

VOLUME I

Resettlement Plan



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FINAL RESETTLEMENT PLAN



MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT



FINAL

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

PART 0: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT










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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A OVERVIEW

This document is the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Mozambique Gas Development Project (the 'Project') in Palma District, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project was approved by the former Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs¹ (MICOA) in June 2014. As prescribed by Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities Decree Nº 31/2012 dated 8 August, an approved full RP (this document) is required as a precursor to issuing an Environmental License.

Scope of the RP

This RP describes the policies, principles, procedures, roles and responsibilities for managing physical displacement impacts (loss of dwellings) and economic displacement impacts (full or partial loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) caused by the construction and operation of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facility and the export terminal.

The RP has been prepared in close consultation and with the full participation of affected communities and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GoM). Civil society organizations have also played an active role in the development of the Project's RP.

Consultation and engagement with affected and host communities, all levels of Government and civil society will be ongoing throughout resettlement implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Project resettlement goal is to undertake resettlement in a manner that gives physically and economically displaced households the opportunity to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living.

Project description




The Project will extract natural gas via subsea wells from large offshore gas reservoirs. The collected gas will be transported via sub-sea pipelines to the onshore LNG Facility where it will be processed into a liquid and stored in tanks. The LNG will then be transported via pipelines to an export jetty where it will be loaded into specialized carriers for transport to international markets.

The Project has an initial 30-year lifespan but this may be extended depending on future gas reserve development.

Project activities occur in three zones:

- *Offshore* - drilling of wells and installation of pipelines on the seafloor to connect the wells and then bring the natural gas to the LNG Facility on the shore.
- *Near-shore* - construction of LNG and condensate loading jetties, a materials offloading facility (MOF), flowlines and imposition of a 500 m Marine Exclusion Zone (MEZ) during construction and the proposed 1,500 m Security Zone (SZ) during operations.

¹ Government ministries were restructured in 2015 resulting in the formation of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) as the authority responsible for the coordination of environmental affairs. For the purpose of this document, reference is made to MICOA for historical activities pre-2015 only to reflect the relevant authority at the time.

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- *Onshore* - construction and operation of the LNG Facility and all associated infrastructure such as housing, construction camps and an airstrip.

Development of the Project will entail physical and economic displacement of some households that have dwellings or pursue agricultural or fisheries livelihoods on the Afungi peninsula.

Project proponents

The Mozambique Gas Development Project proponents, Anadarko Moçambique Área 1, Lda (AMA1) and Eni East Africa, S.p.A. (EEA), will process natural gas on the Afungi peninsula in the District of Palma, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique.

Magnitude of resettlement

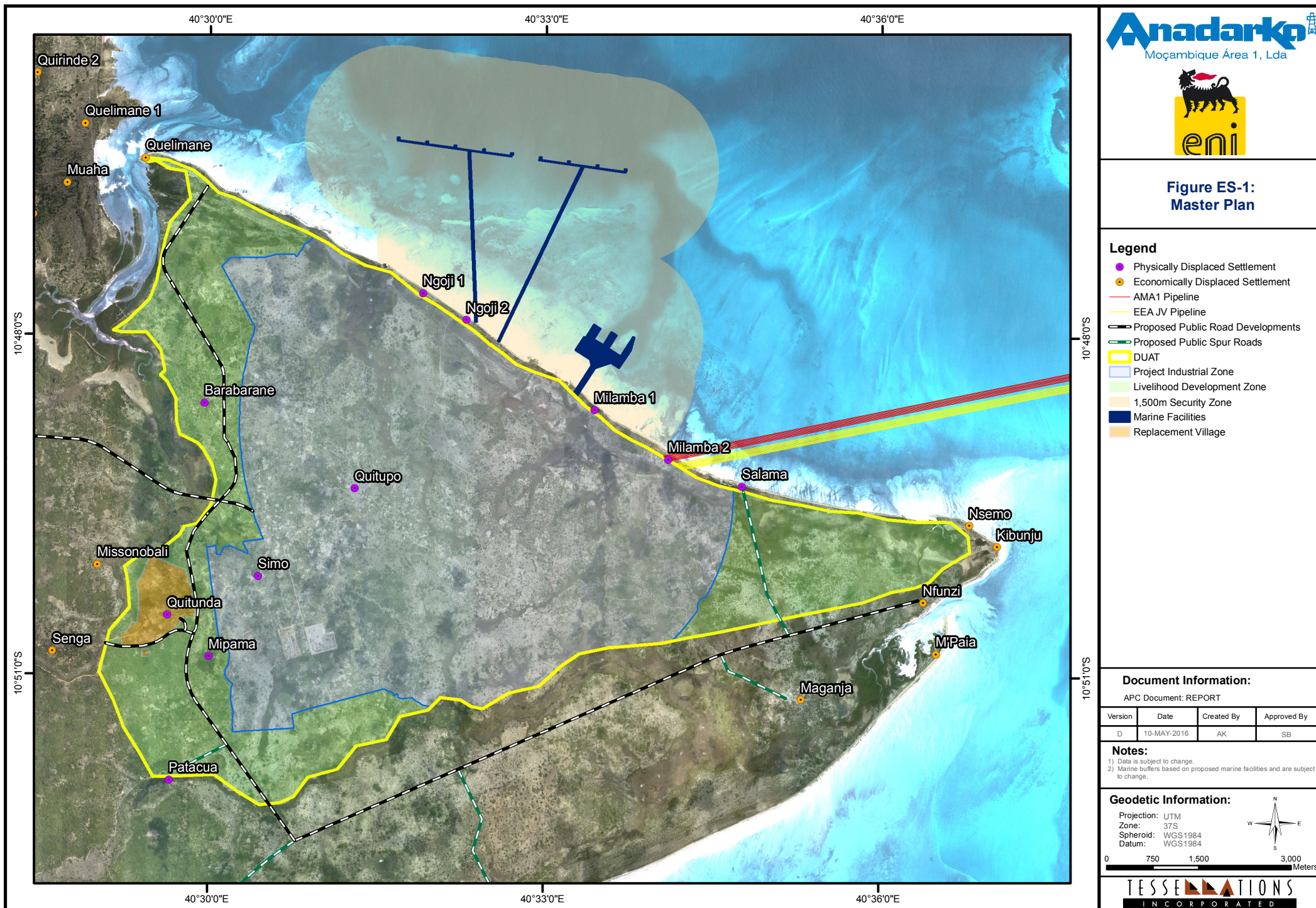
The master plan for the Project is presented in Figure ES-1². The Project have acquired 6,625³ hectares (ha) of land through the DUAT (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra*) Process for the Livelihood Development Zone, Project Industrial Zone (PIZ) and replacement village.




The District Government is in the process of selecting a further 2,262 ha as replacement agricultural area for those displaced by the Project.

The Project will physically displace 556 households that will receive new houses, constructed by the Project, at a replacement village in Quitunda. A further 952 households will experience loss of use of cultivated land, fallow or bushland and other terrestrial assets. All displaced households will receive compensation, replacement agricultural land and the opportunity to participate in livelihood programs. The total number of physically and economically displaced households due to terrestrial Project activities within the DUAT is 1,508.

² The public roads included into Figure ES-1 falls outside the DUAT and was not assessed as part of the LNG EIA. The roads are proposed within the RP (see Section 4.6.3) as a mitigation measure to mitigate the severance of community tracks and paths.

³ Numbers rounded to nearest whole number



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Impact on fisheries

Local fishermen and collectors using intertidal and near shore areas to the north-east of the Afungi peninsula will lose access to some or all of their fishing grounds and intertidal gathering area as a result of LNG operations and the establishment of the MEZ during construction and the SZ during operations.

For the purposes of this RP and assessment of livelihood impacts, the SZ has been assumed at 1,500 m around the LNG jetties and other marine facilities (see in Figure ES-1).

Table ES-1 summarizes the number of fishers and intertidal collectors that will be affected by the Project. Although the construction MEZ is smaller than the operations SZ there are more individual fishers impacted during the construction phase. This is due to the combination of the 500 m MEZ around marine infrastructure, and the expected 1,000 m temporary disturbance zone (noise and turbidity) due to the installation of the pipeline, which directly affects fishers and intertidal collectors from the communities east of the Project site including Nsemo, Kibunju, Nfunzi, Mpaia and Maganja. During operations, these communities will only be marginally affected, reducing the total number of fishers impacted during this phase. The number of intertidal collectors impacted increases greatly during the operations phase, due to the larger SZ impinging upon intertidal areas to the west of the jetties, used by the many collectors from Palma Sede.

Table ES-1: Fishers and intertidal collectors experiencing loss of access to resources (number of individuals)

Project phase	Affected fishers	Affected intertidal collectors	Total
Resettlement	79	164	243
Construction	1,381	199	1,580
Operations	960	2,306	3,266




Source: Fisher and collector registration, 2015

Displaced fishers and collectors will be eligible for various kinds of in-kind compensation, equipment and assistance to access alternative resources. A Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan (FLRP) forms Annex B of this RP.

Policy and legislative framework

The RP has been prepared in accordance with Decree N° 31/2012 (*Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities*) and International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5: *Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement* (2012) (IFC PS 5).

A provisional authorization of the Right to Use and Benefit from Land (DUAT) was awarded on 12 December 2012 to Rovuma Basin LNG Land, Lda., a company currently owned by AMA1, EEA and Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH), for an area of 7,000 ha. The DUAT was surveyed in 2014 and demarcated with 120 markers, avoiding sensitive areas such as houses, villages, wetlands, river and lagoons, as well as a 100 m wide strip along the shoreline. Following demarcation, the DUAT area was recorded as 6,625 ha. Further detail on Project Land Rights can be found in Section 2.2 of the RP.

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B SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE

The Project collected information about the affected population through various methods including a census, asset survey, socioeconomic survey, focus group discussions, community mapping and, baseline agricultural and fisheries studies. Together, this information was used to develop the RP; establish a baseline against which to measure the success of the resettlement program; and define eligibility and compensation criteria.

Affected villages

For the purposes of the report, displaced households are divided into four groups based on where they are impacted and include:

- Households that are *physically displaced* (terrestrial) from the villages of Barabarane, Quitupo, Milamba, Simo, Ngoji, Patacua and Quitunda, Mipama and Salama;
- Households that are *economically displaced* (terrestrial) in the villages of Maganja, Palma Sede, Mondlane and Senga; and
- Residential host community; and
- Individuals that will lose access to fishing grounds or intertidal gathering areas (marine) from the villages of Palma Sede, Nsemo, Kibunju, Nfunzi, M'Paia and Maganja.

Demographic profile

The displaced population is predominantly young (mirroring the national population) with 45 percent of household members younger than the age of fifteen. The median age for the displaced population is eighteen. Data collected further indicates that displaced households have more males than females over the age of 25. However, in the 0-14 year age category, there are more females than males, higher than the national profile for the country.

Culture

The displaced population has a varied linguistic and ethnic background with speakers of Chimakuwa, Kimwani, Chimakonde, Chimakwe and Kiswahili. The majority of households practice the Islamic faith with the exception of those in Senga where more households/individuals describe themselves as Christian. The vast ethno-linguistic composition has resulted from individuals originating from various areas including Nampula and Tanzania.

Education




The level of education in the displaced population is very low but largely consistent with other rural areas in Mozambique and particularly in Northern Mozambique. School attendance by children under the age of fifteen at the time of the Resettlement census is also very low. Levels of school attendance and levels of education are much lower for females than males.

Health

The displaced population's health is characterized by malnutrition and a high incidence of malaria. Maganja reportedly suffered an outbreak of cholera in 1997 and a second one in 2000.

Food security

Households' perceive that they do not have enough food for their needs from December to March the time during which crops are being planted. The food scarcity situation has improved in Afungi, already stimulated by employment and markets newly accessed with the start of Project preparation activities.

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Livelihoods

The displaced population is largely dependent on subsistence activities to support their families. The predominant sectors in which subsistence activities are developed are agriculture and fisheries with small numbers involved in formal employment at the time of the surveys. With the availability of formal employment, income, savings and debt levels are increasing, which is stimulating various other activities including trade. Households that are not formally employed generate cash from trading primarily agricultural and fisheries products. Households tend to spend their money on basic goods and transport.

Foraging for firewood and building materials is most common with other foraging activities such as the collection of wild fruits and tubers supplementing other subsistence activities. Foraging to generate an income is however not as widely practiced. Households mostly use firewood for cooking and the poorest households also use it for lighting purposes.

Housing

Houses in Afungi are generally built in a rectangular shape with materials available from the surrounding environment (mud, rock, shell, palm leaves, etc.). They follow the design that is commonly found in the Palma District of a hip roof constructed with four pitched sides. With the increased availability of cash and the improved road network to Afungi, corrugated iron for roofing is becoming more commonplace.

Access to services/infrastructure

Displaced households have poor access to education and health care services. Households access water from communal wells or other hand-dug wells. Formal sanitation is non-existent in Afungi (households use the bush and fields) and there is no electrical infrastructure.

The socioeconomic baseline is captured in Chapter 3.




Project physical and economic displacement impacts

Individuals, households and small businesses will experience a number of physical and economic displacement impacts as a result of Project construction and operation, and due to restrictions on access to natural resources, such as fishing grounds or agricultural land.

Project physical and economic displacement impacts are described in Chapter 4.

Attention to vulnerable people

The Project has prepared a preliminary list of the vulnerable households in each community. The list was prepared using participatory methods through which community members identified those that were vulnerable in their settlement. The preliminary list is being screened, and will be used to tailor vulnerable support to address each household's specific needs. Measures to help vulnerable people participate and benefit from resettlement program opportunities are described in the RP.

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C RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Compensation entitlement framework

The RP defines who is eligible for compensation, what they are entitled to receive and the basis for valuation of losses. These are summarized in a compensation entitlement framework (Table 5-1). The framework was developed based on extensive consultation with affected communities and all levels of government.

A comprehensive study was undertaken to determine site-specific valuations for trees and crops (see Annex D) with input from communities and the District Government. The study was independently reviewed by the national agricultural research center for natural resource management, CEAGRE.

Compensation entitlements are described in Chapter 5.

Replacement village

The Project undertook a comprehensive site selection process to identify the best location for the replacement village. Following Government review and approval, a series of site visits and community consultations was undertaken, culminating in a voting day. Community members present at the voting day voted in favor of the site closest to Quitunda. The replacement village layout and house designs were informed by regular consultation and feedback from displaced people.

The replacement village occupies a 106 ha site located 4 km southwest of Quitupo. Residential lots will be developed to accommodate physically displaced households. The village has an area designated for future growth.

As defined by Resettlement Decree (Decree N° 31/2012), physically displaced households will receive an 800 m² serviced lot, with reticulated water (a yard tap and a tap at the washing area) and electricity; a 70 m² three-bedroom house with kitchen and living area; an external kitchen; and an external latrine and wash room.

The replacement village facilities, housing and infrastructure are described in Chapter 6.




The Project will be responsible for the construction of the village and infrastructure. Upon completion Government buildings (such as the police station, health center and school) and infrastructure (such as roads, water, and electricity supply) will be transferred to the GoM who will be responsible for their management, operation, maintenance and staffing. Once the transfer has taken place the Project will bear no further financial obligation in terms of the Government buildings or infrastructure.

Replacement agricultural land

A key component of the livelihood restoration strategy is provision of replacement agricultural land for households who have lost access to agricultural land within the DUAT.

In addition to housing, replacement agricultural land will be provided to displaced households, the responsibility of which lies with the District Government. The Project has provided technical assistance to the Government in order to select suitable sites for replacement agricultural land.

Replacement agricultural land is discussed in Chapter 7.

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Livelihood restoration

The RP provides Project-affected people with the opportunity to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and income levels. It presents a suite of programs that will be delivered over a 48-month period focusing on the following livelihood areas (see Chapter 8: Resettlement Livelihood Restoration Plan for specific details):

1. *Agriculture and foraging*: The Agricultural and Common Resources Livelihood Restoration Plan (ALRP) will provide opportunities for displaced households to achieve sustainable levels of food security within eighteen months of being physically relocated. Programs include improved cropping, crop storage, drying systems, vegetable gardens, rural service center, foraging resource replacement, and efficient cooking. These programs will be implemented at the replacement agricultural land sites as well as within the Livelihood Development Zone as demonstration programs within the DUAT.
2. *Fisheries*: The Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan (FLRP) focuses on providing opportunities for marine-dependent, economically displaced households to improve or restore their livelihoods. Programs include enhanced fisheries and mariculture; alternative and improved fisheries; post-harvest processing; fisheries and shellfish habitat enhancement; fisheries infrastructure; improved access roads and support for fisheries co-management.
3. *Non-land based livelihoods and capacity building*: These programs seek to diversify household livelihoods and improve resilience to natural and economic shocks. Measures include access to vocational and skills training, employment, financial management training, small businesses training and replacement house maintenance training.




Households that are physically displaced will have the opportunity to participate in all three programs. Economically displaced households will have access to some or all of the programs dependent on the type and magnitude of livelihood impact they experience. Particular attention will be paid to assist vulnerable people to take advantage of livelihood opportunities.

Consultation and disclosure

A comprehensive program of consultation and engagement has been maintained throughout the resettlement planning process. A dedicated resettlement engagement team has focused on systematically disseminating accurate and meaningful information about the resettlement process to affected people; encouraging dialogue and gathering feedback; and, documenting the outcomes. Engagement techniques have taken into account the low levels of literacy and the differing languages spoken within the Project area.

Community Resettlement Committees (CRCs) were elected in Quitupo, Senga, Maganja, Palma Sede and more recently, Mondlane. Membership of the CRCs was intended to be broadly representative with inclusion of farmers, fishers, women, youth, leaders, and elders and vulnerable. Communities ultimately decided the composition. Membership could be changed from time to time as determined by each community.

The resettlement engagement team has used regular CRC meetings, community meetings, public meetings, focus group discussions, interviews, surveys, participatory community mapping, display of information in community *nkutanos* (meetings places), radio broadcasts, newspaper articles, advertisements, group visits to various sites including replacement village options and the model house, with ongoing dissemination of visual materials such as cartoons, brochures, maps and three-dimensional models.

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Following dialogue and discussion with CRCs, all key decisions about the Project resettlement program were presented and validated in four public meetings led by the District Administrator. Participants included members of affected communities, civil society and all levels of government. Meetings were repeated in each of the affected communities.

Consultation and disclosure activities are described in detail in Chapter 9.

D IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN

Community Grievance Mechanism

The Project has established an accessible Community Grievance Mechanism to provide prompt and effective redress to those who have complaints about Project activities, including resettlement. Avenues for lodging a complaint have been widely publicized within the Project area (see Chapter 10).

Monitoring and evaluation

The Project has defined a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that will be used to monitor progress towards restoration of living standards and livelihoods.

Resettlement monitoring will be conducted to verify that actions and commitments described in the RP are implemented fully and on time. The Project will be responsible for internal monitoring and reporting. The Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision (government) and the Independent Environmental and Social Consultant (IESC: third party) will undertake external monitoring.

An independent third party will conduct a resettlement completion audit approximately 36 months following physical relocation of households. Upon completion of a satisfactory audit and close-out of any related corrective actions, the resettlement process shall be deemed complete.

Roles and responsibilities




Roles and responsibilities for resettlement planning and implementation are also defined. The RP describes the resettlement implementation organization and detailed responsibilities (see Chapter 12).

Schedule

Commencement of resettlement implementation will be subject to the following conditions: Government written approval of the RP, organizational structure, governance and Project Proponent's approval of RP funding and award of the marine concessions provided for under Article 12 of the Decree Law no 2/2014, of 2 December, to the Area 1 and Area 4 Concessionaires or relevant joint Special Purpose Entity(s). RP implementation is scheduled to occur over a period of 60 months from the date on which the foregoing conditions are satisfied. This includes replacement village construction, relocation and livelihoods program delivery. Construction of the replacement village will take place in stages over 23 months. Livelihood programs will be delivered over 51 months (see Chapter 12).

Resettlement budget

The Project will provide the funds necessary for execution of the resettlement program (see Chapter 12).




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PREAMBLE

Anadarko Moçambique Área 1, Lda (AMA1) and Eni East Africa S.p.A. (EEA) are joint proponents for the Mozambique Gas Development Project (hereafter the 'Project'). The proponents will continue to work in close cooperation for the implementation of the RP.




AMA1 is a proponent of the Project in the capacity of concessionaire and operator on behalf of the concessionaires under the Exploration and Production Concession Contract for the Offshore Area 1 of the Rovuma Basin entered into with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH) on 20 December 2006.

Likewise, EEA is a proponent of the Project as a concessionaire and operator on behalf of the concessionaires under the Exploration and Production Concession Contract for the Area 4 of the Rovuma Basin entered into with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and ENH on 20 December 2006.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Project wishes to thank the communities in Afungi and Palma Sede who have both given of their time and assistance during the development of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The communities of Quitupo, Maganja, Senga, Palma Sede and Mondlane generously shared their knowledge; participated in surveys, meetings and discussions; and, assisted in decision-making in a process that informed the accurate development of the RP. The communities were, in some cases, assisted by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who acted as their advocates and independently monitored the Project resettlement activities. The Project wishes to thank all NGOs and civil society members for their participation and contributions to the resettlement planning process.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ALRP	Agriculture Livelihoods Restoration Plan
AMA1	Anadarko Moçambique Área 1 Lda
APC	Anadarko Petroleum Corporation
Art.	Article
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCP	<i>Conselho Comunitário das Pescas</i> (Community Fisheries Council)
CEC	Cation Exchange Capacity
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CRC	Community Resettlement Committee
DCC	District Consultative Committee
DUAT	<i>Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra</i> (meaning the right to use and enjoy land)
EEA	Eni East Africa S.p.A
ENH	<i>Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P</i> (National Hydrocarbons Company)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAD	Fish Aggregation Device
FLRP	Fisheries Livelihoods Restoration Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoM	Government of Mozambique
ha	Hectare
IESC	Independent Environmental and Social Consultant
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MEZ	Marine Exclusion Zone
MICOA	<i>Ministério para Coordenação da Acção Ambiental</i> (Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action)
MITADER	<i>Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i> (Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development)
MOF	Materials Offloading Facility
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MZN	Meticais (Mozambican currency)

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NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCD	<i>Portos de Cabo Delgado, S.A</i> (Cabo Delgado Ports Public Limited Company)
PIZ	Project Industrial Zone
RBLL	Rovuma Basin LNG Land, Lda.
RP	Resettlement Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPGC	<i>Serviços Provinciais de Geografia e Cadastro</i> (Provincial Service of Geography and Cadastre)
SZ	Security Zone






FINAL

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

PART A: INTRODUCTION



MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

This document represents the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Mozambique Gas Development Project (the 'Project') in Palma District, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project was approved by the former Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs¹ (MICOA) in June 2014. The approved EIA² included an Initial Resettlement Plan (Annex I)³. As prescribed by the Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities, approved by Decree N° 31/2012 of 8 August (Resettlement Decree), an approved full RP (this document) is required as a precursor to issuing an Environmental License.

This RP describes the policies, principles, procedures, roles and responsibilities for managing physical displacement impacts (loss of dwellings) and economic displacement impacts (full or partial loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) caused by the construction and operation of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facility and export terminal.

The RP has been prepared in accordance with Mozambican legislation and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard (PS) 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (January 2012)⁴. IFC PS 5 is widely accepted as the international good practice standard for private sector projects involving land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. IFC PS 5 is one of the standards that will be referred to by prospective international lenders in their consideration of financing for the Project.

The Resettlement Decree requires a resettlement plan to be included in the EIA process. However, the Project's environmental licensing process predates the approval of the Resettlement Decree and the approval of the Project's Environmental Pre-Feasibility and Scope Definition Study predates the Resettlement Decree entry into force. For this reason, the relevant EIA did not include a resettlement plan as provided for in the Resettlement Decree. However, submission by the Project of a resettlement plan to the Government for its approval is a statutory requirement for the issuance of the environmental license⁵.

The Project's resettlement process was initiated in August 2013 with the official announcement of the start of the respective resettlement in potentially affected communities. As such, the two implementation instruments promulgated in September 2014⁶ to supplement the Resettlement Decree were not initially

¹ Government ministries were restructured in 2015 resulting in the formation of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) as the authority responsible for the coordination of environmental affairs. For the purpose of this document, reference is made to MICOA for historical activities pre-2015 only to reflect the relevant authority at the time.




² The Project EIA is available on the Project website at: <http://www.mzlng.com/Environmental-Impact-Assessment/> and on ERM's website at <http://www.erm.com/en/public-information-sites/MZ-LNG/MZ-LNG-EIARreport/>

³ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for the Liquefied Natural Gas Project in Cabo Delgado - ANNEX I - Initial Resettlement Plan

⁴ Mozambican legislation and IFC PS 5 requirements are discussed in further detail in Chapter 2 (Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework)

⁵ Decree 31/2012, of 8 August, Article 15.1.

⁶ Ministerial Diploma N° 156/2014, of 19 September, which approves the Technical Directive for the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process; and Ministerial Diploma N°. 155/2014, of the same date 19 September, which approves the Internal Regulations for the Operation of the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of the Resettlement Process, created by the Resettlement Decree.

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taken into consideration throughout the resettlement planning process. The Project has however taken every measure to comply with the implementation instruments, where practical. This includes the structuring of the Project's RP submission.

The RP has been prepared in close consultation and with the full participation of affected communities and the Government of Mozambique (GoM). Civil society organizations have also played an active role in Project resettlement planning. The RP defines a framework for consultation and participation of affected and host communities, all levels of government, and civil society that will be ongoing throughout resettlement implementation, monitoring and evaluation.




The document is divided into five parts that includes the following chapters:

- Part A: Introduction
 - Chapter 1: Overview
 - Chapter 2: Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework
- Part B: Socioeconomic Baseline
 - Chapter 3: Socioeconomic Baseline Report
 - Chapter 4: Project physical and economic displacement impacts
- Part C: Resettlement Action Plan
 - Chapter 5: Compensation Entitlement Framework
 - Chapter 6: Replacement Village
 - Chapter 7: Replacement Agricultural Land
 - Chapter 8: Resettlement Livelihood Restoration Plan
 - Chapter 9: Consultation and Disclosure
- Part D: Implementation Action Plan
 - Chapter 10: Community Grievance Management Plan
 - Chapter 11: Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Chapter 12: Implementation Action Plan
- Part E: Glossary

1.2 Brief Project description

The purpose of the Project is to gather, process, and export natural gas in liquid form known as LNG.

The process begins offshore in Area 1 and Area 4 of the Rovuma Basin, where natural gas will be extracted via subsea wells from gas reservoirs up to 1,500 m below the seafloor. The collected gas will be transported to the onshore LNG Facility by pipelines on the seafloor. Once onshore, the gas will be processed in the LNG Facility to remove impurities, converted to liquid (by cooling the gas) and stored in specially designed storage tanks.

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The LNG will then be transported through pipelines to an export jetty where it will be loaded into specialized LNG carriers to be transported to international markets. These specially designed ships maintain the LNG in a refrigerated liquid state for sea voyages of several thousand kilometers. The Project has an initial 30-year lifespan but this may be extended depending on future gas reserve development. Project activities occur in three zones:

- **Offshore** - drilling of wells and installation of pipelines on the seafloor to connect the wells and then bring the natural gas to the LNG Facility on the shore.
- **Near shore** - construction of LNG and condensate loading jetties, a material offloading facility (MOF), flowlines and imposition of a construction Marine Exclusion Zone (MEZ) and an operational Security Zone (SZ). The dock will accommodate support vessels and allow for equipment and material to be brought on shore. LNG carriers will berth at the jetties while they are filled with LNG. The purpose of the MEZ is to maintain separation between fishers and LNG operations to ensure public safety and enhance the security of the LNG Facility.
- **Onshore** - construction and operation of the LNG Facility and all associated infrastructure such as housing, construction camps and an airstrip.

The approved Project EIA is based on construction and operation of six trains. In future, dependent on global LNG demands, it may be necessary to expand the facility. The recoverable natural gas discovered to date in Mozambique's Offshore Areas 1 and 4 could potentially support up to fourteen LNG processing trains. No further land acquisition or resettlement is envisioned to accommodate these additional trains.

For a comprehensive technical description of the Project, reference should be made to Chapter 4 of the Project EIA.

1.3 Project proponents




The Project proponents are Anadarko Moçambique Área 1, Lda. (AMA1) and Eni East Africa, S.p.A. (EEA). Both proponents are responsible for the review and approval of this RP.

AMA1, concessionaire and operator of Area 1 offshore of the Rovuma Basin, is a company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Republic of Mozambique and a subsidiary of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (APC).

AMA1 holds rights to explore, develop and produce petroleum under the terms of the Exploration and Production Concession Contract entered into with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH) on 20 December 2006.

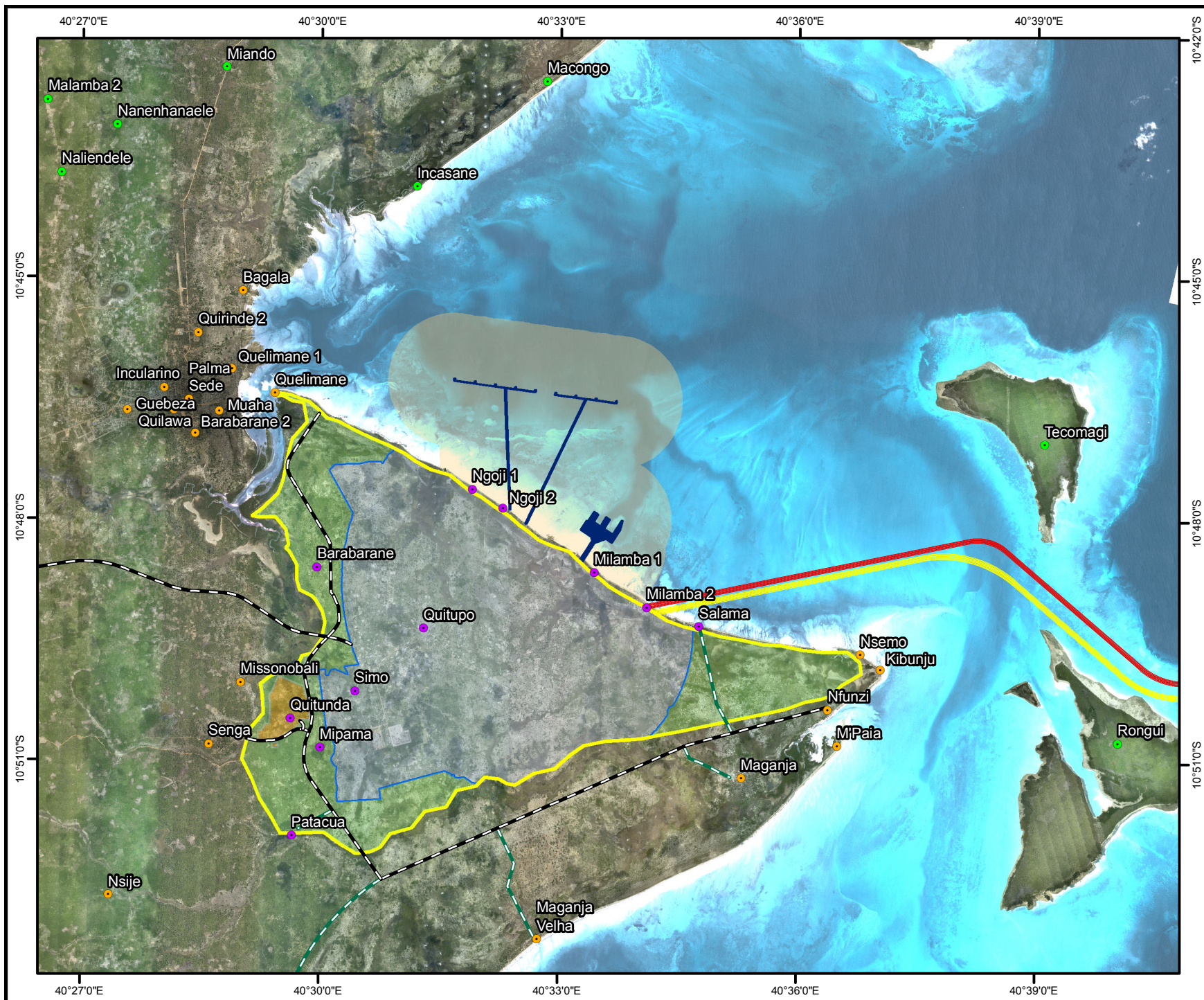
EEA, concessionaire and operator of Area 4 of the Rovuma Basin, is a multinational company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Republic of Italy with a foreign commercial representation registered in the Republic of Mozambique.


EEA holds rights to explore, develop and produce petroleum under the Exploration and Production Concession Contract entered into with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and ENH on 20 December 2006.

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A more detailed description of the proponents can be found in Section 1.2 of the Project EIA⁷.

⁷ The Project EIA is available on the Project website at: <http://www.mzlng.com/Environmental-Impact-Assessment/> and on ERM's website at <http://www.erm.com/en/public-information-sites/MZ-LNG/MZ-LNG-EIAResult/>.





Moçambique Área 1, Lda




Figure 1-1: Master Plan

Legend

- Settlement
- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- AMA1 Pipeline
- EEA JV Pipeline
- - - Proposed Public Road Developments
- - - Proposed Public Spur Roads
- DUAT
- Project Industrial Zone
- Livelihood Development Zone
- 1,500m Security Zone
- Marine Facilities
- Replacement Village

Document Information:

APC Document: REPORT


Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
E	10-MAY-2016	AK	SB

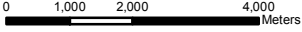
Notes:


1) Data is subject to change.
2) Marine buffers based on proposed marine facilities and are subject to change.




Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984







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1.4 Magnitude of resettlement

Project physical and economic displacement impacts are briefly summarized in the following sections. A detailed description can be found in Chapter 4.

The Project affected population consists of households who are to varying degrees reliant on a combination of subsistence agriculture, fishing, inter-tidal gathering and small-scale trading. Early Project activities have provided some income earning opportunities for Afungi communities and have increased cash circulation in the local economy.

By international standards, the magnitude of physical displacement (556 households) is in the middle range. Given that household livelihood activities are subsistence-based and reliant on access to a range of terrestrial and marine natural resources, livelihood restoration will be relatively challenging.

1.4.1 Project land requirements

Project land requirements are summarized in Table 1-1. In total, the Project has acquired 6,625 hectares (ha) of land (excluding replacement agricultural land and the Special License Zone⁸ – see Section 2.2) for the development of the LNG Facility. The DUAT area will also be used for the implementation of livelihood demonstration programs and the construction of the replacement village. Figure 1-1⁹ shows the extent of the Project Industrial Zone (PIZ), replacement village and the Livelihoods Development Zone where livelihood demonstration programs will be implemented.

Table 1-1: Land requirements within the DUAT




Project component	Area (ha)
Project Industrial Zone	4,371
Replacement village	106
Livelihoods Zone	2,148
Total	6,625

Source: Project GIS

About 1,693 ha of the land to be compensated by the Project is actively cultivated agricultural land or fallow.

⁸ The Special License Zone is the 100 m coastal strip outside the DUAT is deemed a 'partial protection area' in accordance with Art. 8 (c) of Law N° 19/1997, of 1 October (Land Law). It is anticipated that the Project will be required to conduct resettlement in sections of the coastal area designated as partial protection zone once the required authorizations for the carrying out of activities in such areas are issued. For the purposes of this RP, these area(s) are adjacent to the PIZ and is called the Special License Zone. Resettlement carried out in these areas will comply with the methodology, principles and requirements of this RP.

⁹ The public roads included into Figure 1-1 falls outside the DUAT and was not assessed as part of the LNG EIA. The roads are proposed within the RP (see Section 4.6.3) as a mitigation measure to mitigate the severance of community tracks and paths.

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1.4.2 Households affected by loss of dwellings

The Project will physically displace a total of 556 households (approximately 2,446 people) from the villages of Quitupo and Senga and some of their production zones¹⁰ from the DUAT.

These households will be assisted to vacate their existing dwellings and will be relocated to a purpose-built replacement village to the east of Senga village (see Figure 1-1). Physically displaced households will also receive compensation, access to replacement agricultural land (if they lose agricultural land) and livelihood restoration assistance as defined in this RP.

1.4.3 Households affected by loss of productive land and assets

A further 952 households from Palma Sede, Maganja and Senga will be economically displaced through the full or partial loss of land-based assets such as *machambas*, crops and productive trees that lie within the DUAT.

These households will be eligible to receive compensation, replacement land (dependent on the magnitude of losses) and livelihood restoration assistance as defined in this RP.

Households affected by loss of access to land and land-based assets are summarized in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Households affected by physical and economic displacement (number of households, terrestrial impacts only)

Project component	Physical displacement	Economic displacement	Total Displacement
Project Industrial Zone	378	700	1,078
Special License Zone	82	21	103
Replacement village	8	22	30
Livelihoods Zone	88	209	297
Total	556	952	1,508




Source: Resettlement census, 2015.

Sites for replacement agricultural land are still being evaluated. While the focus is on un-utilized land, it is possible that some additional households may be affected by loss of land or assets. Should the need arise, these households will also be eligible to receive compensation, replacement land and livelihood assistance commensurate with their losses in accordance with this RP. Annex A of this RP represents an Agricultural Livelihood Restoration Plan (ALRP).

1.4.4 Project impacts on fisheries and intertidal gathering

Local fishermen and intertidal collectors using intertidal and near shore areas to the north-east of the Afungi peninsula will lose access to some or all of their fishing grounds and intertidal gathering area as a result of LNG operations and the establishment of the MEZ and SZ.

¹⁰ The Project affected production zones of Quitupo are: Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Ngoji, Barabarane, Tchi, Nacabande, Salama and Simo. The Project affected production zones of Senga are: Quitunda, Mipama and Patagua. Some households from Nfunzi (a production zone of Maganja) will also be physically displaced.

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During construction, the MEZ will extend 500 m from the MOF, western jetty and pipeline landfall. The extent of the Operations phase SZ is still under consideration by the GoM. For the purposes of this RP and assessment of livelihood impacts, the SZ has been assumed at 1,500 m around the LNG jetties and other marine facilities (see in Figure 1-1).

Table 1-3 summarizes the number of fishers and intertidal collectors that will be affected by the Project. Although the construction MEZ is smaller than the operations SZ there are more individual fishers impacted during the construction phase. This is due to the combination of the 500 m MEZ around marine infrastructure and the expected 1,000 m temporary disturbance zone (noise and turbidity) due to the installation of the pipeline, which directly affects fishers and intertidal collectors from the communities east of the Project site including Nsemo, Kibunju, Nfunzi, M'Paia and Maganja. During operations, these communities will only be marginally affected, reducing the total number of fishers impacted during this phase. The number of intertidal collectors impacted increases greatly during the operations phase, due to the larger SZ impinging upon intertidal areas to the west of the jetties, used by the many collectors from Palma Sede.

Table 1-3: Fishers and intertidal collectors affected by loss of access to resources (number of individuals)

Project phase	Affected fishers	Affected intertidal collectors	Total
Resettlement	79	164	243
Construction	1,381	199	1,580
Operations	960	2,306	3,266

Source: Fisher and collector registration, 2015

Displaced fishers and collectors will be eligible to receive various kinds of in-kind compensation, equipment and assistance to access alternative resources. A Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan (FLRP) forms Annex B of this RP.

1.5 Resettlement goal, objectives and principles

The RP was developed based on the following goals, objectives and principles.




1.5.1 Resettlement goal

The Project resettlement goal is as follows:

To undertake Project resettlement in a manner that gives physically and economically displaced households the opportunity to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living.

Physical displacement refers to the resettlement of affected population from one location to another, and the restructuring or creation of comparable or superior living conditions¹¹ or to relocation and the loss of shelter as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use (IFC PS 5).

¹¹ Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August, Art. 1(j).

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Economic displacement refers to loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. ‘Livelihood’ refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering (IFC PS 5).

This RP addresses both ‘tangible assets’ (individual or communal quantifiable assets such as crops, immovable property and improvements made to land) and ‘intangible assets’ (individual or communal unquantifiable assets such as communication routes, sacred sites, historical sites, burial places and access to transportation and basic services)¹².

1.5.2 **Resettlement objective**

In line with Article (Art.) 2 of Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August, the Project's resettlement objective is to improve affected households' quality of life as well as promote environmental protection.

This objective also accords with IFC PS 5, which refers to the need for a resettlement program “...to provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.”




1.5.3 **Resettlement principles¹³**

The following principles will support and guide achievement of the resettlement goal:

1. Avoid and minimize the need for physical and/or economic displacement through alternatives analysis, siting, alignment, and other design modifications;
2. Conduct consultation processes that achieve free, prior, and informed participation of affected people and communities (including host communities) in decision-making related to resettlement, and that continue participation during implementation and monitoring;
3. Involve representatives from Province, District, Administrative Post, Locality, community and interested parties in the resettlement process;
4. Compensate affected parties or Project affected persons at Full Replacement Cost (FRC) for lost assets in cash or in kind in accordance with Mozambican legislation and IFC PS 5;
5. Provide opportunities for displaced people to improve their living standards through the provision of improved housing, security of tenure, social infrastructure and utilities, and through social integration with their host communities;
6. Design and implement, in a timely manner, culturally appropriate and economically sustainable livelihood restoration measures;

¹² Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August, Art. 1(b) and (c)

¹³ The Project Resettlement Principles were designed in accordance with Art. 4 of Decree N° 31/2012. The social cohesion and social equality principles are covered by principles 5 and 6, the direct benefit principle is covered by 9, social equity principle by 4, non-variation of income by 6, public participation principle by 2, environmental accountability by 4, and social responsibility by 5.

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7. Provide measures to support physical relocation and re-establishment;
8. Identify any people or households that may be especially vulnerable to displacement impacts and provide special assistance, where warranted, to help them participate and benefit from resettlement programs;
9. Establish programs and initiatives through which displaced households can directly benefit from the Project; and
10. Carefully monitor and evaluate resettlement program implementation to ensure that Project measures are meeting the needs of affected people and to identify any corrective measures, if required.

1.6 RP preparatory activities




This section provides a brief overview of the process followed to develop the RP. The schedule of activities was first provided to stakeholders in the Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP), Annex I of the Project EIA¹⁴. The process was disclosed to communities as part of the resettlement announcement meetings that took place in August 2013. Preparation of the RP and related resettlement planning activities were concluded in April 2016. Data collection methods are described in Annex C.

Key activities carried out during Project resettlement planning included the following:

- **Announcement** – A series of announcement meetings took place in August 2013 during which the GoM and Project informed potentially affected communities of the need for their resettlement.
- **Establishment of Community Resettlement Committees (CRCs)** – CRCs were established in Senga, Quitupo, Maganja, Palma Sede and Mondlane¹⁵ to be the Project's primary vehicles for interaction with affected communities. The CRCs received training about how to disseminate information and gather feedback from affected households. The CRCs will be used to communicate the cut-off date and its meaning when it is declared. Further information is provided in Chapter 9 (Consultation and Disclosure).
- **Census** – A census was conducted between September 2013 and June 2015 to identify and record all people, households, and enterprises residing within the DUAT. An additional census was conducted of boat owners and fishermen. See Annex C for a description of the census method.
- **Socio-economic survey** – A household socio-economic survey was conducted to learn about affected households' characteristics, living standards, livelihoods, income and expenditure patterns and preferences for resettlement.




¹⁴ The draft Project EIA was published for stakeholder review between 23 August and 27 September 2013. Public meetings for the draft EIA was held in Maputo, Pemba and Palma from 09-12 September 2013. Public meetings in Maganja, Quitupo and Senga were held from 16-18 October 2013.

¹⁵ The CRCs in Senga, Maganja and Quitupo were formed during October 2013 and once the extent of economic displacement in Palma Sede was established, a CRC was formed in August 2014. The Mondlane CRC was formed in July 2015 following identification of Mondlane as a potential replacement agricultural land host community.

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- **Asset surveys** – A systematic survey and measurement of all dwellings, structures, trees, crops and land improvements was carried out by Project survey teams from October 2013 to June 2015. Surveys covered both household and communal assets. The results of the survey will be used to calculate compensation payable to each household and business affected by the Project. More detail is provided on each of these surveys in Annex C.
- **Agriculture and fisheries specialist studies** – The agriculture and fisheries livelihood restoration plans were developed based on a robust and detailed study program that used the results of the census and asset surveys as well as other specialist studies. A detailed overview of these specialist studies is provided in Annex C.
- **Replacement village site identification** – Studies to determine potential replacement village sites were conducted concurrently with other resettlement planning activities. Site identification took community preferences and host community agreement into account. A more detailed overview of this process is provided in Chapter 6.
- **Community boundary and communal resource mapping** – A participatory process led by Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Forum Terra Nampula, was undertaken between October and December 2014 to define village boundaries; record tangible and intangible communal property; and map resources utilized by each affected community. Results were used to determine Project impacts on the communal resources of each village. Annex C describes the mapping process.
- **Replacement agricultural land investigations** – The Project provided technical support to the District Government in identifying and assessing potential replacement agricultural land areas. The outcomes of this process are presented in Chapter 7 (Replacement Agricultural Land).
- **Compensation entitlement consultations** – A draft compensation framework was developed and presented to both Government and affected communities for their discussion and approval (November 2014 – August 2015). The compensation framework was formally presented and agreed to at public meetings led by the GoM within each affected village in August 2015. The agreed compensation framework is presented in Chapter 5 (Compensation Entitlement Framework).
- **RP preparation, review and disclosure** – The production of the RP represents the ultimate step in the planning process. The previous revision of the RP (Rev F) was publically disclosed for review and comment in November 2015. The current revision of the RP (Rev 1) addresses comments received and has been provided to Government for approval.

Consultation and disclosure of information relevant to the resettlement process was an ongoing activity throughout the resettlement planning process. Project-related resettlement consultation and disclosure activities are described in Chapter 9 (Consultation and Disclosure).

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1.7 ESMP

The RP is one of the constituent plans that together form the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that is currently being developed by the proponents. The ESMP is a set of plans and procedures that collectively guide the management and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts.

Responsibility for implementation of plans will reside with both proponents with some specific responsibilities assigned to contractors by proponents. The ESMP is currently under development.

1.8 Avoidance and minimization of displacement

IFC PS 5 has the requirement of avoidance of displacement, and when avoidance is not possible, minimizing physical and economic displacement by exploring alternative project designs.

While the Project EIA is predicated on development of six LNG trains, the GoM directed that the Project proponents make site planning provision for the inclusion of other proponents (refer to EIA Annex B). Resettlement planning described in this RP is consistent with establishing a PIZ to meet the Government's objective.

The Project EIA indicated that all households would be required to move out of the DUAT area, which implied that 2,733 individuals or 733 households would be physically displaced. The Project EIA conservatively estimated a Project land requirement of 7,000 ha, which did not take into account the acquisition of land for a replacement village and replacement agricultural land.




With more detailed facility master planning that came after the EIA and a preliminary risk assessment, both taking into account a hypothetical full site development of fourteen LNG trains, the Project team determined that the LNG Facility could be accommodated within a smaller footprint (referred to as the PIZ). This smaller footprint, also allowed for the replacement village to be accommodated within the DUAT.

The Project will be displacing all of the households living inside or owning assets or the rights to assets inside the DUAT and providing them with the required compensation. The area between the DUAT and the PIZ is referred to as the Livelihood Development Zone. The Project will allocate specific areas to communities in the Livelihood Development Zone for carrying out activities contemplated in the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

Upon the completion of the resettlement process (resettlement completion audit described in Section 11.4) the Project will initiate the process to cede the areas within the Livelihood Development Zone back to communities.

The proposed operational SZ was defined by weighting multiple similar considerations to evaluate site-specific risks to the Project and community. These included:




- **Safety of community vessels** – to minimize the likelihood of collisions with Project vessels (e.g. LNG tankers) while they are maneuvering;
- **Avoidance of equipment becoming fouled** – to prevent damage to community fishing equipment (e.g. nets and fishing gear) and avoid risk of injury and loss of property;
- **Public safety** – to maintain safe separation between the public and the Facility in the event of accidental releases, fire and explosion; and

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- **Security** – provide a safe standoff distance from any potential aggressor; this distance allows staff to monitor the adjacent waterway and provides sufficient time to effectively respond to any potential threat.

With the operation of two LNG trains, tankers are expected to berth at the frequency of one every 2-3 days. With development of fourteen LNG trains, a vessel could be arriving every 4-5 hours. This increasing tanker traffic will increase the hazard for small fishing vessels. Maintaining adequate separation between community and Project vessels is critical to safeguard the public and promote safe marine operations.

It is expected that the 1,500 m proposed SZ will lead to some benefit to communities in the long term. Surveys have shown that the fish stocks of Palma Bay have suffered from overfishing. This is largely due to the fishing practices employed in the intertidal area where small mesh nets are employed. Seagrass beds traditionally serve as a nursery for juvenile fish and provide refuge from larger predatory fish species. However overharvesting of juvenile fish in the seagrass areas has resulted in an imbalance of this natural process. As the SZ will not be accessible to the community, this process is expected to revert back to a natural state and the seagrass beds will provide the opportunity for juvenile fish to mature to breeding age and begin to replenish the fish stocks in Palma Bay. Thus the proposed 1,500 m SZ is likely to lead to a more sustainable fishery.

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2 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the policy and legal framework relevant to the Project for purposes of conducting resettlement. The Project complies with Mozambican legislation applicable to the development and implementation of resettlement plans, as well as IFC PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, 2012 (IFC PS 5).

The Regulation on the Resettlement Process resulting from Economic Activities, enacted by Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August (Resettlement Decree) requires a resettlement plan to be included in the EIA process when the activity to be implemented entails population resettlement. However, the Project's environmental licensing process predates the approval of the Resettlement Decree and the approval of the Project's Environmental Pre-Feasibility and Scope Definition Study predates the Resettlement Decree's entry into force. For this reason, the Project EIA did not include a resettlement plan as provided for in the Resettlement Decree. However, submission of a resettlement plan by the Project to the Government for its approval is a statutory requirement for the issuance of the Environmental License¹⁶, fulfilled by this report.




Some of the Project proponents are presently negotiating Project financing with a number of international financing institutions. As a condition of financing, international lenders and export credit agencies require compliance with specified environmental and social standards for the duration of any Project finance provided by them. Prospective lenders have indicated that IFC PS 5 would be applied in the context of financing for the Project. To this end, the Project has prepared this RP with the aim of complying with IFC PS 5, in addition to Mozambican law.

The following sections describe the Project proponents' rights to land for development of the LNG facility. They also summarize resettlement requirements provided for by Mozambican legislation and IFC PS 5. Differences between Mozambican resettlement-related requirements under local law and IFC PS 5 are tabulated together with a description of Project measures to address these (see Table 2-1).

2.2 Project land rights

A provisional Right to Use and Benefit from Land (in Portuguese, *Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* or DUAT), over a plot located at Cabo Afungi, Cabo Delgado Province, was awarded on 12 December 2012 to Rovuma Basin LNG Land, Lda. (RBLL), a company currently owned by AMA1, EEA and ENH (EEA joined RBLL as a quota holder on 19 March 2014). The DUAT was awarded for an area of 7,000 ha. Under the terms of exploitation assignment agreements between RBLL, AMA1 and EEA, and following approval of the Minister of Agriculture, AMA1 and EEA each hold exclusive exploitation rights over a certain portion of land within the Project DUAT, on equal terms. The two parties also hold joint exclusive exploitation rights over the remaining portion of land within the Project DUAT intended as common area. The exploitation assignment agreements give the Project the right to develop the provisional

¹⁶ Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August, Art. 15.1.

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DUAT area on the Afungi peninsula. The Project's EIA covers the provisional 7,000 ha, the size of the DUAT prior to demarcation, in its assessment.

In June 2014, the final report on the demarcation¹⁷ of the DUAT was delivered to the Project proponents by the consortium Concom Lda/Etag¹⁸. The report indicated that 120 markers were placed to demarcate the DUAT while avoiding sensitive areas such as houses, villages, wetlands, river and lagoons, as well as a 100 m wide strip along the shoreline. Following demarcation, the DUAT area was recorded as 6,625 ha.

The 100 m coastal strip is deemed a 'partial protection area' in accordance with Art. 8 (c) of Law N° 19/1997, of 1 October (Land Law). Under the land legislative framework partial protection areas are deemed areas of the public domain of the State and are not subject to the granting of DUATs. However, under some circumstances certain business activities may be carried out in these areas on the basis of Special Licenses granted by the authority with jurisdiction over the relevant area.

At present, the 100 m coastal strip falls under a concession held by the Portos de Cabo Delgado, S.A. (PCD) granted under the terms of Decree N° 87/2013, of 31 December. However, the LNG Decree Law states that the LNG concessionaire(s) or the special purpose vehicles¹⁹ shall have exclusive access rights over inland, coastal and maritime areas required to develop the LNG Terminal and the Materials Offloading Facility (MOF). For this purpose, two new port concessions will be granted to the concessionaires or the special purpose vehicles incorporated for this purpose. The LNG Decree Law further stresses that detaching two separate areas from the PCD's port concession area will be required for the development of the LNG Terminal and MOF. Art. 12.13 of the LNG Decree Law indicates that Special Licenses covering partial protection areas should be issued in favor of the concessionaire(s) or the special purpose vehicles implementing the Project. As yet, these Special Licenses have not been obtained and the port concession contracts are still under negotiation.

It is anticipated that the Project will be required to conduct resettlement in sections of the coastal area designated as partial protection zone once the required authorizations for the carrying out of activities in such areas are issued. For the purposes of this RP, these area(s) are adjacent to the PIZ and is called the Special License Zone. Resettlement carried out in these areas will comply with the methodology, principles and requirements of this RP..




2.3 Applicable Mozambican laws and regulations

This section provides an overview of legislation that underlies the resettlement process including compensation for resettlement and related losses. This overview is not intended to provide a comprehensive description but rather a summary of the main legal instruments applicable to Project resettlement.

¹⁷ The statutorily defined process for surveying and physically marking the DUAT boundaries, which is the responsibility of the DUAT holder.

¹⁸ Company that undertook the demarcation and survey of the DUAT on behalf of the Government of Mozambique

¹⁹ "...any entity having a special purpose, including any successor or assignee, approved in accordance with Article 4 of this Decree-Law and established directly or indirectly by any of the Concessionaires or their partners or shareholders, or by any affiliated companies of such Concessionaires or their partners or shareholders in connection with the Rovuma Basin Project, and Rovuma Basin LNG Land Lda." Decree Law

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2.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2004) vests all ownership of land and mineral resources in the State²⁰. The State has the authority to grant land use and benefit rights, and grant the right to conduct petroleum operations. The processes for obtaining land use and benefit rights and the right to conduct petroleum operations occur through distinct processes and are regulated by different laws and regulations.

2.3.2 Law Nº 3/2001, of 21 February²¹

The Project proponents' petroleum exploration and production rights were granted under Law Nº 3/2001, of 21 February, then in force (the then prevailing 2001 Petroleum Law), which established the regime for granting rights to carry out petroleum operations in Mozambique. This law establishes that petroleum prospecting, exploration, development and production activities will be carried out by means of execution of a concession contract.

Under the 2001 Petroleum Law, access to land for the purpose of carrying out petroleum operations was granted in accordance with the requirements set out in national land legislation. No specific resettlement-related rules were provided other than the obligation to compensate legal users or occupants of the land in the contractual area who were required to be evicted. Compensation should be provided for damage caused during the petroleum operations to crops, land, buildings or improvements erected in the affected land in the contractual area. Under the transitional provisions of the current Petroleum Law (2014), rights acquired under concession contracts executed under the 2001 Petroleum Law (as is the case with the Project proponents) remain valid and enforceable. As a result, the current Petroleum Law will only apply to the Project proponents in regard to matters not covered by the former Petroleum Law (2001).

2.3.3 Law Nº 21/2014, of 18 August²²

Law Nº 21/2014, of 18 August is the law currently governing the granting of rights to carry out petroleum operations in Mozambique. This law clearly states that fair and transparent compensation is to be provided by the petroleum concessionaires to both people and communities holding land use and exploitation rights, as well as rights over territorial waters (where they are affected by the petroleum activities).




For the purposes of the current Petroleum Law, fair compensation includes:

- resettlement in proper housing, with better living conditions than the previous dwellings;
- payment of the amount of existing improvements;
- support for the development of activities on which the affected persons' livelihood and food security and nutrition are contingent; and

²⁰ 2004 Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, Art. 98 and 109.

²¹ The Petroleum Law coeval with the right to carry out petroleum operations acquired by the Project proponents

²² The current Petroleum Law

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- preservation of the historical, cultural and symbolic heritage of families and communities, on terms to be agreed between the parties.

Under the current Petroleum Law, fair compensation must be defined through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) agreed to by the Government, the concessionaire(s) and the affected communities. The obligation to pay fair compensation arises whenever resettlement is required and/or damages are caused to those affected by the concessionaire's operations, irrespective of whether petroleum operations are carried out, and/or damages are caused onshore or offshore.

The current Petroleum Law requires that resettlement may only occur when the existence of petroleum resources is confirmed through exploration, in terms that allow for beginning production.

2.3.4 Law Nº 19/97, of 1 October²³

According to both the Mozambican Constitution and the Land Law, all land belongs to the Mozambican State and cannot be sold, traded, mortgaged, pledged or by any other means disposed of. As a result, projects requiring land for implementation/development are subject to the prior award of land use and exploitation rights. The requirements for accessing these rights are described in the Land Law and supplementary Regulations. These determine that land use rights may be acquired through one of the following three ways:




- According to customary rules and practices – occupation by people and local communities in accordance with customary rules and practices;
- As a result of good faith occupation – occupation by people who, in good faith, use the land for at least 10 years;
- Through authorization granted by the State, to people or businesses, whether national or foreign, under the terms and in accordance with the provisions of the land legislation (such authorization corresponds to a material title - the so-called DUAT).

The Land Law recognizes the lawfulness of individuals and/or local communities occupying land without a material title if the right to the land is acquired through customary rules and practices - provided that these rules and practices do not contravene the Constitution of Mozambique. The Land Law also recognizes rights arising from good faith occupation of the land by individuals over a certain period of time.

Outside the scope of customary rights and/or good faith occupation described above, individuals, both men and women, national or foreign businesses and local communities are eligible to access the land use rights by means of an authorization, i.e. a DUAT. As a result, foreign investors seeking to implement a project over a plot of land must undergo an authorization procedure to obtain a DUAT.

Land use and benefit rights of local communities are exercised based on co-ownership principles found in general law. However, each member of the community has a right to apply for an individual title to plots of land following the detachment from the DUAT granted to the relevant community. In

²³ The Land Law

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addition, the Land Law recognizes the right of local communities to participate in managing natural resources; resolve disputes; identify and define the boundaries of the land occupied by them; and participate in the formalization process of the land use and benefit rights.

The land legislative framework provides for the existence of total or partial protection areas, which are considered areas of the public domain of the State. Protected areas do not go through the DUAT process but rather Special Licenses are given allowing certain activities to be developed. Under Mozambican law, ‘total protection areas’ include areas reserved for the protection of nature and areas of importance for defense and/or security purposes. In addition, ‘partial protection areas’ are those adjacent to key infrastructures or covering key natural resources including, but not limited to:

- (i) beds of internal waters, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone;
- (ii) continental shelf;
- (iii) land occupied by surface facilities and above ground pipes and lines, underground and submarine cables, oil, gas and water, with a bordering strip of 50 m on each side;
- (iv) strip of land that borders river and lake navigable waters up to 50 m from the maximum line of such waters; and
- (v) strip of coastline and surrounding islands, bays and estuaries, from the peak high tide-waters up to 100 m inland.

As a result of the above provisions, the use of the coastal strip by the Project requires a Special License rather than a DUAT. Refer to comments in Section 2.2 regarding the timing to obtain the required Special Licenses and the associated resettlement obligations.




The Land Law is supplemented by the relevant regulation, approved by Decree Nº 66/98, of 8 December (and subsequent amendments), which among other things, establish the procedures for formation, exercise, modification, transfer and extinction of a DUAT.

2.3.5 Decree Nº 31/2012, of 8 August²⁴

The 2001 Petroleum Law stipulates that where land users and/or occupants require resettlement, those displaced are entitled to compensation paid by the concessionaire. No other provisions on resettlement were provided under the 2001 Petroleum Law. Prior to the enactment of the Resettlement Decree, Mozambican law did not provide a specific framework aimed at governing involuntary resettlement. As a result, the project proponent typically undertook all responsibility for resettlement planning and implementation, based on international rules, notably those of the IFC.

The Resettlement Decree now clearly establishes the rules and basic principles applicable to the resettlement process implemented as part of private or public economic activities. In doing so, the Regulation aims to improve affected citizens’ quality of life and protect the environment.

²⁴ The regulation on the resettlement process resulting from economic activities.

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The Resettlement Decree establishes a wide range of rights, the enjoyment of which is guaranteed to the population directly or indirectly affected by the project. Its main purpose is to foster social and economic development and guarantee that the affected population is entitled to a better quality of life and social justice. As a result, the rights held by the resettled population include:




- To have their income level re-established, equal to or above the previous level;
- To have their standard of living re-established, equal to or above the previous level;
- To be transported with their goods to the new place of residence;
- To live in a physical space with infrastructures and social facilities;
- To have space to perform their livelihood activities; and
- To give their opinion about the entire resettlement process.

In addition, the Resettlement Decree states that resettlement must be guided by the following principles:

- **Principle of Social Cohesion:** Resettlement must guarantee social integration and restore the standard of life of those affected, to a better standard;
- **Principle of Social Equality:** The resettled population is entitled to the restoration or creation of conditions equal to or better than the previous standard of living;
- **Principle of Direct Benefit:** The resettled population must directly benefit from the project and its socioeconomic impacts;
- **Principle of No Alteration to Level of Income:** The resettled population must be entitled to restore their previous level of basic income;
- **Principle of Public Participation:** The resettlement process must guarantee the participation of the local communities and other interested parties;
- **Principle of Environmental Responsibility:** Those who pollute or otherwise degrade the environment must repair or compensate for the damage caused; and
- **Principle of Social Responsibility:** The project proponent must create social infrastructure that promotes learning, leisure, sport, health, culture and other community interest projects.

Baseline data collection should be the first step of the resettlement process and key to the subsequent stages. The project proponent is required to collect data in the area of the project, including the following elements:

- Identification and delimitation of the relevant area, considering whenever possible the areas closest to the area of the project;
- Quantification of the affected population and their socio-economic profile;
- Physical characterization of the environment;

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- Current occupation status; and
- Identification of the needs and preferences of the affected population.




The socioeconomic studies must focus on the actual situation of the affected population; the social organization structure of leadership of the community; the identification of vulnerable groups and dependents; and the characterization of family standards. In addition, it should include a description of the organization of the systems of production, of the work and basic information about the ways of life, and the possible social impacts of resettlement.

For purposes of characterizing family standards, the following factors should be taken into account:

- The typical production and income resulting from formal and informal economic activities, as well as the quality of life of the affected population;
- The scale of the expected losses and the physical or economic impact of those affected;
- The surveying of forms of access to land, housing, water, roads, social services, schools and health;
- The number of members of the families and their family ties;
- The family and/or social relationship between them;
- The nature of the occupation of the property (owner, occupant, tenant, assignee);
- The verification of the number of families under the same roof;
- Time of residence in the property;
- The number of taxpayers in the family income;
- Gender of the head of the family;
- The education of the occupants in the property, especially those contributing to family income;
- The number of children, elderly and disabled;
- The most vulnerable groups, elderly, families headed by women, widows and youth are heard to guarantee their rights;
- The type of fuel used to prepare the food; and
- The participation of the family in the organization of the social community.

The Resettlement Decree also establishes how the resettlement plan should be drafted. Among others, it prescribes the following elements:

- Analysis of the socioeconomic profile of affected households (being the relocated households and those existing at the resettlement area);
- Evaluation and analysis of their tangible and intangible goods;
- Definition of the quantitative and qualitative degree of damage;

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- Definition of the compensation criteria; and
- Presentation of solutions as well as technically and economically viable alternatives that allow the continuation or improvement of the affected households' current standard of living.

According to the Resettlement Decree, a resettlement plan must take into account certain guidelines with regards to environmental factors and housing. In choosing the relocation site, the elements such as permeability of soil and fertility of the land must be taken into account. Areas with significant environmental risk (such as those affected by floods or erosion of the soil) and/or Protected Areas (as defined in national land legislation) may not be chosen as relocation sites for resettlement purposes.

The Resettlement Decree also sets out a Resettlement Model, which prescribes the most important features of replacement housing and infrastructure, as well as certain criteria applicable to the housing plots, in particular:

- Registered housing plot with appropriate infrastructure;
- Replacement housing must have at least three rooms and a minimum area of 70 m²;
- Urban plots must comprise an area of at least 800 m²;
- Rural plots must comprise an area of 5,000 m²;
- The plot must include social facilities;
- Housing plots must conform to the social and cultural features of the resettlement area;
- Basic infrastructure such as sanitation, electricity, access roads, school, nursery, market, shops, police station, leisure areas, sports and recreation areas, worship and congregation venues must be provided;
- In rural areas provision shall be made for agriculture, livestock, vegetable farming, poultry breeding and other animals;
- Housing plots shall have frontal access to the road; natural ventilation; access to water and other infrastructures, including social equipment; and
- If natural physical conditions don't allow for the establishment of a drinking water supply system, improved latrines must be constructed at a minimum distance of 10 m from the house.

In addition, the Resettlement Decree stipulates that construction projects must use conventional materials in accordance with the approved project and the social and cultural characteristics of the relocation site. While constructing houses, the vegetation must also be preserved. Relocation sites must ensure the continuity of subsistence activities or define programs to generate income.

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Finally, the Resettlement Decree prescribes that a Resettlement Plan (RP) must be prepared to include the following elements:

- **Institutional Matrix** – must represent the bodies involved in the development and implementation of the RAP, their competencies and responsibilities, clearly specified and disclosed with the community;
- **Schedule** – must represent the timeframe of achievements of the tasks and serve as an important control instrument, monitoring, and evaluation of the process of resettlement;
- **Budget** – the budget must consider the expenses of the construction and the infrastructure, payment of compensations and other charges associated with the resettlement program.

The Resettlement Decree not only aims to ensure the payment of compensation but also to improve the citizens' quality of life and enhance the socio-economic development of the country. To achieve this, it establishes obligations that the proponents of economic activities must comply with including electrification of the resettlement area and the construction of sewerage, health and education infrastructure access roads; water systems; police station; shops; and sport and leisure facilities among others. In terms of compensation, the Resettlement Decree provides that the resettlement plan must define the compensation criteria applicable for resettlement purposes. However, no additional guidelines, in particular formulas for compensation purposes, are provided.

Two implementation instruments supplement the Resettlement Decree, namely:

- Ministerial Diploma Nº 156/2014, of 19 September, which approves the Technical Directive for the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process; and
- Ministerial Diploma Nº 155/2014, of 19 September, which approves the Internal Regulations for the Operation of the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of the Resettlement Process, created by the Resettlement Decree.




