



Resettlement Action Plan

Project Name: Project for Soil Erosion Measures Reinforcement in Nacala City

Prepared for: Oriental Consultants Global (OCG)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

- CGMM Complaints and Grievances Management Mechanism
- CTASR Provincial and District RAP Oversight Committee
- CMCN Municipal Council of the City of Nacala
- DGEG Directorate General for Energy and Geology

DINAB	National Directorate of the Environment
DNTDT	National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development
EDM	Electricity of Mozambique
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Impulse Control Disorder
MAAP	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS)
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Water Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAIR	Plano de Acção para a Implementação do Reassentamento/Action Plan for the implementation of Resettlement
PAP	People Affected by the Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RLFSE	Relatório de Levantamento Físico e Sócio-Económico /Physical and Socio-Economic Survey Report
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDAE	District Service for Economic Activities
SDPI	District Service for Planning and Infrastructure
SPA	Provincial Services and Environment

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Purpose of the document

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), to be implemented by the Nacala City Council, has the overall objective of developing and executing a resettlement process that ensures that people affected by the project's activities have the opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards. This goal will be achieved within a framework that promotes sustainable development, ensuring that the project's impacts are mitigated responsibly and fairly. The preparation and implementation of the RAP comply with the legal provisions in force in Mozambique, in accordance with the regulatory framework applicable to the expropriation process for territorial planning purposes.

This process is governed, in particular, by Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, which approves the Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes, in conjunction with Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July, which approves the Regulation of the Land Use Planning Law and procedures to be followed in situations of involuntary displacement of populations. This approval was granted by the Provincial Directorate for Environmental Services on the 13th of May 2025, as follow-up from a request by the Municipality on the 2nd of May 2025, **(letters in the annex 3)**. In addition to ensuring the restoration of the living conditions of the affected communities, the RAP also aims at identifying all the social and economic impacts of the project, propose fair and adequate compensation measures, ensure the active and informed participation of the populations involved, and establish mechanisms for monitoring and continuous evaluation of the resettlement process.

The RAP also aims to:

- Ensure that adverse impacts caused by economic dislocation are adequately mitigated/compensated for and that the livelihoods of PAPs are restored.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to measure the results of resettlement and take corrective actions where necessary.
- Promote social and economic inclusion, especially of more vulnerable groups, such as women, the elderly, children and people with disabilities.
- Promote a program to monitor the positive and negative impacts resulting from resettlement actions.
- Establish mechanisms for consultation and participation of those affected in the resettlement process.
- Design means of grievance to make the transparency and flexibility of the resettlement process more flexible.
- Ensure that institutional arrangements are established and functional.
- Establish a framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the RAP.

To make it possible to achieve the objectives set out in the Resettlement Plan, they have not limited themselves to the application of the principles of compensation. Other fundamental

aspects that guarantee the effectiveness, equity and sustainability of the process were also considered, which are the following:

- Identification and assessment of potential adverse social impacts of the project, related to land acquisition or land use changes.
- Provision of specific guidance and recommendations at all stages of the project.
- The significance of community participation in all phases of resettlement.
- The promotion of durable solutions that respect the rights and dignity of people, as well as the adoption of specific measures to protect the most vulnerable groups.
- Consultations with those interested in and affected by the project.
- Definition of appropriate institutional arrangements with all entities involved in the project to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement measures.
- Identification of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of resettlement.
- Developing mechanisms and procedures by which affected people could submit complaints or suggestions about the resettlement process, compensation and claims about access to land and restoration of livelihoods.
- Involvement of those affected in the whole process of drawing up the RAP and in planning, with priority given to the consultation of those affected, so that their preferences in relation to compensation agreements were considered.
- Careful analysis of the socio-economic context of the affected populations.
- Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
- Conducting consultation processes that ensured the free and informed participation of affected people and communities (including host communities) in decision-making related to resettlement.
- Identifying people or families who may be especially vulnerable to the impacts of loss of income and providing them with special assistance when needed.

The field studies carried out around the Project implementation area, indicated that its implementation will involve the physical and economic displacement of some people and families who currently reside in the affected area. This reality makes it necessary to take specific actions to deal with the social and economic impacts associated with the loss of housing, land and other assets. Analysis of impacts demonstrates that, although inevitable in certain areas, these effects can and should be mitigated fairly and responsibly. In accordance with the legislation in force in Mozambique and in line with international best practices on involuntary resettlement.

A Resettlement Plan was prepared aiming at minimizing the negative impacts to the affected populations and restoring, or even improving, their living conditions. This plan describes, in detail, the strategies, criteria, mechanisms and measures to be adopted throughout the resettlement process, ensuring that it takes place in a transparent, participatory and respectful manner.

The content of the plan and the actions envisaged is described in this document.

1.2. Brief project description

The Project is located in the neighbourhoods of Mocone, Maiaia and Triângulo, all belonging to the Administrative Post of Mutiva, in the City of Nacala, Nampula Province. This initiative arises within the scope of the urgent need to respond to the challenges related to the recurrent floods that affect these urban areas, especially during the rainy season. The main objective of the Project is to implement a set of structural and non-structural measures that work as effective countermeasures for the control and mitigation of floods which have historically caused significant damage to local communities, infrastructure and the urban environment. The intervention is strategically focused on the areas of greatest vulnerability, namely: Mocone and Triângulo, where the impact of the floods has been more severe, compromising the safety, well-being of the populations and the sustainable development of the city.

As part of the structural interventions planned under the Project, the construction of a small dam on the upstream slope is planned, to effectively retain the sediments carried by the rainwater. This dam will act as a mechanism to control erosion and siltation, contributing to the reduction of the sediment load that would otherwise be dragged to lower and urbanized areas. In addition, sand pockets will be installed downstream, designed to capture the sediments that are still dragged after the initial retention, allowing them to be subsequently drained in a controlled manner. This set of structures aim at establishing an efficient rainwater management system, ensuring smooth and orderly flow in urban areas, especially during periods of heavy rainfall.

The effectiveness of this system relies heavily on regular maintenance, particularly cleaning and draining sandbags. It is essential that these are completely emptied and prepared during the dry season, so that they are fully operational before the start of the rainy season. When this preventive maintenance is carried out properly, the infrastructures are able to retain and drain the sediments from the surface runoff generated throughout the rainy season, thus, ensuring the proper functioning of the system and contributing to the mitigation of flood impacts.

1.3. Description of the Study Area

The study areas are located in the neighbourhoods of Mocone, Maiaia and Triângulo, which belong to the Administrative Post of Mutiva, in the City of Nacala, Nampula Province. The intervention area covers two river basins, Mocone and Triângulo, located in the city of Nacala. The construction plan focuses on the installation of sediment control infrastructures upstream, with the construction of 20 concrete or gabion dams. The main objective of these dams is to retain sediments from the slopes, preventing the silting of urban infrastructures and improving rainwater management. The main purpose of this project is to implement mitigation measures for flood control in the City of Nacala, with special attention to the areas of greatest vulnerability.

1.4. Areas of study in this RAP

1.4.1. Mocone and Maiaia area

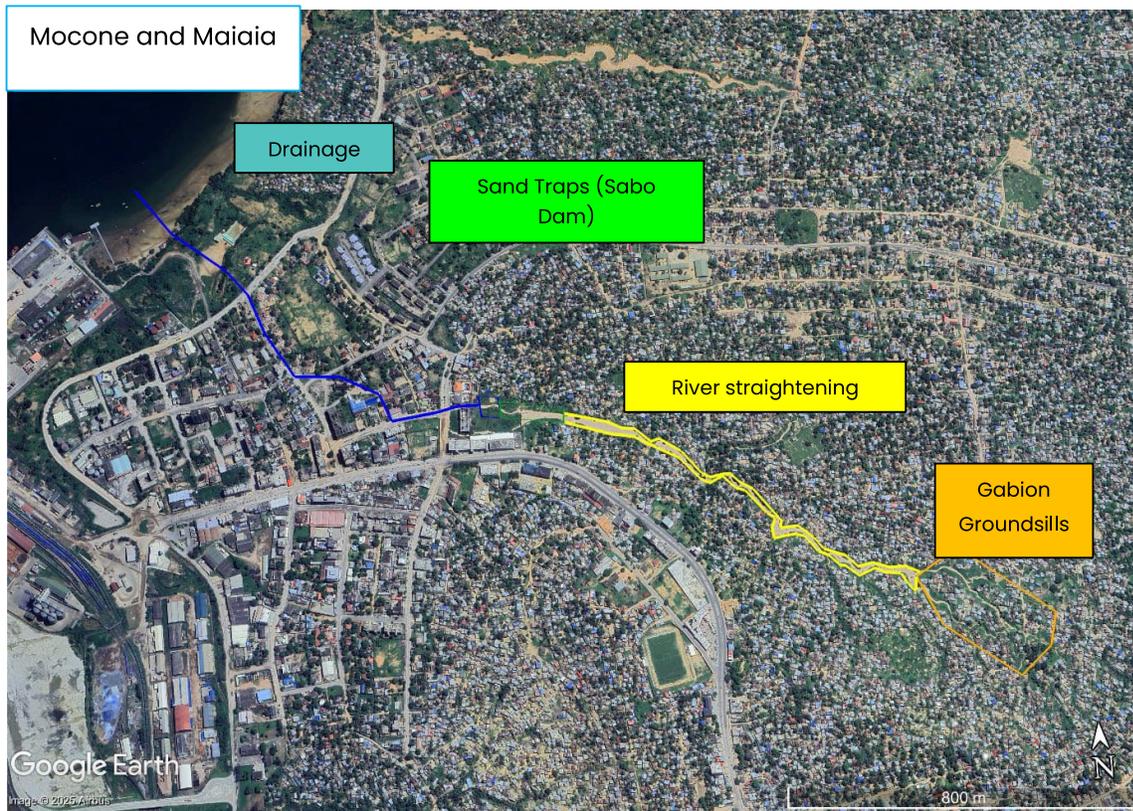
The table below outlines the estimated number and dimensions of the expected structures to be built in Mocone and Maiaia.

Table 1: Activities in the Mocone/Maiaia area

Type and Quantity of Structure	Dimension	Observation
Gabion Groundsills x 13	H=2-3m, L=15m	No one to be resettled (physically or economically).
River Straightening x 6	H=3m, L=30-50m	About 2 houses to be resettled and a kitchen and tank affected.
Sand traps x 3	H = 7m, L <50m	About 14 houses to be resettled, a fence affected and a plot of land to be compensated.
Drainage x 1	L=180m	Economic resettlement of some plots

Note: Access to the above-mentioned facilities will be via the riverbed. Therefore, no additional access road is expected to be required while some shrubs/trees are planned.

The map below illustrates the approximate location of the expected structures to be built at Mocone.



1.4.2. Triângulo Area

The table below describes the estimated number and dimensions of the structures to be built in the Triângulo.

Table 2: Activities in the Triângulo area

Type and Quantity of Structure	Dimension	Observation
Sand traps x 1	H=6m, C=50m	Two fences will be demolished and small portions of some plots of land will be compensated.
Gabion Groundsills x 6	H=3m, C=10m	No one to be resettled (physically or economically).
Drainage Rehabilitation	C=300m	

The map below illustrates the approximate location of the structures planned to be built in the Triângulo.

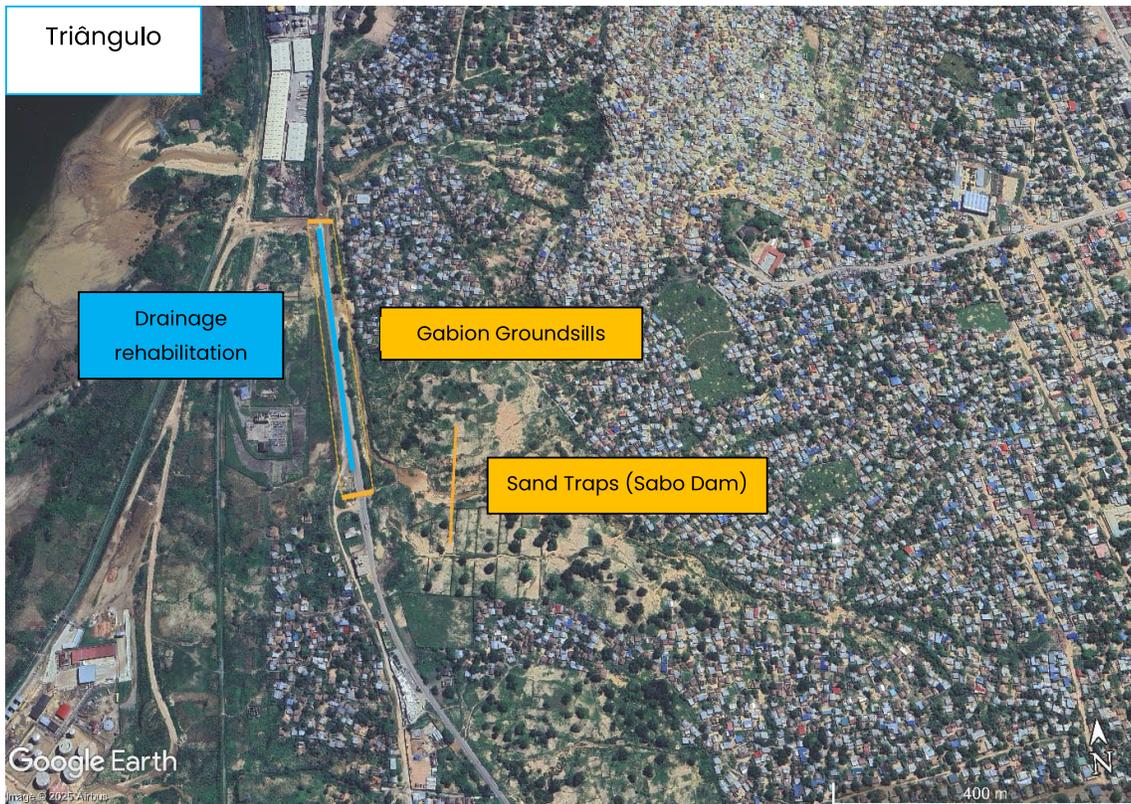


Figure 1: Location of activities in the Triângulo neighbourhood

1.5. Affected Persons

During the survey carried out in the Project's intervention area, 16 households were registered whose residences will be affected. These households, located in the directly affected area, represent a total of 89 people, which corresponds to an average of about 5,5 people per household. There are also other infrastructures, such as fences, a kitchen and fence that will also be affected as well as some plots partially affected by the implementation of the project. It is important to note that eligibility for compensation and resettlement is assigned based on the location of the occupation and the composition of the household, and not on the head of household specifically. That is, even in cases where the head of the family was not present during the interviews, the family maintained the right to be considered in the process. For a better understanding of the affected population, a detailed characterization by age group and gender was carried out and presented in the table below. This information is essential to identify possible vulnerable groups and guide the development of appropriate measures in the context of resettlement, ensuring that interventions are sensitive to the social and demographic characteristics of the families involved. The table below illustrates in detail the breakdown of the affected population by age group and gender.

Table 3: Breakdown of the affected population by age group and gender

Age Groups	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
0-4	3	4	10
5-14	6	15	21
15-49	32	43	75
50-64	01	2	03
65+	01	01	02
Total	43	65	111

In the area of the large erosion control dam, known as Bolsa de Areia, located in Mocone, there is an abandoned hotel development situated on a plot of land with a total area of 13,710 m². This property, which was previously intended for tourism development, was negatively affected by recurring stormwater runoff problems. During the rainy season, water from the area's drainage basin flows directly onto the property, rendering unfeasible several previous containment attempts through walls and other engineering structures, which failed to control water intrusion.

Due to this situation, the hotel project stagnated even before the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in the complete inactivity and abandonment of the space, both in terms of residential and commercial use.

In response to this context, and as a demonstration of social responsibility and collaboration for sustainable urban development, the hotel owner, in September 2024, formally carried out the voluntary donation of a 6,650 m² portion of the 13,710 m² to the Municipality of Nacala, without requesting any type of financial compensation.

The purpose of this donation is to support the implementation of public infrastructure projects in the region, contributing to land-use planning and strengthening the municipality's capacity to respond to the needs of the local community.

The donor's intention is formally expressed in the letter included in Annex VI, which serves as proof of their unequivocal will to transfer the 6,650 m² for the benefit of the municipality. In addition, the request for plot subdivision and the location sketch are documented in the CMCN letter included in Annex V, both of which are instruments that form part of and substantiate the donation process and the redefinition of land use in that area.

The construction of the said sand trap and a 1,000 m² drainage system, which will be part of the already mentioned 6,650 m², will resolve this long-standing problem faced by the hotel owner. Therefore, the owner of this hotel willingly offered the donation of these unused 6,650 m². Under these circumstances, this land transaction meets the six criteria of the World Bank's ESS 5, and therefore this project will exceptionally accept this donation.

