Mainstreaming Securing Land Rights in Value Chain Development Programmes: The Case of the Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in Maputo and Limpopo Corridors (PROSUL) in Mozambique

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1. Introduction

Since the Independence of Mozambique in 1975, the land is state property and therefore it cannot be sold or in any other form be alienated and used as collateral. The current constitution of the Republic of Mozambique defines the land as the universal mean for wealth creation and social well-being. In addition the constitution considers the use of land as the right of all Mozambican people, and the rights for the use of the land are transmitted by the State.

In 1995, it was approved the National Land Policy and Implementation Strategy through the resolution n.º 10/95, of 17 October, and this was a remarkable in terms of further alterations in the land legislation. The National Land Policy is guided by the following principles: (i) Ensure Mozambican people land rights and also rights for other natural resources; (ii) Promote investment and sustainable and balanced use of natural resources; and (iii) Recognise the customary rights of land. It was in this context that in 1997, the Land n° 19/97 of 1 October was approved and up to date this legislation is being used. In addition, in 1998, through the Decree n.º 66/98, of 8 December, the Land Law regulation was approved which is applicable to the areas not covered by municipalities having Municipality Services of Cadastre. For many years, the Ministry of Agriculture was the Government entity responsible for land administration and management. However, since 2015, the land administration and management was transferred to a new ministry, the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).

As per the Land Law, three forms of acquiring XXXXX (DUATs) are recognized, namely: (i) According the customary norms and practices – defined as occupation by local single and community persons, based on the customary norms and practices; (ii) As the result of good faith occupation – defined as occupation by single persons, by good faith, being utilizing the land for more than 10 years. This kind of occupation is only applicable for national citizens; (iii) Through the authorization of the request submitted to the State as foreseen in the land legislation. This is the only mechanism for acquiring DUAT applicable for singular and collective persons.

For obtaining “forma” DUAT, the following the documents are required: (i) Application form adequately filled, and this is available at the Provincial Services of Geography and Cadastre (SPGC); (ii) Recognised photocopy of ID, DIRE or Statutes, this last one for collective person or society; (iii) Draft of design of plot localization of the Applicant; (iv) Business plan/ investment plan already approved for the development of economic activities; (v) Minute of the community consultation meeting; (vi) Copy of the edital; (vii) Deposit receipt; (viii) Receipt confirming the payment of the annual fee. After gathering these, the applicant submits them to the Cadastre Services, and then the request is submitted to the competent authority for authorization. Once authorized, a provisional DUAT is issued which has a maximum duration of 5 years for national citizens and 2 years for foreigners.
During the past decade, Mozambique has experienced accelerated rates of growth over the past decade, averaging 7.2% per year. This growth has been driven by capital-intensive projects, mainly in the extractives sector. However, agriculture is seen as an important foundation for economic development and there has been a high level of interest in acquiring large tracts of land for investment over the past six years (XXXXXXX). As result of investment project prospection, throughout this period there were substantial areas of land being requested by investors, especially in the following locations: (i) corridors and spatial developments zones of Nacala, Beira, Limpopo, Lebombo; (ii) big basin areas of Maputo, Limpopo, Búzi, Púngue, Zambeze, Licungo, Lúrio and Messalo; (iii) proximity to large investment projects; (iv) districts with access to urban markets; (v) border areas with Malawi, Zâmbia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland; resettlement areas or with environmental vulnerability; (vi) areas with high incidence of land conflicts; and (vii) zones with high demographic pressure and land demand (XXXXXX).

Mozambique is one the most land-abundant countries in Africa, with around 80 million hectares. Out of this area, only five million hectares are cultivated, mainly by smallholders under rain-fed, traditional systems, and only 3-5% of landholdings are formally registered. Although the Mozambique 1997 Land Law recognises the rights attached to customary and long-term (10 years and over) occupation of land by communities and individuals without needing a formal title, concerns that tenure security is threatened by the trend in large-scale land acquisition have led to moves by the government and donors to increase the formal registration of landholdings and improve land information systems (XXXXXX).