2.3.6 Law Nº 19/2007, of 18 July²⁵

The Territorial Planning Law defines the legal framework for territorial planning, in line with the principles, goals and citizens' rights enshrined in the Constitution. The Territorial Planning Regulations establish the legal framework for territorial planning instruments, including the relevant preparation process.

In terms of territorial planning in the Project area, a district land use plan for the District of Palma has not yet been made public. There are indications that an industrial zone will be created in the vicinity of the Project DUAT and that the Project replacement village site will be zoned as 'urban'. This may change the procedure to obtain the corresponding titles of the individual plots and houses as a result of the resettlement process. However, no particular impact on the resettlement process itself is, at present, foreseen.

The Territorial Planning Law also defines the concept of expropriation in connection with the construction of projects or public developments on urban or rural land covered by DUATs, even if

²⁵ The Territorial Planning Law and respective Regulations, enacted by Decree Nº 23/2008, of 1 July

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not demarcated. Expropriation for purposes of territorial planning may be justified by reasons of ‘public interest’, ‘public need’ or ‘public utility’. Such instances are defined in the Territorial Planning Regulations.

While the Project does not qualify as a public development project (it is a private investment project), the expropriation procedure set out in the Territorial Planning Law is relevant in that rights and/or private property in connection with it can be expropriated based on public interest. This would stem from the Project’s potential economic and social impact on Mozambique in terms of revenue generation; boost of economic growth; construction and expansion of infrastructures; creation of employment; and the like. However, in line with IFC PS 5, the Project will strive to implement resettlement without requesting expropriation (except as a last resort) by the Government but rather resettling through negotiated settlements and compensation with those affected.

The Territorial Planning Law makes it clear that expropriation for spatial planning purposes requires payment of fair compensation to make up for negative impacts including, the loss of tangible and intangible assets, disruption of social cohesion, and loss of productive assets. Under the Territorial Planning Regulations, fair compensation covers not only the current value of the assets/rights to be expropriated, but also the owner’s damages and loss of profits as a result of the loss of the relevant property.²⁶

The expropriation process is, in general, regulated by the Territorial Planning Regulations, specifically by the Directive on the Expropriation Process for Territorial Planning Purposes, enacted by Ministerial Diploma Nº 181/2010, of 3 November. The regulations describe the procedure, compensation arrangements, roles and responsibilities, documentation and timeframes to be followed in the event of any expropriation. They also describe avenues for appeal.

2.3.7 Law Nº 10/88 of December 22²⁷




For the purposes of this law, ‘cultural heritage’ refers to tangible and intangible assets created or assimilated by the Mozambican people throughout history and of importance to Mozambican cultural identity. Assets of archaeological, historical or scientific value, as well as intangible assets are considered items of cultural heritage and worthy of protection. Depending on the nature of these assets, discoveries must be communicated to the relevant authority, which will inspect and determine the classification of the find and its future management.

2.3.8 Customary law

The Constitution of Mozambique (2004) recognizes customary law as a legitimate source of rights. These informal land tenure rights are recognized under Art. 12 of the Land Law. This implies that the resettlement process needs to take into account the land tenure and land allocation mechanisms adopted by affected communities, rather than on title holding or regular land-related documentation.

²⁶ Decree Nº 23/2008, of 1 July, Art. 70.3.

²⁷ The Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

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While holders of land use and exploitation rights may not have titles or may not have registered such titles with the relevant authorities, this does not affect their rights in terms of customary practices as well as good faith occupation.

In addition to compliance with the Land Law, the Project will follow the participatory approach prescribed in the Land Law Regulations and Technical Annex. This will ensure that local communities and good faith occupants are properly assessed and determined, and take an active part in the identification and delimitation of boundaries and the reallocation of land rights. The Project proponents will comply with the regulatory procedures, which include information dissemination and phased consultation with affected communities, including focus group meetings with community leaders.

2.3.9 Property rights and gender

The Constitution of Mozambique (2004) establishes gender equality and non-discrimination as foundational principles (Art. 11 and 36) in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. It also recognizes and guarantees the right of inheritance in accordance with the law (Art. 83), although there is no specific reference to marital property and inheritance rights. Land use rights acquired through custom (including inheritance or occupation) are established in Article 111.




Law N° 10/2004, of 25 August (The Family Law) reiterates gender equality and provides that both women and men have rights to administer marital property and have equal rights to transfer and inherit property. The Land Law of 1997 gives women the right to participate in all land-related decisions and the right to register DUATs individually. However, despite several statutory updates, a few inconsistencies remain.

The legal regime on inheritance set forth in the 1966 Civil Code (Succession Chapter Art. 2024-2174) does not mirror the principles established in the Constitution upholding equality and non-discrimination. This discrepancy is also true for some customary practices that is still prevalent in rural areas. However, the discrepancy in the sphere of formal law should be solved by resorting to the rules of interpretation of laws set forth under the Civil Code. According to these rules, when interpreting any law (in this case inheritance) one shall take into consideration not only the letter of the law but perform a systematic interpretation thereof.

The systematic interpretation should therefore take into consideration the entire legal system. This will allow one to capture the principles embedded in the Constitution (as the fundamental law of the State) as well as those of other branches of law governing related matters. In the case of inheritance, one has to consider the Constitution as well as the Family Law. Likewise, the apparent conflict with customary practices is solved by resorting to the constitutional principle that states that customary law practices are accepted by the State to the extent that they conform to the Constitution.

Community Courts rely mostly on customary practices to resolve disputes, while the formal judicial system mostly applies the Positive Law.

Community Courts rely mostly on customary practices to resolve disputes, while the formal judicial system mostly applies the outdated Civil Code. Law N° 28/2007, of 1 December (The Tax Code on

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Succession and Gifts) and provisions in other statutes, such as the Land Law and the Family Law, supplements the Succession Chapter.

2.4 IFC Performance Standard 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement




IFC PS 5 (January 2012) is a set of standards aimed at avoiding and minimizing the impacts of involuntary resettlement arising from a project's acquisition of land rights. IFC PS 5 advocates that expropriation or use of governmental authority should only be used as a last resort and encourages the use of negotiated settlements that meet its requirements.

According to IFC PS 5, "...resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement" (para. 1). IFC PS 5 notes this as occurring in instances of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use; or (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

IFC PS 5 is designed to be applied as part of the process of identifying impacts and risks and putting in place systems and management plans to help avoid, mitigate and manage risks and impacts as a sustainable way of doing business. The following are key PS 5 elements:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided, and to that end a project must explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize physical and economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, particularly focusing on the poor and vulnerable;
- Where displacement is unavoidable, it must be carefully planned and implemented, with mitigation actions adequate to minimize the adverse impacts of relocating the communities;
- Displaced persons should: (i) receive compensation for their losses at replacement cost²⁸; (ii) be assisted with the move and supported during the transition period, and (iii) be assisted in their efforts to improve (or at least restore) their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- Special attention needs to be paid to the needs of the poorest groups to be resettled, as well as to minorities and other vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and poor;
- Resettlement activities must be implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of those affected in planning and implementing resettlement;
- Existing social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and any host communities will be respected;
- Resettled persons should be integrated into host communities, both socially and economically to minimize adverse impacts on host communities;

²⁸ PS 5 defines replacement cost as "... the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account."




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- Where the livelihoods of the affected persons are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost should be offered as a matter of priority;
- Where affected persons' livelihoods are natural resource-based and where the project results in restrictions on access, measures will be implemented to either allow continued access to affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility;
- The improvement of the displaced persons' living conditions should be effected by way of allocation of adequate housing with security of tenure at the resettlement sites;
- The project should take possession of the land following payment of compensation. Where this proves impossible, notably in the event of a dispute, the amounts owed by way of compensation must be made available to the affected party through deposit in an escrow account prior to the loss.
- Under IFC PS 5, both those who have formal legal rights to land or assets that they occupy or use and those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law, are entitled to be compensated for the loss of those rights.
- Apart from physical and economic displacement, PS 5 also applies to restrictions on access to land or use of other communal resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping land.

2.5 Differences between Mozambican legislation and IFC PS 5

Generally, Mozambican legislative and regulatory requirements governing rights to land and resettlement are aligned quite closely with those of IFC PS 5. This is expected, as the Resettlement Decree in many key respects is modeled on World Bank and IFC resettlement principles and approach. Areas of similarity include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Focus on resettlement as a development opportunity whereby affected people can be assisted to improve their living standards and livelihoods;
- The need to provide resettlement assistance, improved housing and measures to restore livelihoods, not just cash compensation;
- Provision for in kind assistance (e.g. land for land, house for house) as well as cash compensation;
- Emphasis on providing equivalent replacement land, access to natural resources and other forms of assistance as part of livelihood restoration;
- Similar procedural requirements including the requirements for a census, socio-economic surveys, asset surveys, identification of impacts and mitigations, as well as preparation and approval of a RAP prior to resettlement commencing;

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- Focus on dissemination of information and the right of interested and affected parties to information about the resettlement process and decisions affecting their future;
- Avoidance and minimization of impacts on cultural property;
- Requirement for a mechanism for filing claims and managing conflicts (i.e. grievance and dispute resolution mechanism) between the affected persons and the project proponents; and,
- Requirement for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

In some areas, the requirements of Mozambican legislation are more extensive than those of IFC PS 5, for example:

- The Resettlement Decree defines an explicit set of ‘rights’ for project affected people;
- The Resettlement Decree is more prescriptive about the socio-economic baseline data to be collected and the kinds of analysis and evaluations to be performed than IFC PS 5;
- The Resettlement Decree is very prescriptive about the size and standard of replacement housing, replacement plots, and the types of supporting infrastructure to be provided; and
- The Resettlement Decree requires preparation of a Resettlement Implementation Plan in addition to a RP.

There are also areas where the requirements of IFC PS 5 are more extensive than those of Mozambican legislation. These include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Need for avoidance and minimization of physical and economic displacement;
- Need for informed consultation and meaningful participation beyond public meetings and government-led representative committees;
- A performance based definition of adequate replacement housing that can be measured by quality, safety, size, number of rooms, affordability, habitability, cultural appropriateness, accessibility, security of tenure and locational characteristics;
- A requirement to implement differentiated measures for vulnerable people to ensure that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities (this requirement goes beyond the Resettlement Decree and technical directive’s requirements for gathering baseline data and ensuring vulnerable are represented in consultations); and
- Accessible avenues for making a complaint.

Some of the key differences between the requirements of the Mozambican legislation and those of IFC PS 5 are summarized in Table 2-1. Project measures to bridge differences, where they arise, are also described. In case of ambiguities between the Mozambican Regulation and IFC PS 5, the most stringent requirements should be applied to the extent such requirements do not conflict with the applicable Mozambican law.










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Table 2-1: Project actions to Mozambican Law and IFC Performance Standard 5




Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
Avoidance/minimization of physical and economic displacement	The Resettlement Decree is silent on the need for avoidance/minimization of displacement.	Avoidance, and when avoidance is not possible, minimization of displacement by exploring alternative project designs, is an objective of IFC PS 5.	The need for avoidance/minimization of physical and economic displacement is not expressed in the Resettlement Decree.	Project measures to avoid and minimize displacement impacts are described in Section 1.8. In ongoing dialogue with the Government on replacement agricultural land, the Project continues to emphasize the importance of avoiding/ minimizing displacement.
Gender and property rights	The 2004 Constitution establishes gender equality and non-discrimination as foundational principles (Art. 11 and 36) in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. The Family Law asserts gender equality, provides that both women and men have rights to administer marital property and have equal rights to transfer and inherit property. The Land Law gives women the right to participate in all land-related decisions and the right to register DUATs individually.	Documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation arrangements should be issued in the names of both spouses or heads of households. Other resettlement assistance, such as skills training, access to credit, and job opportunities, should be equally available to women and adapted to their needs. Where tenure systems do not recognize the rights of women to hold or contract in property, measures should be considered to provide women as much protection as possible with the objective to achieve equity with men.	According to some customary practices, women are dependent on male members of society for access to land, particularly in more traditional communities. In Afungi, Mwani women can hold property in their own right. Law does not recognize polygamous marriages, although a household may, in practice, comprise several wives and multiple homesteads.	The Project proposes to register the ownership of the replacement house in the name of both spouses.

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Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
Replacement housing	<p>The Resettlement Decree defines a ‘resettlement model’ that includes (but is not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 3 bedrooms and 70 m² floor area; - Conventional materials; - Not less than 800 m² plots in urban areas; 5,000 m² in rural areas; - Establishment of roads, water supply, sanitation, electrification; - School, health post, market, shops and other prescribed facilities; and - Areas for agriculture, cattle breeding and other activities. 	<p>IFC PS 5 indicates that a project will offer physically displaced persons a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure so that they can resettle legally without having to face the risk of forced eviction. Adequate housing can be measured by quality, safety, size, number of rooms, affordability, habitability, cultural appropriateness, accessibility, security of tenure and locational characteristics (Guidance Note PS 5).</p>	<p>The Resettlement Decree prescribes physical characteristics of replacement houses, plots and infrastructure. IFC PS 5 indicates displaced people will be offered a choice of options. IFC housing criteria are performance oriented rather than prescriptive. The IFC refers to ‘cultural appropriateness’ as an important criteria but the Resettlement Decree is silent on this aspect.</p>	<p>The Project has designed a replacement village, housing and infrastructure in compliance with Resettlement Decree urban requirements – see Chapter 6 (Replacement Village).</p> <p>A demonstration house has been constructed and used to elicit feedback from the Technical Commission and affected people. Quitupo residents have expressed preferences about kitchens, external ablution arrangements and toilets, which has been incorporated into the final designs.</p> <p>Displaced persons were given a choice of replacement village location. They will be offered basic options for house roofing and colors.</p>
Replacement agricultural land	<p>District Government is responsible to provide areas to carry out livelihood activities.</p>	<p>Replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost should be offered plus the cost of preparation to levels similar or better than the land lost, plus transaction costs such as</p>	<p>There is not enough vacant land of equivalent or better potential available within the Project DUAT to replace all lost land. Unlike PS 5 that establishes that, in the event of loss of land or property, the principle of compensation in kind shall apply, i.e. replace with property of an</p>	<p>The Project will follow the principle of land for land compensation so far as feasible. The Government will be responsible for securing suitable replacement agricultural land. Where full replacement area is not available, the Project will provide additional livelihood measures to mitigate for the shortfall.</p>

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Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
		<p>registration, transfer taxes or customary fees.</p> <p>If circumstances prevent the project from providing land or similar resources as described above, alternative income earning opportunities may be provided, such as credit facilities, training, cash, or employment opportunities. Cash compensation alone is insufficient to restore livelihoods.</p>	<p>equivalent or greater value, the Resettlement Decree is silent on the criteria for replacement agricultural land. The Resettlement Decree is further silent on situations where there is no additional land available for allocation.</p>	<p>The Project will assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve agricultural methods to compensate for surface area lost; - Improve soil quality and land-use efficiency; and - Diversify livelihood options and income generation through professional training, employment and improved infrastructure access.
Valuation of land	<p>Land has no market value as it falls outside the scope of legal trade. However, there is an associated value resulting from the value that DUATs have for their respective holders, either because the livelihood activities are based on land use or on intangible assets associated to those rights, such as location, access to roads and transportation network, proximity of social structures, household, family burial grounds and medicinal plants, among other factors concurring to social cohesion.</p>	<p>Land-based compensation strategies are the preferred form of compensation for agriculturally-based households. Otherwise compensation should be calculated at FRC (market value plus transaction costs).</p>	<p>There is no legal land market from which to determine market value for land.</p> <p>Also see note above.</p>	<p>The Project has followed World Bank precedent and will compensate land rights holders for their investment in land improvement i.e. the value of labor invested in clearing, grubbing and cultivating land. The Project will compensate for all <i>machambas</i> and fallow- and bushland as measured in the Project asset survey.</p>

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Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
Valuation of assets	<p>Under the Resettlement Decree, the preparation of a proposal containing compensation criteria is within the project's initiative, provided it complies with applicable legislation, i.e. the compensation is fair and equitable.</p> <p>The Ministry for Agriculture publishes the rates of compensation to pay for loss of permanent crops on an annual basis; benchmark – recommended market value for the relevant products.</p> <p>Under the expropriation legal framework, depreciation is allowed for in the calculation of compensation for residential property.</p>	Compensation for asset loss is replacement cost at market value plus transaction cost, where replacement with similar or identical assets to those lost is not possible.	<p>In the valuation of assets, IFC PS 5 requires transaction cost in addition to market value whereas Mozambican legislation only requires market value.</p> <p>Mozambican expropriation legislation allows for the use of depreciation in the valuation of assets in contrast to IFC PS 5 that stipulates full replacement value.</p>	<p>The Project completed a valuation study to identify replacement cost for trees and crops (see Annex D). Resultant valuations were independently reviewed by local a institution, CEAGRE (see Annex F). Proposed compensation rates were disclosed to the Government and affected communities and adjusted where warranted, based on feedback.</p> <p>The Project pays the Government published rate, or assessed FRC, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Compensation for other structures were also calculated based on the cost of materials and labor to construct the structure.</p>
Particular attention to vulnerable people	The Resettlement Decree prescribes that 'vulnerable and dependent groups' are (among others) to be a focus of socio-economic studies. Relevant data is to be collected on the most vulnerable groups, elderly, households headed by women, widows and youths. Consultative meetings must include	Where the project involves elements that are likely to generate impacts, the project will identify individuals and groups that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. In such cases, the project will implement differentiated	IFC PSs require not only identification and engagement with vulnerable groups, but also implementation of differentiated measures to ensure that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on vulnerable people and that they are able to participate in development benefits and opportunities.	Project measures to identify, consult with and assess the specific needs of and types of assistance for vulnerable individuals and households are described in Chapters 3 (Socioeconomic Baseline report), 4 (Project Physical and Economic Displacement Impacts), 5 (Compensation Entitlement Framework), Chapter 8




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Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
	representatives of various social strata, particularly those that are most vulnerable.	measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities.		(Resettlement Livelihood Restoration Plan) and 9 (Consultation and Disclosure). Women, and women in female-headed households will be entitled to own title and equal access rights to agricultural land.
Consultation and informed participation	The Resettlement Decree prescribes participation based on public meetings and use of representative committees. At least four public consultation hearings at intervention sites are required during the preparation and implementation of the RP. The public consultation and participation process must involve ongoing communication among the governmental bodies competent to make decisions regarding an activity; the entrepreneurs responsible for implementation; and the stakeholders and affected parties.	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of affected communities and persons, including host communities, will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement. The consultation process should (i) capture both men's and women's views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements, and (ii) reflect men's and women's different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, where appropriate. The client will document the process, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize risks to and adverse impacts on the affected	IFC PS 5 is more prescriptive about the requirements for 'informed consultation' and 'meaningful participation' than the Resettlement Decree and related Ministerial Directives.	The Project has completed the four statutorily required public meetings with the Government in each affected community. The Project has a comprehensive Project Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, as well as a resettlement-specific engagement action plan. The Project has a dedicated resettlement stakeholder engagement team that has worked in Afungi since the start of resettlement planning. Multiple engagement techniques are used including key informant discussions, individual discussions, and focus group in addition to CRC, Government meetings and Technical Committee meetings. The NGO, Forum Terra has conducted land rights awareness training and participatory mapping

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Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
		communities, and will inform them about how their concerns have been considered.		<p>of community boundaries and resources.</p> <p>Affected communities have drawn on other civil society groups for mobilization and awareness raising on their land rights and resettlement.</p> <p>Affected communities have been closely involved in decisions about the replacement village location, layout, housing design, compensation packages and livelihood programs.</p>
Rights to natural resources	Replacement sites must provide equal or better conditions than those of the original sites to offset loss of access to communal resources (such as fishing, grazing, fuel or forage). ²⁹	For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access apply, measures will be made to either allow continued access to affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. Where appropriate, benefits and compensation associated with natural resource usage may be collective rather than directly	IFC PS 5 is more prescriptive about the replacement of natural resources. Legislation does not provide guidance for situations where a natural resource is not available for replacement whereas IFC PS 5 requires alternative livelihood replacement.	Where communal resources are impacted, communities are entitled to have their customary access rights (rights of way) formalized and guaranteed by means of registration of public interest servitudes in the National Land Cadastre (Art. 13 and 17 of the Land Regulations). The concept of natural resource access servitudes is also provided for by the general law, and will be used by the Project, where feasible and appropriate.

²⁹ Ministerial Resolution N°156/2014 Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process

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Topic	Mozambique Law	IFC PS 5	Difference	Project response
		oriented towards individuals or households.		



FINAL
RESETTLEMENT PLAN
PART B: SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE REPORT



MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT

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3 SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE




The Project description in Section 1.2 provides the details of how the Project will affect the communities in Afungi and Palma Sede through its development. Chapter 2 (Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework) provides the legislative and regulatory framework that frames the development of this RP. This section describes the population affected by the development and operation of the Project's infrastructure and associated exclusion zones and also describes the host population and compares it to the affected population. This section has been developed with the requirements of the Resettlement Decree N° 31/2012 (Art. 21) in mind.

As described in Section 1.4, Project components that will give rise to displacement include the Project's DUAT for terrestrial impacts. For near shore developments during the construction phase there will be a 500 m MEZ for safety reasons. During operations a 1,500 m operation SZ for security and operational purposes is assumed. The construction MEZ and operations SZ will result in economic displacement. Figure 1-1 shows the location of affected communities in relation to these components.

For the purposes of this section, these displaced households are divided into four groups based on where they are impacted:

Terrestrial	Households that are physically displaced – this includes households from Quitupo and satellite production zones (Milamba 1; Milamba 2; Ngoji; Simo; Nacabande, and Barabarane) residing within the DUAT. A number of these physically displaced households will also be affected by the MEZ and SZ. These households are described in Section 3.2.
	Households that are economically displaced – this includes households from Maganja, Senga and Palma Sede whose fields, or other immovable assets, are located within the DUAT. These households are described in Section 3.2.
	Residential host community is the community that will be making available replacement land for dwellings (Senga, for the replacement village) and agricultural use (Mondlane). The residential host community is described in Section 3.3. Agricultural host community are described in Chapter 7 (Replacement Agricultural Land).
Marine	Individuals that will lose access to fishing grounds or intertidal gathering areas as a source of subsistence livelihoods and income as result of the Project MEZ during construction and SZ during operations. These households are described in Section 3.2.

The description in this chapter draws upon the data collected through the Project census, asset survey, socioeconomic survey, focus group discussions, community mapping and baseline agricultural and fisheries studies (refer to Annex C for an overview of the data collection methodology).

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The following subsection provides an overview of the Project-affected population and thereafter, a more detailed discussion of the displaced population and the host population is provided.

3.1 Overview of the affected communities

This section provides an overview of the displaced and host communities in brief. The section introduces the communities with more detailed descriptions of both the displaced and host communities provided in subsequent sections. The use of statistics has been kept minimal in this section.

3.1.1 Introduction

As indicated above the Project affects four primary groups of households/individuals. It is important to note that not all of the households affected by public road development outside the DUAT have been identified to date. After the detailed design and prior to the construction of the roads, an identification process will be undertaken. Any other Project changes will be disclosed to affected communities and appropriately documented, permitted and assessed.

Affected population

A total of 556 households residing in Quitupo and associated production zones as well as Quitunda and Patacua will be physically displaced from the DUAT. Additionally, 952 households will be economically displaced through the loss of land-based assets such as *machambas*, standing crops and productive trees within the DUAT.




In addition to those experiencing loss of household dwellings and assets, the communities of Senga, Maganja and Mondlane will lose common resources that belong collectively to all community members. Such losses will result from (i) areas that are alienated from community access as a result of Project use, and (ii) common resource areas that are allocated to displaced households to be converted into replacement agricultural land. Palma Sede do not have any community land within the DUAT, however households from Palma Sede have rights to assets within the DUAT.

In addition to the households affected by terrestrial developments, 3,266¹ individuals who do not reside or have land-based assets in the DUAT, are expected to be economically displaced to varying degrees due to impacts of the MEZ during construction and the SZ during operations on their current fishing and intertidal gathering practices.

Culture

The affected communities has a varied linguistic and ethnic background with speakers of Chimakuwa, Kimwani, Chimakonde, Chimakwe and Kiswahili. The majority of households practice the Islamic faith with the exception of those surveyed in Senga where more households/individuals describe themselves as Christian. The vast ethno-linguistic composition has resulted from individuals originating from various areas including Nampula and Tanzania.

¹ Fisher and collector registration, 2015

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Education

The level of education in the affected communities is very low but largely consistent with other rural areas in Mozambique and particularly in Northern Mozambique. School attendance by children under the age of fifteen at the time of the Resettlement census was also very low. Levels of school attendance and levels of education are much lower for females than males.

Communities have poor access to formal education services within their own villages but have access to education (mostly primary school education) in Palma Sede. Maganja has one full primary school (EPC) that has five classrooms (two constructed of conventional materials and three under construction) and three classes held under trees. The school has six teachers of whom only two had pedagogical training and only one of the six teachers is a woman. Senga has a first level primary school (EP1) with two classrooms constructed of traditional materials with a corrugated iron roof. Quitupo on the other hand has a school constructed solely of local materials. Children from both Maganja and Senga have to attend school in Palma Sede from the fifth class and upward².

Both Maganja and Quitupo have *madrassas* where children are taught to recite and read the Koran. Some members of the three villages also receive training through the Project's training program.

Health

Affected communities' health is characterized by malnutrition and a high incidence of malaria. Maganja reportedly suffered an outbreak of cholera in 1997 and a second one in 2000.

Maganja has a Type I health center with a maternity ward and three employees. Health workers reported that community members only visit the health center after they have tried traditional remedies that have failed or did not have the desired results. Women tend to give birth in their homes, unless they fear complications. The health center has contributed to the overall access to health care in the surrounding communities.




Food security

The food scarcity situation has improved in Afungi, already stimulated by employment and markets newly accessed with the start of Project preparation activities. Some elders from Maganja stated that: *"In the days before the road we lived poorly during the rainy months until February we only had fish as food. But now the young people make a lot of money and they bring us a lot of food... We no longer need to go to Palma to buy food."* In Senga, improved road access has also resulted in improved access to food products. Households still however feel that there are certain times during a year that they do not have sufficient food.

Livelihoods

The affected communities are largely dependent on subsistence activities to support their families. The predominant sectors in which subsistence activities are developed are agriculture and fisheries with small numbers involved in formal employment at the time of the surveys. With the availability of formal employment income, savings and debt levels are increasing, which is stimulating various

² Forum Terra. (2015) *Informal community mapping of Senga, Maganja and Quitupo*

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other activities including trade. Households who are not formally employed generate cash from trading primarily agricultural and fisheries products. Households tend to spend their money on basic goods and transport.

Most households use *machambas* to grow crops. The majority of *machambas* affected by the Project is rainfed and located in poor sandy soils. The most commonly cultivated crop is cassava - well suited to the sandy soils in Afungi.

The majority of affected households also have productive trees. The most common fruit trees owned by affected households are cashews and coconut palms. Livestock ownership is less common than agricultural land rights and fruit trees.




The fisheries in Palma Bay are characterized as being short range, near shore and generally based on simple non-mechanized techniques. Fishers fall into two clear groups, namely those indigenous to the area and migrants who have come to the district either on a temporary or permanent basis. The overwhelming majority of the migrants encountered came from Nacala in Nampula Province. Tanzanian migrants were reported to be present but in significantly fewer numbers following the establishment of a Mozambican Defense force military outpost at the mouth of the Rovuma River.

Some fishing activity within Palma Bay, notably intertidal collecting; the use of small mosquito dragnets and some spear fishing is carried out without any form of vessel. Participants walk from their home community to the fishing ground of choice carrying their gear. Intertidal collecting and mosquito dragnets are primarily used by women. Spear and vessel based fishing is primarily undertaken by men. Participation in vessel based fishing is as either a boat owner or a crew member. Boat owners in some instances are also part of the crew on their own vessels but also employ others to work on their boats.

The fisheries value chain in Afungi shows signs of competitiveness as well as limited margins. Fish processing in Afungi is limited to salting, sun-drying and smoking. Processing is undertaken if there is no buyer for the raw product or there is a specific need to maximize available margins where the fish is then sold at inland market. Ice has not been extensively used largely due to a lack of a consistent supply of electricity and ice making facilities.

In addition to the predominantly male vessel-based fishers, intertidal collectors in the Afungi intertidal area collect most commonly shellfish and juvenile fish for subsistence and trade. These intertidal collectors are primarily women and children. Many of these intertidal collectors will be physically displaced, but a number from Palma Sede and Nsemo/Kibunju will be economically displaced as a result of the MEZ and SZ. The areas of highest concentration of intertidal activity is in front of the area known as 'Casa do Colono' (used by collectors from Palma Sede), in front of Milamba 1 and 2 (largely physically displaced households) that will be impacted by the operational SZ, and off Kibunju (collectors almost exclusively coming from Nsemo and Kibunju).

Foraging for firewood and building materials is most common with other foraging activities such as the collection of wild fruits and tubers supplementing other subsistence activities. Foraging to generate an income is however not as widely practiced.

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Housing

Houses in Afungi are generally built in a rectangular shape with materials available from the surrounding environment (mud, rock, shell, palm leaves, etc.). They follow the design that is commonly found in the Palma District of a hip roof constructed with four pitched sides. With the increased availability of cash and the improved road network access to Afungi, corrugated iron for roofing is becoming more commonplace. There are some houses that are constructed from conventional materials (cement blocks and corrugated iron sheeting). A family's washing area is constructed outside of the house. Common ancillary structures that families build around their house include kitchens, bathrooms, livestock pen/ poultry coop and pantries.

Access to services/infrastructure

Affected households have poor access to education and health care services. Water is generally accessible from communal wells, with or without hand pumps. The water quality of these sources is very poor due to contamination. Most households in Afungi do not have any form of formal sanitation facilities and instead use the fields and bushland. Some households in Palma Sede do have access to more formal sanitation facilities.

None of the households in Afungi have access to the main electricity grid. They use firewood for cooking and the poorest families also use it for lighting. Families in Palma Sede may connect to the electricity grid but still use firewood and charcoal for cooking. Affected households cook either inside or outside the house according to their preference, unless the smoke is specifically used for grain conservation inside the house. Cooking inside the house is more common with inland households as the smoke is used to protect, dry out, and/or keep pests away from agricultural produce stored in the roof of houses³.

There is not much communal infrastructure in the three large villages. Religious communities in each village construct their own buildings for religious purposes. As such, there are no Christian churches in Maganja or Quitupo.




Transport and communication

Households in Afungi use bicycles and motorcycles for transport. Households have also cited that they use *chapas* (mini-bus taxis) for transportation purposes. Due to illiteracy levels, the primary means of communication within communities is oral. Communities also use cellphones and in recent years cellphone companies have improved their coverage in Afungi that improved communications significantly.

Sacred sites and graves/graveyards

The asset survey identified graves and cemeteries within the DUAT. Many ceremonies are celebrated in Afungi - the Islamic Maulidi festival and the annual initiation ceremonies are most widely observed. The Maulidi festival is performed on the Prophet's birthday, at weddings and other festivals.

³ Assessment of Postharvest Management and Losses in Afungi, Palma District, Cabo Delgado Province

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The community mapping process identified two sacred sites (*nsati*) belonging to influential traditional medicine practitioners in Maganja. Similarly, two sacred sites (*nsati*) were identified in Senga. These are locations where spirits that may be used to influence people's well-being and futures may be consulted by healers or mediums that intercede on behalf of other people needing help. Sacred sites within the boundaries of the DUAT was identified through interviews and these are discussed in detail in Section 3.2.6.

Based on the socioeconomic profile, certain households and/or individuals have been identified that will require additional assistance during the implementation of the resettlement program in order to ensure that resettlement does not impact them disproportionately (refer to Section 3.5).

3.1.2 Household organization

At the household level, patriarchal (male-led) structures prevail, with a senior man heading the household and, when in polygamous relationships, maintaining several households. These multiple households may be located on the same plot, in the same village or in different villages. Only when women are widowed do they head households, however, this leadership role is relinquished if the woman remarries. *Machambas* are inherited or developed by a woman or her husband, and it is through either of them that access to land for farming is secured.




In most parts of Afungi, the Islamic influence prevails which prescribes that upon marriage a woman should move to her husband's village or residence and uses his property. However, many Mwani from the south and Makonde from the hinterland are matrilineal. In these cases Islamic men marry and move to their wives' families where they secure use and ownership rights for *machambas*. In cases where the influence of Islam is stronger than that of a matriline, a woman of a Mwani or Makonde lineage, may go to live in her husband's home. This latter situation is increasingly common as the influence of Islam gradually outweighs the importance of lineages.

Polygamous men divide their land between their various wives, who each farm individually. The wives also live in separate households, sometimes even outside the husband's community. A woman might have land or trees of her own through inheritance.

Both men and women contribute to the subsistence of the household through agriculture, fisheries or trade related activities. The barring of women from fishing vessels is based on the traditional belief and prevailing perception of women's weakness (i.e. that they are not physically able to participate in fishing from boats). Although not necessarily true, this belief is strongly held by both women and men in Afungi.

Women generally provide their cash income to their husbands, who decide how the money will be spent. Husbands generally decide what portion of the agricultural yield is to be used by the family and what portion is sold for cash income⁴.

⁴ Gender study for the Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan

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3.1.3 Community organizations

Table 3-1 lists the active principal community organizations identified during resettlement baseline studies identified by communities as local community organizations.

