidding Documents or alternatively collect it at the Employer's Procurement Agent's Office.

A firm will be selected under the Competitive Bidding procedures described in this IFB. Bidders are advised that these procedures are governed by the MCC Program Procurement Guidelines.

The closing date and time for receipt of Bids is 5th June, 2012 at 10.00 a.m, local time in Maputo – Mozambique, at address below indicated. Bids received after this time and date shall not be considered and will be returned unopened.

All Bids must be accompanied by a bid security of USD 3.000,00.

Bids will be opened in the presence of Bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 10H00 a.m. (local time) on the submission date, 5th June, 2012.

MCA-Mozambique
Attention: The Procurement Agent of MCA-Mozambique
Address: Zedequias Manganhelas Avenue, number 267
JAT IV BUILDING – 5th Floor
Maputo, Mozambique
Phone: (+258) 21-305-577; Fax: (+258) 21-311-160
Email: general@mca-mozambiquepa.com or mvieira@mca-mozambiquepa.com