Table 3.1 – World Bank Criteria (ESS5) for Land Donation and Hotel Land Parcels Donated in Mocone

World Bank ESS5 Criteria	Process and Results of Consensus Formulation
(a) The potential donor(s) were adequately informed and consulted about the project and the available options.	In August and September 2024, the Municipality of Nacala held a series of meetings with the donor of the plot of land: (a) approximately 1,000 m ² in Mocone required for the construction of drainage, and (b) 5,650 m ² required for a storage area (materials storage yard). As this land is located in the city centre, there is no alternative site available in the vicinity of this property, and therefore a total of 6,650 m ² was needed. The Municipality of Nacala provided the donor with sufficient/appropriate information about the project through meetings and also via a letter dated 24 September 2024, which included additional information such as maps and aerial photographs. He was also informed of the options available to him
(b) The potential donors are aware that refusal is an option and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation.	The donor is aware that refusal is an option and confirmed in writing his willingness to proceed with the donation, which was signed on 26 September 2024 in response to the letter from the Mayor of the Municipality of Nacala mentioned above, dated 24 September 2024
(c) The amount of land donated is small and will not reduce the donor's remaining land below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels.	<p>The amount of land required is approximately 6,650 m², but the entire 13,710 m² plot is currently not contributing in any way to the donor's livelihood, and construction of the hotel on this land can only resume once this Project has addressed the flooding that has affected the property. Therefore, the donation of 6,650 m² will not cause any loss of livelihood for the donor but will instead enable him to gain an opportunity to generate livelihood from this property in the future.</p> <p>According to interviews with the Municipality of Nacala and also with the Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique (CTA), this donor has several hotel and warehouse construction projects underway in Nacala, Nampula, Maputo and other cities in Mozambique. The donation of these 6,650 m² is therefore very small compared to the scale of the livelihoods generated by these business ventures in the country.</p> <p>Furthermore, the government fee of 56,480 MZN that the donor paid for the DUAT (land use right) on 24 September 2024 is insignificant compared to the size of the donor's business in the country, and cannot affect his livelihood. As a result, his above-mentioned letter to the Municipality of Nacala, dated 26 September 2024, clearly states the phrase: "No compensation required". The donor warmly welcomes this erosion control dam, as it will finally put an end to the flooding that has been a serious problem for him for many years.</p>
(d) No household relocation is involved.	There is no household relocation involved in this transaction. Currently, no one resides there due to the circumstances described above in (c).
(e) The donor is expected to directly benefit from the project.	The direct benefits the donor expects from the project are described above in (c).
(f) For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals who use or occupy the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.	The subject parcel of land is not community or collective land. Therefore, this clause does not apply to this case.

1.6. Project Impacts

The physical and economic displacement of families affected by the project will have a number of impacts, both for those who will be displaced and for those who will remain in the project's catchment area. These impacts include changes in living conditions, access to resources, and adaptation to new forms of livelihood, which will affect the dynamics and the local economy in general.

Therefore, the implementation of the project will result in a profound impact on the economy of the affected families, with significant losses in their main sources of livelihood. Land-use change and involuntary relocation could jeopardize their food security, employment, and quality of life, creating economic challenges that require careful attention and the implementation of appropriate compensation measures.

1.7. Eligibility

Based on the information collected during the physical and socio-economic surveys, it was possible to identify different types of losses that will occur as a direct consequence of the implementation activities. These losses cover not only physical infrastructure, but also access to land, productive resources and, in some cases, livelihoods. Considering this scenario, specific categories of Affected Parties that will be eligible for compensatory measures have been defined, in accordance with national legislation and international good practices.

The main categories of eligible Affected Parties are as follows:

- Holders of rights over houses located in the areas of direct influence of the Project.
- Landowners.
- Owners of other infrastructure.

1.8. Public Participation

The process of participation and consultation with the various stakeholders, initiated in the preliminary stages of the Project, plays an essential role in proactively managing the expectations of the affected communities and the general public. This initial dialogue allows for transparent communication about the objectives of the Project, its expected benefits, as well as the potential social, economic and environmental impacts that may arise. Involving the different actors from the outset – including local authorities, community leaders, affected families, civil society organizations and other relevant actors – creates an environment of trust and cooperation, which is fundamental to the success of the resettlement process.

Subsequent consultations, carried out throughout the planning and implementation phases, offer concrete opportunities for the Project proponent to negotiate and agree, in a participatory manner, on the compensation packages to be implemented. These meetings allow to discuss the eligibility criteria, the types and forms of compensation, the forms of social and technical assistance to be provided during the resettlement process, as well as

the definition of a clear and consensual schedule for the implementation of resettlement activities. In addition, this continuous consultation process ensures that the concerns and suggestions of the People Affected by the Project (PAPs) are heard and incorporated, contributing to the resettlement taking place in a dignified, inclusive, fair manner and with the least possible level of disruption to the lives of the communities involved.

The process of public participation and consultation in the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was carefully planned with the aim of ensuring that information was provided in a clear, accessible and understandable manner to stakeholders, during all crucial phases of the process. This approach was designed in accordance with the legislation in force in the Republic of Mozambique, ensuring that the rights of the affected communities were respected and that the process took place in a participatory and transparent manner. Specifically, the legal provisions contained in the Territorial Planning Law were observed, namely Law No. 19/2007, of 1 July, and its regulation, approved by Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July, which establish the principles for the management and sustainable use of the territory. Regarding involuntary resettlement, the guidelines of Decree No. 31/2012, of 8 August, which regulates the resettlement process resulting from economic activities, as well as Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September, which defines the technical procedures for the preparation of RAPs, and Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, which provides guidelines for assistance to displaced populations were followed. In the environmental field, Law No. 54/2015, of 31 December, which regulates the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, including cases in which resettlement must be integrated into the licensing process, was considered. Finally, with regard to public participation, Ministerial Diplomas No. 129/2006 and No. 130/2006, both of 19 July, which establish the principles, procedures and mechanisms to ensure the effective inclusion of communities in the environmental decision-making process were observed. Based on this legal framework, the public consultation process was conducted in a structured, inclusive and legitimate manner, promoting dialogue between the Project proponent, the affected communities and other stakeholders.

2. Introduction

2.1. Approach

The main purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), to be implemented by the City of Nacala, is to plan and implement a resettlement process that guarantees affected people the possibility of improving, or at least recovering, their living conditions and livelihoods. This initiative will be carried out within an approach that prioritizes sustainable development, ensuring that the negative impacts caused by the Project's interventions are minimized and that the rights of affected communities are respected. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the legal and regulatory framework in force in the Republic of Mozambique, particularly the legal instruments governing involuntary resettlement resulting from economic activities.

Specifically, reference is made to Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, which approves the Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes, complemented by Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July, which approves the Regulation of the Land Use Planning Law. These instruments establish principles, procedures, and criteria to be observed in cases of involuntary population displacement.

The RAP also aims to:

- Ensure that adverse impacts caused by physical displacement are adequately mitigated/compensated for and that the livelihoods of PAPs are restored.
- Ensure that all eligible persons and households are properly identified and included in the compensation and resettlement process.
- Ensure that resettlement is conducted in a fair, transparent and participatory manner.
- Promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups.
- Minimize the negative social, economic and cultural impacts associated with involuntary displacement by ensuring that resettled families have access to adequate living conditions.
- Clearly define the eligibility criteria, forms of compensation and types of support to be provided during and after resettlement.
- Promote a program to monitor the positive and negative impacts resulting from resettlement actions.
- Establish mechanisms for consultation and participation of those affected in the resettlement process.
- Design grievance mechanisms to make the transparency and flexibility of the resettlement process more flexible.
- Ensure that institutional arrangements are established and functional.
- Establish a framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the RAP.

To operationalize the objectives of the Resettlement Plan, not only were the principles of compensation followed, but the following were also taken into account:

- Identification and assessment of potential adverse social impacts of the project, related to land acquisition or land use changes.
- Provision of specific guidance and recommendations at all stages of the project.
- Consultations with those interested in and affected by the project.
- Definition of appropriate institutional arrangements with all entities involved in the project in order to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement measures.
- Identification of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of resettlement.
- Developing mechanisms and procedures by which affected people could submit complaints or suggestions about the resettlement process, compensation and claims about access to land and restoration of livelihoods.
- Involvement of those affected in the whole process of drawing up the RAP and in planning, with priority given to the consultation of those affected so that their preferences in relation to compensation agreements were considered.
- Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
- Conducting consultation processes that ensured the free and informed participation of affected people and communities (including host communities) in decision-making related to resettlement.
- Identifying people or families who may be especially vulnerable to the impacts of loss of income and providing them with special assistance when needed.

Based on the field studies carried out, it was concluded that the implementation of the Project will imply physical and economic displacement of the populations in the area of direct intervention. This occupation of urban space will imply the removal of existing residential structures, thus resulting in the need for resettlement of the affected people.

In view of this reality, and in accordance with the legal framework in force in Mozambique, In particular, Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, which approves the Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes, complemented by Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July, which approves the Regulation of the Land Use Planning Law., as well as in line with international good practices in the field of social safeguarding, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be implemented. The purpose of this document is to present the strategies, criteria, mitigation measures and compensation mechanisms aimed at ensuring that the displacement process takes place in a dignified, transparent manner and with the least possible impact on the livelihoods of the affected families. The specific details of this process are described in the following chapters.

2.2. Structure and Contents

This RAP has been structured as follows:

1. Executive summary – RAP overview
2. Introduction – General objectives of the document and approach taken

3. Brief project description – Description of the main activities of the project
4. Legal framework – Description and analysis of the Mozambican legislation in force and the safeguard policies adopted in the development of the RAP, as well as analysis of respective gaps.
5. Census and socio-economic survey – Overview of affected PAPs, their family and community organization, economic and income profiles. Description of affected infrastructure.
6. Physical and economic impacts – Description and analysis of the physical and economic impacts of the project.
7. Compensation Eligibility Matrix – Presentation of criteria and proposed compensation amounts for eligible persons.
8. Livelihoods Restoration Plan – Includes the strategy for restoring the livelihoods of PAPs.
9. Public consultations – Description of the public consultations that took place during the resettlement process and cut-off date.
10. Grievance and grievance mechanism – Institutional arrangements for the management of grievances and grievances.
11. Monitoring and evaluation – Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan and indicators.
12. Implementation – Organization and responsibilities, Schedule and Budget.

3. Brief Project Description

3.1. Project Location

The project is located in Nacala City, a coastal town which is located 1,500 meters from the coast, on a plateau of about 150 meters above sea level. The project site has a very steep slope (more than 10%) towards the port. The project will be developed within the areas in Nacala City, namely: Maiaia, Mocone and Triângulo, in the Administrative Post of Mutiva (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The location of the project is presented below.

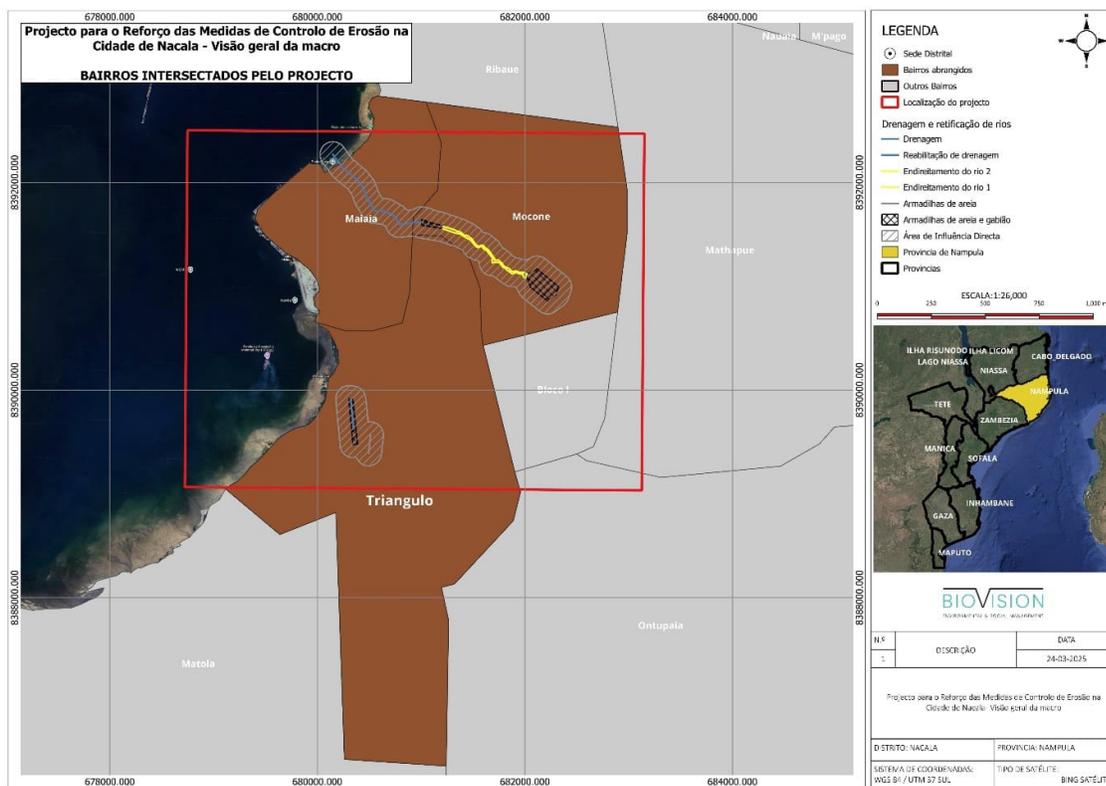


Figure 2: Project location

3.2. Land use

The City of Nacala, located in the province of Nampula, is a coastal city located about 1,500 meters from the coast, located on a plateau with an approximate elevation of 150 meters above sea level. The specific area where the project will be developed has a very steep topography, with slopes of more than 10%, oriented downward, towards the Port of Nacala. This configuration accentuates the vulnerability of the area, especially with regard to surface runoff of rainwater.

Although it is an area outside the formal delimitation of the urban zone and therefore, considered to be illegal for occupation purposes by municipal regulations, the region is home to a significant number of internally displaced people. The population settled in the area in search of subsistence opportunities, often in precarious conditions and with limited access to essential services.

From the geotechnical point of view, the predominant soils in the zone are sandy, with characteristics of high permeability and low cohesion, which contributes to the instability of the terrain and the increase in surface runoff. During the rainy season, stormwater drains rapidly down the slopes and downstream urban roads, dragging with it sediment, debris and solid waste. This phenomenon intensifies with the absence of adequate drainage systems, resulting in the obstruction of ditches and pipelines, as well as the silting of public and private infrastructures, including operational areas of the Port of Nacala.

3.3. Objectives

The main purpose of this Project is to implement mitigation measures for flood control in the City of Nacala, with special focus on the most vulnerable areas: the neighbourhoods of Maiaia, Mocone and Triângulo. These areas have been particularly affected by the uncontrolled runoff of rainwater, aggravated by the steep topography and informal occupation of land.

As part of the proposed solution, a small dam will be built at the top of the slope (upstream), with the purpose of effectively retaining sediments carried by rainwater. In addition, downstream sand traps will be installed, designed to capture the remaining sediments and allow their orderly flow, forming an integrated system that will facilitate the proper drainage of rainwater in urban areas.

A key aspect of the effectiveness of this system will be its regular maintenance. To ensure the proper functioning of the structures, it will be necessary for the sand pockets to be thoroughly cleaned and drained during the dry season, so that they are operational and have sufficient capacity to retain the sediments generated by the heavy rains of the following rainy season.



Figure 3: Image of the control dam

3.4. Activities

The intervention area of this project covers two river basins, Mocone and Triângulo, located in the City of Nacala. In Mocone, Maiaia and Triângulo, the construction plan will focus on the installation of sediment control infrastructures upstream, with the construction of dams or gabions. These dams will have the main function of retaining the sediments that descend from the slope, preventing the silting of urban infrastructures and improving rainwater management. In addition to the dams, the intervention includes the reprofiling of the riverbed, with the aim of smoothing the flow of water, reducing the risks of erosion on the riverbanks and allowing a more controlled flow. However, the implementation of the upstream works will require the resettlement of 16 houses located nearby and the allocation of 10 infrastructures or partial parcels of land. In the middle course of the river, within the urban area, the construction of a new drainage network is planned in a way that will pass through a reduced space between the houses, facilitating the efficient evacuation of rainwater and minimizing the risk of flooding in residential and commercial areas. This drainage network will be part of an integrated system that will contribute to the safety of existing infrastructure, including the Port of Nacala.

According to the information above, 16 houses located in informal settlements in the Mocone neighbourhood will be affected and will need to be relocated, the map below, shows in detail the location of the houses in the Mocone neighbourhood.