In addition, many women in Palma Sede and the Afungi peninsula belong to spirit possession cults. They are possessed by spirits causing them ill health and various indispositions which are only treated by rituals, dances and procurement of local cloths and consumption items as well as the solidarity of co-sufferers who continue to provide support, even after the initial bout of illness has passed. The possession ritual is a forum in which women, and very rarely, men, can process and interpret social problems. Irregularities and abnormalities, sickness, sadness, and isolation are all understood to be manifestations of the spirit world. Spirit belief systems' are central not marginal, to these Muslim women's identities. They are influenced by Sufi orders of Islam.

Economic prosperity has been found to increase the instances of possession, since the spirits often require the ceremonial consumption of luxury goods. Urbanization and increased means of social organization often lead to a rise in cult participation⁵.

⁵ *Women and the Invisible World: an exploration of the relationship between gendering and spirit possession cults in coastal East Africa* by Lizzy Brooks in *Power, Authority, and Political Thought in East and Central Africa*, Jim Brennan, April 28, 2008.










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Table 3-1: Community based organizations (CBOs)

Village Name	Name	Year Started	Number of members	Objective
Senga	Savings group: Mpeano	2015	6 women	Savings and support to create small businesses.
	Dance group: Equirimo	1988, since the creation of the village	22 (20 women and 2 men)	Promote the Corda (commonly known as Nzobé) cultural dance.
	Women's football team: Abelha	2014	18 women	Promote women's sport, particularly football
	Dance group: Sambatula	2013	17 (16 men and 1 woman)	Promote the dance culture. Animate traditional ceremonies such as weddings, ceremonies and commemorative events.
	Men's football team: Bunda Silga	2011	32 men	Promote sports among the youth, particularly football.
Quitupo	Savings group (Xitique): Atu Sana	2010	11 women	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
	Savings group (Xitique): Unidade	2011	20 women	Mutual help, (they offer furniture such as chairs and sofas, glassware and cupboards).
	Savings group (Xitique): Ifuajuwa	2012	15 women	Savings
	Men's football team: Barcelona	2015	30 players	Promote sport among the youth.
	Men's football team: Aspene	2015	25 players	Promote sport among the youth.
	Cultural singing group: Sania	2012	26 (20 women + 6 men)	Promote local culture.
	Cultural group for song and dance: 11 Grupo	2011	28 (20 women + 8 men)	Create an appreciation of culture.
	Cultural song group: Umoja - Milamba	—	15 (11 women and 4 men)	Promote culture.




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Village Name	Name	Year Started	Number of members	Objective
Maganja	Savings group (Xitique): Sitixi	2014	10 (6 women and 4 men)	Savings, informal credit and mutual help.
	Savings group (Xitique): Sitaki Chali	2014	7 women	Savings, informal credit and mutual help.
	Savings group (Xitique): Sitafiti	2014	13 (12 women and 1 man)	Savings, informal credit and mutual help.
	Savings group (Xitique): Taititini Vieno	2013	17 (16 women and 1 man)	Savings, informal credit and mutual help.
	Savings group (Xitique): Maganja	2013	8 (5 women and 3 men)	Savings, informal credit and mutual help.
	Cultural dance and song group: UNIDADE	2013	28 women	Promote local culture.
	7Dance group: Quirimo	2014	18 women	Promote the drum.
	Men's football team: Costa Rica	1990	24 players	Promote sports for the youth.
Palma Sede - Quilawa	Sitafiti-Grupo de poupança-Xitiquei	January 2012	9 women	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
	Sitakixane-Grupo de poupança-Xitiquei	January 2014	8 women and 1 man	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
Palma Sede - Mwa	Zimamoto-Grupo de poupança-Xitiquei	February 2013	30 (15women and 15 men)	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
Palma Sede - Barabarane	Unidade-Salinas	June 1995	3 men	Production and sale of salt.
	Sitafiti-Grupo de poupança-Xitiquei	August 1999	20 (women and men)	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
	Usidjali-Grupo cultural	2011	34 women	Culture promotion.
	Vumilia-Artesanato	July 2009	20 women	Production and sale of mats.

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Village Name	Name	Year Started	Number of members	Objective
Palma Sede - Quelimane	Futuro melhor-Grupo de dança	June 1990	30 women	Promoting dance culture.
	Antxananau-Grupo de poupança-Xitiqui	2006	40 women	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
	Atussana-Grupo de poupança-Xitiqui	July 2000	47 women	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
	Assinandibo-Grupo de poupança-Xitiqui	June 2014	15 women	Savings and mutual help, (money and corrugated iron sheets are offered).
Palma Sede	Concelho Comunitário de Pesca	2004	16 (14 men and 2 women)	Promote fishing and defend the rights of fishers.
	Atussana- Associação de revendedores de peixe	2014	11 (3 men and 8 women)	Buy and resell fish.

Source: Resettlement focus groups, 2015

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3.1.4 Administrative framework

In accordance with the general administrative framework, a Provincial Governor appointed by the President of the Republic, heads the Cabo Delgado Province. The Province consists of sixteen districts, each led by District Administrators who are directly accountable to the Governor. Each District Administrator in turn supervises the Chiefs of the Administrative Posts of the respective district, as appointed by the Ministry of State Administration. The Administrative Posts are divided into localities, headed by Chiefs of Locality. Each locality is comprised of several villages (see Figure 3-1).

Village leaders are identified through various mechanisms and have varying levels of legitimacy. They may be elected because of their custom or kinship ties within the community, through influence as a result of occupying a leadership role during the colonial period (as a '*regulo*' or similar), or due to their vitality and novel means of influence (charisma, economic power, political power, education or religious power). Local authorities at Locality level endorse village leaders.




Few village leaders participate in District Consultative Council (DCC) meetings. The Head of the Locality (as representatives of that locality) selects participating leaders from some villages in a locality where it is a member of the Administrative post represented in the DCC. Village leaders are responsible for ensuring that information concerning economic and social development projects planned by this Council is disseminated to their villages and various production zones and feedback provided as a fundamental part of local governance. Village leaders' representativeness in the Council Meetings in democratic terms cannot be assumed as their selection by Locality heads is rarely representative. Indeed village leaders may have more or less influence, and may also have varying degrees of capacity to carry out their responsibilities depending on the form of their legitimacy.

Project-affected villages fall within two localities, namely Mute and Palma Sede. Senga, Quitupo and Maganja villages lie within the Mute locality and Palma Sede falls within the locality of Palma Sede. Each of the main villages includes smaller satellite settlement areas (termed "production zones").

There are no formal Government structures below the village (*povoação*) level, where authority is vested in community leaders (including traditional leaders selected according to custom and whose authority is rooted in kinship ties, or nominated community leaders). The elders of the originally resident families carry out allocation of land with oversight from village leaders. If the land is for use within a family or clan, it is ceded directly by the family. Elders, representing families considered the original residents of an area, usually lead or participate in traditional ceremonies that benefit or protect communities/families in a specific area.

The authority of traditional and community leaders is recognized and maintained by the State under Decree N° 35/2012 of 5 October. Community leaders' duties are focused on conflict resolution within the community and on the preservation of local customs and traditional ceremonies.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the hierarchical structure applicable to the Project area.

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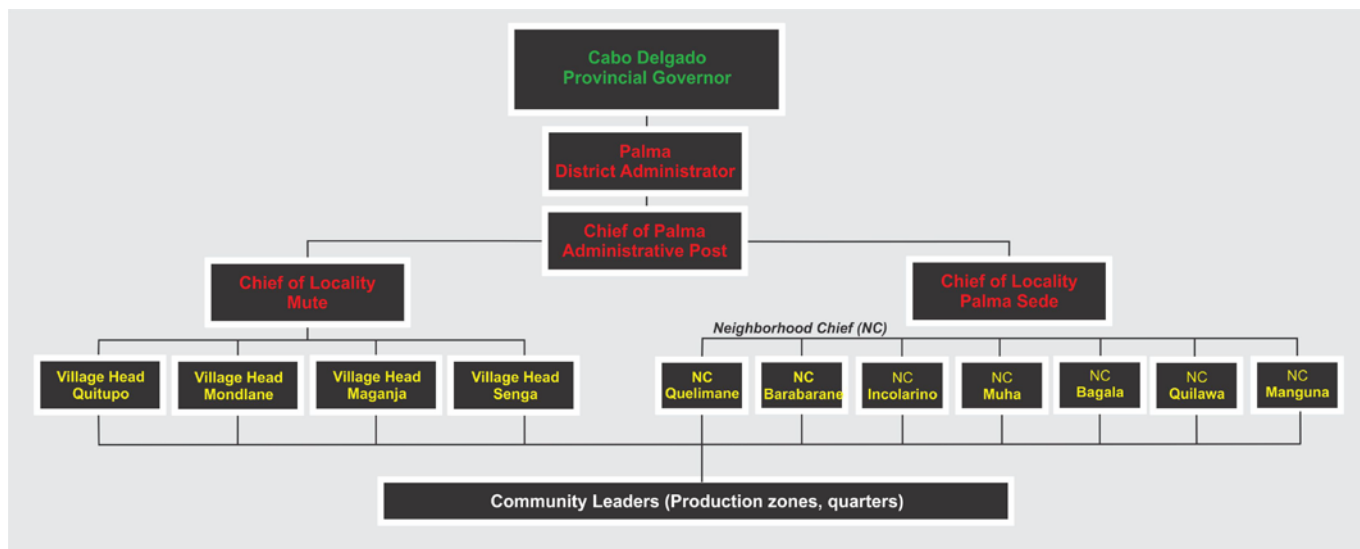


Figure 3-1: Local Government organization for Afungi

3.2 Displaced population

This section provides a description of those households that will be either economically or physically displaced as a result of the development of Project components within the DUAT. Table 3-3 provides an overview of the displaced households and individuals that will be impacted by the DUAT, MEZ and SZ.

Table 3-2 provides the definition of some key statistical concepts that is used throughout the section.

Table 3-2: Statistical concepts used in Chapter 3

Concept	Definition ⁶
Average	A number expressing the central or typical value in a set of data, in particular the mode, median, or (most commonly) the mean
Mean	The value obtained by dividing the sum of several quantities by their number
Median	Denoting or relating to a value or quantity lying at the midpoint of a frequency distribution of observed values or quantities, such that there is an equal probability of falling above or below it

The following sections provide an overview of the displaced households according to the results of the census, asset and socioeconomic survey as well as other specialist studies conducted.

⁶ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/average>







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Table 3-3: Displaced households and individuals (terrestrial and marine)

Village	Physical				Economic				Total			
	House-holds	Male	Female	Total Individuals	House-holds	Male	Female	Total Individuals	House-holds	Male	Female	Total Individuals
Quitupo	508	1,152	1,067	2,219	-	-	-	-	508	1,152	1,067	2,219
Senga	46	113	109	268	68	182	166	416	114	182	166	570
Maganja	2	3	2	7	567	1,387	1,403	3,357	569	1,387	1403	2,795
Palma Sede	-	-	-	-	758	2,173	2,131	5,062	758	2,173	2131	4,304
Mondlane	-	-	-	-	26	75	71	172	26	75	71	146
Total	556	1,268	1,178	3,002	1,419	3,817	3,771	9,007	1,975	3,817	3771	10,034

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

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3.2.1 Introduction

A total of 556 households will be physically displaced as they currently reside within the DUAT. A further 952 households will be economically displaced as a result of losing fixed assets within the DUAT. To determine those experiencing marine impacts, the Project undertook a census of vessel owners that were registered during the vessel owner registration program. Some of these vessel owners were previously included into the Project census as they will either be physically or economically displaced. Through the vessel census, it was determined that 467 vessel owner households⁷ will be economically displaced through the imposition of the MEZ during construction and the SZ during operations. *The Project will be undertaking a census of all affected vessel crewmembers and intertidal collectors during the implementation phase of the Project.*

The following sections provide an overview of the affected population related to the following:

- **Displaced household characteristics** provides an overview of socioeconomic information, residential patterns, and migration patterns;
- **Displaced household economic profile** provides an overview of economic activities, income, expenditure, savings and debt;
- **Displaced households' livelihoods profile** provides an overview of displaced households' agricultural, foraging and fisheries livelihoods;
- **Displaced household structures** provides an inventory of all structures recorded; and
- **Displaced community access to infrastructure and services** provides an overview of the infrastructure and services that displaced households have access to.




3.2.2 Displaced household characteristics

The median household size for displaced households is five persons per household⁸. The affected population is predominantly young (mirroring the national population⁹) with 45 percent of household members younger than fifteen. Figure 3-2 further indicates that the displaced households have more females in the 0-14 year age group than the national profile for the country (National Census, 2007).

⁷ A household may have more than one vessel owner. These households are those who will exclusively be impacted by the MEZ and SZ. Some other vessel owners are included into the count of households who will be economically impacted as a result of the DUAT and/or be physically resettled.

⁸ Source: Resettlement census, 2015

⁹ http://www.indexmundi.com/mozambique/demographics_profile.html. Accessed on 27 August 2015

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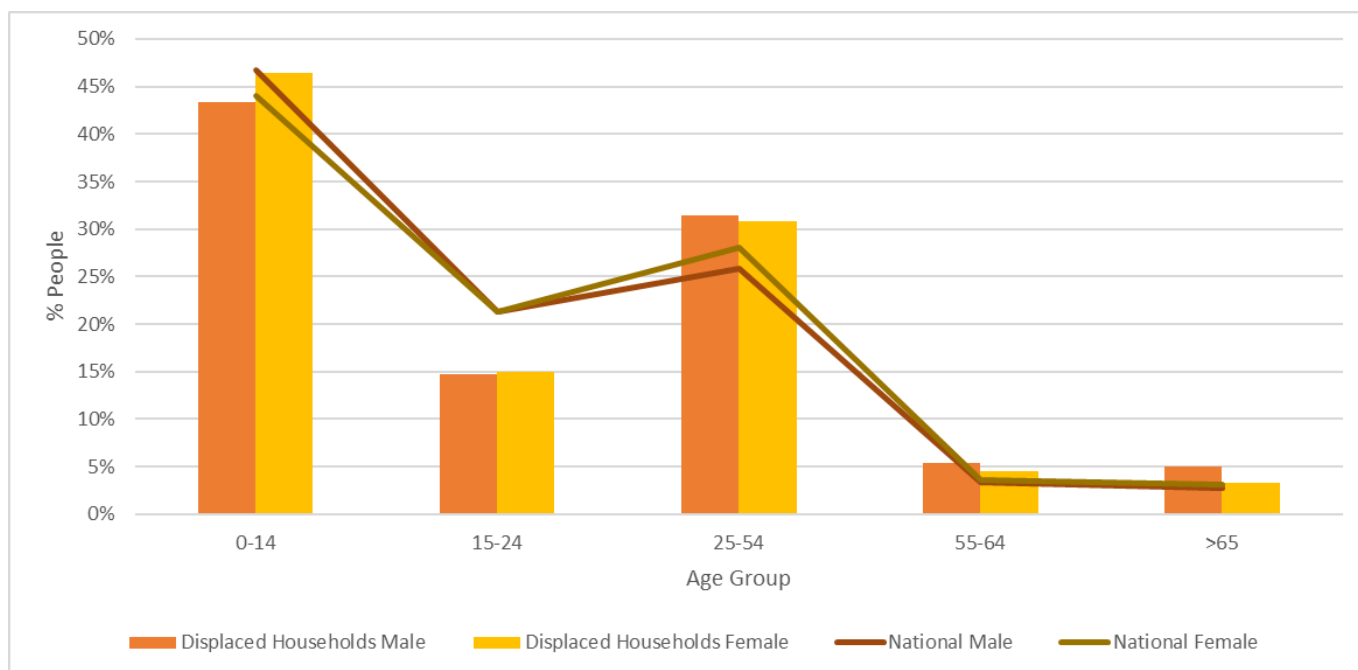


Figure 3-2: Age distribution for affected and Mozambican national populations

Source: Resettlement census, 2015 and Mozambique Demographics Profile 2014 estimate, obtained from http://www.indexmundi.com/mozambique/demographics_profile.html. Accessed on 27 August 2015

Demographic profile




The median age for the affected population is 18 (17 for females). This is older than the national median age (16.9), and shows a distinct contrast in gender distribution with the national figures that indicate a higher median age amongst females (17.5) than males (16.9). The high proportion of young people influences the dependency ratio since there is no evidence of an increasing proportion of elderly people (refer to Table 3-4). The dependency ratio indicates the proportion of dependents (people aged 0-14 and older than 65) or economically inactive individuals compared to the proportion of economically active people. Nationally, the dependency ratio is 95 out of 100 people, which is similar to that of the affected population (96 out of 100)¹⁰.

Table 3-4: Displaced population dependency ratio

Indicators	Number of people
Children (aged 0-14)	4,503
Elderly (65+)	421
Adults (15-64)	5,108
Dependency ratio	96 out of 100

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

¹⁰ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND>. Accessed on 27 August 2015

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Language and culture




The ethno-linguistic composition of the affected population is diverse and includes Cimakwé, Kimwani, Chimakonde speakers, and others. The predominant ethnic group in Palma Sede, Quitupo and Senga is Makuwa but in Maganja it is Makuwa and Mwani. Displaced households have reported that they speak more than one language in the same household, the most common combination being Kimwani, Kiswahili and Cimakwe. This combination is most common in Palma Sede and Quitupo (31% and 24% respectively). The majority of displaced households from Senga speak either Kimwani (15%) or a combination of Kimwani and Cimakwe (12%). The Kimwani, Cimakwe and Kiswahili combination is most common in Palma Sede (31%) and Quitupo (24%). In Maganja, displaced households most commonly speak Kimwani and Cimakwe (17%) or Kimwani (17%). Mondlane households on the other hand are most likely to speak only Cimakwe (22%) or combination of Kimwani, Kiswahili, Cimakwe; and either Chimakonde (19%). The differences in the ethno-linguistic composition between Maganja and the other villages can be attributed to their origins as traders from Nampula and other areas. Fishers in Nsemo also come from Nampula and north from Tanzania.

The vast majority (95%) of displaced households are Muslim, with small numbers describing themselves as Christian (2%) or other. The ratio of Muslims is slightly lower in Senga (75%), where eleven percent of displaced households are Catholic, ten percent characterize themselves as Christian (other denomination), two percent claim no religious affiliation and one percent claim to be Protestant.

Village organization

Most people in Afungi live in well-organized settlements and satellite production zones or sub-villages, with houses aligned and normally close to each other. In Quitupo, 310 households live in the main village and 198 households are located in the five satellite production zones that will be relocated. Village life revolves around a central meeting area, usually marked by a large tree, where people usually assemble to discuss issues and decide on community matters or to trade.

The majority (70%) of displaced households have resided in their current location since birth. A larger number of displaced households in Palma Sede (79%) and Quitupo (76%) have lived in these villages since birth, whereas this is only true for 40 percent of displaced households from Senga only and 37 percent from Mondlane. This is consistent with the findings of the community mapping process where the Senga community indicated that their village was established in the 1930s when the first resident arrived. Both Quitupo and Maganja (where 76% and 61%, respectively, of displaced households have lived since birth) indicated their village history began in the early 1900s. Figure 3-3 indicates the reasons displaced households cited for moving to their current village. As expected, households moved to Maganja and Palma Sede as they felt that the fishing is better. Households chose to move to Senga as the agricultural land is perceived to be better.

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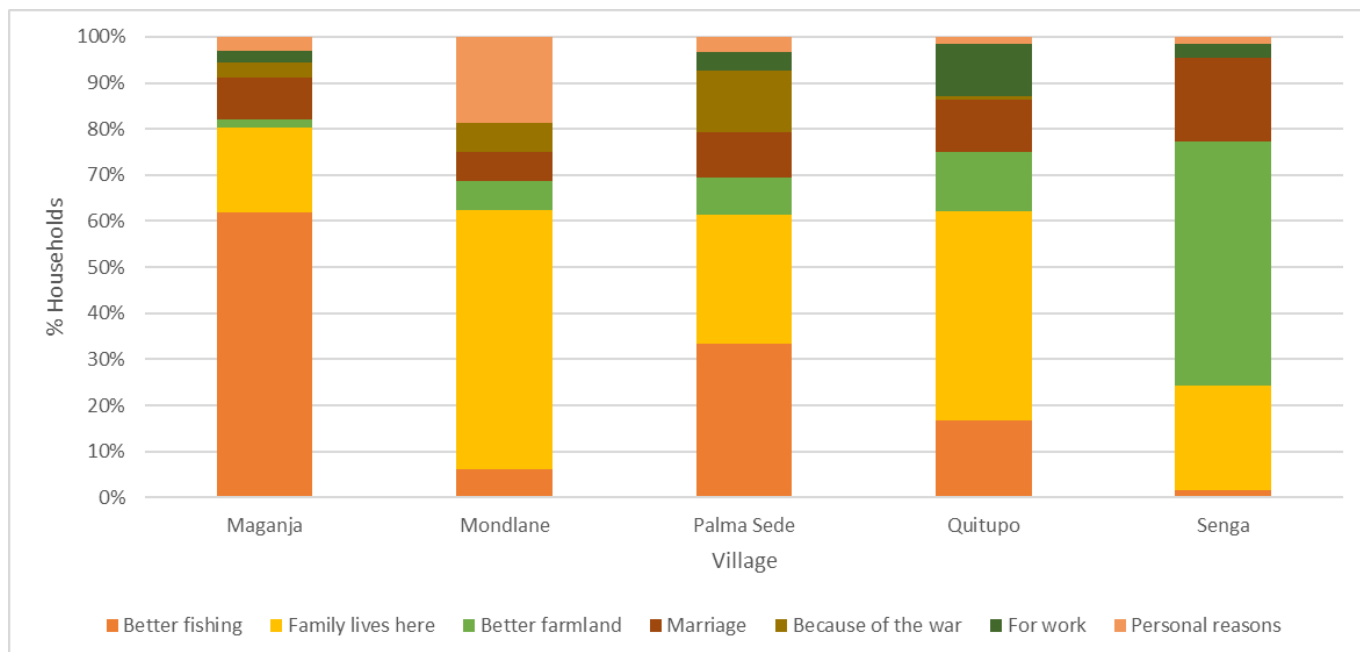


Figure 3-3: Displaced households' reasons to move to their current village

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

Education

Of the 3,084 school aged children included in the Resettlement census (2015), 47 percent do not attend school. Girls are more likely than boys not to attend school as is shown in Figure 3-4. At the time of the census only ten boys (one from Senga and nine from Palma Sede) were attending secondary school.

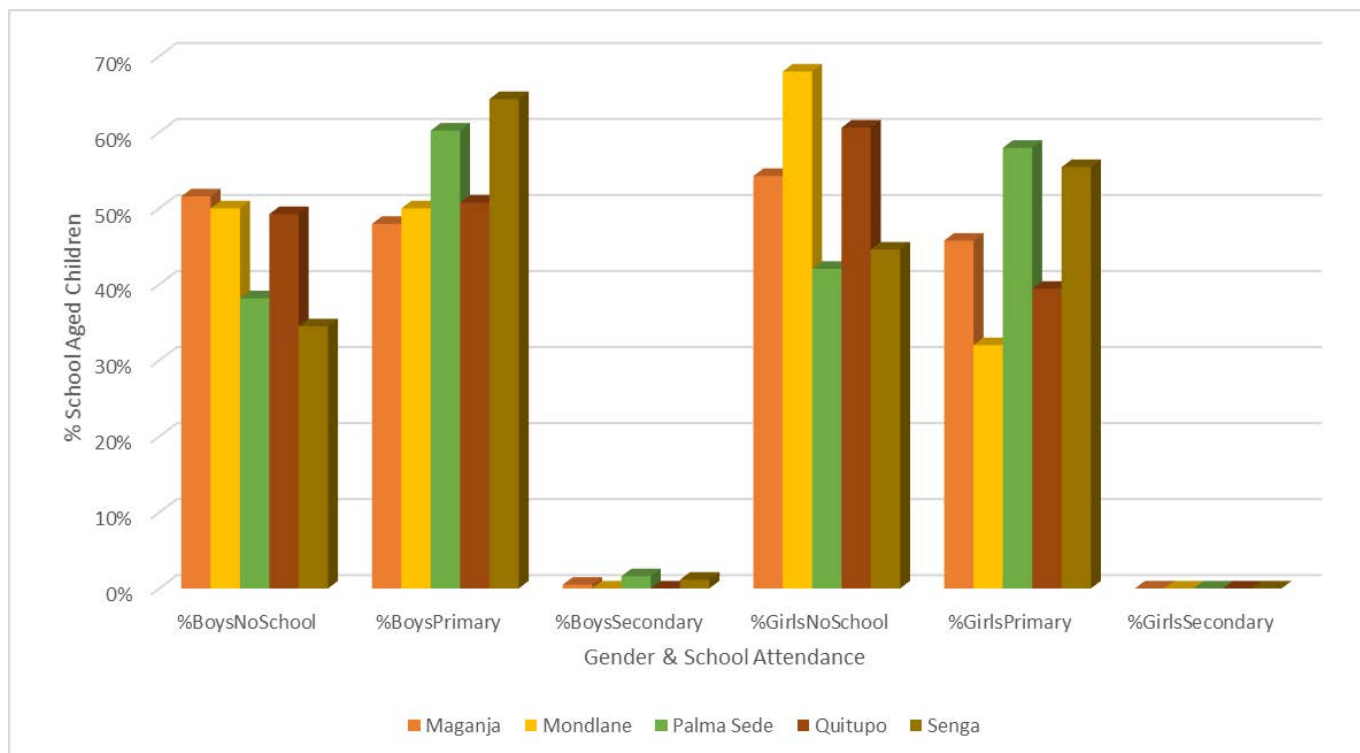





Figure 3-4: School aged children's school attendance in displaced households

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

The majority of individuals older than fifteen years of age have a poor level of education with 90 percent of women having never attended school compared to 68 percent of men. The levels of education for women in Senga is slightly better as 34 percent of women reported to have gone to school (refer to Figure 3-5).

The affected population has a poor level of education primarily due to:

- Poorly staffed education facilities;
- Lack of teachers with any training;
- Limited resources;
- Higher value placed in Islamic education; and
- Expectations for children to participate in livelihood activities for the household.

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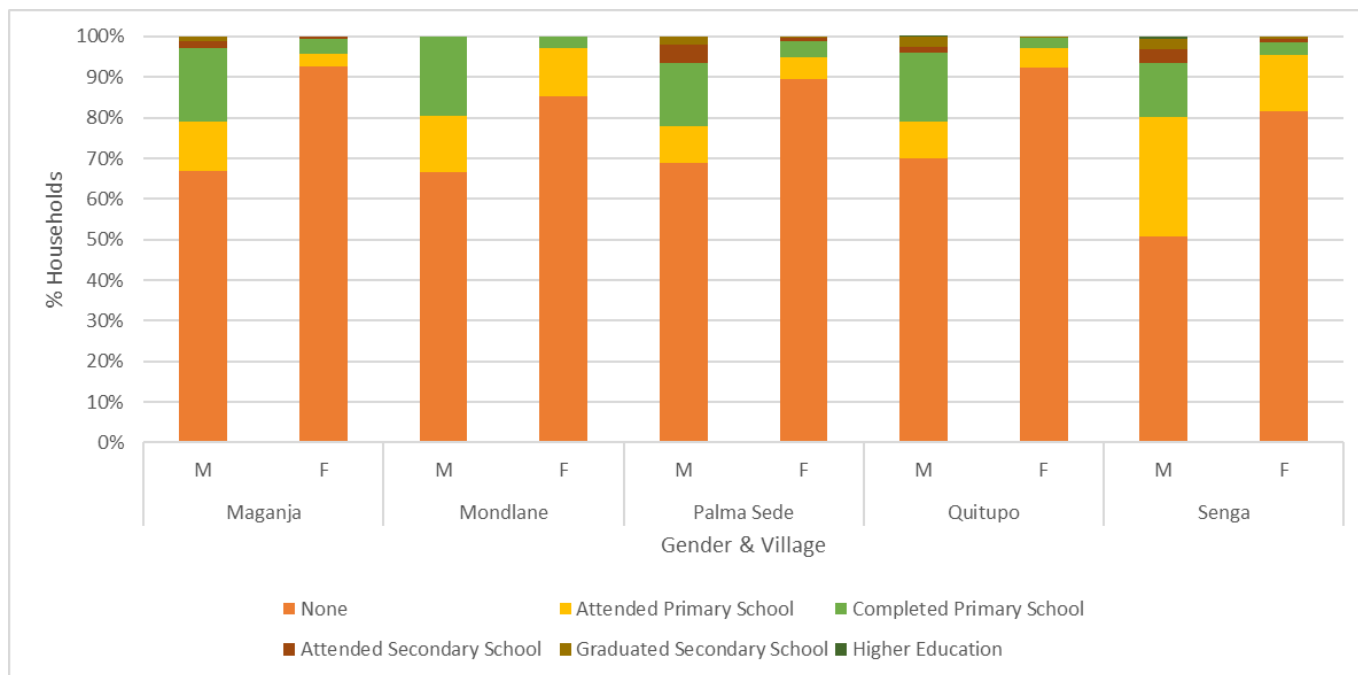





Figure 3-5: Educational attainment for affected household members older than fifteen

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

Due to the low educational levels only 61 percent of displaced households reported that a person within the household could read. Nineteen percent of displaced household members aged ten and over reported to be able to read one or more language. The most commonly read language is Portuguese, as illustrated in Figure 3-6. A slightly higher percentage of households in Mondlane and Maganja (50% and 44% respectively vs 42% overall) reported one or more members able to read Portuguese. The average number of household members per reported household who could read Portuguese was slightly higher in Palma Sede (1.4) than in other villages (1.2 overall). This higher level of literacy in Palma Sede can be attributed to the fact that households living in Palma Sede are closer to a school that is better staffed than those in Afungi. A former Governor of Cabo Delgado Province, restricted schools in using Kiswahili as a teaching language and this could explain why Kiswahili is not more widely read.

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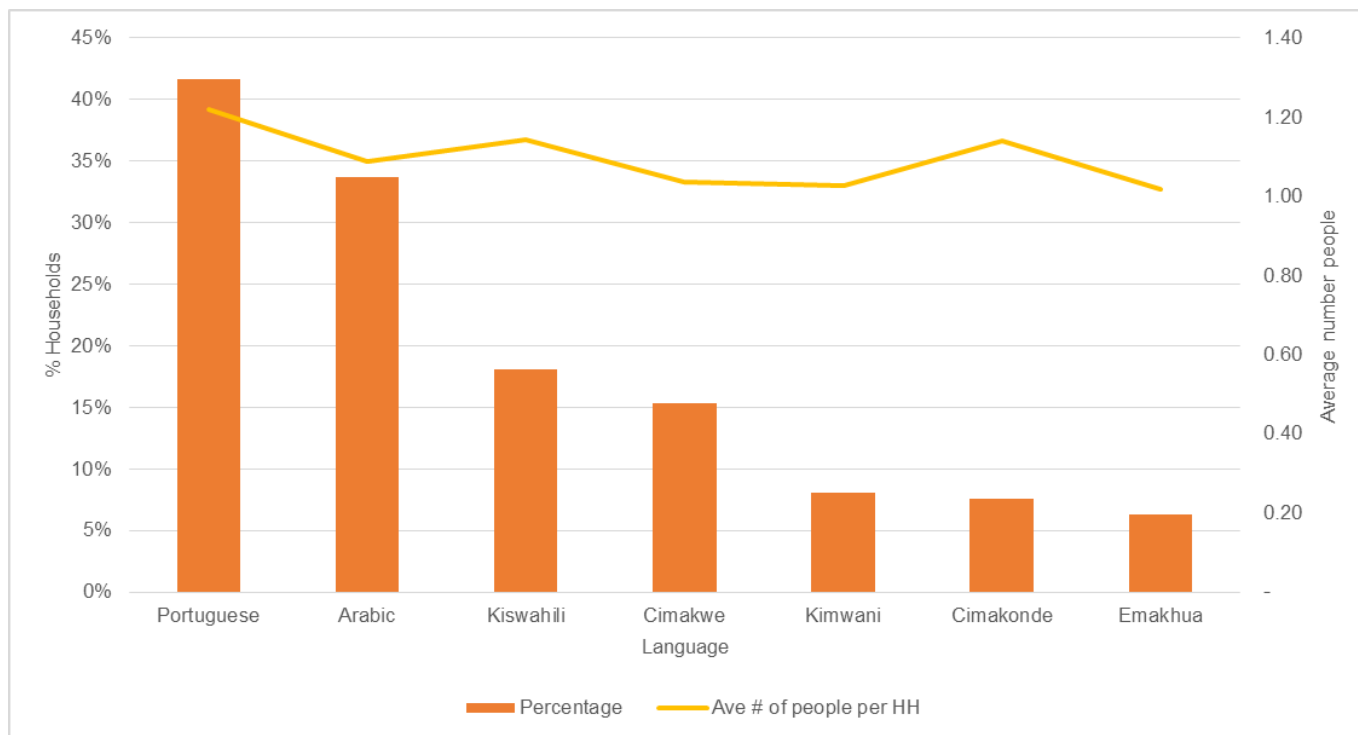


Figure 3-6: Percentage of household and average number of household members that can read

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

The socioeconomic survey found that the most common skills of household members are:




- Weaving
- Carpentry;
- Craftsmanship;
- Masonry/bricklaying or mechanics; and
- Tailoring.

Weaving, almost exclusively carried out by women, is by far the most common skill in all displaced households (24% of surveyed households). Skills were most commonly passed on from parents (66%) or self-taught at home (29%). Eight percent of those claiming skills in masonry/bricklaying/mechanics and eight percent in carpentry had undergone apprenticeships or technical learnerships.