Considering the increased demand of land for investments which in most cases jeopardize the situation of the majority of rural households mostly involved in agricultural activities in Mozambique, there is increased awareness on the need for including activities related to securing land rights in the agricultural development programmes. Taking into account this, it was in this context that the Government of Mozambique through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security considered a sub component regarding mainstreaming land rights during the design of the Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in Maputo and Limpopo Corridors (PROSUL).

This paper is regarded to the experience of mainstreaming interventions aiming at facilitating land tenure security to smallholder famers under the PROSUL Project in Mozambique. PROSUL is Government of Mozambique Project designed and co-financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The PROSUL project contributes to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Agriculture Sector Development (PEDSA), and hence for alleviating poverty in Mozambique.
2. Pro-Poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors

2.1. Project Goal, Objectives and Strategy

The Project goal is to contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and climate resilience of smallholder farmers in selected districts of the Maputo and Limpopo corridors. The Project objective is to increase sustainable returns to smallholder farmers in the target value chains (horticulture, cassava and red meat), through improved market linkages, efficient farmer organization and higher farmers’ share over the final added value, via interventions contributing to climate resilience, land tenure security and gender equity. PROSUL will reach 20,350 beneficiary households, mostly economically active poor who are already involved in the three targeted value chain production across 20 districts of the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. The Project comprises five components:

a) Component 1: Horticulture
b) Component 2: Cassava
c) Component 3: Red Meat
d) Component 4: Financial Services
e) Component 5: Institutional Support and Project Management

The purpose of the Horticulture component (C1) is to increase income for smallholder farmers producing irrigated vegetables through increased productivity, volumes and quality of vegetables reaching both traditional and modern market segments. It consists of two sub-components: (i) Rehabilitation and expansion of approximately 2,100ha of existing irrigated perimeters and (ii) strengthening linkages between value chain stakeholders. It is expected to reach 4,800 smallholder farmers. A Lead Service Provider, the Gapi-SI/ Novedades Agrícolas Consortium, implements the component. The geographic area of horticulture component is as follows: Maputo: 1) Moamba; 2) Marracuene; 3) Namaacha; and 4) Boane and Gaza: 1) Mandlakazi; 2) Chókwè; 3) Guijá; 4) Chibuto and 5) Limpopo

The aim of Cassava component (C2) is to increase income for smallholder farmers in the project area through interventions and activities focused on the multiplication of cassava improved varieties, farmer organizations strengthening, promotion of outgrowing schemes and access to services. It is expected to reach 8,000 smallholder farmers exploiting around 2,800ha. A Lead Service Provider, the SNV/Mahlahle Consortium, implements the component. The geographic area of cassava component is as follows: Gaza: 1) Mandlakazi and Inhambane: 1) Zavala; 2) Inharrime; 3) Jangamo; 4) Morrumbene; and 5) Massinga

The purpose of the Red Meat component (C3) is to increase income for cattle, goat and sheep producers through improved climate smart production and better organized markets. It will reach 5,600 smallholder ruminant producers with activities that foster better production and off-take. This will be achieved through empowering small-scale livestock producers to form organizations producing quality ruminants based on
essential services and jointly managed water sources that will increase resilience to
drought. A Lead Service Provider, the SNV/ILRI Consortium, implements the
component. The geographic area of the red meat component is as follows: Gaza: 1)
Chókwè; 2) Guijá; 3) Chichualacuala; 4) Massingir; 5) Mabalane; 6) Mapai and Maputo: 1
Manhiça); and 2) Magude

The objective of the Financial Services component (C4) is to assist the Project
beneficiaries and stakeholders in the three targeted value chains accessing a timely and
adequate access to a diversified range of affordable financial products, through existing
or to be created financial and non-financial service providers. This component is
structured in three subcomponents, namely (i) Community-based Financial
Organizations (CBFOs) via the establishment of Accumulating Savings and Credit
Associations (ASCAs); (ii) The PROSUL Innovation and Technical Assistance Facility
(PIOTAF); and (iii) Line of Credit.