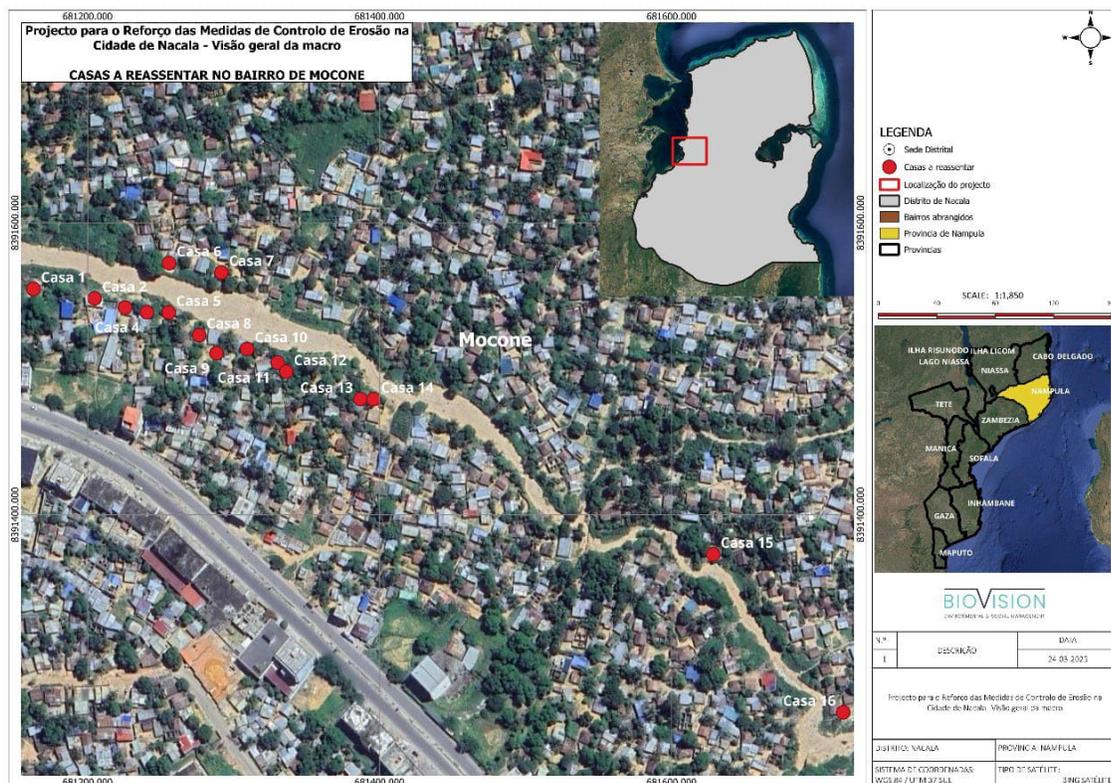


Figure 4: Houses planned for resettlement

Another construction area is located in the Triângulo river basin, where the construction of an 8-meter-high dam is planned with the aim of controlling sediment runoff and improving rainwater management. This area is predominantly agricultural, characterized by a low population density. As a result, there are no residential houses affected by the construction of the control dam.

However, the construction of the dam will entail the use of a portion of the existing agricultural areas, which will result in the loss of land and 2 fences will be affected. To mitigate this impact, an appropriate compensation process will be implemented, as stipulated in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

3.5. Construction and operation phases

The construction methods envisaged are as follows.

- i) Erosion control dam: excavation for foundation, formwork, concreting, concrete curing.
- ii) Replacement of the gabion control dam: excavation, formwork, excavation for foundation, concreting, concrete curing.
- iii) Coating: excavation for foundation, formwork, placement of reinforcement, concreting, concrete curing.
- iv) Drainage: excavation for foundation, formwork, placement of reinforcement, concreting, concrete curing.

During the exploration phase, the sands accumulated in the erosion control dams will be dredged regularly.

It should be noted that at this stage, the deactivation of the project is not planned.

3.6. Mocone and Maiaia area

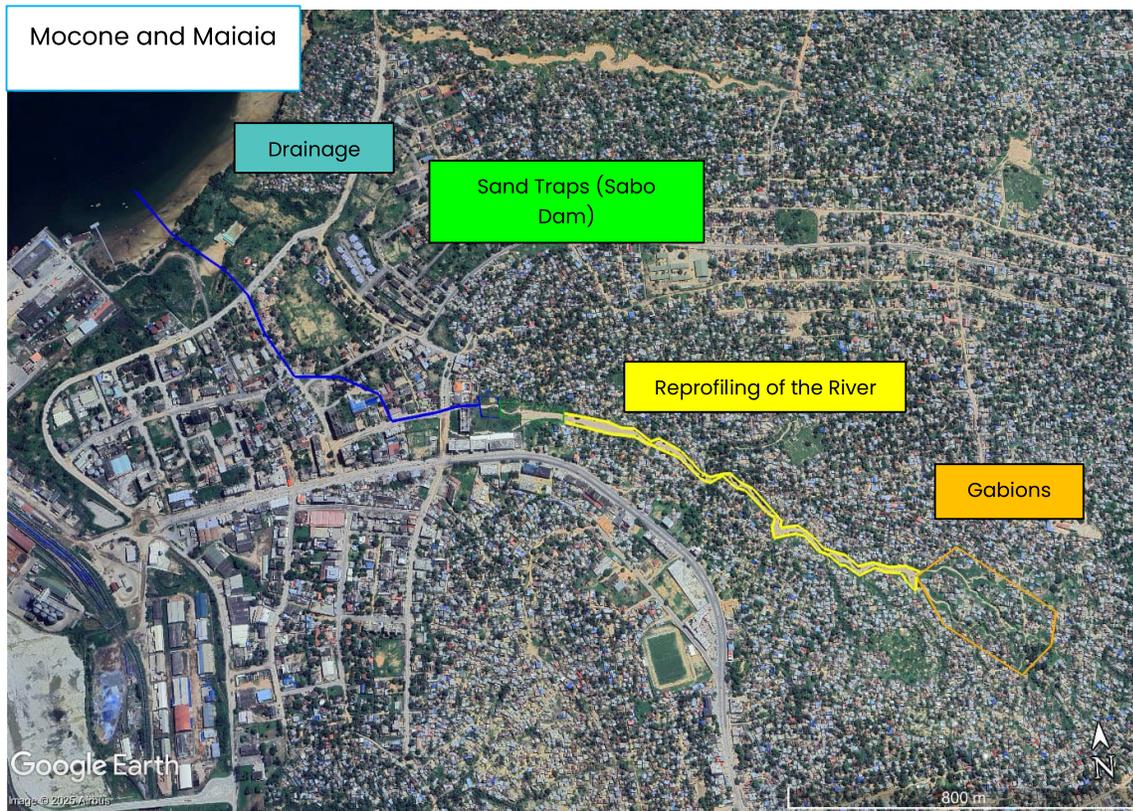
The table below outlines the estimated number and dimensions of the expected structures to be built in Mocone and Maiaia.

Table 4: Activities in the Mocone/Maiaia area

Type and Quantity of Structure	Dimension	Observation
Gabion Groundsills x 13	H=2-3m, L=15m	No one to be resettled (physically or economically).
River Straightening x 6	H=3m, L=30-50m	About 2 houses to be resettled and a kitchen and tank affected.
Sand traps x 3	H = 7m, L < 50m	About 14 houses to be resettled, a fence affected and a plot of land to be compensated.
Drainage x 1	L=180m	Economic resettlement of some plots

Note: Access to the above-mentioned facilities will be via the riverbed. Therefore, no additional access road is expected to be required while some shrubs/trees are planned.

The map below illustrates the approximate location of the expected structures to be built at Mocone.



3.6.1. Triângulo Area

The table below describes the estimated number and dimensions of the structures to be built in the Triângulo.

Table 5: Activities in the Triângulo area

Type and Quantity of Structure	Dimension	Observation
Sand traps x 1	H=6m, L=50m	Two fences will be demolished and small portions of some plots of land will be compensated.
Gabions Groundsills x 6	H=3m, L=10m	No one to be resettled (physically or economically).
Drainage Rehabilitation	L=300m	

The map below illustrates the approximate location of the structures planned to be built in the Triângulo.

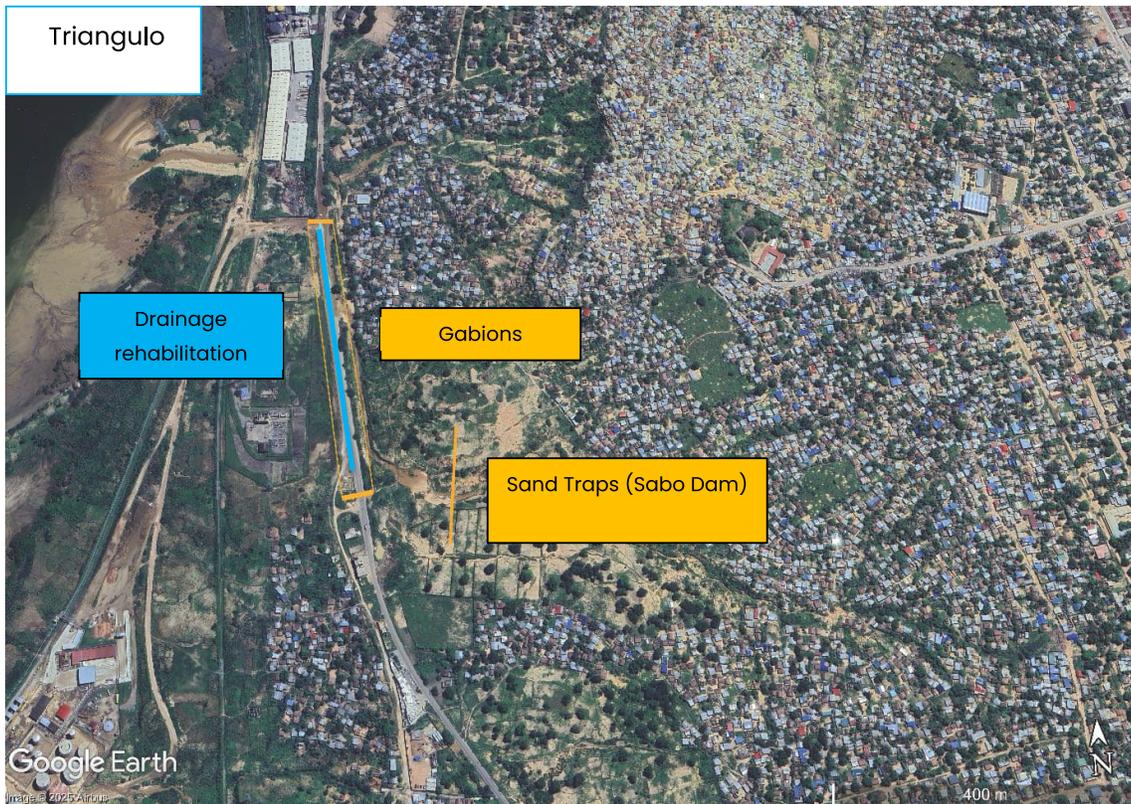


Figure 5: Location of activities in the Triângulo neighbourhood

3.7. Description of efforts made to minimize resettlement

During the design phase of the project, significant efforts were made with the aim of minimising as much as possible the need for physical and economic resettlement of the local populations. The technical team adopted a careful approach in defining the infrastructure layouts and location of the main works, seeking to align the project with areas of lower population density and lower socio-economic value, whenever possible.

The choice of intervention areas was based on topographic surveys and detailed field studies, which allowed the identification of viable technical alternatives that would avoid direct interference with housing and infrastructure.

4. Legal Framework

4.1. Existing legislation

The specific legislation on resettlement in Mozambique is embodied in a set of legal instruments that regulate the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities and the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes.

Although some policies and regulations under the Land and Spatial Planning Laws are not directly aimed at managing involuntary resettlement or compensating for the loss of assets due to development projects, they are highly relevant. These instruments provide essential legal mechanisms to safeguard the rights and interests of affected individuals and communities.

To ensure the effective organization and functioning of stakeholders, as well as the proper implementation of resettlement processes, several complementary legal instruments have been approved. Key examples include:

- Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, which approves the Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes;
- Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July, which approves the Regulation of the Land Use Planning Law, referred to in the aforementioned Technical Directive as applicable to resettlement processes, although the specific terms of its applicability are not clearly defined.
- . Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, which also establishes the Regulation on the Resettlement Process, serves as one of the main legal frameworks for resettlement in Mozambique."

In addition to these specific instruments, there are other legal and technical provisions that complement the applicable legal framework, contributing to the regulation of processes involving physical and economic displacement of populations. Together, these norms reinforce the State's commitment to protecting the rights of communities affected by development projects, ensuring that resettlement processes are conducted in a dignified, participatory, and transparent manner.

4.2. Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique

The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2018) says that natural resources and means of production are public property of collective interest.

Specifically, the land belongs to the State (Article 109.1) and the right of use can only be assigned by the State. Article 111 clarifies that the State grants land use rights and also recognizes and protects rights acquired by inheritance and occupation by national communities and individuals, unless there is a legal reserve or if the land has been legally

assigned to another person or entity. Expropriation may only take place for reasons of public necessity, utility or interest in accordance with the law and subject to the payment of fair compensation (Article 82.2).

4.3. National Land Policy

The National Land Policy (Council of Ministers, Resolution No. 10/1995 of 17 October) establishes that the State must provide land for each family to have or build their own house and that it is responsible for the use and physical planning. Urban land cannot be transferred when there is no construction or other investment infrastructure in place. Its value increases when public services and infrastructure are provided.

4.3.1. Land Law

The Land Law (Law No. 19/1997 of 1 October) allows all Mozambican citizens, legal persons (associations and companies) and local communities the right to use and enjoy the land (article 10). The exercise of this right can be done individually or collectively. The aforementioned legal diploma recognizes the legitimacy of occupation without opposition in rural areas, since in this case, according to article 12, the right to use and enjoy the land is constituted through the regime of occupation without opposition.

Land users have the right to own the respective land use and exploitation titles, which are issued by the Public Cadastre Services, as provided for in Article 13 of the Land Law (Law No. 19/1997 of 1 October), but it should be noted that no titles are required to confirm the rights of land use, only accepting unopposed possession for more than ten years in the place, as a guarantee of use and exploitation of the land, as is the case of most of the producers of the *machambas*, that occupy this place. Thus, the Land Act recognizes and protects the right to use land acquired by inheritance or occupation, except in legally designated reserves, or in areas that have been lawfully transferred to another person or body.

All citizens have equal rights and duties according to the same Land Law; women have equal rights with men in terms of access to land and housing. National and foreign citizens, individuals and legal entities may apply for the right to use and use the land for exploitation purposes. The Land Law (Law No. 19/1997 of 1 October) also stipulates that local communities participate in the management of natural resources, in the resolution of conflicts, in the titling process, as well as in the identification and definition of the boundaries of the lands occupied by them.

Existing rights to use and enjoy land may be terminated by a revocation of the right for reasons of public interest, after payment of fair compensation and, in the case of fixed existing improvements, revert to the State. While the Land Law (Law No. 19/1997, of 1 October), confers the responsibility for the allocation of rights at different levels of the Government, the revocation of the right to use and exploit land for reasons of public interest involves the declaration of expropriation (Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November) which is issued

at the level of the Council of Ministers. The aforementioned Land Law does not mention the possibility of appealing against the revocation of rights.

4.3.2. Land Law Regulation

The Land Law Regulation (Decree No. 66/1998 of 8 December) regulates the procedures for obtaining land use rights. It is applicable to rural areas and within municipalities, but outside the registered areas. The regulation also applies to peri-urban areas without planning. It is rarely applied in urban areas. Relevant aspects of the regulation include:

- Where there is a co-title, the title belongs to all holders equally. When one of the holders dies, the other holders continue as legitimate holders;
- Consultation between land claimants and the local community is mandatory before the decision to transfer made by the Governor of the Province or higher authority;
- Occupants of land in good faith and local communities may apply for the delimitation and title of the property. The application process is simplified, and a final authorisation is given instead of a provisional authorisation; and
- Bondholders are required to pay a permit fee for the right to use the land, plus an annual tax. Family businesses and local communities are exempt from such taxes.

Decree-Law No. 15/2000 of 20 June describes the articulation of the local authorities of the State and community leadership, mostly in rural areas through local councils and legitimizes the leaders of the community – being traditional leaders and secretaries of the neighbourhoods. It empowers under Article 24 of the Land Law to participate in conflict resolution, represent the views of communities in land applications, and identify and delimit community lands.

4.3.3. Urban Land Regulation

The Urban Land Regulation (Decree No. 60/2006, of 26 December) regulates urban structural plans, general and partial urbanization plans and detailed plans, replacing legislation on rural land in registered and planned urban areas. The various types of urban plans are organized hierarchically and once approved at the level of the local authority/municipality, they are ratified by the Minister of State Administration and Public Service and published in the Gazette of the Republic and legally regulate the management and use of land.

The urbanization plan focuses on urban uses and functions and defines the needs for services with special attention in areas of spontaneous occupation. Urban planning is a participatory and consultative process. Socio-spatial information obtained from consultation with stakeholders and affected stakeholders from the government and the planned area is used for decision-making.