Health

In the resettlement socioeconomic survey (2015) households were asked to identify the most common ailments that they suffered from in the six months preceding the survey. Fever (which can be closely associated with malaria) was the most commonly reported ailment, cited by almost all (95%) of respondents to the socioeconomic survey, followed by diarrhea (70% of respondents). Other ailments reported in the survey included:

- Stomach aches (31%);
- Malaria (21%);

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- Breathing problems/respiratory disease or coughing (21%);
- Heart problems (17%);
- Eye infections or problems with vision (9%);
- Skin problems (8%);
- Intestinal worms (7%); and
- Blood in urine (7%).

According to the Project Baseline Health Survey¹¹, malnutrition is common in the Project area, particularly in children. Boys generally exhibited higher rates of moderate malnutrition as it relates to wasting and stunting compared to girls. However, girls are worse off with regards to the other nutritional indicators (severe wasting, weight for height and mid-upper arm circumference).

Nutritional deficiencies can, in part, be attributed to the reliance on carbohydrates and the minimal consumption of vegetables (not traditionally or culturally seen as important food sources) and proteins. The agricultural livelihoods case studies¹² indicated that carbohydrates, generally cassava, rice or maize provide the bulk of calories in household diets. Fish is the preferred source of protein, as identified in the agricultural case studies, to accompany cassava, rice or maize. 'Greens' are consumed when there is no fish, or when change in diet is needed. These greens include the leaves of cassava, pumpkin, and cow peas. Other accompaniments are also occasionally included such as okra, groundnuts, beans (cow peas, pigeon pea, and *njugo*), coconut, and fruits in season (mango, cashews, oranges, guavas, wild fruit). Wild fruit and roots also contribute to basic subsistence needs. Foraging of wild fruits and roots takes place through habit and tradition, and occurs even during seasons of food surplus.

The socioeconomic survey found that those displaced households who eat breakfast eat largely starches (cassava, maize porridge, rice, cakes, bread, etc.) and fish. Four percent of households reported that they did not have breakfast. At lunchtime twelve percent of households do not eat anything. The same combination of starches and proteins are eaten at lunch, which also includes vegetables. The evening meal seems to be the most important meal of the day, as less than one percent reported not having any meal. Certain households eat exclusively starches for their meals.

Food security

Agricultural studies, conducted as part of livelihoods assessment, identified that food insecurity was associated particularly with the rainfall months of February, March, and April (i.e. during the growing season prior to crops maturing). Relocation between August and December will ensure that crops are mature for harvesting and the preparation of replacement agricultural land will take place within the normal field preparation time.

¹¹ Health Impact Assessment - Baseline Health Survey

¹² Agricultural Case Study Report 2014




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Figure 3-7 provides a summary of socioeconomic survey respondents' perception of food security on a monthly basis, showing that during December to March food supply is considered insufficient, while food supply during the period between May and October is more commonly considered sufficient. Displaced households most commonly choose to deal with food insecurities through reducing the number of meals per day (64% of respondents) or asking neighbors for help (23%). The respondents indicated the following reasons for food insufficiency:

- Not having enough money to buy food;
- Floods and bush fires that hampered food production;
- Not having enough labor;
- Drought (the 2014 rainy season was late);
- Not having access to enough land;
- Pest/rodents damaging crops; and
- The family members responsible for food production being ill.

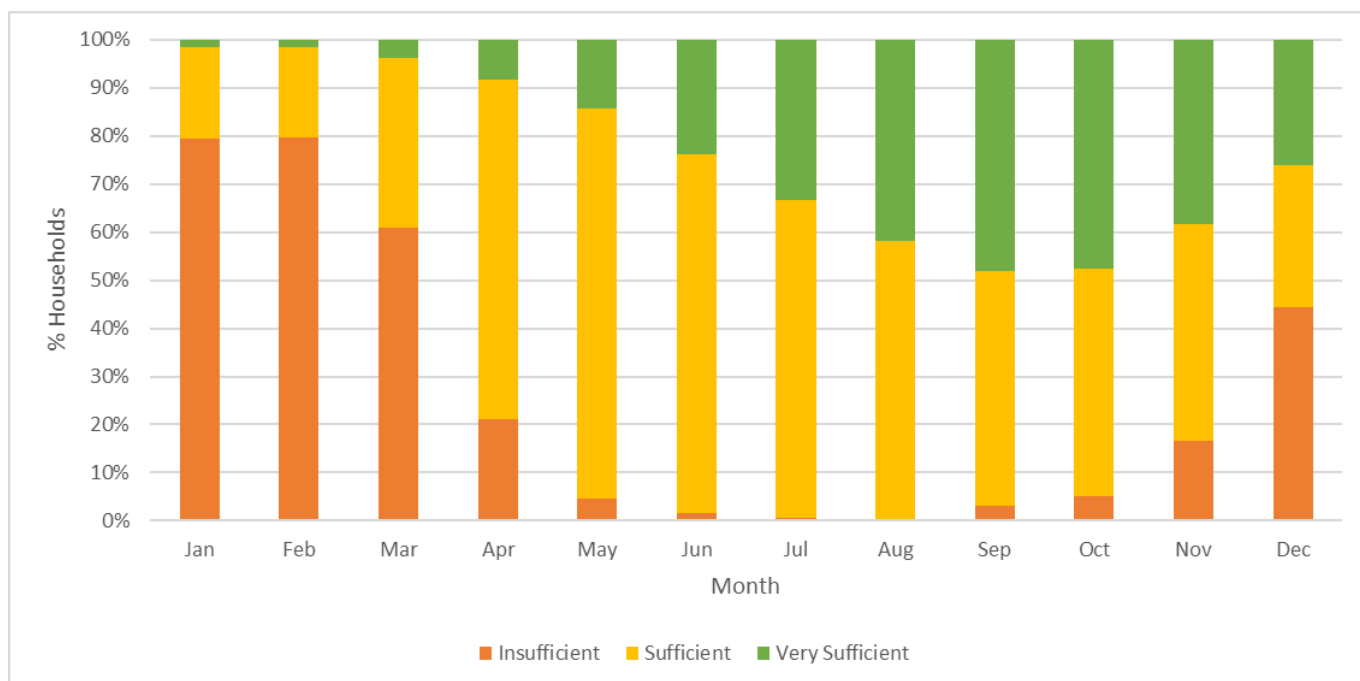





Figure 3-7: Perceptions of food sufficiency in the 12 months prior to the survey

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

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3.2.3 Displaced household economic profile¹³

As in most rural areas in Mozambique¹⁴, Afungi is characterized by a predominantly subsistence based economy with each family producing mainly for self-consumption or for local barter. Household activities tend to center around agriculture and fisheries, with small numbers involved in formal employment and trade (see Figure 3-8). Six percent of adults of working age (excluding those who are too sick to work) indicated that they are looking for work.

Employment and income levels are increasing, largely as a result of early Project activities in the Afungi area. Only five percent (180 men and 54 women) of displaced individuals included in the census are employed as private sector employees. More than half of the employed individuals still undertake other subsistence activities such as farming, fishing or trade. This is strongly indicative that displaced households have adopted a strategy of diversification that minimizes the household's risk in times of hardship. Formal employment was higher in Quitupo and Senga at the time of the census than in the other three villages. Higher employment amongst physically displaced households relates to the preference given to the Quitupo community as the primary target for local employment¹⁵ and Senga's proximity to the Project's camp in Afungi.

Anecdotal evidence indicates that employment was minimal prior to the Project commencing and that the Project is the only significant source of formal employment in the area. The Palma District Statistical Report (2012)¹⁶ shows that the main employer in the Palma District was the Government.

Maganja is the village with the highest percentage of fishers and Senga is the village with the most farmers. This pattern corresponds to their geographical location (i.e. more fishers in a coastal settlement and more farmers in a land locked settlement). Senga village is also closer to good quality agricultural land when compared to the other villages. For many displaced households, livelihood activities take place at some distance from their homes. Agricultural plots/*machambas* are often more than 30 minutes' walk from houses. On average an affected household member will walk 95 minutes to access their *machamba*. As a result, some families who remain primarily based in the main villages, build additional farm or fishing shelters close to their active *machambas* or at the coast.

Even though children do not work, they occasionally participate in the household subsistence and income generating activities. Some of the activities mentioned as undertaken by children include:




- Farming on parent's land;
- Fishing;
- Selling agricultural products;

¹³ The exchange rate used within the RP is 38.80MZN to 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

¹⁴ World Food Program. (2010) *Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis: Republic of Mozambique*

¹⁵ Data from the labor team shows that between January 2012 and August 2014 the Project had provided job opportunities to 1,005 local villagers (64% male). Most local workers have been recruited from Quitupo (34%) and its associated production zones (28%), followed by Senga (20% with 6% from the residential host village of Quitunda), Maganja (15%), and the remaining 3% from Palma Sede and surrounding settlements. These opportunities are mostly short-term, with a median duration of about four months, predominantly working as bush cutters and unskilled laborers.

¹⁶ Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Março, 2012) *Estatísticas do Distrito*.

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- Selling various goods and services; and
- Making/ selling straw mats.

Over half of the displaced population (53%) are considered to be economically inactive, which includes those who are too young, too old, or too sick to work, are still at school or studying, or are unemployed, including those actively looking for employment and those who are not. People who reported that they were too old or sick to work didn't report any secondary activities. This is a potential indicator of vulnerability. The highest percentage of individuals reported to be economically inactive were found in Mondlane (58% of surveyed individuals), followed by Palma Sede (56%), while Quitupo had the lowest economically inactive population (50%) amongst displaced households.

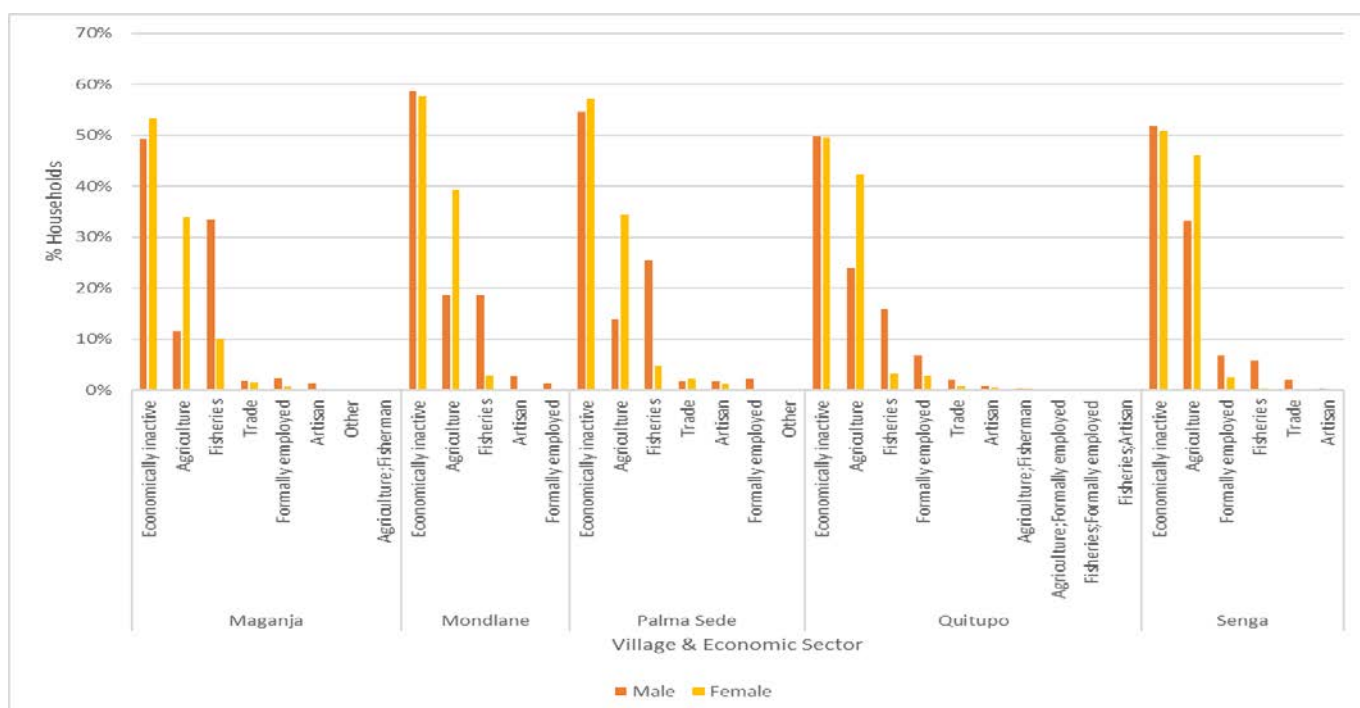





Figure 3-8: Primary occupation categories of displaced household members by gender

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

The majority (66%) of displaced households indicated that they operate some form of 'business', in the broad sense. These are in most cases informal business activities without a formal structure. Of these, 30 percent have more than one business. Business activities were most common amongst displaced households in Palma Sede (74%), followed by Quitupo (67%) and Maganja (62%). The most common types of businesses that were recorded are (in descending order):

- Selling fish and seafood (55% of businesses operated by 67% of households with businesses, or 44% of all displaced households);
- Selling household items (20% of businesses);
- Selling various goods/services (12% of businesses); and
- Selling agricultural products (4% of businesses, significantly more in Senga (10%) than in other areas).




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In Maganja there is a formal market where trade takes place. The market consists of eleven fixed stalls, six teashops and various vendors who sell their products, as they are available. Senga's market is located on the main road into the village and has formal stalls that sell mainly agricultural produce (refer to Figure 3-9). In the participative mapping process, Quitupo provided the market with specific significance in the center of their diagram (refer to Figure 3-10). Agricultural and fisheries products are sold at the market and are transported to Palma Sede, Mueda and Mocímboa da Praia on the road that has been improved by the Project.

Trade has been an important activity along the Palma coastline, since the earliest Arab and Swahili traders. Trade like other skills has been passed from one generation to the next and people are proud of their ancestry in this capacity. Afungi and Palma Sede have main coastal trade points in Mocimboa da Praia and Nacala where dry food products are obtained as well as in Tanzania where cloth is manufactured and electrical goods are sourced using the currencies of both countries. Trade is family-based where trust is the primary element cementing responsibilities for goods and money.

Around 28 micro and small businesses are likely to be affected by the Project¹⁷. The majority sell basic subsistence products acquired at gross rates in Palma Sede, Mocimboa da Praia and Tanzania. There are three teahouses, two run by Tanzanian women who came expressly to carry out business originally. Other businesses include a bar, discotheque and salt traders. Fish and shellfish gathered in the intertidal areas are traded and bartered locally. All businesses in Afungi are run as means of family subsistence and customers are all local neighboring households.

¹⁷ This was confirmed through an investigation of Resettlement asset survey data where business structures will be affected by the Project.

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Palma Sede at over 1,370 MZN per month, followed by Maganja (1,368 MZN) and Quitupo (1,339 MZN). Households relying solely on wage income earn more than those relying solely on self-employment. By comparison displaced households that have both self-employed and wage earners in the house earn almost 40 percent as much as those relying on one or the other source. Refer to Table 3-5 for average household income. Palma Sede and Quitupo have the highest earning waged employees. Self-employed household members earn more in Palma Sede and Maganja.

Amongst households with both waged and self-employed members, Palma Sede households earn significantly more than all other villages (15,750 MZN per month compared to other households that earn just over 8,600 MZN). It is worth noting that although per capita income for households with both waged and self-employed members was somewhat higher in Palma Sede (3,476 MZN) than in other areas (2,563MZN), the distinction is not as sharp as for overall household income, due to higher household size in Palma Sede (five 'adult equivalent'¹⁸ persons per household) than other areas (four adult equivalent persons per household). Quitupo is notably lower (three adult equivalent persons per household).

Table 3-5: Comparisons of income from employment sources per month for displaced households

Category	Average household income (MZN)
Waged employment only	5,017
Self-employment only	4,547
Both waged and self-employment	8,632




Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

Expenditure is the proxy for income as it is more likely to remain stable, whereas income varies according to seasonal and other factors. Household members also tend to remember expenditures better than their income. Most people do not like to declare income as they fear being exposed to tax or other forms of fiscal repercussions.

The cash that households earn from livelihood activities is used primarily to buy rice, basic goods, clothes and to pay for health services. There are however some differences.

Figure 3-11 shows that, although expenditure patterns are similar between displaced households from different villages, more Palma Sede households spend money on vegetables than in other villages. Quitupo households are most likely to repay debt. Senga is an inland village and therefore household members do not readily catch fish themselves and therefore spend money on fish more often than the other villages. Senga households are more likely to spend money on clothes and health services than the other villages. Senga also cited buying vegetables and paying for transport by taxi less often than other villages. Senga households produce vegetables in the surrounding wetlands and therefore do not need to buy vegetables. The lower expense for taxi use could be attributed to its proximity to Palma Sede. Maganja households were most likely to cite




¹⁸ A simplified form of adult equivalent, whereby children under 15 are counted as 0.5, and those aged 15 and older as 1, is used in household size calculations.

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transportation by boat as an expense, and also more likely than other villages to spend money on cassava.

Households from Mondlane reported paying for water more often than other villages¹⁹. Quitupo is the one village where the smallest percentage of households reported paying for water.

¹⁹ Please note that the sample for Mondlane is very small and therefore this behavior should not be accepted as representative for the entire community.

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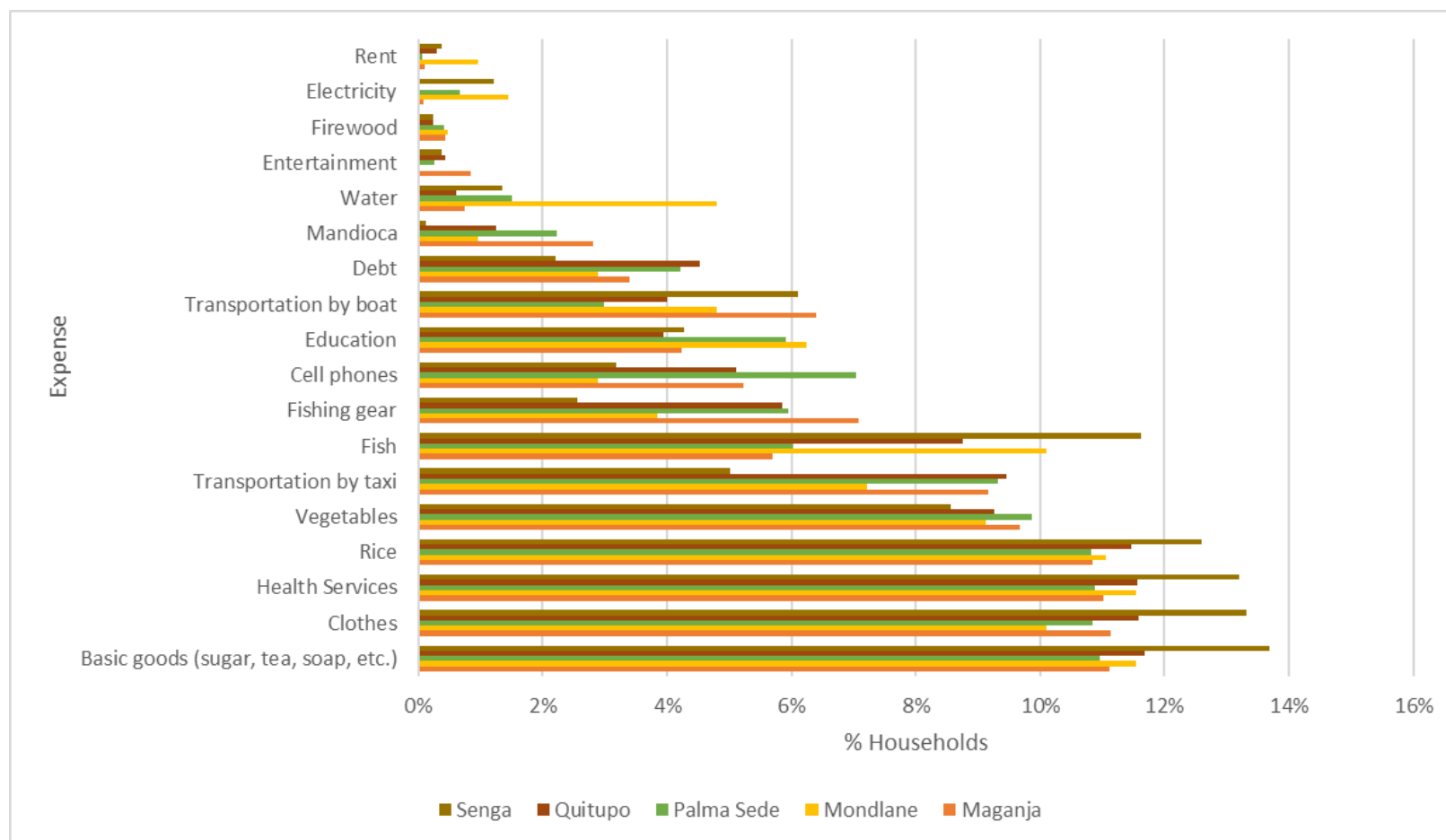





Figure 3-11: Expenses cited by displaced households

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

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Median per capita expenditure (excluding debt repayment) for displaced households is approximately 1,072 MZN per month, showing a notable difference between villages with highest expenditure in Quitupo (1,190 MZN) and lowest in Mondlane (475 MZN) (refer to Table 3-6).




Table 3-6: Displaced household average expenditure (excluding debt) in MZN

Village	Total expenditure	Mean HH expenditure	Median HH Expenditure	Mean per capita expenditure	Median per capita expenditure
Maganja	3,265,757	5,853	3,630	1,663	1,067
Mondlane	60,589	2,330	1,935	635	475
Palma Sede	4,249,378	5,643	4,240	1,398	1,042
Quitupo	2,161,759	4,255	3,710	1,437	1,190
Senga	314,230	2,756	2,550	907	706
Total	10,051,713	5,171	3,810	1,456	1,072

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

The income that displaced households generate does not only go towards buying items or services needed but towards saving as well. Almost half (42%) of displaced households indicated that they have savings, with a notably higher percentage in Quitupo (54%) than in other villages (refer to Figure 3-12). This is consistent with Project employment, which has been focused in and around Quitupo. Median savings amongst those displaced households with savings is 2,000 MZN.

Thirty four percent of displaced households indicated that they have some debt. The median debt for displaced households with debt at the time of the census was 3,000 MZN.

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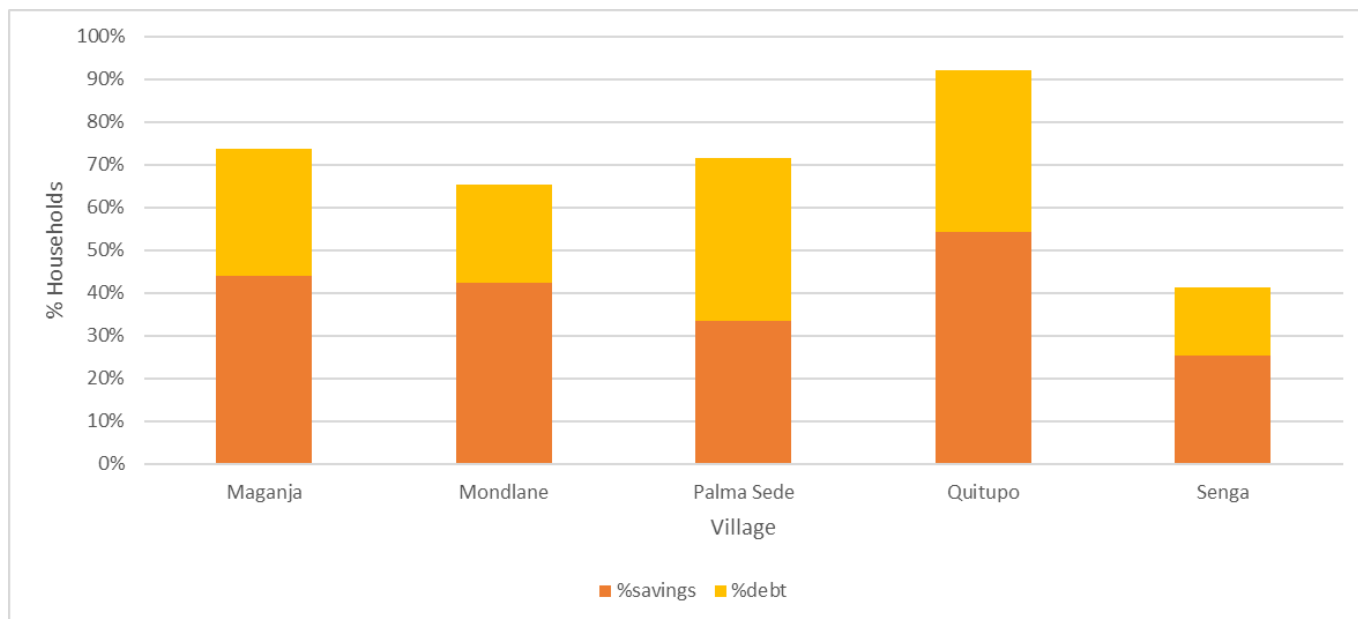


Figure 3-12: Percentage of displaced households with savings and debt

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

3.2.4 Displaced households' livelihoods profile




As discussed in Section 3.2.3, households in Afungi have multiple livelihoods strategies. This section provides an overview of land based (agriculture and foraging) livelihoods as well as the marine based livelihoods.

3.2.4.1 Agricultural livelihoods

This section describes the agricultural livelihoods of households who will be physically or economically displaced by the DUAT. Households in Afungi diversify their agricultural livelihoods just as much as they diversify their overall livelihoods strategy. Table 3-7 shows that displaced households have rights to *machambas* and trees. Households also own livestock and plant vegetable gardens. It is however important to note that fourteen percent of households in Palma Sede did not have *machambas* and only fifteen percent of households in Quitupo do not have access to *machambas*.

Table 3-7: Number of terrestrially displaced households with agricultural assets

Village	Machambas	Trees	Vegetable Garden	Livestock
Maganja	410	336	2	27
Mondlane	26	25	0	4
Palma Sede	384	427	1	23
Quitupo	434	429	29	200

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Village	Machambas	Trees	Vegetable Garden	Livestock
Senga	114	97	4	16
Total	1,368	1,314	36	270

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015




Displaced households reported that they spend a median of:

- Twenty days per month on agriculture from November to March. This is the rainy season during which time the *machambas* are prepared and planted;
- Sixteen days in April; and
- Fifteen days from May to October.

The main harvesting seasons, May (for maize and rice) and August/September (for cassava), correspond with the decline in labor days for all displaced households.

If the median time spent on agriculture is analyzed per village, some trends emerge, as seen in Figure 3-13. The data suggests that Palma Sede households focus less on agriculture than households in Afungi. This is expected because households in Palma Sede live furthest from their *machambas*. To get to their *machambas*, most individuals currently walk 180 minutes or more (Palma Sede) and 120 minutes or more (Maganja), much longer than households in Quitupo and Senga (30 min).

Senga, a primarily agriculturally oriented village, spends the most time on agriculture/farming compared to other villages.

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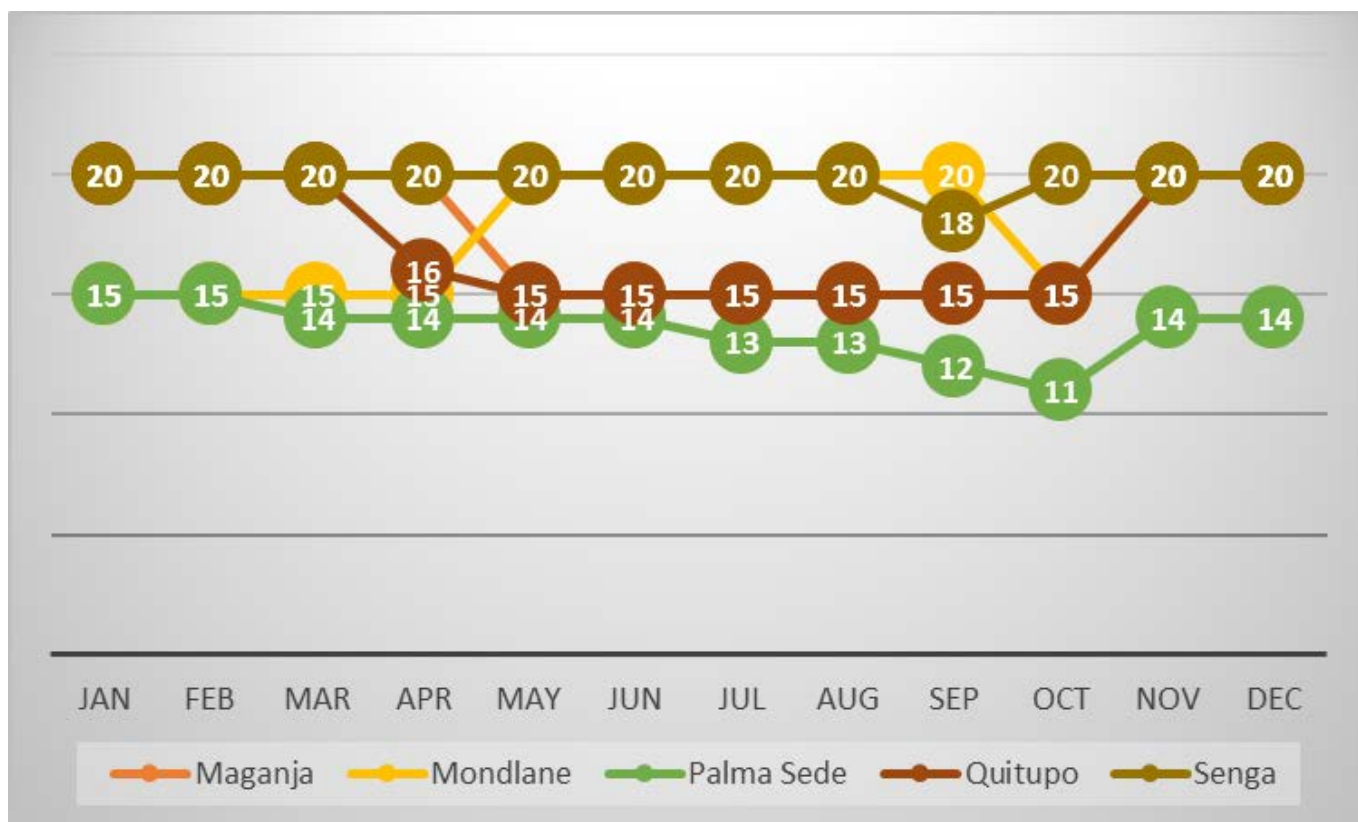





Figure 3-13: Displaced households' median time spent on agriculture

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

Almost three quarters (73%) of displaced households whose *machambas* will be affected by the Project report that they have land use rights to agricultural plots (*machambas*) and they are the customary land rights holders. Land use rights are more common in Palma Sede with ninety four percent of *machamba* users claiming rights to land.

Twenty percent of land users also borrow land, a practice that is most common in Quitupo (30%) and Maganja (27%). When a household borrows land there is typically no pre-agreed price or share of the crop to be paid, but it is expected that something will be provided to the land use right holder as a show of gratitude. Displaced households also access land through share cropping (6%) and rental (1%) agreements.

Land use rights are customary and form part of families' traditional access to agricultural land. These families can, in many cases, trace their lineage to the original families who settled in Maganja, Quitupo and Senga. During interviews, customary land use right holders have indicated that new claimants, both from Palma Sede and from outside the area, were stating that they had customary land plots in Afungi. These new claimants could not precisely identify where the plot boundaries were and therefore "*were not honest people and were not telling the truth*". The asset survey team confirmed the fact that claimants could not identify the boundaries of their *machambas*. Interviewed individuals were worried that these claims would affect their compensation during

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implementation. They further indicated that the majority of customary owners did not use their plots themselves.

During the socioeconomic survey fourteen and eleven percent of households reported that they shared crops and fruit respectively. Displaced households share their crop or trees for three reasons:




- Seventy nine percent and eighty percent of households shared fruit and crops (respectively due to a sharecropping arrangement;
- Fifteen percent and fourteen percent of households shared fruits and crops (respectively) as payment for labor; and
- Six percent of households shared fruit and crops to repay a loan.

Typically, the majority of displaced households have access to rainfed *machambas* and some have access to wetland *machambas*. These wetland *machambas* are located within wetland areas that are planted with rice in the summer months. After harvesting the rice in May and June, some wetland *machambas* are planted with vegetables and sweet potatoes. These wetland *machambas* have a higher production potential, but only represent a small fraction (7%) of affected *machambas* claimed by twelve percent of displaced *machamba* users.

Almost half (45%) of affected families with *machambas* farm rainfed *machambas* of less than a hectare, with almost a quarter (23%) farming on less than half a hectare (See Figure 3-14). Fifty-three percent of recorded wetland *machambas* are less than half a hectare. The median size for a rainfed *machamba* is 1.25 ha and for wetland *machambas* 0.52 ha. Seven significant outliers of more than twenty hectares have been included in the survey. These *machambas* were mapped for households in Palma Sede and Quitupo. All seven of these *machambas* were recorded as fallow at the time of the asset survey and all were claimed by land use rights holders.

Of the 2,633 ha of *machambas* included into the resettlement asset survey for displaced households, 1,115.6 ha (16%) are cultivated and will be affected. Displaced households tend to have an average of 1.2 ha (or 0.81 ha cultivated) that will be affected.

The most popular crops cultivated by displaced households are - in addition to cassava - watermelon, cowpeas, Bambara nuts and rice. Cassava is the main staple in Afungi and yields well at an average of twelve tons per ha (fresh yield). Households also sell excess cassava to generate an income. However, due to the simultaneous sale of all excess cassava, the price for cassava is very low at the end of the season. Cassava is consumed both fresh and dried; although due to current poor storage methods, dried cassava older than three months cannot be used. Other crops that are usually intercropped with cassava – including njugo beans (Bambara nuts), groundnuts, nhemba beans (cowpeas), watermelons, maize and sorghum – have low yields. The choice of crops for intercropping depends on local circumstances and is influenced by micro climatic changes, soils and animal activity.

