

MSP-wide Webinar Minutes of Meeting

Date: June 18, 2020

Platform: Zoom

Attendees: AfDB, SPEED+, World Bank Group, EEAS, AICS, Irish Embassy, MUVA, DAI, Bothends, UNIDO, AVSI, MUVA, TWA, Total, Exxonmobil, Absa, BCI, GAPI, COWI, AMSCO, CEP-CD, JFS, Grupo Osman Yacob, PDE, FNDS, Cabo Delgado Provincial Government,

Conference agenda:

- Overview of MSP engagement to date
- Introduction to MSP Sponsor OTI
- Speaker 1 - How the private sector in Cabo Delgado is tackling its issues and what opportunities it holds in the future
- Speaker 2 - Case study for Palma's urban and regional planning
- Speaker 3 - The role of civil society as a voice for democracy & community development
- Q&A Session

Overview of MSP engagement to date

- Discussion on the long-term governance structure of the platform to accommodate for future growth and the GoM's vision for coordination in the North
- Proposed long-term structure includes province-specific steering committees with respective secretariat and working groups
- Engagement with ADIN, the government of Cabo Delgado as well as PPDS
- Overview of timeline and effect of COVID with the aim to officially launch in Pemba in August and have regular working group sessions in Maputo thereafter

Introduction to MSP Sponsor OTI

- Tuko Pamoja is a program implemented by DAI and seeks to enhance locally-driven resilience to conflict and change in Northern Mozambique
- The program funds a wide range of local community organizations and initiatives aimed at increasing understanding of the dynamics of conflict, empowering local change agents, and increasing trust and engagement between key stakeholders
- The program is supporting the current phase of the MSP as a bridge to longer-term, secure financing
- Emphasis on the importance of community involvement and security within the MSP

- The program also does offer small grants financing

Julio Sethy (CTA-CEP) - How the private sector in Cabo Delgado is tackling its issues and what opportunities it holds in the future

- Through a high-level timeline, the context of the private sector in Cabo Delgado was discussed covering the events of: hidden debts, FID delays, insurgencies, cyclone Kenneth and most recently the pandemic
- As of June of 2020, CEP-CD found that approximately 65% of companies stopped operations, affecting 7,000 contracts
- Most of the jobs lost were in the Oil & Gas sector, followed by service and construction companies
- It is likely that the number of affected companies are far higher than what was recorded
- It is necessary to invest in the province, both socially and financially through a variety of means:
 - Investing in the creation of jobs to tackle youth from recruitment
 - Create favorable conditions for the financing of SMEs, through a reduction in interest rates and better repayment terms
 - Competently operationalize existing infrastructures (Commercial ports and bases of the province) and invest in structural works (such as access roads)
 - Leverage the economic activity of LNG projects for the growth of local content
 - Strengthen development corridors to ensure the growth of the entire region (eg: create an access network with the province of Niassa for greater use of the ports of Pemba for export)

Arturo Samper (URD Consultants) - Case study for Palma's urban and regional planning

- Discussing the development of Palma and Cabo Delgado based on projects conducted in Guatemala
- Explained the planning framework at the national, provincial, district, and municipal level, and what they entail respectively
- Overview of the socio-economic situation of Cabo Delgado
- Uncertainties and certainties around existing infrastructure and planning initiatives in the Palma province
- Context of the San Mateo Ixtatán region in Guatemala, and socio-economic indicators
- Importance of capacitating people through social and cultural rights beyond health and education standards. The role of local communities in outlining a scope for development versus the role of an expert in providing tools, guiding discussions, and synthesizing results
- The need for producing a portfolio of strategic initiatives, programs and projects that emerge as opportunities. Next, filtering, arranging, and prioritizing projects and value chains through a range of factors (urgency, pertinence, etc.), and lastly, designing a regional sustainable development scenario. This should be based on three platforms: development platform, agricultural platform, and ecologic/cultural platform
- Regional solidarity (urban centers, road networks & public transport, networks/systems/circuits of specialized townships)

- Agglomerating public facilities and economic activities to maximize reach
- Locating project/project components and their respective resettlement while taking into consideration the sustainable scenario
- Socioeconomic and spatial planning is critical at a regional level
- Experts are interpreters only, and can guide the process by addressing socioeconomic and spatial development through processes
- Bottoms-up approach would be suitable