The purpose of the Institutional Support and Project Management Component (C5) is to
ensure institutional support to MASA and other key Government institutions, and also
ensure better project management including coordination, management, accounting,
monitoring and evaluation. Main activities in this component include but not limited to:
the preparation of consolidated AWPBs, financial management, preparing timely
progress reports, facilitating procurement of equipment and services, providing
adequate guidance to service providers and other Project implementing partners and
organizing and coordinating specific studies.

Under Component 5 above, the Project is addressing three crosscutting issues: i)
gender and targeting; ii) land tenure security; and iii) climate adaptation. The specific
objective of the gender and targeting is to assist MASA, in the design of implementing
strategies and actions including capacity building in order to promote gender equality,
youth and social inclusion. Lead service providers under guidance of the Project Gender
Officer mainly implement activities under gender and targeting. The objective of land
tenure security subcomponent is to secure land rights and security for the Project
beneficiaries. The Land Tenure Service Provider (LTSP), the Verde Azul/ Lupa
Consortium implements activities under land tenure. Finally, the purpose of climate
adaptation interventions is to improve climate resilience among project beneficiaries and
building institutional capacity within the Government. The ASAP funding supports the
implementation of climate adaptation interventions.

The overall Project implementation is coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and
Food Security (MASA), through the Agricultural Development Fund (FDA). The FDA
ensure daily basis coordination of the Project through a fully dedicated Project
Management Team (PMT) based in Xai-Xai. Technical and methodological guidance is
provided by several Government institutions including:

• National Irrigation Institute (INIR – Instituto Nacional de Irrigação);
• Agriculture Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM – Instituto de Investigação
  Agrária de Moçambique);
The Project is over-sighted by the Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) or his/her designee, and composed by Government Institutions at Central and Provincial level, Representatives of Farmer Group Organizations, private sector and (Lead) Service Providers (LSPs). The PSC provides overall strategic and policy guidance for the Project implementation.

2.2. Land Rights Promotion Strategy and the PROSUL Project

The Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development has reinforced its commitment towards strengthening the land administration sectors, in particular promoting access to land rights for the rural households by designing and implementing the Securing Land (SL) Program. The overall objective of the SL programme is to contribute to the implementation of the national land legislation, thereby ensuring the registration of land certificates (DUAT’s - Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra) for the Mozambican people, acquired through norms, customary practices and the good faith regime. The SL program has a total goal of 5 million DUAT’s, and 4000 community delimitations, including their registration in the SiGIT (land administration database and information system). The SL Program furthermore seeks to ensure that the registration process be handled in a sustainable manner, subsequently contributing to the establishment of an efficient National Database of Land. Out of the 150 districts in Mozambique, the program operates in 106 districts, and PROSUL is currently in 17 of the latter in Southern Region.
The PROSUL project is expected to contribute to the effective implementation of the Mozambican Government’s initiative to systematically secure and register land denominated Terra Segura (Secure Land - SL), designed and implemented by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).

The paper will describe the implementation of interventions aiming at facilitating land tenure security for smallholder farmers, and has the overall objective of sharing PROSUL’s experience related to mainstreaming land tenure security interventions in a value chain development project that is addressing the strenuous issue of climate change in regions prone to climate risk. It shares the project’s intervention approach, progress made, challenges and lessons drawn and broader implications of these on national land policies.

In particular, the paper will specifically analyse two interventions of the project: (i) the DUAT’s regularization in cassava value chain component; and (ii) the delimitation of communities in the red value chain.