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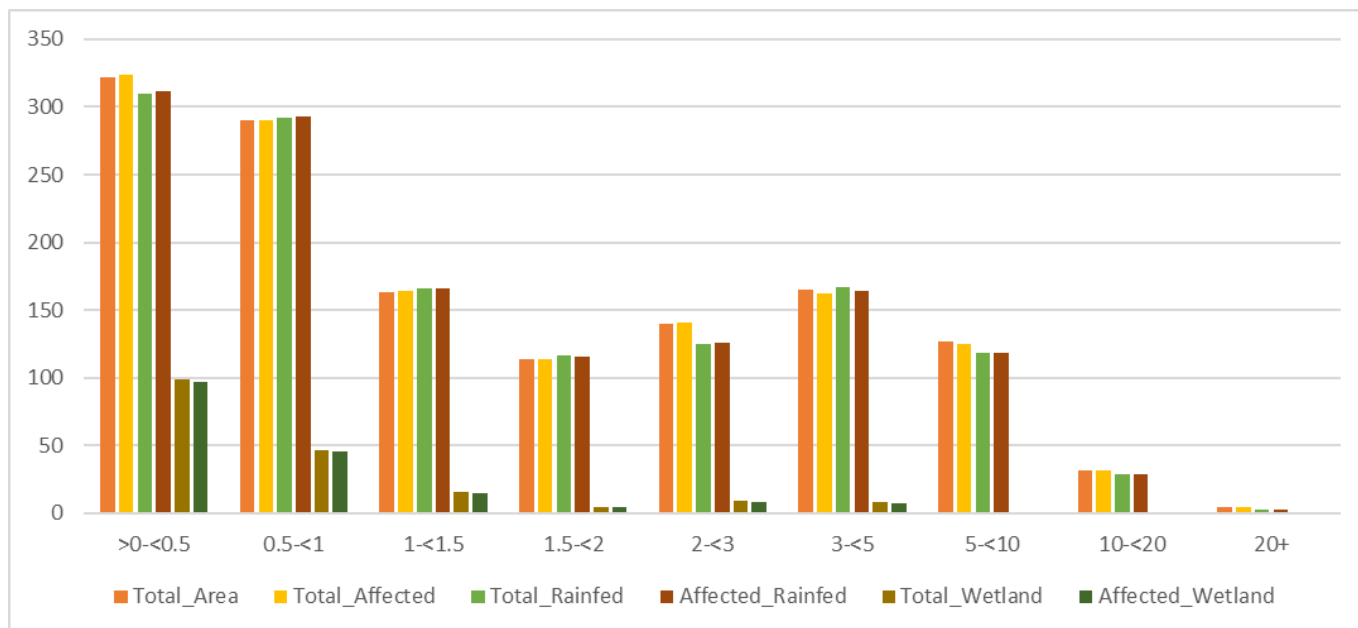


Figure 3-14: Distribution of size of machambas for displaced households

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

Watermelon, banana and pineapple have increasingly been planted since the Project started. This is largely due to the compensation of crops that were inadvertently damaged during the Afungi Site Improvements program. The compensation rate for watermelon, banana and pineapples is significantly higher and it is easily intercropped with cassava and legumes.

Most displaced households produce crops for their own consumption with any excess crops sold for additional income. When households sell their crops they do so primarily around where they live. In Palma Sede, the majority of households reported that all crops are used for household subsistence and that they did not have any excess fruit for trade. These two indicators along with the high levels of debt; the large number of economically inactive household members; and lower expenditures (refer to Section 3.2.3) are indicative of households that may be under pressure to support themselves.

Fruit trees also play an important role in household subsistence. Asset survey data indicates that most displaced households have several trees, as illustrated in Table 3-8. Trees with economic value are limited to cashews, coconuts, mangoes, citrus, guavas and bananas.

Healthy coconut palms (very few found in Afungi) produce good harvests (>50 nuts per year). Although cashews are the most common trees, they currently provide limited return to owners (due to low yields as a result of age, fungal diseases, lack of inputs and management). Mangoes grow well in the area but most trees are of a similar variety so almost all bear fruit (20 kg per tree per year) for the same short period between November and December. Some surpluses are sold to generate income however, oversupply during the short harvest season results in a high level of wastage. In Ngoji, green mangoes are dried to prolong their usefulness to households (refer to Figure 3-15). These green mangoes are used to flavor fish and other sources of proteins.




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Figure 3-15: Green mangoes being processed for drying in Ngoji




Table 3-8: Total fruit trees owned by displaced households

Tree type	Total No.	Median/HH
Cashew	62,721	27
Coconut	9,641	8
Mango	9,312	5
Guava	1,126	4
Other	6,191	2
Total	88,991	27

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

Guavas and citrus are less common trees and are usually planted near homes rather than in *machambas*. Yields are poor (7 kg per tree per year and 15 kg per tree per year respectively), however they do generate some household income from buyers in the immediate area.

Displaced households who own fruit trees indicated that most of the fruit is for own consumption with some surplus for sale. In Palma Sede sixty two percent of households responding to the

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socioeconomic survey indicated that they did not have any fruit trees. In Quitupo forty percent of socioeconomic survey respondents did not have fruit trees at the time of the asset survey.

Households also cultivate perennial crops: exclusively bananas and pineapples. A total of 4,035 bananas were included into the Resettlement asset survey. Bananas are popular (median of six bananas per household) but production is limited to wetter areas, usually some distance from the village making protection from animals (particularly elephants) difficult.

The households that own vegetable gardens work an additional 227 m² of land on average. Vegetable gardens are well suited to the soil conditions in Senga and Patacua where the Project's Vegetable Demonstration Plot program has been particularly successful in part due to the quality of the soils.

Livestock farming plays a relatively small role in the livelihoods of households. Of the displaced households that indicated owning any livestock, the majority (85%) own chickens, with an average of ten chickens per household for those who own poultry. Just over a quarter (25%) of displaced livestock owners own goats, with an average of nine goats per household. Goats are considered a sign of wealth and households do not often use them for meat. There are a few goat speculators on Afungi but the main goat markets are located in Palma, Moçimboa de Praia and Pemba.




Common resource use is not widespread throughout Afungi²⁰ and this is generally considered to be a supplementary activity for subsistence. Twenty one percent of displaced households forage in order to generate an income. As was noted in Section 3.2.4, products are most commonly sold in the village where the forager lives. The most commonly sold foraged items are firewood, building poles, and wild fruit and berries.

The extent to which forest resources are used varies among villages, as well as among households within the same village. Key forest resources used by all displaced households include firewood, wild fruits, poles and thatching materials. Less important foraging resources include wood for carving, bushmeat and bamboo. Some displaced households collect medicinal plants however, the majority get these plants from their traditional healer.

Results from the socioeconomic survey indicate that only six percent of all displaced households collect resources on a daily basis. This predominantly involves collection of firewood (75% of those who cited daily collection), and to a much lesser extent, building poles (8%), grass roofing and medicinal plants (both 8%).

Displaced households mostly collect natural resources on a weekly basis (47%) or several times a year (57%). The most common weekly foraging activity is firewood collection (63% of households). The socioeconomic survey further found that the majority (47%) of households who collect firewood walk less than one hour to the locations where they gather firewood. Once at these locations, the majority of those households who gather firewood spend between two and four hours collecting firewood (41%). This could largely be due to the vegetation types as well as the potential depletion

²⁰ Forest Resource Use in Households in Afungi DUAT

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of the resource in the vicinity of the villages. Only seven displaced households in Quitupo (4), Maganja (2) and Palma Sede (1) produce charcoal mostly on a monthly basis.

In the Project EIA seven different vegetation units were identified for the DUAT (see EIA Section 8.7.4). Foraging is more active in vegetation unit 6²¹ and to a lesser extent, units 1²² and 4²³ (refer to Figure 3-16). Some trees that produce edible fruit within vegetation unit 6 include the cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), marula (*Sclerocarya birrea* subsp. *caffra*), Kei-apple (*Dovyalis hispidula*), white cross-berry (*Grewia pachycalyx*), wild medlar (*Vangueria infausta*), and sourplum.

²¹ "Vegetation unit 6 - *The Strychnos madagascariensis - Xylothea tettensis* Short Open Woodland. This vegetation unit is dominant throughout the Afungi Project Site, and typically very disturbed due to agricultural practices. Approximately 70 percent has been modified by agriculture with only remnants of the original vegetation structure and species composition existing as isolated thickets reminiscent of vegetation unit 7. Fallow lands have been found to retain or recover in species composition, but vegetation structure remains impaired. Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) is the main produce, with maize, pumpkin, squash and ground nuts as supplementary or alternative crops. The soils are relatively poor in minerals necessitating slash and burn practices. Rotational planting with groundnuts, however, is beneficial in extending the production potential of agricultural lands, thus reducing slash and burn agriculture practices in establishing new lands." EIA Chapter 8.7.5.

²² Vegetation unit 1- *The Garcinia livingstonii - Grewia glandulosa* Short Open Shrubland

²³ Vegetation unit 4 - *The Hyphaene petersiana - Ctenium concinnum* Short Closed Grasslands

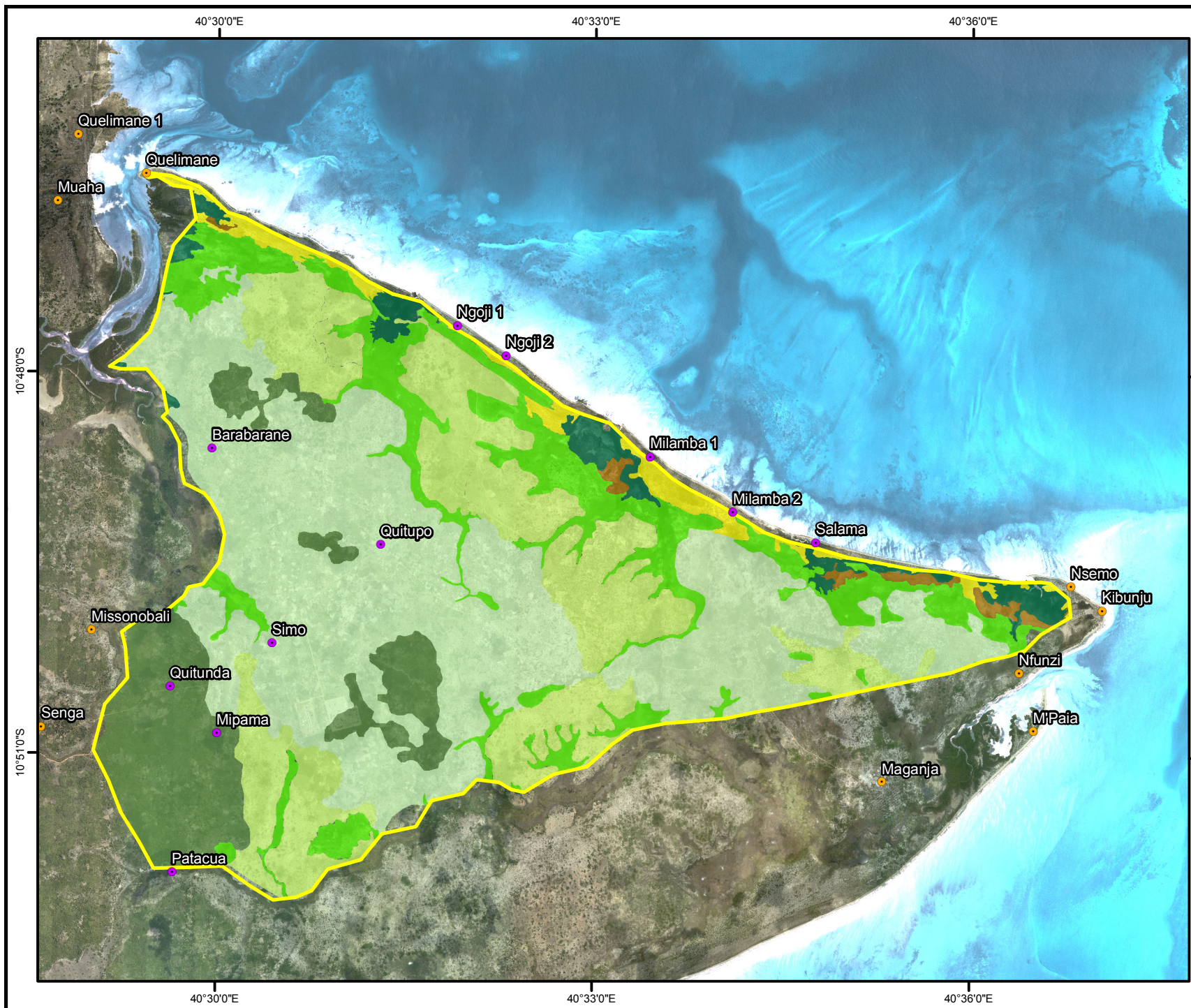


Figure 3-16:
Afungi Vegetation Units

Legend

- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- DUAT

Vegetation Classification

- 1 - *Garcinia livingstonii* - *Grewia glandulosa*, Short Open Shrubland
- 2 - *Rhizophora mucronata* - *Ceriops taga*, Short Closed Marshland
- 3 - *Avicenna marina* - *Salicornia pachystachya*, Open Saline Plains
- 4 - *Hyphaene petersiana* - *Ctenium concinnum*, Short Closed Grasslands
- 5 - *Cyperus prolifer*, Short Closed Wetlands
- 6 - *Strychnos madagascariensis* - *Xylothea tectensis*, Short Open Woodland
- 7 - *Berlinia occidentalis* - *Brachystegia spiciformis*, Short Closed Woodland

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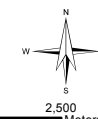
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D	10-MAY-2016	AK	SB




Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Source: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for the Liquefied Natural Gas Project in Cabo Delgado

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3.2.4.2 Fisheries livelihoods

Thirty-two percent of economically active members of displaced households reported fishing (including sale of fish and seafood) as a primary occupation with fifty-one percent of displaced households reporting at least one member primarily engaged in such occupations²⁴. This activity is more common amongst coastal residents, with forty-five percent of economically active members (66% of men and 21% of women) from Maganja, thirty-four percent (56% men and 11% women) from Palma Sede and only twenty-six percent from Mondlane, 20 percent from Quitupo and six percent from Senga citing fisheries as their primary occupation. Amongst those citing fisheries as primary occupation the majority (84%) are fishermen, while the remaining sixteen percent sell fish and seafood which, although not commonly cited as a primary occupation, was shown in Section 3.2.3 above to account for the type of 'business activity' cited (55% of businesses operated by 67% of households with businesses, or 46% of all displaced households). The majority (51%) of those primarily engaged in fisheries are men, although women are marginally more likely to sell fish and seafood in Palma Sede (see Figure 3-17).

Fishing was also cited as a secondary occupation for sixteen percent of economically active household members, and sale of fish and seafood for four percent. Survey work has established that all fisheries of Palma Bay are at maximum or over maximum exploitation with some species certainly over fished. Open access to fishing has resulted in the decline of protein supply and financial benefits from fishing. In particular the more recent intertidal activities, now using mosquito nets, are targeting juvenile fish preventing the resupply of bay fisheries.

The following subsections provide an overview of fisheries livelihoods, which also includes intertidal collection.

²⁴ Resettlement census, 2015

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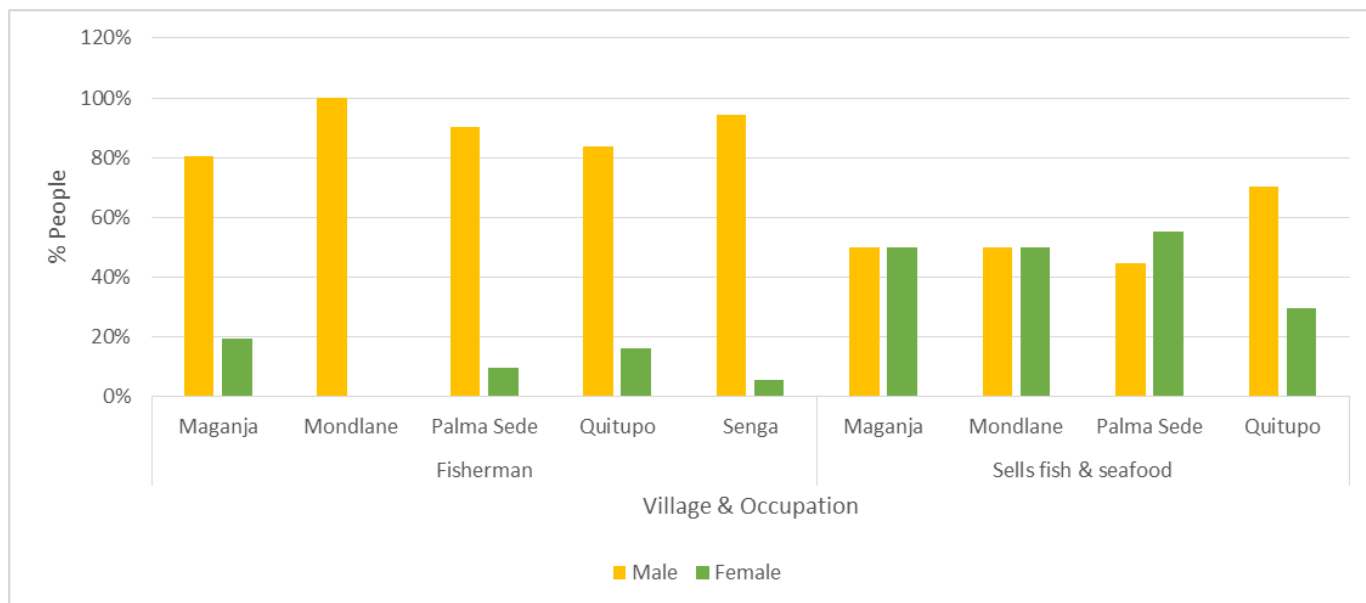





Figure 3-17: Fisheries occupations

Source: Resettlement census, 2015

The median number of days displaced households spend on fishing varies widely. Households from Palma Sede, Mondlane and Maganja spend a lot more time on fishing activities than those from Quitupo and Senga. When correlating the calendar in Figure 3-18 with the calendar in Figure 3-13, it is apparent that fishing is a more intensive activity in the opinion of the respondents with the exception of those from Senga. Individuals from Palma Sede spend far more days per month on fishing and as a result spend less time on agriculture than the other four villages.

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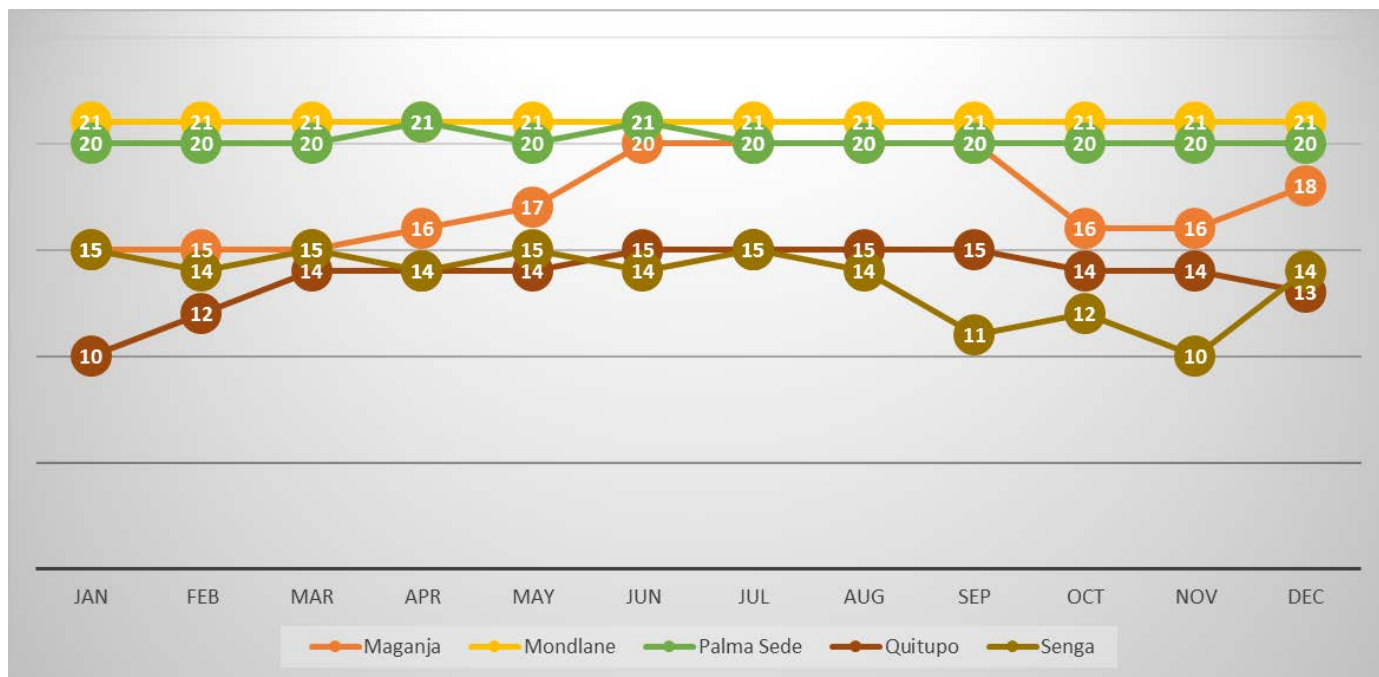





Figure 3-18: Displaced households' median number of days spent fishing per month

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

Intertidal collection provides an important alternative subsistence income to communities especially for women and children. The median number of days spent on intertidal collection is much lower when compared to agriculture and fisheries (see Figure 3-19). This number may be lower than expected as a result of unintended gender bias in the surveys. Intertidal collection is a primarily female activity and the majority of the respondents that were present during the socioeconomic survey were male.

During the socioeconomic survey, fifty one percent of households indicated that gathering of marine resources, notably collection of crabs mollusks/seaweed/shellfish (cited by 43% of households), or mosquito seining (9% of households) contributes to their livelihoods. These activities were most commonly cited in Maganja (56%) and Quitupo (55%), followed by Palma Sede (39%), Senga (34%) and Mondlane (25%).

Gathering of marine resources contributes to household income to a greater extent than was indicated for land-based foraging. Nearly all of those households engaged in mosquito seine collection, and eighty seven percent of those engaged in collection of crabs, mollusks, seaweed and/or shellfish indicated that they sell the resources gathered.

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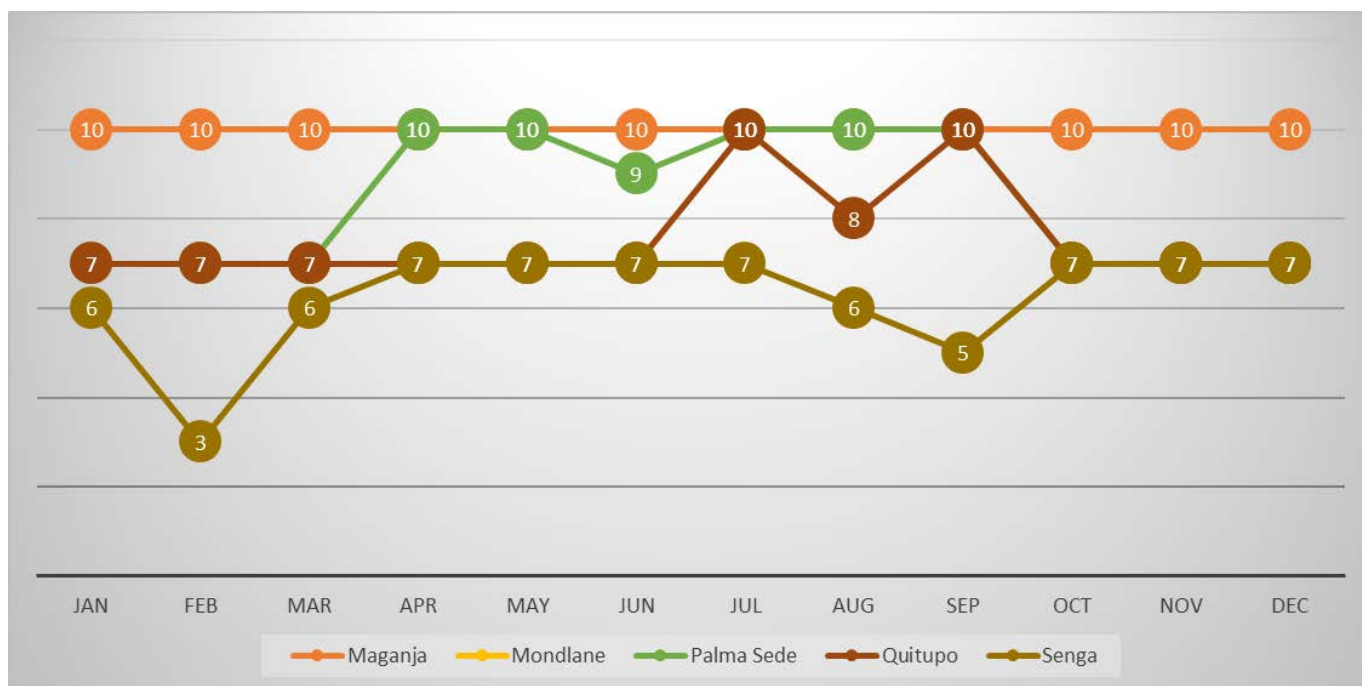


Figure 3-19: Displaced households' median number of days spent intertidal gathering per month




Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

Forty percent of individuals collecting crabs, mollusks, seaweed and/or shellfish engage in the activity only several times a year, while others collect monthly (15%) weekly (28%) or daily (17%). The majority of households who engage in mosquito seine gathering do so on a weekly basis (38%) with others gathering only several times a year (31%), or on a daily basis (27%).

More than half (58%) of households engaged in collection of crabs, mollusks, seaweed and/or shellfish spend under an hour to reach the locations to do so, while the majority (67%) engaged in mosquito seine gathering spend more than an hour. Thirty two and thirty percent of households spend between two and four hours and more than six hours, respectively, at a time collecting crabs, mollusks, seaweed and/or shellfish. Half of households included into the socioeconomic survey spend more than four hours gathering with mosquito seine.

3.2.4.2.1 Distribution of fishers

Table 3-9 provides an overview of the location of various fishers that will potentially be impacted by the Project's near shore developments and operations, and their village of origin. A total of 616 vessels have been surveyed in all fishing centers across the bay. The principle concentrations are in Palma Sede and Nsemo/Kibunju, each of which host around thirty-percent of all the vessels operating in the bay. Only a small number of vessel owners (10%) live within the DUAT. During the Project's Vessel Owner Registration process 628 owners were registered with a total number of 705 vessels. These vessels have 2,984 crewmembers that work on the vessels at any given time. Many vessels have more crewmembers than positions in the boat, as crewmembers do not fish on a full time basis on that vessel.

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The highest numbers of fishers who use Palma Bay fish from Palma Sede and Nsemo/Kibunju. Fishers from Palma Sede are active throughout the Bay while fishers from Nsemo/Kibunju focus their effort around and inside Tecomaji. Fishermen living on the northern side of Palma Bay concentrate their effort north of the deep-water channel in Palma Bay, and may cross to Tecomaji when weather conditions permit.

3.2.4.2.2 Location of fishing and intertidal areas

Fishers operating inside Palma Bay have specific areas of effort concentration, determined by both fishing gear and the type of vessel in use. In general, fishers using paddled dugout canoes, will travel up to 7 km from their home landing site, whilst those with access to a planked vessel (powered by sail or outboard motor) may travel up to 18 km. Most fishing activity is practiced in daylight hours, and fishers will leave their landing site on the falling tide and return up to seven hours later on the rising tide. The distribution of fishers and effort is dependent on the vessel type, tidal phase and necessity to avoid exposed waters.

Figure 3-21 illustrates where, during surveying activities, fishers from each community travel in order to fish. Palma fishers are active throughout the bay. Fishers from Nsemo/Kibunju are focused on the fisheries around and inside of Tecomaji Island (limited fishing effort has been observed outside Tecomaji and Rongui islands), whilst communities on the north side of the bay tend to fish in areas to the north of the deep-water channel. There is also a small, specialized nocturnal fishery in the Bay, using motorized vessels, large open water seine nets and light attraction.




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Figure 3-20: Women collecting pen shells (makazas) off Nsemo

Vessel based fishing tends to concentrate in specific areas, such as the shallow south side of the channel in front of Casa do Colono. Additional areas identified as hotspots include: (1) in the beginning of the deep-water channel, mid Palma Bay in the vicinity of Milamba 1; and (2) a wider area of concentration in the area 5 km offshore from Milamba 2 / Salama (see Figure 3-21).

Predominantly women and children carry out activities in the intertidal zone and immediate coastal shallows along the Afungi coastline, as illustrated in Figure 3-20.

Communities have adequately defined intertidal areas that they exploit, which correlate to resource abundance and distance from the home community as shown in Figure 3-22. Intertidal fishers and collectors from Palma concentrate on the area up to Casa do Colono, with the exception of beach seine fishers who focus on the area in between Milamba 1 and 2. Intertidal fishers and collectors from Barabarane access the same area, whilst those from Quitupo exploit the area between Ngoji 2 and Milamba 2. Collectors from Nsemo and Kibunju work as far away as Salama, with the exception of larger dragnet fishers who favor a hotspot adjacent to Milamba 1.