The results of the consultation are disseminated and made publicly available before approval, and a public hearing is organised to gather comments. The urbanization process is progressive, and the plans are reflected in terms of improving and updating urban services, infrastructure and occupation over time. Land use rights can be assigned by deferral, lottery, public auction (with 20% of the plots reserved for low-income people), private negotiation or occupation in good faith. Decree No. 60/2006 of 26 December 2006 clearly defines the land use rights of the holders who previously existed (including those with rights by occupation in good faith), who comply with the urban land use plans, to continue their occupation, while those who cannot reasonably be included must be prioritized in the allocation of new occupation areas and compensated for their losses. Land and urban property can be expropriated for projects of national or public interest, and in these cases, compensation is awarded for the loss of property.

4.3.4. Municipal Finance Law

The Municipal Finance Law (Law No. 11/1997 of 31 May) empowers municipalities to prepare and approve general and partial land use plans, urban development programmes and land development schemes in collaboration with the relevant central government bodies. Compliance with these plans is subject to ratification by the government.

4.3.5. Territorial planning law

The Territorial Planning Law (Law No. 19/2007 of 18 July) is designed to promote the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of the environment, through the provision of instruments for territorial planning and planning, to promote quality of life in rural and urban spaces, to optimize housing, infrastructures and urban service systems, public safety, and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and accidents.

The principles of public participation, awareness of the rights to information and equal opportunities for access to land, infrastructure and services, complement the objective of sustainable use of resources. The project should seek mechanisms to prevent damage during the project phases, following the recommendations of the ESIA and ESMP that accompany the project activities. Article 20 of the Spatial Planning Law (Law No. 19/2007 of 18 July) states that development projects identified on rural or urban land by the public sector require expropriation based on public interest, necessity or use. These must be fully justified, and fair compensation must be calculated and paid for tangible and intangible property losses, the breakdown of social cohesion and the loss of productive assets.

The same Law clarifies channels of redress for citizens with justified claims against the use of territorial planning instruments, the right of all citizens to information, including details of the planning register and processes, as well as their rights to participate in the production and implementation of the plans.

4.3.6. Regulation of the Territorial Planning Law

The Regulation of the Territorial Planning Law (Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July) specifies under the terms of articles 70 to 72 that compensation must be paid before the transfer of

ownership by expropriation. The process must ensure that the real value of the expropriated property is applied and that it takes into account the indirect damage and loss of profits caused. The information provided to the affected parties must include a copy of the developer's legal claim to the land area, the proposed basis for calculating the compensation, the payment methods and the period until payment is made, when the property will be possessed by the developer and finally, the period in which the affected parties' claims against the compensation proposal can be filed.

4.3.7. Directive on Expropriation Procedures for Spatial Planning

The Directive on the Expropriation Process for the Purposes of Territorial Planning (Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November). This legislative package defined specific rules for the approval and implementation of territorial planning instruments, defining competences, objectives, mechanisms, expropriation process, rules for calculating compensation, among other aspects, to be observed in this specific situation. It is triggered by the acquisition of places of public interest for the installation of social or economic infrastructures of greater social benefit. This Diploma clarifies that the declaration of an area for expropriation based on the public interest and for the purpose of territorial planning is carried out by the Council of Ministers and must be published in the Bulletin of the Republic.

The same Ministerial Diploma states that the factors for the valuation of properties include type, location, age, value at the date of its construction and current considering the relevant depreciation. The properties referred to in Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November are those for the purposes of housing, commerce, industry or services, beach or countryside. The compensation will also contemplate intangible values (communication routes and accessibility to means of transport) and the rupture of social cohesion (increased distance from the new place of resettlement of social structures and the usual family nucleus, family cemeteries, medicinal plants).

The Directive also refers to complementary guidelines to be observed for the definition of compensation, highlighting the following:

- The potential expropriated person has 30 days, after receiving the notification, to submit a counterproposal for the amount of compensation. The compensation must be paid within 12 months of notification and the taking of office takes place within 60 days after the payment has been made;
- The amount of compensation will be updated on the date on which the payment is made;
- The Directive also sets the calculation terms for crop compensation, determining that it will be done in accordance with the useful life, age of the plant, growth period, average annual production and the coefficient between 0 and 1, assigned based on the terrain, condition of the plant, among other factors that may influence its yield.

The same Directive on the Expropriation Process for the purposes of Territorial Planning (Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November) defines the amount and the modalities of

payment of compensation, and is relevant to the project in question, since it will have to compensate producers affected by the loss of their production. Compensation Plans should be drawn up and implemented considering the referenced Directive until there is more specific legislation for situations that do not necessarily require an expropriation process

4.3.8.Regulation on the Process of Resettlement

According to Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, which approves the Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes, the proponent of the activity is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, as well as for bearing all associated costs of the process.

The approval of the Resettlement Plans falls under the responsibility of the District Government and must be preceded by the issuance of a favorable technical opinion from the sector responsible for land use planning, following consultation with the sectors of agriculture, local administration, public works, and housing.

Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, establishes the guidelines for the resettlement of populations affected by development projects. It defines affected persons as those who lose assets such as housing, means of livelihood, or access to resources. The diploma guarantees the right to restore income and living conditions to levels equal to or better than before, to be resettled in areas with adequate infrastructure, to continue subsistence activities, and to participate actively in all phases of the resettlement process. It also emphasizes that resettlement must be treated as a social process that ensures the dignity and rights of affected populations.

However, the Decree does not mention alternative forms of compensation in cases where the affected persons do not express a preference for in-kind compensation (e.g., replacement of cultivated land with other land). Therefore, within the scope of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the project proponent intends to adopt monetary compensation (cash payment).

4.3.9.Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

According to Decree No. 31/2012, of 8 August, in conjunction with Decree No. 54/2015, of 31 December (Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process), the approval of the resettlement plan precedes the issuance of the environmental license stated in article 15, which now states that "the preparation and approval of the resettlement plan precedes the issuance of the Environmental License under the terms of environmental legislation". Article 21 of the same Decree refers to the following elements as those that the Resettlement Plan must comply with: The analysis of the socio-economic profile of the families; The valuation and analysis of tangible and intangible assets; The definition of the degree of allocation – quantitative and qualitative, which in this specific case, refers to agricultural

areas, since we are dealing with an infrastructure located in an area where agriculture is developed and where there are no residences; The definition of compensation criteria; and Presentation of solutions that allow the maintenance or improvement of the current standard of living of the affected families.

4.3.10. Internal Regulations for the Operation of the Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement

The Internal Regulation for the Operation of the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement (Ministerial Diploma No. 155/2014, of 19 September) defines that CTASR ensures the follow-up and monitoring of the preparation and implementation of the resettlement processes of the population, namely through the creation of Provincial and District Resettlement Commissions.

More specifically, as stipulated in article 18, the Provincial and District Resettlement Commissions are responsible for:

- Supervise the Resettlement process at its level and ensure the observance of the rights of those affected by the process;
- To report to the competent bodies any unlawful acts throughout the resettlement process;
- Receive complaints from those affected and forward to the competent bodies, cases that, due to force majeure, do not have local solutions between the proponent and those affected.
- Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the Resettlement process, considering the previously approved plans;
- Propose the notification of the proponent of an activity to provide clarification on the course of the Resettlement process;
- Mobilize and sensitize the population about the Resettlement process;
- Intervene in all phases of the Resettlement process, including the respective inspection;
- To make the population aware of their rights and obligations in the Resettlement process;
- To give an assessment of the public consultation reports and to pronounce on the matter of Resettlement;
- Submit the assessment to CTASR and information regarding its operation.

4.3.11. Technical Directive for the Process of Elaboration of Resettlement Plans

The Technical Directive for the Process of Preparation of Resettlement Plans (Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September) aims to operationalize the process of Resettlement

Resulting from Economic Activities under paragraph c) of article 3 of Decree No. 31/2012, of 8 August, which approves the Regulation on the process of Resettlement Resulting from Economic Activities.

This technical directive defines the procedures and steps to be followed in the preparation of the resettlement plan, considering that the process of preparing the resettlement plan must follow the following phases:

- Phase 1 - Physical and Socio-Economic Survey Report (RLFSE): According to this Technical Directive translated into Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September, the preparation of the RLFSE coincides with the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report. This phase takes place before the details of a project are known. It involves conducting a population census and inventory of potentially directly and indirectly affected infrastructure, assessing the potential impacts of the project and the resettlement process, and making recommendations on how to improve and/or mitigate such impacts. The first phase also involves a preliminary assessment of alternative host areas (host areas), as well as the elaboration of planning and implementation arrangements for the resettlement process (i.e., grievance redress mechanisms, institutional arrangements, eligibility criteria and rights matrix, consultation and public participation systems, agreements between affected families and the project proponent, monitoring procedures and agreements, etc.). During this phase, the Terms of Reference for the preparation of the Resettlement Plan are also drafted.
- Phase 2 - Resettlement Plan (RP): The second stage of the RP preparation process, begins once the Physical and Socio-Economic Survey Report is finalized and the reception areas are selected (based on the alternatives indicated in the Phase 1 report). This stage involves updating the census of people and inventory of affected assets, carrying out detailed studies on selected host areas (i.e. related to morphological, environmental, socio-cultural, land use, occupation and historical features and the potential impacts on host communities). Preparation and presentation of technical projects and details related to the executive plan and executive design of the resettlement village, replacement houses and associated infrastructure, as well as the preparation of guidelines for community development plans (which is also supposed to include livelihood restoration).
- Phase 3 - The Action Plan for the Implementation of Resettlement (PAIR): The last phase refers to the preparation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of Resettlement, defined as the guiding document of the resettlement implementation process and which must include the institutional matrix (all bodies involved in the implementation planning process and their respective tasks and responsibilities), the implementation schedule, the budget for implementation (including the construction costs of the resettlement village and its infrastructure. It also includes the compensation for tangible and intangible assets lost to the project) for the transfer of families and their assets, the civil works phase, capacity building

programs and sound environmental practices, and employment and income generation programs

4.3.12. Participation and Public Consultation

A robust public consultation process during the resettlement process is prescribed by Decree No. 31/2012, of 8 August, and elaborated more broadly by Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September. The public consultation system should create conditions for resettled and host communities to actively participate during all stages of the resettlement decision-making process and to have access to all information on the content of the studies and the resettlement process. Participation includes consultations and public meetings and is intended to provide stakeholders with opportunities to request clarifications and make suggestions and recommendations. Decree No. 31/2012 of August 8, establishes the requirement of at least 4 (four) public consultation meetings associated with the resettlement process, which must take place at the following times:

Table 6: Objectives of the public consultations.

Meeting Number	Description
1	At the beginning of the process to inform stakeholders about the objectives, relevance and impacts of the process.
2	Presentation and discussion of alternative resettlement sites
3	Upon completion of the Resettlement Plan, including the budget and implementation timeline – for the purpose of submitting the Resettlement Plan with budget and organizational matrix.
4	At the time of completion of the Resettlement Plan and before its implementation.

4.3.13. Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) addresses aspects that must be taken into account in the resettlement process, ranging from its inception to its completion and confirmation that the livelihoods of those affected are re-established and/or improved. Under the RPF, the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of USP activities should be carried out in a participatory manner to minimize negative impacts and ensure that the benefits of the project are generated for those affected, particularly women and other vulnerable people.

The RPF sets out guiding principles to achieve the goals of restoring and improving the lives of those affected, and ensures that those people:

- Be informed about the options and rights related to resettlement;

- Be consulted, offered options and made available resettlement alternatives that are technically and economically viable;
- That they be given fair compensation for the full cost of replacing losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
- Receive assistance (e.g. moving allowances) during the settlement;
- Receive agricultural areas for which a combination of productive and location advantages and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
- Receive post-displacement support during a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to regain their livelihoods and living standards.

4.3.14. Relevance of legal diplomas

Table 7: Relevance of legal diplomas

Legal Provision	Relevance	Applicability in this RAP
Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2018)	The project will involve a compensation process before the start of the construction phase, thus requiring that a RAP be prepared to safeguard the rights of those affected. Public participation and consultation, as well as the dissemination of information from the RAP ensures that those affected are aware of the process. Furthermore, there is a need for monitoring of the resettlement process as a whole, including activities to restore the livelihoods of those affected	The RAP was prepared in accordance with the stipulations of these legal instruments and in the implementation process the proposal in this document should be followed in order to avoid any violation of the law.
Land Law (Law No. 19/97, of 1 October)		
National Land Policy (Resolution No. 10/95, of 17 October)		
Technical Directive for the Process of Preparation of Resettlement Plans (Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September)		
Regulation on the Process of Resettlement Resulting from Economic Activities (Decree No. 31/2012, of 8 August)		
Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Decree No. 54/2015 of 31 December)		
Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes (Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November)		
Internal regulation for the operation of the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of the Resettlement Process (Decree No. 155/2014, of 19 September)		
Territorial Planning Law (Law No. 19/2007, of 18 July)	According to the Special Plan for Territorial Planning, the project area is classified as an agricultural area.	The implementation of the RAP must comply with the provisions of these legal instruments, both in the process of land acquisition, as well as expropriation
Regulation of the Territorial Planning Law (Decree No. 23/2008, of 1 July).		
Urban Land Regulation (Decree No. 60/2006, of 26 December)		
Organic Law of the Judicial Courts (Law No. 24/2007, of 20 August)	During the preparation and implementation phase of the RAP,	The RAP includes a Complaints and Claims

Legal Provision	Relevance	Applicability in this RAP
	<p>conflicts may arise as a result of disagreements regarding the calculation of compensation amounts and access to livelihood restoration measures, among other issues related to the RAP</p>	<p>Management Mechanism, in which the judicial courts emerge as the last instance for the resolution of conflicts that may exist with the implementation of the RAP</p>

5. Census and Socio-Economic Survey

5.1. Methodology

In order to identify potential situations of physical and economic displacement resulting from the implementation of the Project, the company BioVision Lda., in coordination with the local authorities, carried out a demographic census and a patrimonial inventory with all households with assets or economic interests in the area of implantation, particularly along the route foreseen for the access road to the site and in the project area. The process was conducted by teams of properly trained surveyors, under the technical guidance of a resettlement and socio-economic development specialist, and with the support of a field supervisor.

Data collection was carried out on the basis of structured questionnaires, designed specifically for this purpose, allowing the capture of detailed information on the composition of households, their economic activities, and existing material assets, including dwellings, outbuildings, crops and trees. All registered assets were georeferenced using GPS technology, ensuring the precise location of each inventoried element. The data collected was organized in a proprietary database and later processed and analysed using GIS and Excel tools.

During the fieldwork, the teams were accompanied by a representative of the Municipal Council of the City of Nacala, as well as by the heads of blocks 1 and 2 of the Mocone neighbourhood, who acted as witnesses of the process and validated the veracity of the information provided by the residents. The survey forms were signed by the surveyor, the household representative and the local representatives present, ensuring the traceability and legitimacy of the process. This methodological approach ensured the transparency, reliability and community acceptance of the data obtained, and provided the technical basis for the development of the compensation and resettlement measures provided for in the Resettlement Action Plan.

5.2. Affected Community Overview

The families affected by the implementation of the project develop various economic activities that guarantee their subsistence. Agriculture is one of the most important sources of income, with some families relying on food production for their own consumption and for marketing. Products such as corn, rice, beans and vegetables are grown, and part of the production is sold in local markets. Agriculture thus, plays an essential role not only in the diet of families, but also in their economy, allowing them to maintain their food security.

Wage labour is also a significant source of income for many affected families. A considerable number of residents work in government administrative institutions and in substations located in the vicinity of the project area. These jobs offer a fixed income and

contribute to financial stability, although job opportunities are limited, and not all household members are employed in these sectors.

In addition to agriculture and remunerated work, industrial activities, although of lesser expression at the family level, are also present. Some families participate in small enterprises or activities related to industrial production, such as handicrafts and the making of local products. These activities offer additional income, although their relevance is lower compared to agriculture and wage labour.

The marketing of products and domestic activities are other important sources of income. A part of the affected families sells food products, such as bread, sweets, preserves and are involved in the electronic currency (mpesa) business, as well as other items in local shops. These activities are crucial for the domestic economy, especially for those families who do not have access to formal jobs or who depend on the informal sector.

In addition, a significant part of the community is still in the education phase, with children and adolescents attending schools in the region. While this is not an immediate source of income, education is seen as a way to improve economic opportunities for future generations.

However, the implementation of the project will directly affect these activities. The need to resettle families can result in the loss of their land, jeopardizing food production and, consequently, food security. Moving to new areas can also make it difficult to access local commerce and industrial activities, which would affect the economic stability of many families.

Regarding remunerated work, the change may affect proximity to government institutions and substations that employ many residents, resulting in possible commuting difficulties and job losses. Livestock and agriculture, fundamental activities for the subsistence of many families, will be impacted by the change in land use, which can compromise the ability to generate income.

5.3. People Affected by the project – PAPs

5.3.1. Affected population

A total of 16 households have been registered whose homes will be affected. These aggregates have been identified and numbered according to the surveys carried out, which link them to the project and classify them as possible eligible for compensatory measures. It is important to clarify that eligibility for compensation is related to the location of the household's residence, and not to the person of the head of household or any other member of the household interviewed, if the head of household was not available during the survey.