2.3. PROSUL Project Intervention Approach

PROSUL is supporting the development of three value chains: horticulture (component 1), cassava (Component 2) and red meat (component 3). Under Horticulture Component 1 is expected to target 4,800 smallholder farmers in 9 districts within the Maputo and Gaza provinces promoting the production of irrigated vegetables that should guarantee increased productivity, volumes and quality of vegetables, thereby managing to reach both traditional and modern market segments. This will also occur through the rehabilitation and improvement of 2,100ha of existing irrigated perimeters, the creation of water user associations (WUA’s) and the facilitation of DUAT’s for WUA’s. In the Cassava Component 2 the Project is expected to reach 8,000 smallholder farmers in 6 districts of Inhambane and Gaza Provinces through interventions such as the multiplication of cassava improved varieties, strengthening of farmer organizations (FOs), promoting outgrower schemes, and improving access to support services, and the regularization of DUAT’s (or alternatively delimitation of communities). The purpose of the Red Meat Component 3 the Project will reach approximately 5,600 livestock producers in 8 districts of Maputo and Gaza Provinces. This is being achieved through an improved climate smart production, the organization of cattle fairs and markets, improving the commercialization processes and the delimitation of communities, including the zoning of specific areas in order to identify and map the grazing areas.

The implementation of the value chain components is secured by three Lead Service Providers (LSPs), namely: Gapi/ Novedades Agrícolas for horticulture; SNV/ Mahlahle for cassava; and SNV/ILRI for red meat. The overall responsibilities of the lead services include the promotion of FOs, facilitating the use of improved technologies and establishing market linkages between smallholder farmers and market. A fourth SP was recruited to exclusively implement the interventions aimed at securing land rights, namely the Verde Azul/ Lupa consortium (Land Tenure Service Provider – LTSP). The
LSPs were recruited in 2014 and started implementing activities in the field in 2015, whilst the LTSP was recruited in 2015 and started activities in the field in 2016. This paper focuses on the facilitation of DUATs in the cassava value chain and community delimitations in the red meat value chain.

The sequence of activities for DUAT’s regularization in cassava value chain component is as follows: meeting between the Cassava LSP and LTSP; introductory meetings with Government institutions at provincial and district level; meetings and sensitization of Administrative posts, community leaders and Project beneficiaries; data collection of information for each potential beneficiary (including name, sex, age, ID and geographic information); data processing and analysis; publication of list of the beneficiaries at community level during 15 days; validation of the list by district administrator or his designee; official communication issued by district administrator endorsing the regularization of DUAT’s; formation of the proposal consisting of all information regarding DUAT’s regularization; submission of the process to the Provincial Department of Geography and Cadastre Services (SPGC)/ Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development (DPTADER); and submission the proposal at the Provincial Governor Cabinet for final authorization; upon approval by the Governor the documents are returned to the Provincial Department of Geography and Cadastre Services/ Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development; issuing and printing of DUAT’s by the Provincial Department of Geography and Cadastre Services in collaboration with the LTSP; lamination of DUAT’s; and official ceremony of DUAT’s delivery.

For the delimitation of communities in the red value chain, the sequence of activities is as follows: meeting between the red meat LSP and LTSP; elaboration of the sketch maps of the selected communities provided by the lead service providers; consultation meeting with the SPGC/ DPTADER in order to certify if the proposed communities were delimited; introductory meetings and sensitization at district level and community level including divulgation of the land law legislation; conducting Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) in order to assess social and economic aspects including different types of use and discussion on the community borders (not geo-referenced but mapped); identification of the borders (certification, including geo-referencing); production of the sketch of maps; presentation of sketch maps in the community for confirmation in the presence of the District Administrator, and representatives of SDAE and SDPI; in parallel with the zoning process, submission of the proposal to the SPGC by SDAE in collaboration with LTSP after approval by the District Administrator and Analysis and Final approval by SPGC including issuing the officious certificate.

3. Methodology

For the elaboration of the present paper, the following activities were undertaken:
(i) Review of the documents related to land legislation in Mozambique and land rights promotion policy including: the National Land Policy, Land Law 1997, Securing Land Programme and the Project Design Report (PDR);
(ii) Analysis and systematization of information available in Project progress reports;
(iii) Discussion with the Project Lead Service Providers;  
(iv) Extensive discussion and reflection together with the Land Tenure Service Provider;  
and  
(v) Promotion of Focus Group Discussion with project beneficiaries.