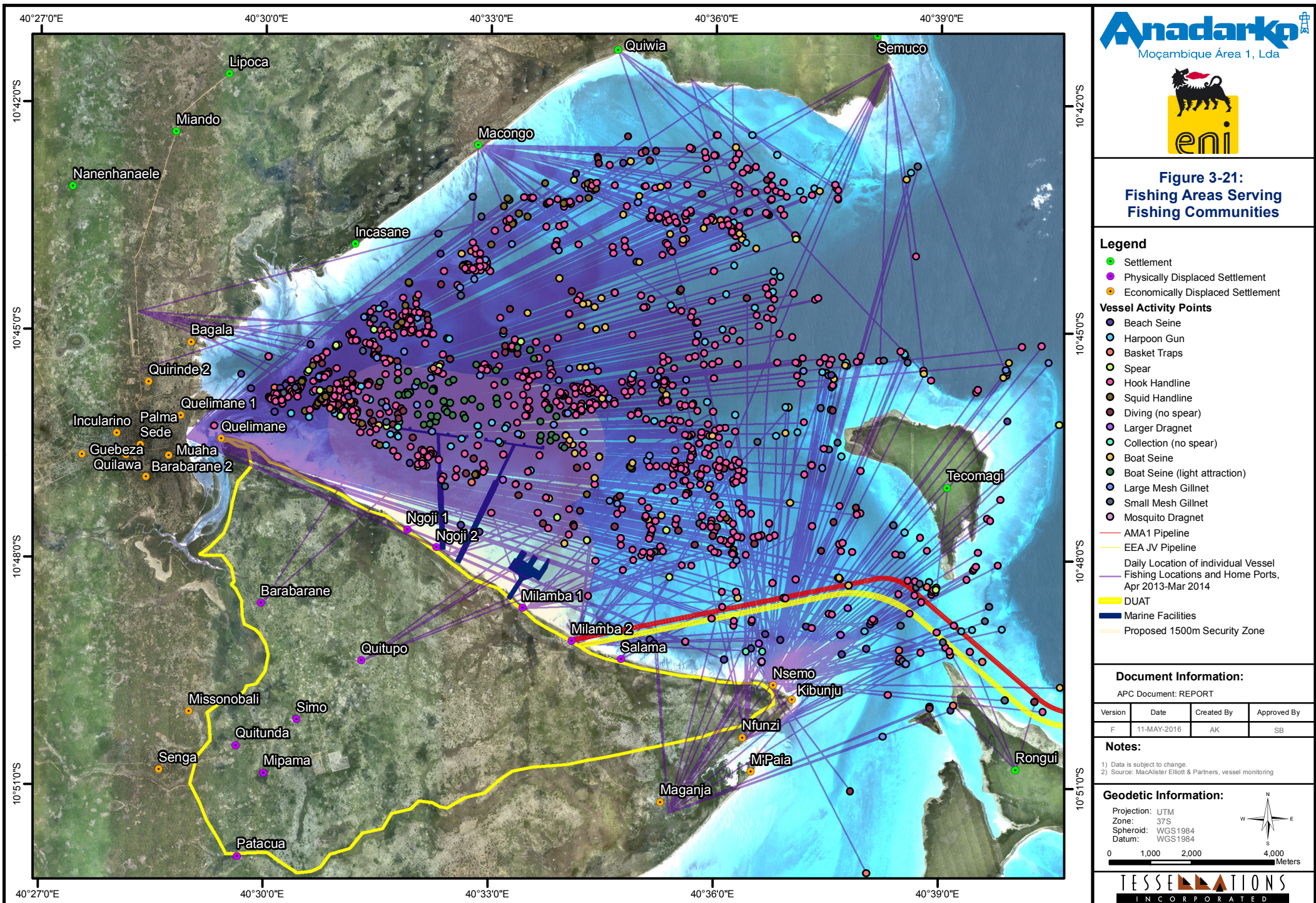
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Table 3-9: Distribution of fishers between fishing centers

Fishing Center	Motorized vessels	Planked vessels	Canoe	Intertidal collectors	Traders
Ngoji	-		21	11	2
Quitupo	-	-	4	96	21
Milamba 1	-	-	25	8	5
Milamba 2	-	7	9	9	5
Palma	172	410	357	2,239	50
Barabarane	-	-	-	28	2
Senga	-	-	-	67	2
Salama	-		3	5	-
Nsemo	6	33	43	50	20
Kibunju	3	56	98	54	20
Nfunzi	-	14	16	19	5
M'Paia	-	1	37	9	-
Maganja	-	59	77	129	20
Patacua	-	-	-	7	-

Source: Fisher and collector registration 2015; Value chain study, 2013



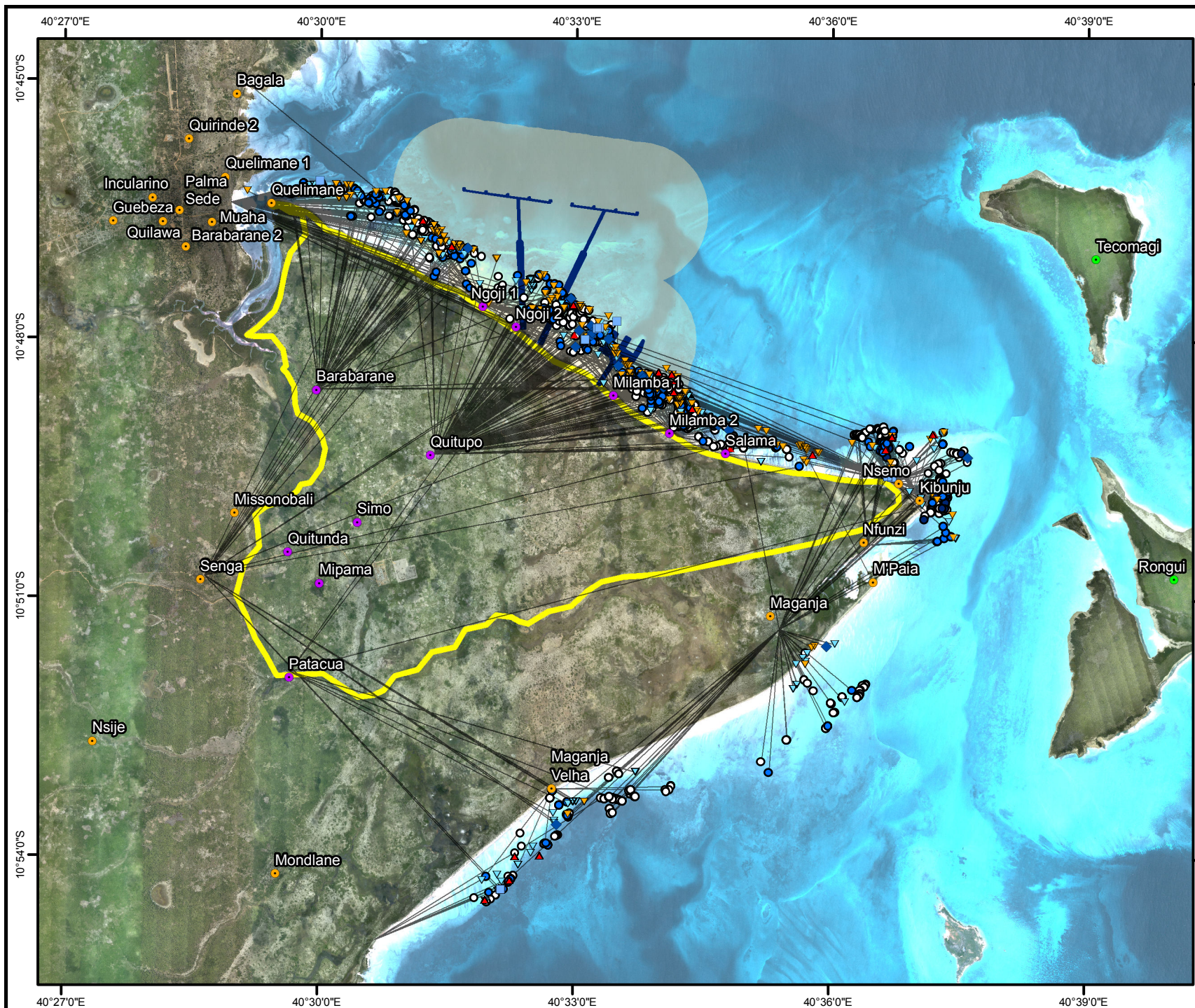


Figure 3-22:
Intertidal Fishing and
Gathering Activity

Legend

- Settlement
 - Physically Displaced Settlement
 - Economically Displaced Settlement
- Intertidal Collection Method**
- Handline
 - ◆ Spear
 - ▲ Beach Seine
 - ▼ Larger Dragnet
 - ▽ Mosquito Dragnet
 - Collection (no gear)
 - Collection (stick)
 - Collection (hook)
- Intertidal Users and Their
Base Village, Nov 2013
- DUAT
- Marine Facilities
- Proposed 1500m Security Zone

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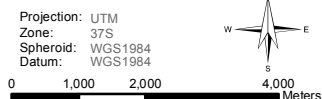
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Notes:




- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Source: MacAlister Elliott & Partners, vessel monitoring

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3.2.5 Structures of displaced households

Physically displaced households will lose their homes, as well as other structures on their residential plots. Houses are normally rectangular in shape and neatly built. Most houses are constructed with traditional materials (walls made of wattle and stone or wattle and daub, palm frond roofs, and earthen floors) (refer to Figure 3-23). There are some houses constructed either totally or partially with more modern materials, such as cement blocks and corrugated iron, which are described within communities as “improved” (see refer to Figure 3-24). Ablution areas (generally limited to wash rooms) are built outside the house.



Figure 3-23: Example of traditional materials used for house construction



Figure 3-24: Example of modern materials used for house construction

Of the 556 physically displaced households, 115 households have a second home. These homes are located in a number of places that include: Nampula and Ntware provinces of Mozambique, and within Cabo Delgado Province in Palma Sede, Mocimboa da Praia, and Nangade.




Anecdotaly, in comparison with other parts of the country, most houses in the Project area are relatively large (average 41 m² for physically displaced households that is significantly smaller than the 70 m² replacement houses that will be provided). Twenty-one households have houses larger than the 70 m² that will be provided for as default in the replacement village, and will hence require special consideration (Fifteen of which are between 70-80 m², three between 80-90 m², and three between 90-100 m²).

Households who will be physically displaced will also lose various external structures associated with their residential plots. Such structures include:

- Poultry coops;



Figure 3-25: An example of a dish drying rack

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- External Rooms;
- Wells;
- Fish dry racks;
- Dish drying racks (refer to Figure 3-25);
- Fences;
- *Macuti's* (shade structures);
- Livestock pens;
- Storage Sheds;
- Food stores; and
- Latrines.

These structures tend to be constructed from locally available construction materials and are loosely organized within the households' residential plot. Many families erect fences around their residential plots for privacy or to keep animals out of their homes (refer to Figure 3-26).






Figure 3-26: Fence around a house for animal protection

3.2.6 Displaced communities' access to infrastructure and services

This section provides an overview of basic community infrastructure and services. This includes:

- Water and sanitation;
- Sources of energy;
- Transport and communications; and

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- Other social infrastructure.

Water and sanitation

The primary water source for displaced households is community wells, as cited by the majority (73%) of households in the socioeconomic survey. Other sources include household wells and rivers/lakes all (refer to Figure 3-27).

In Quitupo there is a water board that is responsible for the maintenance and control of the community boreholes. Families pay 5 MZN per month for the use of community boreholes²⁵. In Senga, community members are also obliged to pay the monthly fee but they have to pay 1 MZN for each 20-liter container that they fill as they use the borehole.

Ninety one percent of households reported in the socioeconomic survey that they do not pay for water. The highest percentage of displaced households paying for water was found in Palma Sede (12%) followed by Quitupo (11%). The majority of the households who do pay for water do so on the basis of a fixed monthly fee or on a fixed fee every time they collect water.

The median expenditure for water per month is 90 MZN for the nine percent of socioeconomic respondent households who pay for water. The lowest median expenditure for water is in Quitupo and Senga where households respectively spend 10 MZN and 15 MZN, while households in Maganja and Palma Sede pay a median of 150 and 120 MZN per month for water.

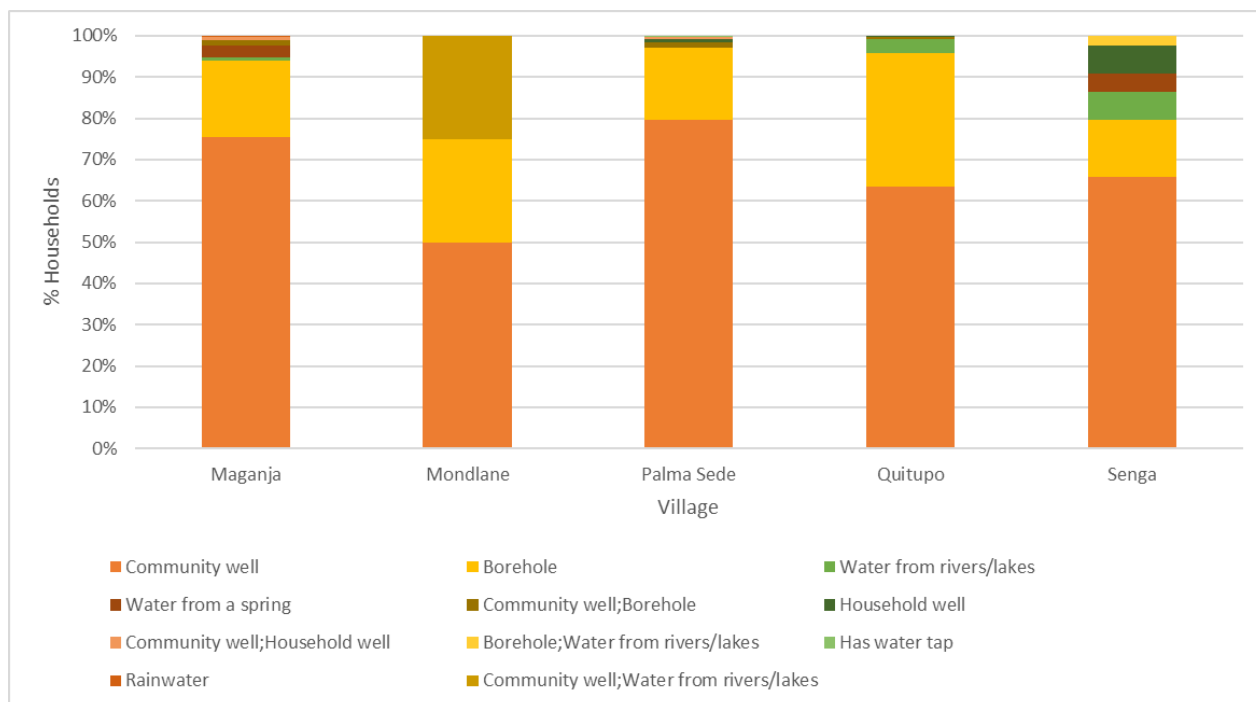





Figure 3-27: Water sources used by displaced households per village

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic Survey; 2015

²⁵ Quitupo Village Leadership Structure Focus Group Meeting (25 May 2013)

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During the Baseline Health Survey it was found that 46 percent of water samples collected at water sources and 80 percent of water samples collected at homes were unsuitable for human consumption. Water becomes more contaminated once household members handle the water. The safest water is collected from hand pumps, followed by unprotected boreholes, while open shallow wells were noted most unsuitable for drinking water collection.

Some families (80% of physically displaced households) have external washrooms²⁶; the majority of households do not have any kind of toilet facilities. In Quitupo, four percent of socioeconomic survey respondents indicated that they have traditional latrines. The majority of households use the bush as an alternative, creating sanitation problems such as contamination of community water sources. This is common in all villages and other smaller settlements in the Project area. The Baseline Health Survey found that 77 percent of households did not have any improved sanitation facility (i.e. a pit latrine). With the exception of the relatively urban environment of Palma, none of the villages in Afungi had access to suitable sanitation facilities.

Sources of energy

Cooking takes place either inside or outside the house and the predominant source of energy is firewood (see Figure 3-28). Palma Sede households cited other sources of energy, such as charcoal, more commonly than households in other villages. Displaced households included in the Resettlement census indicated that they spend approximately 229 MZN per month on cooking fuel.

Currently there is no access to electricity in Afungi, however some areas of Palma Sede do have access to the electricity grid. Anecdotal evidence shows an increase in solar panels used by entrepreneurs in the Afungi area, who predominantly provide phone-charging services to their customers. The most common energy sources cited for lighting in the socioeconomic survey are oil or paraffin (59%), batteries (17%) and firewood (8%). Very poor families use firewood, as it is free to collect or cheaper to buy than other fuels. Socioeconomic survey participants indicated that they spend an average of 218 MZN per month on energy and the average spend on the most common energy source (oil/paraffin) an average of 172 MZN per month.

²⁶ Room is loosely used here as these structures are not roofed




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Figure 3-28: Traditional stove outside

Transport and communication

More than two thirds (68%) of displaced households reported that they have their own transport. The most common modes of own transport are bicycles, boats (could include canoes and planked vessels), and motorcycles. In the past two years, households in Afungi have started to invest in bicycles and motorcycles for their transport needs as their access to cash has improved.

The most common forms of public transport reportedly available to displaced households are chapas (mini-bus taxis) and motorcycle-taxis as shown in Figure 3-29. Chapas are more common in the more urban environment of Palma Sede. In Afungi villages motorcycle taxis are however more common. Displaced households report that they spend an average of 496 MZN on public transport per month.

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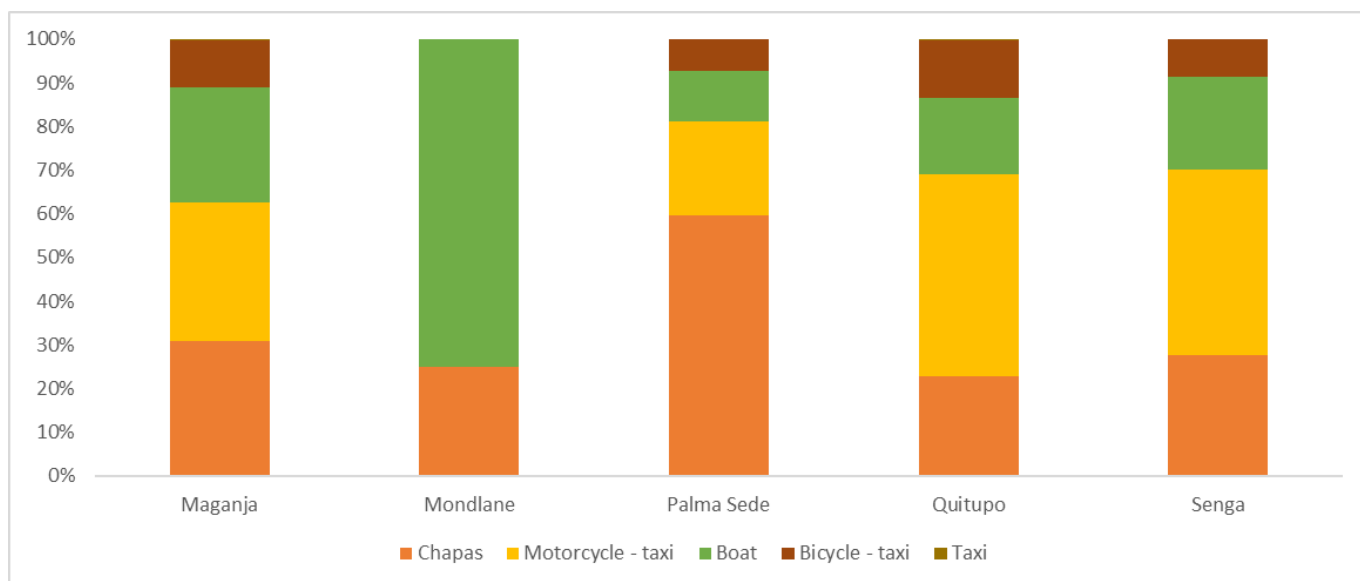


Figure 3-29: Public transport reported by displaced households as available

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic Survey; 2015




Cellphones are the central communication tools used by affected communities. As shown in Table 3-11 there are two cell phone aeriels in Maganja and one in Quitupo (Movitel and Vodacom). Table 3-10 shows that 63 percent of households own at least one cell phone, but usually more. Of these reported cell phones ten percent had been bought in the 12 months preceding the socioeconomic survey. Displaced households reported in the Resettlement census that they spent on average 567 MZN on airtime per month. This represents four percent of the average household expenditures.

Fifty seven percent of affected households claimed to own at least one radio of which nine percent were bought in the twelve months preceding the socioeconomic survey. Only five percent of affected households own a television.

Table 3-10: Indicator moveable assets owned by displaced households

Village	Cell phone		Radio		Television	
	Percentage of households	Average number owned per household	Percentage of households	Average number owned per household	Percentage of households	Average number owned per household
Maganja	63%	1.64	59%	1.32	2%	1.00
Mondlane	75%	1.33	75%	2.67	0%	-
Palma Sede	79%	1.67	57%	1.33	9%	1.17
Quitupo	53%	1.55	55%	1.35	5%	1.17
Senga	34%	1.93	61%	1.41	0%	-
Total	63%	1.63	57%	1.34	5%	1.14

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

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The most common form of communication within communities is oral (the majority of individuals in Afungi are illiterate) with more formal oral communications taking place via meetings at the *nkutano* (meeting area). However, it is also customary (and practiced by the Project) for important information to be transmitted by letter to the village leader for further dissemination through local community leaders.

Other social infrastructure

As part of the community mapping process community infrastructures were identified in Maganja, Senga and Quitupo. These results were combined with the results of the communal asset survey (refer to Table 3-11). Quitupo has limited basic public and social infrastructure that could be identified through the community mapping process.

Table 3-11: Community structures as identified during the community mapping process

Infrastructure type	Maganja	Quitupo	Senga
Type I Health Centre	1	-	-
Full primary school (EPC)	1	-	-
First level primary school (EP1)	-	1	1
Mobile phone masts	2	1	-
Market	1	1	1
Stores	2	-	-
Water hole	1	1	-
Water well	3	13	7
Unclassified road	1	1	1
Mosques	2	-	2
Church	-	-	2
Cemeteries	2	-	3
Sacred sites (<i>Nsatis</i>)	2	-	2
Madrassa	1	-	-
Meeting place	-	-	1

Source: Community Mapping Report, 2015; Communal asset survey, 2014

The ownership of these structures varies in each settlement. They can either be community owned assets or assets owned by a specific person that are used by the whole community. Three privately owned structures identified during the asset survey belonging to displaced households and used for community purposes are summarized in Table 3-12.




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Table 3-12: Privately owned community structures

Structure	Total number affected	Average size (m ²)
Mosque	3	26
Macuti (meeting room)	15	12
Social center	1	46




Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

There are several sacred sites inside the DUAT. Typical sacred sites are cemeteries and graves (both family sites and community sites). Families also have graves and cemeteries located within the DUAT that is not considered sacred. Not all of these will be impacted due to construction but there will be some impact in relation to reduced access to the graves and cemeteries.

During focus group interviews with respected elders in Senga, Maganja, Quitupo and Milamba seven sacred sites were identified. Table 3-13 below provides an overview of each of these sites and Figure 3-31 provides their locations in Afungi.

Table 3-13: Sacred sites in Afungi

Number	Name	Description
1	The grave of the “regulo” Nzé Balai	Located in Milamba 1/Nalola.
2	Sacred tree*	A mango tree that has sacred water underneath it. The water is used to heal sick people. The tree is located in Milamba 1/Nalola.
3	Sacred pool/pond	The pond is considered sacred and a mystery because of the water purity and drinkability is dependent on sea tides. The pond is located in Milamba 1/Nalola.
4	Nsolo tree*	A sacred tree located in Milamba 1/Nalola.
5	Buruhane family graves	These are the graves of Mr. Buruhane’s family that are located in Milamba 1. There are six graves at the site, three of which are small. These graves are not widely considered to be sacred by the Afungi population. They are however, sacred to newly arrived fishers. The fishers use these graves in rituals to petition for protection and success during their fishing activities in Milamba.
6 & 7	Graves of Regulos	There are two graves in Quitupo of Mr. Nzé Ngole and Mr. Sumail Nalole. Mr. Nzé Ngole is a nickname for Mr. Mussa Salimo who was a Regulo of Quitupo. No one remembers the true grave site. No one was able to identify the specific grave site of Mr. Sumail Nalole and the names are not widely known. These graves were however located within the Quitupo cemetery.
8	Sacred tree inside the village (see Figure 3-30)	The tree is located within Quitupo village and is not widely considered to be sacred. It is however related to mystic and malefic stories.

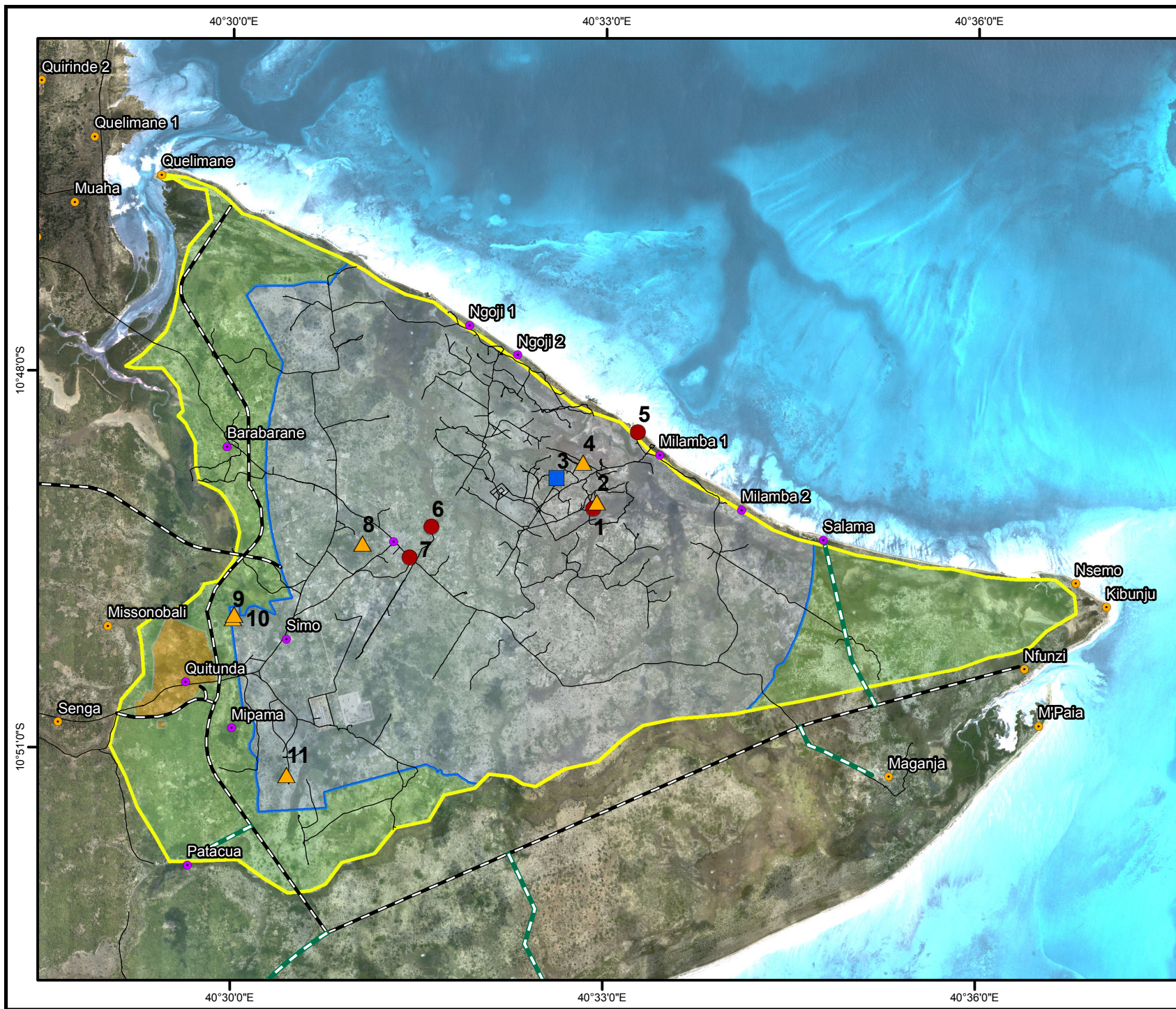
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Number	Name	Description
9	Sacred tree	Large pot for offerings to the ancestors, located under a small cashew nut tree. Cult to the guardian spirits of the home (manes cult).
10	Sacred tree	Large pot for offerings to the ancestors, located under a large cashew nut tree. Cult to the guardian spirits of the home (manes cult).
11	Sacred tree	Sacred tree. Could be abandoned as it is located in an uninhabited area; however it had a small black pottery offering bowl under it which always suggests its secrecy.

** It is not the trees that are considered sacred but the water associated with the tree. The water is used to heal the sick. There is a widely held belief that rain water collected in between the hole of a tree has curative properties.*



Figure 3-30: Sacred baobab tree in Quitupo



**Figure 3-31:
Afungi Sacred Sites**

Legend

- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement

Sacred Sites

- Grave
- Pool/Pond
- Tree
- Roads
- Proposed Public Road Developments
- Proposed Public Spur Roads
- DUAT
- Project Industrial Zone
- Livelihood Development Zone
- Replacement Village

Document Information:

APC Document: REPORT

Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
G	11-MAY-2016	AK	SB




Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change.
 - 2) Sacred sites collected by the Resettlement Engagement Team.
- Sacred Sites:
1. Grave of regulo Nze Balai.
 2. Under a mango tree where sacred water is used to heal sick people.
 3. Very sacred as the water purity and drinkability depends on the sea tides.
 4. Called 'Nsolo Tree'.
 5. Grave
 - 6/7. Graves of Regulos Nze Ngole and Sumail Nalole.
 8. Sacred Tree
 - 9/10. Sacred tree with large pot for offerings to the ancestors, located under a small cashewnut tree. Cult to the guardian spirits of the home
 11. Sacred tree. Could be abandoned as it is located in an uninhabited area; however it had a small black pottery offering bowl under it which always suggests its secrecy

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984

0 625 1,250 2,500
Meters

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3.3 Residential host community

The replacement village will be located in the area where Quitunda is currently located. Quitunda is located within the community boundary of Senga. The location of the replacement village is described in Section 6.1 and 6.2. The location of replacement agricultural land to be provided by the GoM is described in Section 7.6.

3.3.1 Introduction

Senga is recalled by its inhabitants as having originated with the settlement of three families, Mbau, Njoro and Wandala under the leadership of Nguvu Za Bure in around 1930 in areas then known as Mbandja and Quitunda. In these early years these two settlements were occupied by families from the western interior of the country. Mangala, Nsidje and Patacua also settlements within the Senga area attracted people from the coastal settlements. The whole area was renowned for its agricultural productivity.




Following flight from the area during the war of Independence, recent history identifies people's return to the now named Senga village where a large agricultural cooperative was set up led by Matthew Mpwicha Kumwalo with the aim of providing food to Palma Sede. It was at this time, that Mbandja changed its name to Senga. With the dissolution of the cooperatives in the country, Nzee Mpwicha was then made chief of the village. He is today a member of the Senga CRC, and leadership of Senga has long passed from him to various others through to today's leader Tomas Mpressa.

Senga is now a community consisting of five settlements: Senga village the largest (360 inhabitants, 170 of whom are women), Patacua (63 families), Quitunda (8 families) and Nsidje and Mangala also with very small populations. Senga village is divided into two areas: Beira Zone (consisting of three neighbourhoods) and Gaza Zone (two neighbourhoods) originating from the communal village structure installed after Independence. Leadership positions of importance today include zone and neighbourhood chiefs, their assistants and the neighbourhood secretaries assisted by chiefs of production and the community court judge. Political party representation by Frelimo, and the Mozambican Women's Organization and the Mozambican Youth Organization are also influential in Senga community area.

3.3.2 Education infrastructure

Senga has no public services except a first level elementary school (EP1) with two classrooms made of local materials with corrugated iron roofing. The school operates in two periods of the day, in the morning and in the afternoon. Residents in Senga tend to make use of services in Palma Sede.

Some Senga residents have also benefitted from non-formal education from short courses to prepare local people to meet employment needs of the Project. These were realized outside of Senga in Project facilities.

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3.3.3 *Business and communication infrastructure*

Access to Senga village, Mangala and Quitunda from the main commercial centre of Palma Sede is via a road rehabilitated by the Project. A short-cut also leads directly to Palma Sede, underlining the importance of the district centre for the socioeconomic development of Senga community. Patacua is in the process of becoming linked by another road opened by the Mondlane community between Senga, Patacua and Mondlane (to be improved by the Project as shown in Figure 4-2). Trade is carried out locally from market stalls, mobile vendors and tea rooms. The owners of some stalls believe that the market is growing due to the influence of a road with good driving conditions that facilitates diversified trade of agricultural and manufactured products. The local market is used by several informal traders.

Senga village has fluctuating access to the Movitel mobile phone network which is important for all types of communication.

3.3.4 *Sociocultural and religious infrastructure*

Senga village has a Catholic and a Protestant church as well as a mosque, each with its own leader, groups of believers and financing sources. The religious structures are used by some families from other satellite settlements but not all. Whereas Christians may only use the churches in Senga, Muslims often prefer to use the larger mosques of Maganja, Quitupo or Mondlane. Family cemeteries are located throughout the community area.

Senga also has a Nkudyano or venue for discussing community issues and making decisions that affect the Senga community. Football fields are made wherever possible reflecting keen interest by the youth in sports.

Many socio-cultural events of importance such as initiation rites for boys (Django) and for girls (unyago) require no infrastructure, but instead rely on the possibility of locating secluded areas in the surrounding forests.




3.3.5 *Water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure*

Improved water supplies, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures are notably absent from Senga village and its satellite settlements, and the community of Patacua has the highest disease burden due to poor hygiene in all of Afungi, with Senga following in second place. This is understandable given that they have no protected water sources (there are seven open shallow wells, five of which are in the lowland basins of Senga rivers), faecal coliform contamination of drinking water is almost universal at household level, schistosomiasis was found to be 100% prevalent in Patacua and 96% in Senga and hookworm found in 88% of Patacua residents tested²⁷.

3.3.6 *Household characteristics*

Most people living in Senga are speakers of Chimakonde or Cimakwe, although most, except elderly women, understand Kiswahili, Emakhua and Kimwani languages.

²⁷ Health Impact Assessment, Baseline Health Survey

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Senga is unique in the Afungi peninsula in having the majority of its population being Christian. Some Muslim families are resident in Senga, most of whom live on the southeastern edge of the main village of Senga and in Patacua and Nsidje further south of Senga village. Belief systems and practices also extend to animism or the veneration of ancestors at grave sites and places used for customary healing rituals, primarily based on Makonde cultural practices. Two traditional sacred sites (nsati) were identified in Patacua and Nsidje where lineage leaders are caretakers of the activities carried out there.

3.3.7 Livelihoods profile

The Senga community area has six perennial rivers, eight lakes or ponds with wetlands, one area used for collecting medicinal plants in Tchi, two areas used for hunting and an agricultural production zone surrounding the residential areas.

Senga community has no borders with the sea and its inhabitants are predominantly agricultural producers who trade their produce, hunters, and traders. Senga families sell local products such as cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, peanuts, beans, unshelled rice, sorghum, sesame, and vegetables. Coconut is specifically for increasing the family income. In addition to these, the village produces pineapple, mango, banana, cashew nuts which contribute to family income. Manufactured products included in resale trade include sugar, soap, oil, cigarettes and complementary products. People in Senga community raise small livestock species and poultry, but these are complementary rather than primary subsistence activities.

Natural resources are essential for Senga community's subsistence and livelihoods development. Community mapping carried out in the community identified the range of users and relative importance to these (number of **) were prioritized in a participatory exercise, the results of which can be seen in Table 3-14.

For the use of some of these resources, certain rules about use have been established, and conflicts are managed by designated people. The resource management matrix in Table 3-15 shows the results of the community mapping carried out in Senga host community.




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Table 3-14: Natural resources use matrix in Senga

Resource	Men	Women	Youth	Children	Community members	Neighbours	Outsiders	Old men	Adults
Lowlands
Wild fruits
Firewood
Tubers
Timber	\
Mushrooms
Reeds










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Table 3-15: Natural resource rules in Senga

Resource	Who authorizes	Rules	Conflict resolution	Heritage	Residents	Strangers
Rivers	Free Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not dirtying the water; • Clean Up; • Make collective work; • Distinguish gender in water use 	Chief of the Area		Allowed	Allowed
Precious stones					Allowed	
Fishing	Free Access	No rule	Chief of the Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children; • Nephew; • Brother. 	Allowed	Allowed
Hunting	Chief of the Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not kill offspring; • Do not kill pregnant animals 	Chief of the Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children; • Nephew; • Brother. 	Allowed	Allowed
Farms	Chief of the Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not burn wildy; • Respect Limits of farms; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief of the Village, • Chief of the Production. 		Allowed	Allowed

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Resource	Who authorizes	Rules	Conflict resolution	Heritage	Residents	Strangers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules valid for residents and comers. 				
Forest	Free Access for residents	Do not slaughter species wildly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief of the Village, Head of the Production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children; Brother. 	Allowed	Allowed
Timber, firewood	Free Access for domestic use	Do not cut and leave the wood	Chief of the Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children; Brother. 	Allowed	Allowed
Wild fruits	Free Access	Do not take away before maturity	Chief of the Production	Children	Allowed	Allowed
Mushrooms	Free Access	Not harvest poisonous species	Chief of the Production	Children	Allowed	Allowed
Grazing	Free Access	No rule	Chief of the Production		Allowed	Allowed
Sacred places	Owner of the sacred place	Give holy offerings (Cash and animals)	Owner of the holy site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clan; Children. 	Allowed	Allowed
Honey	Free Access	Burn grass in the swarm of bees	Chief of the Village	Children	Allowed	Allowed
Medicinal plants	Free Access	Do not spoil medicinal plants	Chief of the Village	Instruct children in the practice of traditional medicine	Allowed	Allowed

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3.4 Alternative fishing area

Fisheries in the proximity of Maganja Velha are of special interest, as the area will be one of the closest parts of the coastline to the resettlement village at Quitunda. The community at Maganja Velha is therefore likely to become part of the communities to host physically displaced households seeking alternate fishing areas.