In total, these 16 households add up to 89 people, which corresponds to an average of approximately 6 people per household. This affected population includes members of different age groups and genders, and the detailed distribution of these age and gender characteristics is shown in the table below, which describes the breakdown of the

population by age group and gender. This information is crucial to understand the demographic profile of the affected community, helping to define compensation and support strategies that are more appropriate to the needs of each group.

Table 8: Breakdown of affected population by age group and gender

Age Groups	Gender		Total	
	Male	Female		
0-4	6	4	10	9,0%
5-14	5	13	18	16,2%
15-49	31	45	76	68,5%
50-64	03	2	05	4,5%
65+	01	01	02	1,8%
Total	46	65	111	100%

The total recorded population is 111 people, of whom 46 are male (41.4%) and 65 are female (58.6%). The age-group distribution reveals a significant predominance of the population in working age. The 15–49 age group accounts for the largest number of individuals, totalling 76 people, which corresponds to 68.5% of the total. This indicates that the majority of the population is in its productive phase, which has direct implications for the planning of income-generation, training, and resettlement programmes.

Children aged 0 to 4 years represent 9.0% of the population (10 individuals), while the 5 to 14 age group totals 18 people, corresponding to 16.2%. Together, these two age ranges make up 25.2% of the population, showing a significant proportion of school-age dependents, which implies the need for adequate education and basic care facilities.

On the other hand, the population aged 50 years or older is relatively small. The 50–64 age group represents 4.5% (5 people) and the group aged 65 or over accounts for only 1.8% (2 people). This low proportion of elderly people indicates a young demographic profile, with a low level of population ageing.

In summary, the data shows a community composed mainly of people of working age, followed by a significant number of children and a minimal presence of elderly people. These elements should be taken into account in the planning of social, educational, and resettlement actions, in order to adequately meet the needs of each age group.

Based on the interviews conducted, it was found that the average household income in recent years has been variable. This variation is mainly due to the diversity of economic activities carried out by household members, ranging from informal trade, demobilisation pension, occasional financial support or complementary subsistence income to salaried work.

During the census and asset inventory carried out as part of the resettlement process, 25 heads of household were interviewed, totalling 111 individuals. The data collected aimed to assess living conditions and, in particular, the economic profile of the potentially affected households.

Due to this diversity and income instability, it was not possible to determine an exact average income value. However, based on some estimates provided by the interviewees themselves, it was possible to identify some approximate values, as presented below:

Table 9: Household income in the last year

Average household income	Value (MZN)
Income from paid employment	1,520,400,00
Income from informal trade	648.000,00
Income from Demobilization Pension	48,000,00
TOTAL	2,216,400

During the census, 25 households were interviewed, and the results revealed interesting data about the language spoken and the predominant religion among the members of the community.

About 56% of respondents do not speak Portuguese very well. The main language spoken among the households is Macua, which reflects a strong cultural and ethnic identity of the region. This suggests a prevalence of Macua as a mother tongue, with a significant number of people facing challenges in relation to fluency in Portuguese, the country's official language.

With regard to religion, the majority of respondents practice Islam, which indicates that the Islamic religion is the most frequent among the affected households. However, there is also the presence of people who follow the Catholic religion. In addition, some households identified themselves as non-religious, which points to religious diversity within the community.

The fences, tank and kitchen affected, as well as the parcels that will be partially affected will also be included in the compensation packages.

5.3.2. Fruit trees

In total, 250 fruit trees were recorded, distributed among the different households, showing a significant diversity of cultivated species. Among them, papaya trees stand out as the most common species, with 107 units, representing 41.6% of the total. This is followed by a strong presence of banana trees, with 63 trees, corresponding to 25.2%. Mango trees, although fewer in number, account for 16 units, representing 6.4%, while sugar apple trees total 14 units, equivalent to 5.6% of the total recorded. Citrus trees (such as orange, lemon, and related species) appear with 13 trees, or 5.2% of the distribution.

Among other less-represented species are the macadamia tree, rose apple tree, and coconut tree, the latter present in several households and totalling 9 units, which corresponds to 3.6% of the total. Although in smaller numbers, these species contribute significantly to the dietary, nutritional, and economic diversification of families, reflecting agricultural practices adapted to local needs and the use of available resources.

This distribution highlights the strong predominance of papaya and banana trees, not only in quantitative terms but also regarding their relevance in the context of family production, complemented by other species which, even on a smaller scale, play an important role in the composition of agroforestry yards and in local production systems.

The table below summarises the fruit trees that will be affected by the project.

Table 10: Fruit trees lost to the project

Tree Type	Number of households	No. of trees
Banana	7	63
Guava	2	5
Mango	9	16
Custard apple	5	14
Coconut	8	10
Papaya	8	107
Lemon	10	13
Java plum	1	5
Vine	1	1
Avocado	2	13
Macademia	2	8

Of the households recorded in the project area, many own fruit trees of various species. It is recommended that fruit trees be compensated based on the district compensation price tables applicable in Nampula Province. The figures below illustrate some of the fruit tree species identified in the project area.



Figure 6: Mango tree and coconut trees within the project area



Figure 7: Banana and papaya trees in the project area

6. Physical and economic impacts

6.1. Loss of infrastructure

The implementation of the project in the areas of Mocone and Triângulo will imply, in some sections, the occupation of areas currently used for housing and community circulation purposes, resulting in direct and indirect physical and economic impacts on the affected communities.

The loss of homes is considered one of the most sensitive impacts, as it involves the physical displacement of families residing in areas directly intercepted by the project's works, namely along the access corridors and areas of construction of flood control infrastructures.

These families will be forced to abandon their homes, often built with their own effort over several years. In addition to the loss of physical property (the structure of the house), there are also emotional and cultural losses, linked to community belonging and connection to the territory.

From an economic point of view, the allocation of housing implies significant costs with the reconstruction or rehousing of these families, as well as potential income losses associated with the interruption of economic activities carried out from homes, such as small informal shops or domestic workshops. In addition, there may be additional costs of transportation and adaptation to new areas to which they are resettled, which do not always have the same levels of accessibility or services.

6.2. Loss of access to existing paths and accesses

The paths currently existing in the project area are used by the local community as access routes to different destinations, including residences, shopping areas, services and productive areas. Recognizing the importance of these routes for mobility and the daily lives of the populations, the project ensures that there will be no interruption in the right of use of these paths by residents.

During the construction phase, it will be necessary to temporarily use some of these accesses for the circulation of heavy machinery and the transport of materials. However, the project already includes compensation measures for families residing in the areas crossed by these temporary access roads, ensuring that any impact is mitigated in a fair and transparent way. In addition, actions are planned to maintain the functionality and safety of the paths throughout the execution of the works, ensuring that residents continue to have free access to their usual destinations.

6.3. Impacts on small businesses

There will be no impacts on small businesses since they are not present in the study area.

6.4. Impacts on cultural heritage

There will be no impacts on cultural heritage.

6.5. Other impacts

6.5.1. Conflicts and social tension

The expectation for jobs and the availability to work were raised in all the interviews conducted during the field research. One of the main aspects mentioned is related to the priority in hiring people directly affected by the Project.

If "people from outside the affected communities" gain access to the jobs, when there are people locally with the profile to occupy such jobs, this may result in frustration and animosity between stakeholders, such as Government representatives, local traditional leaders and the Proponent.

This tension may be exacerbated by the fact that the number of jobs provided by the Project is limited, which may result in disappointment and unmet expectations and even conflicts within the local population.

6.5.2. Project-induced migration risks

Projects of this nature often generate the so-called "honey pot effect", characterized by the attraction of people from neighbouring regions, who move to the vicinity of the development in search of economic and employment opportunities.

Although such impacts are not directly related to the resettlement plan, the arrival of migrants may pose a risk to the correct implementation of the measures provided for in this document.

In general, this possible increase in the number of people, families and even companies in the District Headquarters and in the vicinity of the Project may generate greater pressure on local services, such as health, education, public administration, banking services, catering, among others. Considering that the supply of these services is already quite limited in the district, this additional pressure may compromise the capacity to meet the new demand, affecting both the availability and quality of services offered to the local population.

In order to mitigate these risks, the table below presents a set of specific measures to reduce the impacts of migration associated with the implementation of the Project.

Table 11: Measures to reduce migration risks

Risk	Impact on the resettlement plan	Proposed measure
Competition for jobs	Migrants often have building skills and experience and are highly qualified jobseekers. These candidates will be able to outperform local people who have little experience in wage jobs, low skills and low levels of education. This can lead to resentment, conflict, and reduced livelihood opportunities for local people.	Contracts with Engineering, Procurement and Construction contractors should require first preference for local people for training and hiring, i.e. mainly residents of Mutiva, then and finally residents of Maiaia and Mocone and the rest of Nacala port and Mozambican citizens from other provinces
Rising cost of living	Increasing demands for land, housing, food and other necessities created by migrants causes price inflation. Inflation typically erodes purchasing power, which will have a particular impact on vulnerable households affected by the project.	Awareness-raising training on the risks associated with migration will be carried out (see environmental studies associated with the project).
Spread of social diseases	Migrants can contribute to the spread of social diseases – alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, gambling and the spread of communicable diseases (including ICT) and HIV/AIDS). In addition, contribute to the breakdown of traditional values that lead to relationship breakdowns and pregnancy outside established domestic partnerships.	Awareness-raising training on the risks associated with migration will be carried out. The proponent and/or contractor will provide community health programmes including HIV/AIDS awareness (see environmental studies associated with the project).
Governance risks	Traditional leaders may want to benefit monetarily from migration by giving migrants opportunities for jobs at the expense of local residents. Once established, vested interests can be difficult to discriminate.	Awareness-raising training on the risks associated with migration will be carried out (see environmental studies associated with the project). Community awareness can have a strong moderating influence on the way local leaders work.

7. Compensation eligibility matrix

7.1. Eligibility Criteria

In accordance with the legislation in force in Mozambique on resettlement, Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November, establishes the guidelines for the resettlement of populations affected by development projects, together with Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 November. It is determined that people affected in any way, physically or economically displaced, are entitled to compensation or assistance in resettlement due to the loss of land or other property/assets resulting from the implementation of the project. In this context, it is defined that, by law, all individuals or families directly affected by the project are restored to their level of income, equal to or higher than the previous one, and that their standard of living is restored equal to or higher than the previous one.

7.2. Eligible PAPs

In the specific case of the Project and based on the information collected during the asset inventory, it was possible to identify different types of losses that will occur in the area of implantation. Based on these typologies, the categories of Affected Parties eligible for resettlement measures were defined.

The different categories of Affected Parties are identified below:

- Holders of rights over land or residences;
- The nature and type of resettlement, whether physical or economic, whether temporary or permanent, and/or urban (peri-urban) or rural, including:
 - Fruit trees;
 - Cultures;
 - Other infrastructures (fences, kitchen, tanks, etc.).

The resettlement or compensation rights granted to PAPs must be recorded in the form of a Compensation Agreement, which must be signed by the CAF and spouse¹ whenever possible, or by the interviewee on their behalf (any household member aged 18 years or older), a representative of the Project and a member of the Local Resettlement Committee. Resettlement and compensation rights belong to the entire household and not just the signatory person or persons.²

¹ If directly affected. In the case of polygamous marriages, only the wife residing in the affected household will be included.

7.3. Compensation calculations

This chapter describes the criteria and procedures to be used in the compensation of PAPs, according to the defined Rights Framework.

7.3.1. Fruit trees

Compensation for the loss of fruit trees will be monetary. The amount of compensation to be awarded for this type of loss will be calculated based on the Table for Compensation applied in the District of Nacala Porto (Annex II).

7.3.2. Cultures

Compensation for crop loss will be monetary. The amount of compensation to be awarded for this type of loss will be calculated based on the Table for Compensation applied in the District of Nacala Porto (Annex III).

7.3.3. Houses and other infrastructure

Within the scope of the Project, in the City of Nacala, the Municipal Council, a public entity, states that the process of calculating Compensations, Resettlement and Expropriations will follow the provisions of Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, in conjunction with Decree No. 23/2008, for the following reasons:

- The Public Administration may intervene in the legal sphere of citizens through the expropriation of privately owned real estate when this proves to be indispensable for the pursuit of the collective interests provided for in the territorial planning instruments, article 68 of Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010.
- Paragraph 2, paragraphs a and b states that: "expropriations for the purposes of territorial planning are considered to be carried out in the public interest when their ultimate objective is to safeguard a common interest of the community, and may be declared in the following cases:
 - a) Acquisition of areas for the implementation of economic or social infrastructures with great positive social impact
 - b) Preservation of soils, watercourses and water sources, and areas rich in terms of biodiversity or infrastructures of public or military interest
- In its number 3, expropriation for territorial planning is considered to be carried out by public necessity, when its ultimate objective is to enable the Public Administration to respond to emergency situations, originated by the occurrence or possibility of disasters or natural or similar calamities.

7.4. Compensation payments

The payment of compensation is the responsibility of the Bidder. Payments of compensation amounts must be made individually to the head of each affected household, in the presence of two suitable witnesses.

The possibility of payment of compensation being made in cash is not excluded. This system has, however, several major drawbacks, namely:

- Potential security problems for the payer, coupled with the transport of large sums of money to the place of payment.
- Potential security problems for the recipient, as it becomes public the fact that he keeps the money received at home, thus making him vulnerable to events of criminal origin (robberies) or accidental (fire, for example) that may deprive him of the enjoyment of the compensation received.

With the aim of ensuring that the compensation process is carried out in a safe, transparent, and properly documented manner, it is recommended that the payment of the agreed amounts to the Affected Parties be made exclusively through methods that guarantee traceability and control. Accordingly, the following payment methods should be used:

- Crossed cheque (issued in the name of the beneficiary);
- Direct bank transfer to the account indicated by the Affected Party;
- Prepaid card (issued in the name of the beneficiary, where applicable).

These methods aim to minimise the risk of loss, ensure the correct identification of the recipients of the amounts, and enable the auditing of all transactions carried out, in accordance with the principles of good governance.

Below is a detailed table containing the calculations made for determining the compensation due, considering the following affected assets:

- Housing units (houses): based on criteria such as built area, type of material, condition, and location;
- Plantations and crops: according to the type of crop, stage of development, and estimated productivity;
- Various improvements: such as fences, corrals, sheds, water installations, among others, as recorded in the technical survey.

This assessment was carried out based on technical inspections, photographic records, and interviews with the owners and/or occupants, to ensure a fair and thorough process.

The table below summarises the values assigned to each assessed item, in accordance with the methodology previously agreed with community representatives and the competent authorities.

The process to be followed will have the following steps:

- Calculation of Individual Compensations.
- Negotiation with the affected Parties.
- Adoption and dissemination of the complaints and grievances mechanism.
- Payment of monetary compensation

8. Public Consultations

The process of participation and consultation with the various stakeholders at an early stage of the project allows for the anticipation of the expectations of affected and interested parties, including the general public, regarding the benefits and potential impacts. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the Project Proponent and the PAPs to negotiate compensation packages, eligibility requirements, assistance during resettlement, the timeline of resettlement activities, among other aspects inherent to the process.

Consultation generally refers to the joint discussion between the project proponent and those affected, serving as a tool for the transfer of information and sharing of ideas. In the context of resettlement, the public consultation process includes information exchange, dissemination (transfer of information provided by the project proponent to those affected) and consultation, as a form of collaboration to allow due decision-making (participation) to take place.

The process of participation and public consultation was planned to provide clear and accessible information during the main phases of the preparation of the RAP in accordance with the legislation in force in Mozambique, namely the Territorial Planning Law (Law No. 19/2007 of 1 July); Regulation of the Territorial Planning Law (Law No. 23/2008, of 1 July); Decree No. 31/2012, of 8 August; Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September; Ministerial Diploma No. 181/2010, of 3 November; Law No. 54/2015, of 31 December, on the Environmental Assessment Process, and also by Ministerial Diplomas No. 129/2006, of 19 July, and No. 130/2006, of 19 July, on Public Participation, respectively.

8.1. Cut-Off-Date Communication

The cut-off-date by which an asset is considered eligible for netting in the project has been set at 20 March 2025. The communication of this date complied with two criteria:

- The first was through the first public consultation meeting held on March 19, 2025, where the PAPs were informed that the Cut-off-Date would be March 20, 2025.
- The second communication was made directly to the PAP who responded to the socio-economic census and registration of affected assets.

8.2. Objectives

The general objective of the public participation and consultation process is to ensure the dissemination of information about the project, the consultation of all parties affected and interested in the project providing them with information that allows for proper decision-making in relation to the implementation of the project, reduction of the potential for conflicts to arise, thus allowing the development and proper implementation of the project, taking into account the needs and priorities of those affected, maximising economic and social benefits.