4. Key Findings, Challenges and Lessons

4.1.1. Cassava Value Chain

Value Chain Development:

The Project is currently targeting a total of 5,047 smallholder farmers (67% women) through 174 Farmer Field Schools mobilized in all the six (6) districts covered by the project and 44 demonstration plots established in the target area. These farmers have received training sessions on improved cassava production technology (appropriate spacing's, planting, weed management, fertilization and intercropping) and received starter packs to try the practices learned on their own fields. In total, 27 multiplication sites of cassava improved varieties with total area of 83.55 ha in both research stations and target districts were established. As the result of the introduction of improved varieties yield assessments made on 40 farmers across the 6 districts in 2016 suggest average yields in excess of 20 t.ha – nearly double the target yield of 11 t.ha identified in the Project Design Report. An important achievement in the cassava value chain is the establishment of one (1) service hub, which provides market opportunities for around 2400 smallholder farmers in Morrumbene, Zavala, Inharrime, Jangamo, Homoine and Massinga districts. In addition 6 district innovation platforms have been established and will begin to impact on the cassava value chain in next year or so as it gains confidence and capacity.

Regularization of land rights:

Out of 3600 planned DUATs, the Project facilitated the regularization of 4260 DUAT’s equivalent to same number of Project beneficiaries in the cassava component. Out of these, XXXXX (X%) decided to engage in the VC activities after participating in the sensitization meeting about of DUAT’s. Although 67% of the Project targeted beneficiaries are women, out of the regularized DUAT’s, 1429, which correspond to 35.54%, were for women headed households. Two lessons may be drawn from this experience. First, the regularization of DUAT’s contributed for mobilizing farmers to engage in the value chain. Second, women still face challenges to secure land rights registration on their name.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Nr of Planned DUAT’s</th>
<th>Nr of Issued DUAT’s</th>
<th>Total Nr of DUATs issued in the name of Women</th>
<th>% of DUAT’s Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morrumbene</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>33.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massinga</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,077</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangamo</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>42.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>33.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitization Meetings on the Project Objectives and Potential Impacts

Registration Process of Alphanumeric Data for the Beneficiaries Identification and Attribution of Codes
Spatial Data Collection Process

Consultation of Announcements Published with the List of Beneficiaries candidates to obtain DUAT’s

The main constraints and challenges related to the regularization of DUAT’s in the cassava value chain include (i) dispersed communities located in distant areas among each other; (ii) lack of ID; (iii) lack of borders harmonization between traditional and official systems; (iv) high transaction costs related to meetings involving district authorities; (v) impediment of women, especially window to register their plots by the relative of the husband and in some cases by the community leaders.

4.1.2. Red meat Value Chain

Value Chain Development:

With regard to value chain development, the Project has supported the following interventions:
(i) Seven (7) value chain innovation platforms have been established and are operational covering all the targeted districts. However, activities aiming at ensuring the empowerment of IPs to become “policy and strategy institutions” for the enhancement of the red meat VC, especially the Regional IP are to be continued. Actions required include (i) ensuring a wider participation of key VC actors (traditional leaders, government authorities, traders and butchers); (ii) identifying VC bottlenecks and developing strategies to address them; (iii) advising on regulations and standards to enhance cattle fairs activities and the overall VC, and (vi) identifying business opportunities for market actors.

(ii) Establishment of 162 farmer organizations, out of which only 3 have been formalized (<2%). The Project main focus was on disseminating innovative practices through livestock FFS. Moving forward, the priority is to be given to formalizing farmer organizations through (i) reinforcing capacity building on group management, livestock marketing, financial management etc.; (ii) legalization and registration of LPO’s into formal farmer organizations, in order “to increase their voice and enable them to negotiate with other VC stakeholders”. The procedure of conducting FFS should be standardized and manuals developed.

(iii) Construction of fifteen multifunctional boreholes including facilitation of the formation of water management committees for the operation and maintenance of infrastructures;

(iv) Identification and capacity building of 81 Animal Health Agents (AHAs) out of the planned 112 were trained and equipped. Issues such as (i) competition among AHAs and (ii) lack of vet stores/supplying system and (iii) drought; are hindering AHA effectiveness in service delivery. Participation of women as AHA remains a challenge.