Agostinho Machava (CDD) – Presentation on CDD

- CDD was founded in 2018 by Adriano Nuvunga, and the team currently consists of 9 collaborators
- Part of CSO platforms: Plataformas da Sociedade Civil: Fórum de Monitoria do Orçamento (FMO), Plataforma da Indústria Extractiva (PIE) e Rede Nacional de Direitos Humanos
- Other partnerships: Comissão Episcopal de Justiça e Paz - Igreja Católica, CESC e FDC
- Financial support from the embassies of Sweden, Norway and Switzerland as well as EISA and OSISA
- 4 areas of intervention: youth leadership & empowerment, promotion & protection of political and civil rights, deepening of democratic principles, values & praxis in Mozambique, and facilitating ideas and politics of development for Mozambique's structural transformation
- LEAD program has the mission to prepare the next generation of leaders by improving their capacity to lead and strengthening the involvement of youth in the country's social and developmental challenges. It will include transformational leadership academies and youth centers. There's a Facebook page to share information. The geographic distribution of beneficiaries is: 38% in the North, 32% in the Center and 30% in the South
- Regularly post content surrounding youth issues such as child marriage, sexual health, etc., and reaching upwards of 1,000 people on most posts
- Using different tools to maximize reach to youth. CDD TV online is on Facebook and YouTube where programs will be held for youth in different provinces and cultural contexts can share their experiences, share information, foster an entrepreneurial environment, and debate ideas and opportunities
- In the area of Mozambique's development and structural transformation, there are a range of projects: Africa Policy Dialogues (with a focus on food security), extractive industry, local content, and Mozambique post-COVID-19

Q&A Session

- What is the role of the private sector in eliminating conflict to unlock opportunities for the youth
 - *Julio Sethy*: The only way the private sector can intervene is to encourage investment and job creation for the youth. The involvement of the youth is key to avoid their recruitment from insurgency groups. It would be ideal to create opportunities and foster entrepreneurship to encourage youth participation in projects. An example: Cabo Delgado has a very long coast with have many fishermen and good quality fish. An

initiative could be to create a company that purchases fish from the fishermen, packages and markets it in line with security and healthy regulations. This would create a number of jobs for the youth in the area. Similar opportunities exist in horticulture, fruticulture, etc. These are small projects that require little financing, but will have a large multiplier effect with many beneficiaries

- After planning work is completed, how can compliance of the plan be ensured?
 - *Arturo Samper*: Implementation and compliance are complex elements of the process. In general terms, you have to consider how to insert projects that have been established in the portfolio of projects into the planning and resource allocation/budget of the different departments of ministries and local/provincial institutions that have a responsibility of that particular sector. Engaging with the public investment system for the country is essential for implementation. Compliance with what the plan says in terms of location, etc should take place on a tiered system. For example, if the municipality makes a decision about land for residential purposes and there is a complaint, there should be a due process for the appeal to be taken to a higher order as it happens in a judicial system. The judicial system is key but is often overlooked because of the reality. What, where, how and who do things are important questions, and need to be discussed at greater length
- How can the youth in the North be involved in the initiatives that are related to culture and cultural diversity?
 - *Agostinho Machava*: CDD Juventude created provincial groups aside from the national initiatives. They have WhatsApp groups and they are used to contact people on a provincial level. Proposed initiatives should be shared with CDD, a successful example is a campaign that was an initiative of a few youth to assist the population of Cabo Delgado as a result of the conflict. The process is to firstly contact CDD on the Facebook page and from there the colleagues who are in the process of coordinating projects of CDD Juventude will provide further support
- How can local companies better prepare to accompany the growth of local content and the procurement requirements of LNG? Do companies in Cabo Delgado have the capability to grow and integrate into the value chains of LNG?
 - *Julio Sethy*: Exxon and Total have outlined their requirements, and there has been communication with subcontractors such as CCS JV. Although the information available is useful, it is not entirely complete. It would be ideal to get plans for acquisitions for the short, medium and long-term, and that is the only way to properly prepare. Another relevant question is whether the private sector has the capacity to service the LNG needs. It is not only the companies in Cabo Delgado, although they will have a priority, it is not restricted to the province. The opportunities exist on a national level. It would be good to know what will be needed and when they will be needed in order to effectively create partnerships, joint ventures, amongst other possibilities.
- How can we create linkages or platforms between the community and the planning process?
 - *Arturo Samper*: Generally speaking, the planning process entails the need to consult local communities on the decisions taken by the authorities. The key question is how to implement it. Through current work being conducted with the World Bank on the status of implementation of the Regulação de Ordenamento Territorial de Moçambique, a

challenge has been around the weakness and capacity of local community to 1) understand 2) formulate 3) carry out, and 4) implement the planning process. The process should be led provincially because of the capacity, with the contribution of local communities as per the law dictates. The planning process should also include a process of capacity building in municipalities whilst moving forward with a provincially-led key decision making process