The specific objectives of consultation and public participation are the following:

- Provide sufficient, accessible and transparent information at the right time to affected and interested parties enabling them to gain an understanding of the project and the potential impacts;
- Identify concerns, obtain suggestions for maximizing benefits, comments and also obtain contributions in terms of knowledge and experience at the local level;
- Involve vulnerable groups by making them part of the process by granting instruments to take ownership of it;
- Ensure and support an open and inclusive dialogue that allows the identification of the perceptions and expectations of affected and interested parties;
- Ensure that an effective dialogue is established on the concerns raised during the RAP phases;
- Allow the establishment of an effective mechanism for the submission and resolution of complaints and claims;
- Obtain the cooperation and participation of PAPs and/or local communities in the activities that need to be carried out for the planning and implementation of resettlement;
- Ensure compliance with national legislation.

At the level of government institutions, consultations aim to:

- Provide information on the resettlement process;
- Discuss the challenges of the resettlement and compensation process;
- Gain an understanding of the existing mechanisms for resolving project-related conflicts and grievances at the various levels of the municipalities, and discuss how best to use them during the resettlement process;
- Discuss the options and benefits of resettlement.

8.3. Identification of interested persons

The identification of the relevant affected parties and stakeholders has been carried out on the basis of the project objectives and is presented in the following table.

Table 12: Interested and Affected Parties

Group	Interested and Affected Party
National Entities	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (MAAP) National Directorate of the Environment (DINAB) Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH) National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC) Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (DNTDT) Secretary of State for Youth and Employment Ministry of Health (MOH) Directorate General for Energy and Geology (DGEG)
Provincial entities	Government of the Province of Nampula Provincial Services and Environment (SPA)

Group	Interested and Affected Party
	Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce Provincial Directorate of Labour, Employment and Social Security Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action Nacala District Office port Administrative Post of Mutiva
Municipal Entities	Municipal Council of Nampula – Municipal Directorate of Urban Infrastructures Administrative Post of Mutiva Municipal Directorate of Economic Activities (Nacala Porto) Mocone Neighbourhood Secretariat Triangle Neighbourhood Secretariat
Parties directly affected	All persons with housing, infrastructure or land within the area identified as having a direct impact who will be affected by the project activities
Civil Society and NGOs	-
Media	Radio stations, Television stations, press
Other interested parties	PAPs

8.4. Public consultation registers

The following table shows a summary of the record of the consultations carried out, including information such as the dates on which they took place, the entities consulted, the topics addressed and the main results or observations arising from each consultation. This table offers an overview of the consultation process, allowing the clear identification of the path and scope of the actions developed.

Annex II contains the complementary documents relating to the consultations. This annex includes, firstly, the invitations made to the entities involved, indicating the dates of dispatch, means used and confirmations of receipt. Next, the newspaper advertisements are presented, containing copies or references of the publications made, with identification of the newspapers, dates of publication and purpose of each announcement, namely the public disclosure of the initiatives and the invitation to participate. Finally, this annex contains the minutes of the meetings held, which formally record the meetings with the various stakeholders, detailing the participants present, the issues discussed, and the decisions taken in each session.

Table 13: Stakeholders and Affected Parties Who Participated

Date	Participants		Main Objectives
	Name	Structure	
19/03/2025	Francisco Palicarpio	Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform affected parties and stakeholders about key aspects of the RP, including potential impacts; • Involve all affected and interested parties in the process of preparing the RAP; • Clarify concerns about resettlement; • Encourage interactive dialogue by identifying the perceptions and expectations of affected and interested parties during the development of the rap; • Legitimize the process of elaboration of the RAP.
	Alfredo Culuza	Consultant	
	Ericson Valter	Consultant	
	Ismael Abdul	Environmental Inspector	
	Edson Rita	Field Officer	
	Ignatius Passuaue	Director of Urbanization	
	Montas Agostinho	Head of Administrative Post	
	Alide Rachide	Neighbourhood secretary	
	Acacio Impupulo	Q1 Boss	
	Costantino Paz	Resident	
	Valige Nicaza	Q2 Boss	
	Samirra Ossufo	Resident	
	Maimuna Sirage	Resident	
	Miranema Ossera	Resident	
	Amina Jose Andre	Resident	
	Zita Mario	Resident	
	Anita Amade	Resident	
	Flora Artur	Resident	
	Amelia Mario	Resident	
	Alima Celestino	Resident	
	Eulalia Jose Amade	Resident	
	Henriques Molumo	Resident	
	Marcelino Jacinto	Resident	
	Sundays	Resident	
Carlos	Former combatant		
Amilicar	Resident		
Alberto Masshico	Operator		
David Cabo	Resident		

8/4/2025	Ana Beleza Laurinda	CMCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively involve residents directly affected by the project in the discussion of all major aspects of the project, in particular the anticipated positive and negative impacts; Provide clarification on the process of implementation of the RAP; Discuss and clarify the concerns and interests of the affected parties; Inform the affected parties about the various institutions at various levels that will be involved from institutions at the municipal and provincial levels; Inform participants about the mechanisms for identifying and allocating land for resettlement to affected households To obtain the concerns and interests of those affected and stakeholders; Encourage interactive dialogue and get expectations about the project; Effectively involve vulnerable groups, etc.
	Samuel Vasco Domingos	Resident	
	Alisio Emilio Cabral	CMCN	
	Constantino Elias	CMCN	
	Alxandre J. Alexandre	CMCN	
	Quinho Emilio	CMCN	
	Alberto	Nacala	
	Valige Nicaza	Ward 2 Representative	
	Almilcar	Resident	
	Acacio Impapupulo	Ward 1 Representative	
	Sorangue Abudo	Merchant	
	Calibo Juma	Peasant	
	Bazarutho Pacudade	Domestic	
	Emilio Carlos Amisse	Mason	
	Maimuna Sirage	Resident	
	Alima Celestina	Resident	
	Thaifa Jose	Resident	
	Sofia Ali momade	CMCN	
	Guelhermina Gimo	Resident	
	Cecilia pilgje	Resident	
	Carlos	Resident	
	Henriques Maimo	Resident	
	Sumarria Ussene	Resident	
Zacarias Momia	3 Tier Leader		
Davide Cabo Manuel	Resident		
Horacio Pedro	Leader 3 echelon		
Cinha Jamal	3 Tier Leader		
Abudi Gafur Amade	Resident		

Muerena Ussene inacio	Resident
Amelia Mario	Nacala
Celso Jose Cipriano	Technician
Mauritius Casino	Secretary
Ali Urremi	Chief
Alfredo Canaza	Resident
Ismael Abdul	Environmental Inspector
Rochana C. Daude	CMCN Director
Pina Sirage Pina	Dire.Tecn.CMCN
Alum Camli	Sweeper
Ali Saimo Abdul	Advisor
Earthly	Advisor
Adolfo Amade Adubo	Secretary
Manuel Correte	Head of post
Alide Rachide	Secretary
Muchareare	Secretary
Zainabo Manhivali	Cape
Amide Rajabo	CMCN
Neiyma lassine	Tec. Professional
Beso Sulida	Technician
Maliande Arudo	Director
Carlos Mateus	Adhesion
Ericson Mesquita	Consultant
Mary	Coordinator
-	PAPs

Date	Name	Structure	Main Objectives
22/07/2025	Francisco Policarpio	Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively involve the residents directly affected by the project in the discussion of all key aspects of the project, in particular the anticipated positive and negative impacts; Provide clarification on the RAP implementation process; Discuss and clarify the concerns and interests of the affected parties; Define the role of the parties involved and the next steps; Inform participants about the mechanisms for identifying and allocating land for resettlement to the affected households; Gather the concerns and interests of the affected persons and stakeholders; Validate the lists of households and assets; Encourage interactive dialogue and obtain expectations regarding the project; Effectively involve vulnerable groups, etc.
	Edna Faruq	Consultant	
	Isau Luis	CMCN	
	Ismael Abdul	Environmental Inspector	
	Rochana C. Daude	CMCN	
	Alfredo Guanza	Research Team	
	Nuno F. Huigo Viera	SPA	
	Adelino Emilio Cobre	Director CMCN	
	Amantino Elias	CMCN	
	Ali Saide Abdula	CMCN	
	Carla Taibo	CMCN	
	Zainabo Muchicuco	Cabo Mucone	
	Manuel Correte	Ward 3 Representative	
	Adolfo Abdula	Secretary	
	Leonora Juma	Teacher	
	Guilhermina Pinto	Resident	
	Victor	Resident	
	Amina Amade	Resident	
	Anifa Jose	Resident	
	Zita Marian e	Resident	
	Daniel Silva	Resident	
	Felicia Damiao	Resident	
	Gilda Victor	Nurse	
	Amelia Maria	Residente	
Valegi Nicolau	Ward 2 Representative		
Acacio Empapula	Ward 1 Representative		
Maria Flora	Resident		
David Cabo	Resident		

B
ENVI

ular Economy

Muianemos Ussene	Resident
Bararuto Braimo	Resident
Cecilia Peidade	Resident
Saranque Abudo	Resident
Soraia Macupa	CMCN Assistant
Maria Alice	Director CMCN
Maimuna Sinago	Resident
Samira Issufo	Resident
Amitua Manuel	Resident
SadioAli Momad	Resident
Eulalia André	Resident
Zacaria José	Resident
Horácio Pedro	Resident
Pina Jamal	Resident
David Cabo Manuel	Resident
Henriques Adolfo	Resident
Jacinto Jorge	Resident
Alima Celestina	CMCN
Calibo Juma	Resident
Ivo estevao Meque	Resident
Amilcar Tealeque	Resident
Alberto Maivaco	CMCN
Hatia Fausto Rodrigues	CMCN
Diamantino Adelino	SPA
Isac Jalito	MAAP
Beto Suluse	CMCN
Pina seragi Pinsi	CMCM
Ericson Valter Mesquita	Consultor
Murena Ussene Inácio	Resident
Thaífa José Amade	Resident

	Kadir Mohamed	Resident	
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8.5. Methodology

The methodology used for the public participation process during the preparation of the RAP considered:

- Communication and involvement of the authorities of Nampula and Nacala-Porto.
- Communication and involvement of local administrative authorities (administrative post, district secretariats of the neighbourhoods of Mocone Maiaia and Triângulo.
- Communication with the residents' guardians (their representatives) and, finally,
- Direct interaction with affected and interested parties through meetings and direct communication.

The communication strategy for reaching out to affected and interested parties involved the use of clear and uniform messages about the project and its approaches, as well as the activities to be carried out in the RAP and information about the subsequent phases. The communication also took into account the use of a language that can facilitate communication between the affected parties. Macua and Portuguese, the most widely spoken languages within the region, were used in order to make the communication process as comprehensive and effective as possible.

The involvement of affected and interested parties was based on respect for hierarchy in addressing issues related to the implementation of the project directly with residents, respecting the mechanisms of information flow and decision-making, namely from the highest level to the reach of residents, namely from local authorities, following those of the administrative post, neighbourhood secretariats, responsible at the level of residents until finally the direct reach to the residents potentially directly affected.

The organization of the meeting program ensured that there was no interference with the main daily activities of the residents, respecting the working hours in their activities and not compulsorily convening them.

The location of the meeting places was also chosen with the help of the local officials in order to minimize the disruption to their daily activities. Therefore, the meetings were always held as close as possible to the potentially affected residents. In all meetings, the presence of representatives of the district services was ensured.

The main concerns presented by the different actors and category of people affected and interested in the context of this resettlement process, they express several concerns that deserve attention. There is widespread concern about the clarity of the project's boundaries, namely where the intervention area in the Triângulo basin begins and ends. Many residents fear losing the investments made in their homes, with cases of families who spent significant amounts, such as three million meticaís, on the construction of their houses. There is also a feeling of insecurity in the face of uncertainty about the fate of families, and the process associated with compensation is common.

In addition, social and humanitarian concerns are raised, especially among those who live in precariously constructed houses, such as *matope* (mud huts), and who aspire to

improved housing made of concrete blocks. There are cases of people who continue to live in structures damaged by extreme weather phenomena, such as cyclones, and who, even after instructions from the municipal council not to carry out works, remain in the places for fear of losing the little they have and constant fear of robberies and other hazards.

Citizens ask that the project not only removes or transfers families, but that it effectively contributes to the improvement of their living conditions, with a fair, transparent and participatory relocation process. They also question what the next steps of the project will be, what are the benefits and disadvantages involved and how a dignified and safe transition will be guaranteed for all those affected.

9. Grievance and Grievances Mechanism

9.1. Complaint and Grievance Management Mechanisms

Ministerial Diploma No. 156/2014, of 19 September, recommends that people affected by projects that require physical and/or economic displacement have the opportunity to present their complaints and claims effectively. According to the Regulation, the grievance mechanism should set a clear and well-defined time limit for sustainable resolution of the complaint (e.g. a maximum of three weeks) and should specify the judicial system as a last resort to resolve the complaint.

In line with these requirements, the Complaints and Grievances Management Mechanism (CGMM) has the overall objective of providing a space for affected persons and other stakeholders to present their problems, grievances and grievances in relation to the project. The CGMM is a means by which disputes between the project proposer and the affected persons are presented and analysed in order to ensure that responses are provided in a timely manner.

Specifically, the CGMM has the following objectives:

- Enable affected persons and other stakeholders to submit their problems, grievances and claims;
- Ensure that comments, responses, and complaints are handled fairly and transparently.

9.2. Guiding Principles, Strategy and Scope

The guiding principles that apply to the CGMM are defined in the following table:

Table 14: Guiding Principles that apply to the CGMM

Principle	Application under the CGMM
Fairness and transparency	The grievance and grievance resolution process should be transparent, in harmony with the local culture and use appropriate language. The CGMM may not prevent those affected or interested parties from accessing other justice institutions.
Cultural Accessibility and Appropriateness	All PAPs must have access to the CGMM, its procedures and communication channels. Any individual or group of people who are directly or indirectly affected by the project's activities, as well as those who may have some interest in the project or may positively or negatively influence the results of its implementation, may file a complaint
Participation and Social Inclusion	People affected by the project, members of producer associations, vulnerable groups and civil society are encouraged to submit complaints and comments to the project entities. It should be ensured that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, have access to CGMM
Open and regular communication	Channels are available for individuals and/or groups to choose a preferred method of registering complaints. Communication channels must be kept open throughout the process of resolving each complaint and up to 3 months after the resolution of the complaint

Principle	Application under the CGMM
Written records	All complaints must be registered on a complaints form and complaints will be tracked through to final resolution
Dialogue and Site Visits	All complaints should be considered to warrant discussions with the complainant and an on-site visit, if necessary, to gain a first instance understanding of the nature of the problems. The purpose of the visit is to verify the veracity and seriousness of the complaint or claim
Speed and proportionality	All complaints must be dealt with and resolved as soon as possible.

Within the scope of this CGMM, the following types of complaints are accepted:

- All complaints or claims related to the Project for the Reinforcement of Erosion Control Measures in the City of Nacala under implementation;
- Complaints or claims made by PAPs that consider that they have been harmed by the project.

9.3. Institutional Arrangements for the Management of Complaints and Grievances

Complaints from people affected by the project can be submitted and followed up by different institutions, depending on the level of the problem and the satisfaction of the person submitting the complaint or claim. The flexibility of the complaint or grievance resolution process can be achieved with the integration of key institutions within the process, such as the SDAE, SDPI, leadership of associations, representatives of PAPs, Non-Governmental Organizations and finally the Justice Bodies. To these is added the proponent of the project, Reinforcement of Erosion Control Measures in the City of Nacala, which is the entity that wants complaints or claims to be resolved amicably for the continuation of the project.

Table 15: Actors in the Complaints and Grievance Management Mechanism

Institution	Functions
Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the CGMM through formal notification. • Provide operational guidance for the CGMM • Provide necessary funds and personnel to facilitate the operation of the CGMM • Monitoring of the complaints handling process • Provide capacity building training to CGMM members • Maintain a database on the status of complaints and grievances • Monitoring the progress of complaints and claims • Communicating the progress of complaint handling to EDM • Coordinate with the contractor for the implementation of the CGMM.
SDAE/SDPI –Nacala Porto	Monitoring of the complaints handling process
Neighbourhood Secretariat	Monitoring of the complaints handling process
Social Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of PAP complaints, including issues related to home compensation • Ensuring satisfactory decisions • Regular follow-up of decisions

The process for addressing and resolving complaints or disputes related to resettlement due to project implementation involves the following strategic elements:

- Any PAP directly or indirectly, resident or not in the areas or in the vicinity of the project implementation area, who feels harmed by the project's actions, may submit their complaint.
- Complaints must be registered in a specific form and/or in a complaint register book and sent to the Administrative Post, as well as to the neighbourhood secretariat. The principles that will guide the resolution of complaints are the following:
 - The proponent must ensure that the CGMM is accessible and free (at zero cost) for any claimant PAP;
 - Measures should be taken to ensure that the CGMM is accessible to disadvantaged and vulnerable people;
 - First, an attempt must be made to resolve the complaint at the place where it is presented, between the parties involved and if no consensus is reached, the complaints will follow the subsequent levels of resolution, and the administrative post must always be informed
 - Complaints and disputes should, as far as possible, be resolved through negotiations and compromise – recourse to external institutions and courts should only take place if negotiations have failed at the previous levels or stages of resolution;
 - The entire process must be participatory, transparent and timely;
 - All complaints must be treated as confidential and must not be made public without the consent of PAP;
 - The complainant should be aware of the fact that if their complaint is not handled in accordance with the CGMM established internally within the project, they can appeal to the court.