(v) Construction of eight (8) out of the seven (7) cattle fairs foreseen.

Land Rights:

In total, nine community delimitations have been completed including issuing of delimitation certificates. The current total area of the delimited communities is 161400.99 ha, of which 105398.08 ha is grazing land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of the Community</th>
<th>Delimited Area (ha)</th>
<th>Grazing area (ha)</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhiça</td>
<td>Maguiguana</td>
<td>4759</td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>6130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dzonguene</td>
<td>11167</td>
<td>2874</td>
<td>3970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabalane</td>
<td>Hoyo-Hoyo</td>
<td>30546</td>
<td>23834</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mabomo</td>
<td>26346</td>
<td>15966</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matidze</td>
<td>4966</td>
<td>2452</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicualacuá</td>
<td>7 de Abril</td>
<td>20667.31</td>
<td>15335.16</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mpake</td>
<td>41432.68</td>
<td>33697.28</td>
<td>733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massingir</td>
<td>Tchaque</td>
<td>19241</td>
<td>9420</td>
<td>2751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Década Vitoria*</td>
<td>2276</td>
<td>405.64</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The constraints and challenges related to securing land rights in the red meat value chain include (i) limited knowledge of the legislation by the authorities at the district level; (ii) conflicts among communities benefiting from the delimitation process with the community neighbours; (iii) dispersion of the communities associated with the lack of fuel stations.

Sensitization Meetings about the Project

Consultation Process: Listening, Discussing and Understanding Communities Insights

Georeferencing Process of the Communities
Participatory Rapid Appraisal: Assessment of Socio-economic Aspects including Natural Resources

Partial Devolution Process of the Draft of the Community Geographic Localization

Confrontation Process with the Existing Natural Resources for the Community Zoning Process
Zoning Map: Dzonguene, Manhiça District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipo de Cobertura</th>
<th>Área (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Área Alagada</td>
<td>4315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Área de Pastagem</td>
<td>2874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Área Agrícola</td>
<td>2639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Área Habitacional</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rios</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagoas</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>11167</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Z36S
5. Concluding Remarks

PROSUL has provided the opportunity to identify, analyse and share a number of experiences related to the implementation of a land tenure strategy integrated into a broader value chain approach aiming to assist smallholder farmers in their adaptation to a changing climate. The good lessons collected, can inform similar projects and can advise professionals working in securing land rights of poor rural people. The paper will also include an analysis of the costs incurred in the process, the foreseeable bottlenecks, the feedback from extension officers and community members, and the implications for the larger national (and international) agenda on land tenure security. Moreover, the paper will describe the multiple challenges faced by the project team, i.e.: scattered and distant communities, lack of identification documents, land conflicts among communities (encroachment), lack of harmonization borders between traditional and official Government systems, high costs related to collective meetings involving district stakeholders (maybe not all required), limited knowledge about land legislation and procedures among key stakeholders at provincial and district levels, length administrative process (i.e. low level of delegating power, document signing).
PROSUL’s land tenure security activities across 3 value chains are not only a contribution to the larger agenda of the Government of Mozambique (i.e. Terra Segura), but also showcase the importance of linking tenure security to specific realms of production. The project’s approach well fits the ongoing discussion in Mozambique, and in Africa, about the relevance that tailored methodologies can provide in securing land rights for specific value chains, thereby also proving the importance that tenure security holds, not only for smallholder farmers, but also for the private sector that engages with them.

The PROSUL project most surely represents an interesting case, and can provide on-field experience that can be shared not only with other entities contributing to the Terra Segura program in Mozambique, but also with other global actors currently working on value chain development. The processes for individual land titles, community delimitation and zoning, furthermore the work done on Community Based Natural Resource Management Plans, all provide a vast range of practical knowledge and an opportunity to further discuss the successes, constraints and ways forward for the ongoing work on land tenure security in Mozambique.