9.4. Steps in Resolving Complaints

As part of the CGMM prepared for the project, the aim is to facilitate the timely and transparent resolution of grievances submitted by affected persons. Thus, grievance procedures will be administered at the local level to ensure accessibility, flexibility, and openness to all affected parties, including mechanisms for anonymous submissions through a grievance box.

The CGMM should take into account the recording of grievances and their resolution in a manner that is as transparent and cost-effective as possible for all parties involved. The proponent will maintain an electronic database for grievance monitoring, while at the field level, a grievance logbook will be made available at the neighbourhood office to enable the tracking and monitoring of the grievance registration and resolution process (forms provided in Annex VII).

The stages or levels for grievance resolution are presented in the following figure.

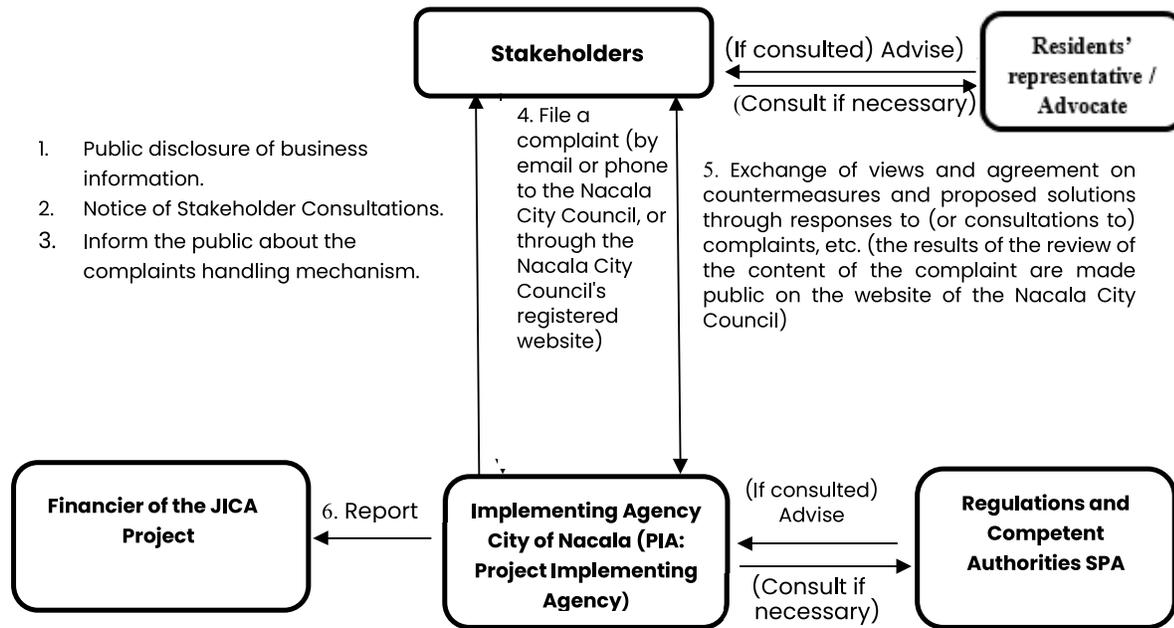


Figure 8: Grievance resolution mechanisms

9.4.2 Monitoring Form

Regarding the monitoring form for environmental and social considerations, it is organized in Section 1.9 of the Monitoring Plan, above. Because compensation for resettlement and relocation must be completed before construction begins in July 2026, the following proposed monitoring form will be used for the 12 months prior to construction, from July 2025 to June 2026. The items of monitoring, schedule, indicators and implementing agencies are organized below.

Table.20 Resettlement Monitoring Form

Nr	Item (data)	Period	Indicators	Monitoring of Results	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Organization	Supervisory Body
1	Approval of the Municipal Assembly of Nacala for the Compensation Budget	19 June, 21 August, 23 October and 18 December 2025; February 20, 2026; and April 17, 2026.	Results of the deliberations of the Municipal Council		Nacala City Council Infrastructure and Construction Division	City Environmental and Public Health Division	Nampula Branch, Ministry of Environment
2	Completed compensation payments (monitoring carried out for each household)	May 2026	Receipt of compensation received by the interested party				

Nr	Item (data)	Period	Indicators	Monitoring of Results	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Organization	Supervisory Body
3	Completion of relocation (monitoring is also carried out for each household)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some 45 days after compensation payment 2. One month before bidding 3. One month before construction start 	Photographs of project site conditions after relocation is complete				

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

10.1. Objectives

The main objective of the monitoring is to provide feedback to the project proponent on the implementation of the RAP, as well as to identify problems and successes as soon as possible so that it can allow for adjustments to the provisions regarding the implementation of the project in a timely manner. Therefore, qualitative and quantitative assessments should be made to determine whether PAPs have achieved at least the standard of living they had prior to the implementation of the project and resettlement activities as determined in the legal provisions in force on resettlement.

The project proposer will establish a monitoring/reporting system that will:

- Provide information to the project, within the given timeframes, on all issues related to the resettlement and compensation process that have arisen as a result of the activities related to the RAP;
- Identify any grievances and/or grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at local level and may need resolution at other levels;
- Document the completion of the resettlement and payment of compensation under the project that may be unresolved, including all permanent and temporary losses due to the implementation of the project;
- Assess whether all affected persons have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of the RAP;
- Identify mitigation measures, as needed, where there are significant changes in indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g., vulnerable groups that are not receiving sufficient support from the project, among others).

10.2. Monitoring and evaluation plan and Indicators

The monitoring will analyse the inputs, processes, and results of the resettlement/compensation/restoration of livelihoods and other impact mitigation measures identified. The main goals to be monitored within the scope of monitoring should refer to the following indicators:

Table 16: Monitoring indicators

Aspect	Indicators
Methods and Strategies for Carrying Out RAP Implementation Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology and strategies for the implementation of the RAP's activities; • Documented lessons learned and recommendations to consolidate RAP design and implementation.
Disbursement of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people affected by the project; • Payment of compensation and compliance with deadlines; • Number of affected people who did not receive compensation
Complaint Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operation of complaint resolution mechanisms; • Training/training given to the Social Specialist • Number of people who have lodged complaints in relation to the project; • Number of complaints resolved or not resolved at local level;

Aspect	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaints processed in district/provincial courts. • Number of complaints resolved by the judicial court.
Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public meetings held. • Level of participation of local government staff and relevant administrative authorities • Level of community participation in the resettlement process, including civil society
Restoration of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs or their family members working on the project

The following methods will be used to collect monitoring data and evaluate impacts:

- Questionnaires
- Relevant documentation on PAPs that is available,
- Queries
 - Direct consultation with affected populations through regular meetings, focus group discussions, or similar established forums;
 - Consultations with stakeholders through focus group discussions.
 - Consultations with key informants, i.e., local leaders, contractor, resettlement committee members, etc.
- Evaluation of previous monitoring reports.

10.3. Responsibilities

The responsibilities in the monitoring of the RAP are presented in the following table.

Table 17: Responsible for monitoring the RAP

Institution	Functions
Project proponent Reinforcement of Erosion Control Measures in the City of Nacala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide operational guidance for monitoring • Review and approval of reports • Provide funds and staff necessary to carry out monitoring • Monitoring the monitoring process • Maintain Archive Monitoring Reports • Review and approval of reports • Communicating monitoring progress to government entities • Coordinate with the contractor for the implementation of monitoring.
Administrative post	Contribute to monitoring in the provision of information and in the description of lessons learned by the process
Neighbourhood Secretariat	Contribute to monitoring in the provision of information and in the description of lessons learned by the process
Social Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Preparation and presentation of reports
Independent Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Preparation and presentation of reports

10.4. Implementation Structure (identification of the agency responsible for resettlement and its responsibilities)

The table below summarises the implementation system for land acquisition and resettlement.

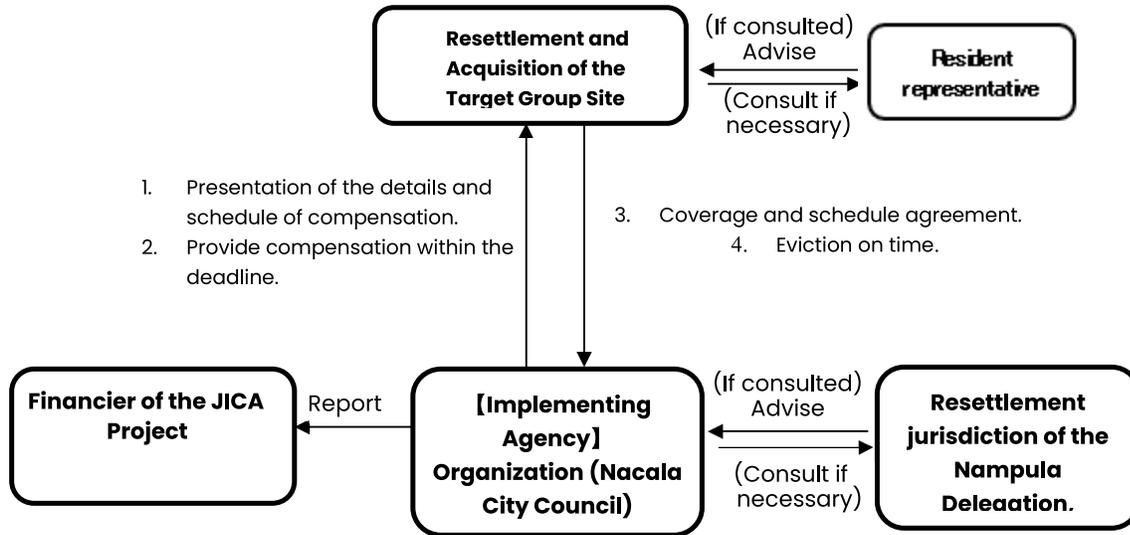


Figure 12. Land acquisition and resettlement implementation framework

10.5. Reporting

The monitoring process should generate a set of reports that will help document the implementation process and the results achieved, as well as the lessons learned. Accordingly, reports on performance monitoring by the implementation team should be prepared at regular intervals starting on the start date of any resettlement-related activities. These reports will be submitted to the proposer and shared with the relevant affected parties and stakeholders.

Table 18: Monitoring Reports

Report	Periodicity	Responsibility	Recipients	Content
Monitoring Report	Monthly	Social Specialist	Proponent, other interested parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the progress of implementation compared to the Plan; • Any agreed actions; • Minutes of relevant consultations or meetings
Resettlement Completion Report	Only time. Up to three months after resettlement	Social Specialist	Proponent, other interested parties.	Evaluates the results of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan
Evaluation Report	One-time – from six months after resettlement	Independent consultant	Proponent, other interested parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the impact of the implementation of the RAP; • RAP Evaluation Report

11. Implementation

11.1. Principles

This chapter addresses the organizational procedures for the implementation of compensation/resettlement. Compensation/resettlement will be implemented by the proponent through the specialist services of a Social Specialist. Local leaders and structures will also monitor the entire process.

11.2. Organization and Responsibilities

The proponent will be globally responsible for the resettlement process including the preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all resettlement tasks. For this purpose, there will be a social specialist whose main tasks will be:

- Promote monthly meetings to review the progress of the implementation of the RAP according to the calendar;
- Plan and engage in meaningful/informed consultations with PAPs
- Supervise the operation of the CGMM;
- Contact the competent authorities.
- Ensure that resettlement activities are implemented in accordance with the RAP and within the agreed timetable;
- Ensure that the funds needed to carry out resettlement activities are released on time and that these activities are carried out without any administrative impediments;
- Train local entities on resettlement as needed,
- Identify non-compliance issues during the implementation of the RAP;
- Finding/developing solutions through a Corrective Action Plan
- Identification of skills and training to improve the capacities of PAPs.

In addition, there should be the following additional functions:

- Chief Financial and Legal Officer with the following responsibilities:
 - Oversee all financial aspects within the project;
 - Ensure compliance with Mozambican laws;
 - Contribute to the monthly reports;
 - Supervision of the management of agreements with PAPs;
 - Management of complaints procedures to handle justice-related complaints.
- Gender Officer with the following responsibilities
 - Collection of gender-disaggregated socio-economic information;
 - Explore ways for women to participate in decisions related to project design, implementation, monitoring and planning;
 - Consult with women community members in the project areas;

- Establish measurable gender-related targets and indicators;
- Design, empower, educate and train in a gender-sensitive manner;
- Ensure the integration of gender issues in the RAP;
- Ensure that families have received their compensatory payment, including support assistance (through grants);
- Establish a gender-focused monitoring and evaluation method.
- Communication Officer with the following responsibilities:
 - Preparation and translation of the RAP into relevant and clear local languages of information and dissemination;
 - Distribution of easily understood information to all PAPs;
 - Communication through relevant local channels;
 - Liaison with relevant local government departments and other agencies; and
 - Participate in local Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) meetings to inform about the work and explore possible areas of synergy with the project at community level.

11.3. Schedule

The implementation of the RAP will begin shortly after its approval by the district government.

The main construction works of the Project can only begin after an environmental permit has been issued and after the PAPs have been compensated/resettled and have already left the project area permanently. All these dates are subsequent to the approval of the RAP. The following table presents the proposed timeline for the implementation of the RAP:

Table 19: RAP implementation timeline after district approval

Phase / Stage	Main Activities	Estimated Duration
Community Outreach and Awareness	- Public meetings	2 weeks
	- Disclosure of eligibility criteria and compensation	
	- Establishment of communication channels	
Validation of Registration and Confirmation of Beneficiaries	- Data update	3 weeks
	- Interviews with families	
	- Confirmation of occupancy and assets to be cleared (including trees)	
	- Classification by type and economic value	
Payment of Compensation for Houses, Crops, Trees and other Infrastructure	- Validation with owners	2 weeks
	- Processing of financial or in-kind compensation	
	- Signing of compensation terms	
Follow-up during and after Resettlement	- Photographic and documentary record	3 months
	- Regular visits to families, monitoring and reports	
	- Complaint resolution	
Final Process Evaluation	- Integration support	1 month
	- Impact assessment	
	- Final report	
	- Official closing of the RAP	

11.4. Budget

The compensation packages have been designed to ensure that resettlement promotes socio-economic development and ensures that the affected population gains improved living standards, social equity, social cohesion and direct benefits from the proposed Project, taking into account the sustainability of physical, environmental, social and economic aspects.

This chapter presents an estimated budget, which aims to give an indication of the costs of resettlement, in all its phases.

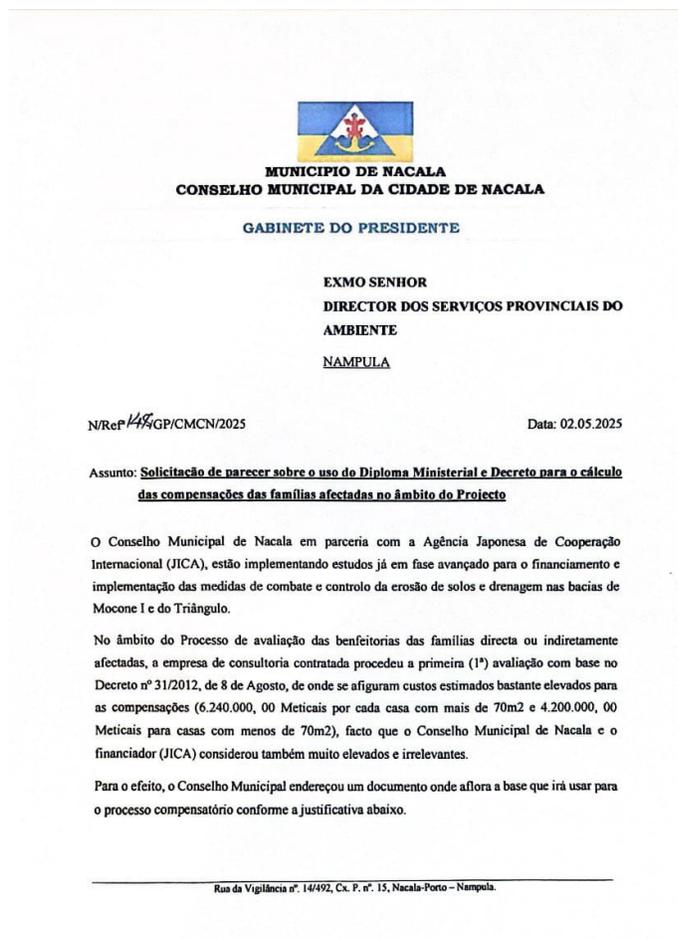
Of the 16 AFs registered in the Census, all registered main residences and, therefore, will be compensated.

Also noteworthy are the families that own the 2 fences, kitchen and tank and other partially affected plots that will also be compensated for the affectations.

In the field survey carried out, the consultants identified 204 fruit trees. These trees were located within the affected AFs' plot of house.

Annex V presents the detailed compensation tables, with the amounts to be paid per household within the scope of the resettlement process.

ANNEX I – SPA and Municipality Letters



A JICA concorda com o documento, no entanto, solicita para que os Serviços Provinciais do Ambiente produzam um parecer onde mostra a sua aprovação ou alguma sugestão acrescentando se for o caso.

É nestes termos que remetemos a V. Excia esta nota para os devidos efeitos.

Ciente da atenção e consideração que este assunto irá merecer de V. Excia, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.


O Presidente
Ferreirinho

JUSTIFICATIVA

O Conselho Municipal é uma pessoa colectiva pública dotada de órgãos representativos próprios que visam a prossecução dos interesses das populações respectivas, para tal, entre as suas atribuições constam o desenvolvimento económico e social local; o meio ambiente; saneamento básico e a qualidade de vida.

Relativamente ao processo de reassentamento das populações no ordenamento do território moçambicano destaca-se a seguinte legislação:

- Decreto nº 23/2008, de 1 de Julho – Aprova o Regulamento da Lei do Ordenamento do Território;
- Diploma Ministerial nº 181/2010, de 3 de Novembro - Aprova a Diretiva sobre o Processo de Expropriação para efeitos de Ordenamento Territorial;
- Decreto nº 31/2012, de 8 de Agosto – Aprova o Regulamento sobre o Processo de Reassentamento resultante de Actividades Económicas.

No âmbito do Projecto de reforço das medidas contra a erosão dos solos em parceria com a Agência Japonesa de Cooperação Internacional, na Cidade de Nacala que o Conselho Municipal uma entidade pública, o processo de cálculo de Compensações, Reassentamento e Expropriações seguirá o disposto no Diploma Ministerial nº 181/2010, conjugado com o Decreto nº 23/2008, pelas razões seguintes:

- A Administração Pública pode intervir na esfera jurídica dos cidadãos através da expropriação de imóveis de propriedade privada quando isso se revele indispensável a **prossecação dos interesses colectivos** previstos nos instrumentos de ordenamento territorial, art. 68 do Diploma Ministerial nº 181/2010
- Dispõe seu número 2, alíneas a e b que: as expropriações para efeitos de ordenamento territorial é considerada efectuada por interesse público quando tiver como objectivo final **a salvaguarda de um interesse comum da comunidade**, podendo ser declarada nos casos seguintes:
 - a) Aquisição de áreas para implementação de infraestrutras económicas ou sociais com grande impacto social positivo
 - b) Preservação dos solos, de cursos e mananciais de águas, e de áreas ricas em termos de biodiversidade ou infraestrutras de interesse público ou militares
- No seu número 3, a expropriação para o ordenamento territorial é considerada efectuada por necessidade pública, quando tiver como objectivo final, propiciar que a Administração

Rua da Vigilância nº. 14/492, Cx. P. nº. 15, Nacala-Porto – Nampula.

pública possa atender situações de emergência, originadas por ocorrência ou possibilidade de desastres ou calamidades naturais ou similares.

Por tudo acima exposto, o Conselho Municipal de Nacala não opta pelo uso do Decreto nº 31/2012, de 8 de Agosto porque este orienta o processo de Reassentamento resultante de actividades económicas que não é o caso do Projecto em causa (Projecto de reforço das medidas contra a erosão dos solos na Cidade de Nacala). O Conselho Municipal pretende expropriar a terra por interesse e utilidade pública.

ANNEX II – Plant Price Table for Compensation Purposes

b) CULTURAS ANUAIS

Tipo de Cultura	Unidade	Tipo de Planta e Valor a Pagar (MZN)
		Nova
Mandioqueira	Un	30,00
Inhame	Un	45,00
Batata-doce	m ²	50,00
Batata-reno	m ²	75,00
Arroz	m ²	50,00
Milho	m ²	75,00
Mapira	m ²	50,00
Amendoim	m ²	50,00
Gergelim	m ²	65,00
Feijões	m ²	30,00
Feijão Manteiga	m ²	40,00
Girassol	m ²	50,00
Ricino	un	45,00
Hortícolas em viveiro	m ²	150,00
Hortícolas em producao	m ²	100,00
Melancia	m ²	45,00
Abobora	m ²	35,00
Tabaco	m ²	20,00
Sisal	m ²	50,00
Algodão	m ²	45,00
Cana-de-Açuçar	m ²	40,00
Eucalipto	un	250,00

NB: a) Deve-se respeitar os compassos recomendáveis, por exemplo, mandioca (1m x 1m), cajueiro (12x12m); b) Os técnicos dos SDAEs devem produzir uma tabela de compassos recomendados das culturas compensáveis.

Nampula, aos 15 de Agosto de 2019

O DIRECTOR PROVINCIAL

Jaime Alberto Chissico

(Técnico Superior de agropecuário N1)

Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar de Nampula, Av. Josina Machel, nº 1124, C. P. 36,
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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
GOVERNO DA PROVÍNCIA DE NAMPULA

DIRECÇÃO PROVINCIAL DE AGRICULTURA E SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR

**TABELA DE COMPENSAÇÃO PELA PERDA DE COLHEITAS DE
CULTURAS ALIMENTARES E DE RENDIMENTOS**

a) CULTURAS PERENES - FRUTEIRAS

Tipo de Cultura	Unidade	Tipo de Planta e Valor a Pagar (MZN)		
		Nova (2-3 anos)	Plena Produção	Fase Terminal
Cajueiro	Un	1 350,00	2000,00	750,00
Mangueira	Un	500,00	750,00	250,00
Bananeira	Un	250,00	300,00	125,00
Citrinos	Un	750,00	1 000,00	400,00
Litcheira	Un	1 500,00	2 000,00	750,00
Paqueira	Un	350,00	750,00	250,00
Pereira/abacateiro	Un	500,00	750,00	300,00
Papaieira	Un	500,00	1 000,00	300,00
Coqueiro	Un	1 000,00	2 000,00	750,00
Goiabeira	Un	500,00	1 000,00	350,00
Caramboleiro	Un	600,00	750,00	300,00
Ateira	Un	450,00	700,00	250,00
Maracuja	Un	450,00	750,00	250,00
Videira	Un	400,00	1 000,00	300,00
Pessegueiro	Un	500,00	1 000,00	400,00
Ananaseiro	Un	50,00	75,00	25,00
Morangueiro	m ²	50,00	100,00	40,00
Coracao de Boi	Un	750,00	1 500,00	500,00
Macanqueira	Un	500,00	1 250,00	450,00

NB: as mudas de fruteiras e de especies florestais nao sao compensaveis

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ANNEX III – Form Templates for Grievance Registration and Grievance Resolution Report

MECANISMO DE GESTÃO DE RECLAMAÇÕES

Formulário para Registo de Reclamações			
Reclamação Nº. (a preencher pelo CL/Projecto)		Data de Registo da Reclamação	
Tipo de Reclamação:	Individual <input type="checkbox"/>	Grupo <input type="checkbox"/>	Anónima ³ <input type="checkbox"/>
Nome da pessoa que apresenta a reclamação ⁴		Distrito ou Bairro ou comunidade	
Número de Identificação da pessoa que apresenta a reclamação		Número de Registo do Censo (se aplicável)	
Contacto da pessoa que apresenta a reclamação		Reclamação registada por: (nome e cargo):	
Confidencialidade ⁵	Sim <input type="checkbox"/>	Não <input type="checkbox"/>	
Representação da Reclamação ⁶	Reclamante <input type="checkbox"/>	Representante do Reclamante <input type="checkbox"/>	
Identidade do Representante do Reclamante ⁷	Nome do Representante		
	Contacto do Representante		

³ Sem necessidade de preencher os detalhes de identidade.

⁴ Se a reclamação for em grupo indicar dois representantes um do sexo feminino e outro do sexo masculino preferencialmente.

⁵ A reclamação apresentada apenas será apresentada e resolvida a nível do Projecto (Representantes da MMS e Consultores do Projecto).

⁶ Caso o reclamante pretenda autorizar um terceiro para seguir o processo de resolução da reclamação.

⁷ Se o ponto 6 for aplicável.

Descrição Detalhada da Reclamação

Fotografias e/ou documentos de suporte (inserir referência e anexar cópia)

1. Relatório de Resolução de Reclamações			
Reclamação Nr.		Data de Receção da Reclamação	
Nome da pessoa que apresenta a reclamação		Distrito ou Bairro ou comunidade	
Número de Identificação da pessoa que apresenta a reclamação		Número de Registo do Censo (se aplicável)	
Contacto		Assunto Resolvido Por	
Descrição da Resolução Tomada			

Aceitação da Medida de Resolução Aplicada por parte do Reclamante
Eu, _____, declaro que a minha reclamação foi tratada de forma satisfatória e que concordo com a(s) medida(s) de resolução proposta(s) e implementada(s).
Assinatura (ou impressão digital) do reclamante: Data: ____ / _____ / _____
Nome do Membro representante dos Residentes:
Assinatura do Membro de representante dos Residentes:
Nome da Testemunha (Autoridade Local):
Assinatura da Testemunha (Autoridade Local):
Nome do membro creditado do SPA:
Assinatura de membro creditado do SPA:

**ANNEX IV – CMCN letter with
location sketch requesting the
subdivision of plots for Project
Implementation to the hotel owner.**



MUNICIPIO DE NACALA
CONSELHO MUNICIPAL DA CIDADE DE NACALA

GABINETE DO PRESIDENTE

SENHOR

NACALA

N/Ref^o 243/GP/CMCN/2024

Data: 24.09.2024

Assunto: DESANEXAÇÃO DE TALHÕES PARA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DE PROJECTO DE
CONTROLO E COMBATE DA EROÇÃO NA CIDADE DE NACALA

No âmbito da cooperação entre o Governo de Moçambique e o do Japão, representado pela Agência Japonesa de Cooperação Internacional (JICA) está em curso o levantamento preparatório de dados e informação para a elaboração e financiamento de um Projeto de Reforço das Medidas de Combate e Controlo da Erosão do Solo na Cidade de Nacala nomeadamente nas bacias de Mocone I, Maiaia e Triângulo.

Nestes termos, as infra-estruturas a serem construídas a montante e a jusante da bacia de Mocone I para a retenção de solos, controlo e drenagem das águas pluviais passam pelo terreno (talhões n^{os}. 31, 32, 33 e 34) com cerca de 13.710 m² de área, concedido ao sr. [] pelo Conselho Municipal.

Para a viabilização deste empreendimento, vimos por meio desta manifestar o interesse para que de boa-fé e benefício mútuo da cidade, autorize a favor do Conselho Municipal a desanexação de parte da parcela correspondente a 6.650 m², para este bem comum conforme as plantas de localização e desanexação em anexo.

Sem mais do momento e ao bem de Nacala, endereço os meus melhores cumprimentos.

O Presidente

Faruk Momade Nuro


MUNICÍPIO DE NACALA-PORTO
DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANIZAÇÃO, CONSTRUÇÃO E INFRA-ESTRUTURAS



LIMITES:

- PO1: 48 09 31,48 E - 83 91 621,23 S
- PO2: 48 11 06,33 E - 83 91 603,71 S
- PO3: 48 11 01,61 E - 83 91 541,57 S
- PO4: 48 09 24,51 E - 83 91 543,73 S

ÁREA TOTAL:

Terreno Remanescente: 7 060,00 m²

Área a Desanexar: 6 650,00 m²



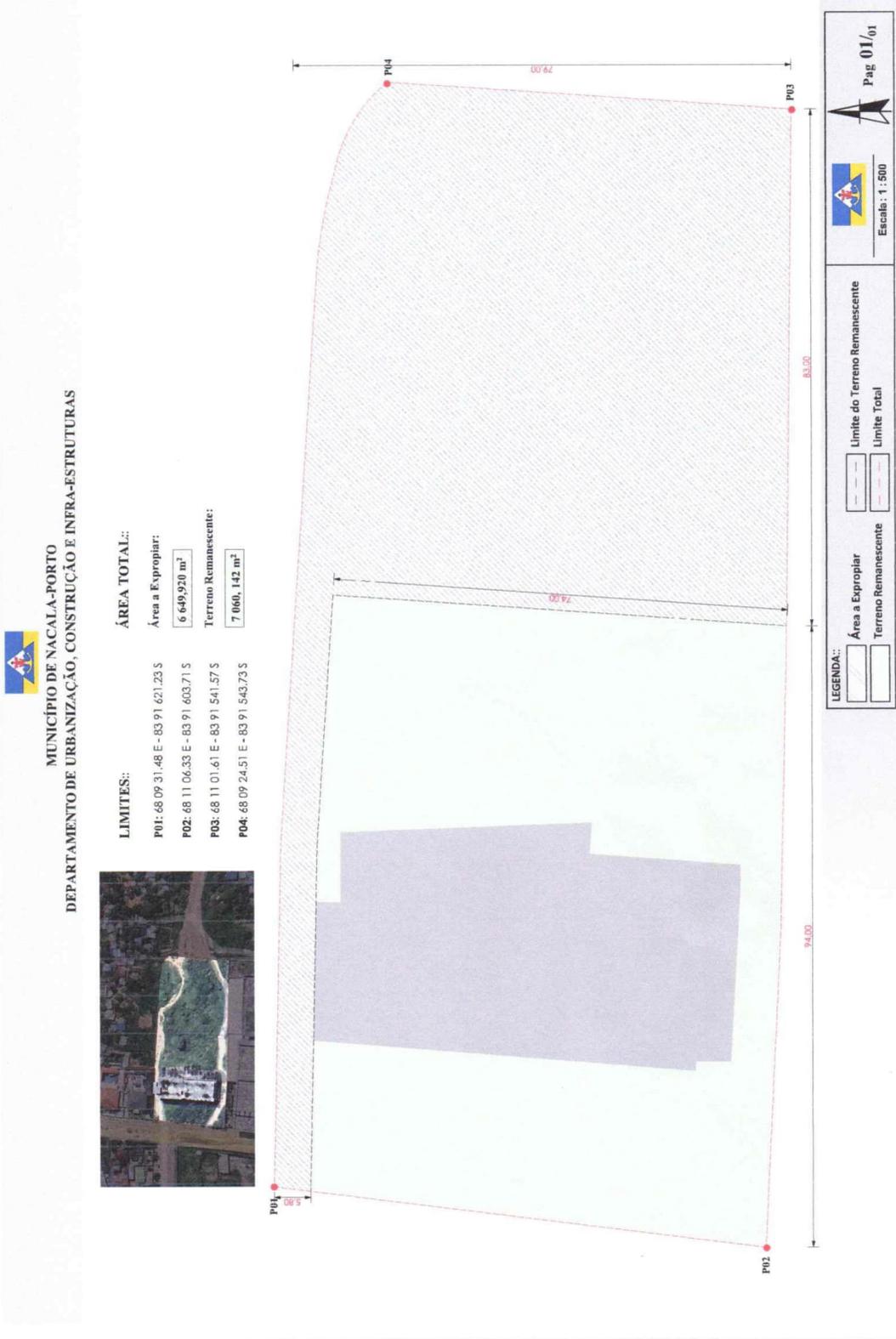
Desenhou: Arquitecta e Planeadora Márcia Moreno
Verificou: _____

LEGENDA:

	Área a Desanexar		Limite do Terreno Remanescente
	Terreno Remanescente		Limite Total

Escala: 1 : 550

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**ANNEX V – Letter as proof of the
intention to donate 6,650 m² in
favour of a public infrastructure
development project with no
compensation required**

EXMO SENHOR
PRESIDENTE DO CONSELHO MUNICIPAL DE NACALA
NACALA

_____, solteiro, filho de _____
natural de Matibane-Sede, distrito de Mossuril, província de Nampula, portador do BI nº _____
concessionário dos talhões nºs 31, 32, 33 e 34, com cerca 13.710,0 m² de área total, situados no Bairro Maiaia, Posto Administrativo de Mutiva, tendo sido notificado pelo Conselho Municipal sobre o projecto de construção de infra-estruturas para a retenção de solos, controlo e drenagem das águas pluviais no âmbito de controlo e combate da erosão na cidade de Nacala, vem mui respeitosamente informar que concorda como foi manifestado em desanexar uma parte da sua parcela, correspondente a 6.650 m² a favor do Conselho Municipal de Nacala para dar lugar às obras em alusão em benefício da cidade e dos Municípios desta Urbe.

O requerente dá fé através desta carta como prova da sua vontade e em benefício ao Projecto de Desenvolvimento de Infraestruturas Públicas, sem nenhuma compensação exigida, sendo que a posterior o Conselho Municipal deverá emitir os correspondentes DUAT's para ambos de acordo com a nova realidade.

Sem mais e ao bem da nossa cidade, endereço as minhas cordiais saudações.

Nacala, ao 26 de Setembro de 2024