The immediate coastal geography at Maganja Velha is not unlike that in front of Salama/Nsemo, with a wide sandy intertidal area, partially covered with sea grass. During the northeast monsoon, both the Afungi peninsula and the islands of Tecomagi and Rongui protect the area. However, during the stronger southeast monsoon, Maganja Velha is exposed to the brunt of the weather.

There are currently 42 vessels based at Maganja Velha: 32 are simple dugout canoes and 8 are planked sailboats²⁸. The owners of canoes almost all fish with handlines, while the owners of planked vessels fish with beach seines. Owners of these vessels employ an estimated 216 individuals.

Intertidal collecting and fishing is most commonly practiced by women who use mosquito dragnets to target juvenile species in the seagrass beds, or who forage for swimming crabs and mollusks. Men working in the intertidal zone mainly target large sandworms. There is an important group of men based in the northern division of Maganja Velha who travel by boat to nearby sandbars to collect sand oysters, returning with several sacksful per trip.

As shown Figure 3-22, men and women using the intertidal areas in front of Maganja Velha come from the community itself as well as communities as far afield as Patacua, Senga, Mondlane and Maganja.

Fishing activity in Maganja Velha is seasonal in nature and during the southeast monsoon some of the canoe fishers will migrate around the Afungi peninsula and base themselves in temporary camps in Nsemo, Salama and Milamba 2. The planked vessels and intertidal collectors do not migrate and fish the same area all year round.




An initial assessment indicates that the fishing grounds accessible from Maganja Velha are subject to significantly less pressure than those within Palma Bay. As such, it should be possible to accommodate a limited number of additional canoe based fishers and intertidal collectors from the replacement village.

However, during some informal discussions in March 2015, fishermen at Maganja Velha indicated that they were worried that when the restrictions in fishing activity occur in Palma Bay that more fishermen would come and fish in Maganja Velha. In their opinion there is not enough fish. They stated that their fishing activities were in balance with productivity and that this would come under threat if more fishers arrived. They requested that the Project provide them with work and especially with operations at sea.

3.5 Vulnerability

Resettlement can impact vulnerable people or households more than other affected individuals or households, as their ability to cope with change and disruption is lower. Vulnerability is most often associated with poverty. However, households and individuals can also be seen as vulnerable because

²⁸ Vessel Census Summary Report

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they are isolated, insecure and defenseless in the face of risk, shock or stress²⁹. As a result, the Project identified potentially vulnerable individuals or groups who may require additional assistance.

The Project based the initial identification of vulnerability criteria on the review of studies undertaken by the World Food Program³⁰ and the Mozambican Ministry of Planning and Development's National Directorate of Studies and Policy Analysis³¹. The Resettlement census captured vulnerability per person in a specific household and in the majority of cases more than one vulnerability-criterion was identified per person. The resettlement asset survey and socioeconomic survey also recorded households with potential multiple vulnerability categories. Table 3-16 summarizes the numbers according to the vulnerability criteria identified in these independent studies for Cabo Delgado Province and the numbers identified in the Resettlement census (2015). Not all of the criteria identified in the external studies or the Resettlement census are, however, suitable for use in Afungi. This is largely due to the fact that the criteria do not identify households and/or individuals that are characterized as being poorer than other households in Afungi, nor do they identify households/individuals that are more isolated, insecure or defenseless than the rest.

Those households identified as being potentially vulnerable through the use of the above criteria make up a large proportion of the households affected by the Project. The Project has, as a result, had to undertake a more thorough assessment and approach to identify those that are truly vulnerable.

To this end, the Project undertook a participative process with affected communities to identify who they think are vulnerable. Table 3-17 provides an overview of the categories of vulnerable people/families that were identified. Affected communities identified criteria that they believe contribute to a household being designated as vulnerable. In many cases it is the combination of several categories as shown in Table 3-21. This includes for example: elderly who do not have their own assets; female headed households with no assets; and physically handicapped persons without property. However, communities have also identified households as vulnerable within the traditional categories.

Vulnerable people or households will require special assistance measures during the resettlement process. The RP deals with vulnerable people/households in Chapters 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Prior to implementation, the Project will collect data on vulnerable households to confirm vulnerability status and also to identify any new vulnerable households that have come into existence due to changes in the household (death, divorce, etc.).




Table 3-16: Vulnerability analysis based on independent studies, census and asset survey results

Criteria	Independent Studies	Census	Asset survey	Number of men	Number of women	Number of households
Children not attending school	X	-	-	582	663	721

²⁹ What is vulnerability? Accessed from <https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/what-is-a-disaster/what-is-vulnerability/> on 08 September 2015.

³⁰ World Food Program. (2010) *Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis: Republic of Mozambique*

³¹ National Directorate of Studies and Policy Analysis. (2010) *Poverty and wellbeing in Mozambique: Third national poverty assessment*

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Criteria	Independent Studies	Census	Asset survey	Number of men	Number of women	Number of households
Households who own no agricultural land within the DUAT	-	-	X	N/A	N/A	577
Female headed households [#]	X	-	-	N/A	N/A	325
Single parents who take care of children whilst engaging in subsistence activities [#]	-	X	-	3	241	264
Households headed by the elderly [#]	X	-	-	167	42	209
Asset poor families	-	X	-	N/A	N/A	173
Households consisting of elderly and children under the age of 15 with no other adults	-	X	-	N/A	N/A	45
Widows with young children	-	X	-	N/A	45	45
Unemployed heads of families	-	X	-	14	7	21
Special needs people that includes disabled persons and persons with an incapacitating disease that prevents these individuals from participating in subsistence activities	-	X	-	2	9	10
Physically displaced households that rent their home or borrow it from another family member	-	-	X	N/A	N/A	9
Households who have taken in orphaned children	X	X	-	5	3	6
Child headed households	-	X	-	0	1	1

[#] Categories are not exclusive. Female-headed households are also included into the households headed by the elderly and vice versa.







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Table 3-17: Community identified vulnerable groups

Village	Category	Sex	Cases identified
Quitunda	Newly married elderly people.	Male and Female	3
	People with special needs	Male and Female	1
	Families with large number of members	Male and Female	2
	People without property	Male and Female	1
	Elderly widows with adult children	Female	1
	Drug or alcohol dependent people / families	Male	Various cases exist and require follow-up
Quitupo	Orphan without special attention of the family that took him in	Male	1
	Orphan children with survival difficulties	Male and Female	14
	Widow without property	Female	1
	Physically handicapped without property	Male	1
	Elderly living alone	Male and Female	Quitupo - 6 Milamba - 6 Simo - 2
	People with mental problems	Male	Quitupo 2 Simo 1
	Alcohol or drug dependent people	Male	Quitupo - 1 Simo - 1
	People living with chronic diseases - leprosy	Male	2
Ngoji	People with mental problems	Male	4
	Elderly and infirm	Female	3
Maganja	Elders without special attention of the family	Male and Female	4
	Physically handicapped	Male	2
	People with mental problems	Male	1
	Women heads of households	Female	2

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Village	Category	Sex	Cases identified
	Chronic diseases	Male and Female	3
	Visually impaired	Male	1
Senga	Women heads of households	Female	12
	Physically handicapped	Male and Female	11
	Elders without special attention of the family	Male and Female	18
	Orphan children with survival difficulties	Male and Female	5
	People with mental problems	Male and Female	5
	Families without property	Male and Female	5
	Alcohol or drug dependent people	Male	3
Palma Sede	Visual impaired	Male and Female	13
	Physically handicapped	Male and Female	20
	People with mental problems	Male and Female	4
	Elders without special attention of the family	Male and Female	83

Source: Focus group discussions, 2015

3.6 Existing land use

Land use in Afungi is characterized by: concentrated residential areas (see Figure 3-32), a few dispersed households living in agricultural production zones and fishing zones; agricultural production zones where households have their *machambas*; fallow land; and bushland. Detailed discussions on the livelihoods of the displaced population are discussed in Section 3.2.4, residential hosts in Section 3.3.7 and agricultural hosts in Section 7.3.7. As noted in Section 3.1.1, subsistence activities such as fisheries, agriculture and petty trade support families. Very few households have a member who is formally employed and cash is generally generated from trading agricultural and fisheries products.

Each community knows its boundaries and has means of managing communal natural resources.

The communities in Afungi do not have access to extensive social infrastructure. Social infrastructure is concentrated in larger communities such as Senga, Quitupo, Maganja and Mondlane (discussed in more detail in Sections 3.2.6, 3.3.4 and 7.3.9).




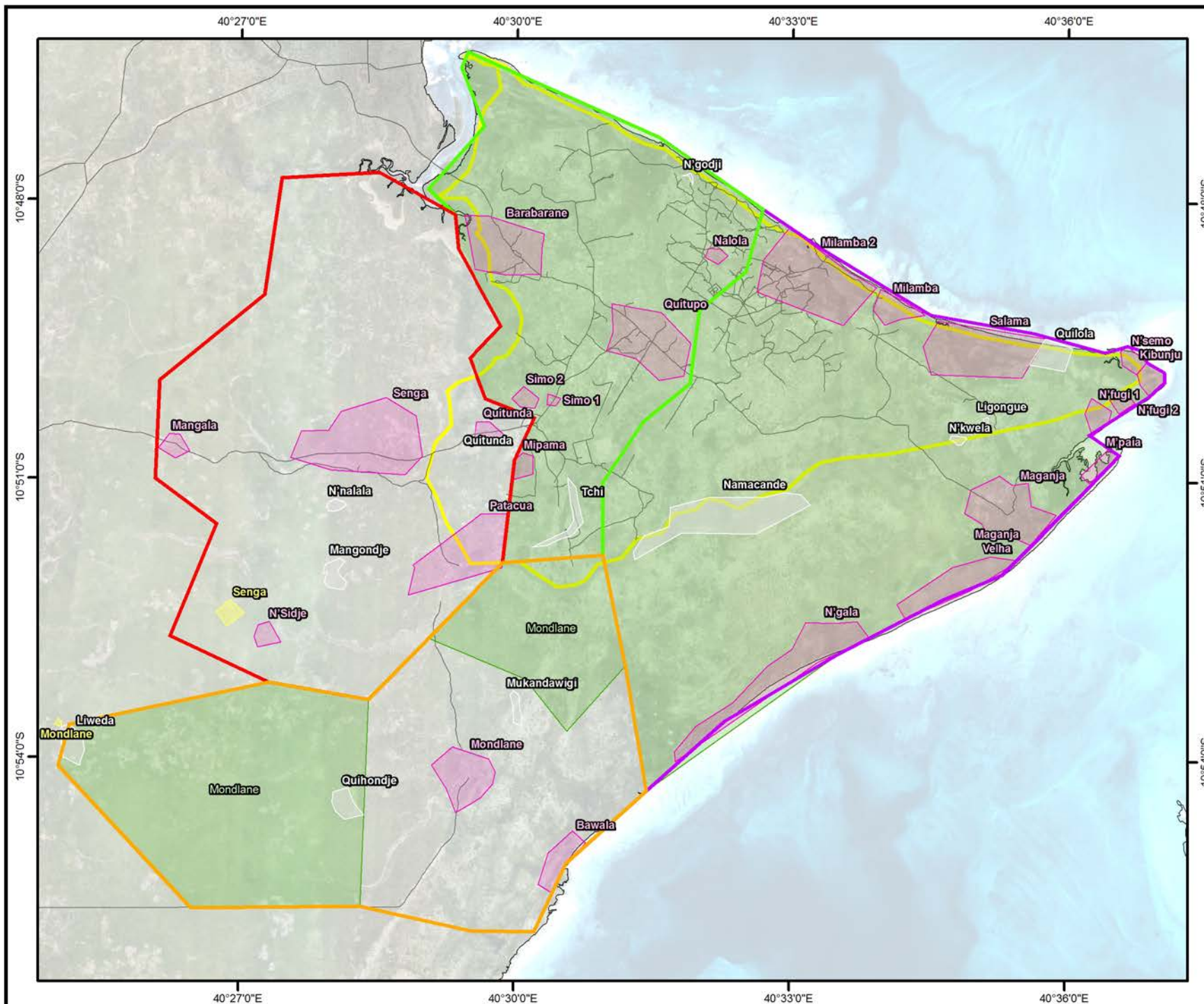
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Figure 3-32: The spatial organization of Quitupo

Figure 3-33 provides an overview of community land use in Afungi prior to Project development. Agricultural areas are included into the forest areas and communities indicated the wetland areas they use for natural resource collection. A new *machamba* can be obtained by speaking with the owner of an area (generally heads of families in Maganja and Quitupo) or the village chief (Senga and Mondlane) and can be accessed by any individual - even those from another community.

Fishers and intertidal collectors use Palma Bay and intertidal areas within the Bay and on the coast close to Maganja Velha (see section 3.2.4.2 and 3.4). Fishing in rivers and wetlands is a supplementary activity and does not contribute to livelihoods as a primary activity for men. For female headed households and children, rivers and lakes are easier to access and they do fish in these systems.



**Figure 3-33:
Community Land
Use in Afungi**

Legend

- Road
- Forest Area
- Sacred Site
- Wetland
- Residential Area
- Mondlane Community
- Maganja Community
- Quitupo Community
- Senga Community
- DUAT

Document Information:

APC Document: REPORT

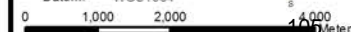
Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
E	30-MAR-2016	PB	SB




Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change
- 2) Community mapping produced by Forum Terra and corrected by management team

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984



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3.7 Perceptions of the Project and resettlement

The resettlement socioeconomic survey included five categories of open-ended questions related to perceptions about potential impacts/benefits of the Project and the existing environment/social conditions. These were:

- **Household level** - What benefits do you think the Project will bring to your family?
- **Community level** - What benefits do you think the Project will bring to your community?
- **Household level** - What adverse impacts do you think the Project will cause to your family?
- **Community level** - What adverse impacts do you think the Project will cause to your community?
- **General** - What do you value most about the place in which you currently live?

Generally, responses to these open-ended questions were positive (91% at household level, and 100% at community level). A general analysis of the answers provided to these questions indicates that most people had difficulties in anticipating potential adverse impacts, which is understandable when taking into account that this type of development is new to them. Most referred to impacts that they had already experienced, and it would appear that many of the respondents may have retained information that was passed on to them during the EIA public consultations.

In terms of the positive aspects, responses mainly related to past or current experience with the Project, however many comments noted expectations created on the basis of information disclosed by the Project, during the various phases to date (i.e. EIA, RP, etc.).

Since the questions required open-ended answers, which varied widely in quality, the collected data was analyzed on the basis of key areas of focus (i.e. employment, crime, loss of land, etc.). The analysis related to a sample of 871 households, distributed across all potentially affected communities.

Table 3-18 provides an overview of potential benefits identified by survey respondents. The data shows that the majority (84%) of survey respondents emphasized provision of infrastructure and services, followed by the potential for employment creation (78%) as the main benefits of the Project. Infrastructure and services was predominantly cited in response to benefits to the community (83% of respondents), while employment was most commonly cited as a household benefit (71%).

Of those citing infrastructure and services as expected benefit, the majority emphasized construction of schools (57%) and hospitals (53%). Other infrastructure mentioned included new and upgraded roads (46%), provision of clean water (44%), and electricity (20%). Amongst respondents citing employment, 42 percent expressed hope that their children or grandchildren would benefit from potential job opportunities.




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Table 3-18: Anticipated benefits (percentage of respondents³²)

Values	Maganja	Mondlane	Palma Sede	Quitupo	Senga	Total
Infrastructure and Services	88%	50%	79%	85%	84%	84%
Employment	83%	100%	84%	63%	89%	78%
Education	29%	25%	42%	37%	34%	35%
Community Development	29%	25%	42%	37%	34%	35%
Housing	5%	25%	11%	48%	18%	20%
Quality of life	12%	25%	22%	24%	23%	19%
Livelihoods	11%	0%	18%	7%	14%	12%
Fishing	9%	0%	16%	4%	2%	9%
Agriculture	4%	0%	4%	4%	11%	4%

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

Just under 30 percent of survey respondents either had not seen or could not anticipate any adverse impacts at the time of the survey. Where respondents anticipated adverse impacts arising from the Project, the most common concern related to potential tension and conflicts arising within households and communities as a result of inequalities relating to employment, compensation and loss of agricultural land, cited by just over a third (34%) of respondents. Other concerns such as potential impacts on livelihoods (29%); environmental impacts (22%); issues related to safety (21%); access to employment (18%); and compensation (15%) were also raised (see Table 3-19).




Almost half (49%) of respondents who expressed concerns over impacts on their livelihoods referred specifically to impacts the Project will have on fishing and their access to marine resources, commonly emphasizing how this will affect their food security. Forty percent of those concerned about livelihoods cited loss of land as an adverse impact of the Project, while 26 percent cited other impacts on agricultural activities as a concern.

Issues associated with compensation primarily relate to conflict (50% of those citing compensation concerns), which is expected to occur within families, communities, and with the Project. Other compensation concerns related to the possibility of unfair compensation for assets lost (43%), and, to a lesser extent, potential delays in payment (5%).

Safety concerns primarily relate to fears of road safety (68%), particularly for children (who are considered particularly vulnerable) whom many fear will be at significant risk due to Project vehicles and a general increase in traffic. An increase in crime was also cited as a significant concern by 37 percent of respondents concerned about safety aspects.

Potential impacts on health, particularly due to a spread of diseases, were cited by nine percent of survey respondents. Four percent of respondents specifically expressed concern over the potential influx of

³² Note that as it was possible for participants to identify multiple benefits, and the table was created by consolidating responses received with regards to both the household and community benefits questions, therefore percentages do not add up to 100%.

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outsiders the Project is likely to stimulate, citing this as a factor that could contribute to the issues mentioned above.

Other concerns include a lack of transparency or sufficient information about Project activities (6% of survey respondents), increased cost of living (3%), and the potential for broken promises regarding the Project's commitments to households and the community (2%).

Table 3-19: Potential negative impacts attributed to the Project³³

Values	Maganja	Mondlane	Palma Sede	Quitupo	Senga	Total
Conflict	36%	50%	28%	35%	45%	34%
Livelihoods	28%	50%	43%	17%	20%	29%
Environmental impacts	24%	25%	16%	21%	45%	22%
Safety	28%	0%	16%	18%	32%	21%
Employment Access	16%	50%	25%	15%	7%	18%
Compensation	10%	25%	20%	15%	16%	15%
Health impacts/ diseases	9%	0%	12%	6%	5%	9%
Noise	11%	0%	6%	4%	18%	8%
Lack of Information Transparency	4%	0%	8%	5%	2%	6%
Influx	3%	0%	7%	2%	5%	4%
Increased Cost of Living	3%	0%	6%	2%	2%	3%
Broken Promises	1%	0%	2%	4%	0%	2%

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015




The importance of fishing and access to marine resources (highlighted as a significant livelihoods-related concern above) was again emphasized in the response of 43 percent of respondents who cited access to fishing resources as the aspect they value most about their current place of residence. This compared to only sixteen percent who valued access to agricultural land. Other responses related to family ties (cited by 27% of respondents) and community ties (12%).

Table 3-20: Most valued aspects about current place of residence³⁴

Response category	Maganja	Mondlane	Palma Sede	Quitupo	Senga	Total
Access to fishing	45%	75%	60%	20%	0%	43%
Family	28%	0%	27%	30%	14%	27%
Access to fields/agricultural land	8%	25%	10%	28%	45%	16%

³³ Note that as it was possible for participants to identify multiple negative impacts and the table was created by consolidating responses received, therefore percentages do not add up to 100%.

³⁴ Note that as it was possible for participants to identify multiple most valued aspects of their current place of residence and the table was created by consolidating responses received, therefore percentages do not add up to 100%.

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Response category	Maganja	Mondlane	Palma Sede	Quitupo	Senga	Total
Community	20%	25%	5%	8%	27%	12%
Good soils	2%	0%	0%	11%	14%	4%
Access to water	0%	0%	1%	14%	5%	4%
Access to market	4%	0%	3%	0%	14%	3%
Access to health care	1%	0%	5%	4%	0%	3%
Grew up here	5%	0%	3%	1%	9%	3%
Access to schools	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%

Source: Resettlement socioeconomic survey, 2015

3.8 Conclusion

Displaced and host communities are similar in many respects. Due to the fact that the displaced communities will not be resettled far from their current location, there are already existing inter-community relationships. Some issues related to natural resource use and replacement agricultural land (due to access and abundance) is expected. These issues are part of resettlement and is managed during the implementation phase.

The following section (Chapter 4) uses the information presented in this section (Chapter 3) to assess the impacts that both displaced and host households are likely to experience.

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4 PROJECT PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

This section summarizes the physical and economic displacement impacts that individuals, households and small businesses will experience as a result of Project land acquisition and restrictions on access to natural resources.

The impacts identified in this section deal with impacts arising from displacement and resettlement. Broader Project social impacts are dealt with in the Project's EIA Volume II.

The mitigation measures that have been identified in this section are described in greater detail in RP Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

4.1 Loss of use of land

Lands claimed by individuals, households and businesses were measured in the resettlement asset survey. The asset survey results have been used to determine what land will be lost as a result of Project development. This section deals with the losses of land as a result of the:

- DUAT;
- Replacement village; and
- Replacement agricultural land.

Road developments outside the DUAT and any other Project changes will be the subject of a separate land acquisition process as these roads were not included or assessed within the Project EIA. A separate Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared for this purpose.

At time of writing this document, final selection of replacement agricultural land by the Government was still underway. Discussions had commenced with Mondlane community, located to the south the DUAT. The Mondlane community had agreed in principle to make replacement land available, subject to undertaking delimitation of their communal resource area and assessing their own land needs for future agricultural expansion. Discussions with Senga has also commenced on the provision of additional replacement agricultural land. A key objective in selecting replacement agricultural land is to identify forest or bush land that is not being used for agriculture so as to avoid the need for any physical or economic displacement.




Tables in this chapter do not presently incorporate impacts associated with acquisition of replacement agricultural land.

4.1.1 Permanent loss of use of land as a result of Project development

Households and communities will permanently lose use of land that falls within the DUAT and the replacement village site. The Project footprint is illustrated in Figure 1-1. Table 1-1 in Chapter 1 provides a summary of Project land requirements.

DUAT and Special License Zone

Table 4-1 summarizes land use conditions in the DUAT. At the time of asset surveys, about 1,116 ha (16% of the DUAT) was being actively cultivated. A further 578 ha (9%) was fallow. In addition,

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households also claimed 940 ha of bushland (14%). It should be noted that it is often difficult to reliably discriminate between bushland and fallow in the field. The landscape consists of a mosaic of bushland, fallow and cultivated areas with fallow land often containing small patches of remnant bushland. As such the bushland-fallow breakdown should be treated as indicative.

Table 4-1: Land losses within the DUAT and Special License Zone

Category of loss	Total Loss (ha)	%
Productive agricultural land	1,116	16
Fallow land	578	9
Claimed bushland ³⁵	940	14
Community bushland/ foraging (unallocated)	4,151	61
Total	6,785	100

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015




Table 4-1 indicates that individuals and households claim less than half (39%) of the DUAT. The balance is communal bushland.

Replacement Agricultural Land

Under the Resettlement Decree, the Palma District Administration is responsible for providing replacement agricultural land. The Project Resettlement team is providing technical support to Palma District to help it select and evaluate suitable replacement agricultural areas. Progress to date is as follows:

- The Project has identified a need for about 2,262 ha of replacement agricultural land, equivalent to about 1.5 ha per displaced household.
- Investigation of potential replacement lands to date has assessed areas in Maganja, Mondlane and Senga.
- Criteria for replacement agricultural site selection include:
 - Reasonable proximity to the replacement village and other affected villages;
 - Unutilized bushland (to avoid, so far as possible, further physical or economic displacement);
 - Soils suitable for agriculture (equivalent to or superior to areas being lost due to the Project); and,
 - Host community willing to make land available to the Project displaced households.
- Mondlane community has agreed in principle to cede approximately 1,600 ha of their land.

³⁵ Defined as land currently not lying fallow, is currently under bush and has not been used in the recent past. These areas have however been claimed by households during the asset survey. These areas are also used for foraging.

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- An assessment of the suitability of the soils in the identified area has been completed.
- Demarcation of the identified area within the boundaries of Mondlane community's land.
- Senga community has agreed in principle to cede approximately 400 ha of their land.
- Demarcation of the identified area within the boundaries of Senga community's land.

As noted in Section 4.1, Mondlane had been approached about providing replacement agricultural land for Project displaced households.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigations for permanent loss of use of land will include the following:

- Provision of up to 1.5 ha replacement agricultural land for each displaced household actively engaged in agriculture – final area per household to be determined based on availability of suitable land (see Chapter 7: Replacement agricultural land);
- Cash compensation to customary land 'owners' (not users) based on the Labor and Disturbance Rate per hectare for 'agricultural land' and 'fallow/bushland' (see Section 5.4.2.2);
- An establishment package for households to re-establish their agricultural activities in their new replacement agricultural area; and
- Agricultural livelihood training and assistance to increase crop yields and productivity.

4.1.2 Temporary loss of use of land




While most construction activities will take place inside the DUAT, it is possible that some temporary land will be required outside of the DUAT for short duration laydown or other purposes. Where such Project use of land is for less than two years, affected landholders may experience some or all of the following impacts:

- Loss of trees, crops and immovable assets; and
- Loss of subsistence and any cash income from production on that land for the period that the land is unavailable for cultivation.

Mitigation Measures:

The Project will provide compensation for any trees, crops or fixed assets cleared due to Project activities as defined in the RP. Payments will be at RP rates and will be repeated each year or part thereof until the land area is returned to the household in a usable condition.

Where the land is occupied for longer than two years, the affected landholder will be entitled to the same compensation and livelihood assistance as for permanent loss of land in accordance with this RP.

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4.2 Loss of dwellings

The asset survey identified 556 dwellings that will be lost due to the Project. This includes dwellings within the PIZ (379), Livelihood Development Zone (88) and the replacement village site (8).




Table 4-2: Dwellings displaced by the Project

Village	Settlement name	Dwelling
Quitupo	Quitupo	310
	Milamba 1	60
	Barabarane	43
	Milamba 2	34
	Ngoji	31
	Simo	26
	Nacabande	2
	Tchi	2
Senga	Patacua	34
	Quitunda	8
	Mipama	4
Maganja	Nfunzi	2
Total		556

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

Mitigation Measures:

- Owners losing primary dwellings (including wives in polygamous marriages that own their own dwelling) will receive a new dwelling and serviced house plot at the replacement village, plus relocation assistance (Section 6.4 for a description of the house);
- Owners of dwellings occupied by relatives or tenants, will receive cash compensation for the secondary dwelling at an amount equivalent to its full replacement cost;
- Subject to verification of long-term occupation in resettled communities, tenants and occupants of dwellings will be eligible to receive a new dwelling and serviced house plot at the replacement village, plus relocation assistance;
- Short term renters (< 2 years) will be entitled to three months standard rental and will be left to make their own arrangements for replacement housing; and

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- Where such short-term renters are vulnerable (for example, widows and physically handicapped), the Project will assist them to find and negotiate suitable replacement housing (see Table 5-1).




The replacement house owners will receive a title of ownership and a DUAT title for their house and housing plot, respectively. These titles will be issued in the name of both spouses.

4.3 Loss of ancillary structures

In addition to dwellings, physically displaced families will lose other ancillary structures such as external rooms; kitchens; ablution facilities and latrines; wells; chicken coups; fish drying racks; and the like. Table 4-3 provides an overview of the types and number of ancillary structures that will be lost due to displacement. Some economically displaced households will also lose ancillary structures.

Table 4-3: Ancillary structures to be lost (inside the DUAT)

Structure type	Quitupo	Maganja	Mondlane	Palma Sede	Senga	Total
External Bathroom	368	4	-	4	36	412
Fishing/agricultural shelter	79	95	1	36	12	223
External Kitchen	154	1	-	-	9	164
Well	67	42	-	16	5	130
Poultry Coop	89	-	-	1	19	109
Dish drying rack	79	1	-	-	6	86
External Rooms	31	1	-	-	15	47
Additional house	28	5	-	4	-	37
Fish/crop drying rack	20	-	-	-	7	27
Fence	11	4	-	1	6	22
House under construction	20	1	-	-	-	21
Livestock Pen	15	1	-	-	-	16
Storage Shed	6	-	-	-	1	7
Latrine	6	-	-	-	-	6
Food Store	5	1	-	-	-	6
Porch	6	-	-	-	-	6

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Structure type	Quitupo	Maganja	Mondlane	Palma Sede	Senga	Total
Abandoned house	3	-	-	1	1	5
Child's playhouse	-	1	-	-	2	3
Canopy	2	-	-	-	-	2
Warehouse/Storehouse	-	-	-	1	-	1
Water tank	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bird house	1	-	-	-	-	1

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

Mitigation Measures:

- For physically displaced households (i.e. those receiving new houses in the replacement village), external kitchens, fences and bathrooms will be replaced 'in kind' with improved structures on each replacement house plot;
- The Project will pay cash compensation for all other ancillary structures at full replacement cost (see Section 5.4.1 and Table 5-1); and
- Households will be given the opportunity to salvage any of their ancillary structures, using their own resources, where feasible.

4.4 Loss of trees and crops




Each household's trees and crops were surveyed and recorded as part of the resettlement asset survey. The most common trees and crops occurring in the DUAT at the time of the asset survey are listed in Section 3.2.4.

The sections below provide an overview of the impact and mitigation measures for the loss of trees and crops. A valuation study was undertaken to determine compensation rates for all trees and crops commonly grown within the Project area (see Annex D).

4.4.1 Loss of annual crops

So far as feasible, households to be displaced will be given sufficient notice to enable them to harvest any annual crops prior to the Project taking possession of their land. In addition, households will receive cash compensation for any annual crops as recorded in the asset survey. Compensation will be determined as follows:

- For cassava, or annual crops of lesser value than cassava, compensation will be paid for the planted area at the cassava rate (see Annex D);

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- For crops with value higher than cassava (e.g. sweet potato, water melons, certain vegetables), compensation will be paid on the basis of the assessed value of the crops recorded during the asset inventory.

The above approach takes into account the fact that annual fields tend to be planted with a mix of crops.

In all cases, compensation will be based on full replacement cost for the mature crop, irrespective of the maturity of the crop when measured. Rates will be in accordance with the schedule in Section 5.4.2.

4.4.2 Loss of perennial crops

Only two perennial crops were identified during the asset survey. These were bananas and pineapples. Numbers of affected plants and owners are summarized in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Summary of perennial crops

Crop	Plants	Affected households
Banana sp.	4,035	171
Pineapples	978+ ~10 ha @ ~7,500 plants/ha = 75,000 75,978	20+101 =121

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

As pineapples are usually found inter-cropped with other plants in Afungi, based on the yield of comparative areas in Mozambique³⁶ coverage is calculated at 7,500 plants per hectare.

Mitigation Measures:

- Compensation arrangements for perennial crops shall be as described in Sections 5.4.2.1 and Table 5-1.




4.4.3 Loss of fruit trees

One thousand three hundred and eleven households will lose a total of 88,991 fruit trees from areas that will be used by the Project. Table 4-5 provides a summary of the number and types of trees that will be lost. Most of the cashew trees in the Project area are beyond their productive life or in poor condition, yielding limited fruit.

Table 4-5: Fruit trees to be lost by displaced households

Fruit tree type	Trees	Households
Cashew	62,721	835
Mango	9,312	526
Coconut	9,641	168

³⁶<http://www.fbreporter.com/2013-04-11-09-53-40/food-beverage-reporter/1010-news-update-22-february-2011/24799-pineapple-processing-gears-up-in-muxungue-mozambique>

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Fruit tree type	Trees	Households
Guava	1,126	103
Papaya	208	835
Citrus	343	84
Wild Custard Apple	35	11
Other	5,605	286
Grand Total	88,991	1,311

Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

If a household loses a fruit tree they will be entitled to receive cash compensation as described in Section 5.3.1.1 and two replacement saplings for each tree lost. See also Table 5-1.

4.5 Loss of access to marine resources

This section describes impacts resulting from loss of access to intertidal collection areas and fishing grounds as a result of development of near shore Project components as described in Section 1.2 and Section 1.4.4. Resultant losses have been determined through the Project's specialist fisheries studies and fisher registration process. The methods used for the fisheries studies and vessel owner registration can be found in Annex C.




4.5.1 Sea based displacement impacts

Marine displacement impacts described below are categorized to show the likely impacts associated with resettlement and the major phases of near shore Project infrastructure development:

- **Resettlement:** Resettlement of fisher communities will alter their access to marine resources. Residents of communities that were on the coast will reside 6 km from the nearest shore post resettlement. Although their traditional fishing and collecting areas will remain open, the time taken to travel to these areas will increase significantly.
- **Phase 1:** Construction of the MOF and Jetty 1 including imposition of a 500 m construction phase MEZ; and, installation of the sub-sea pipelines with a 1,000 m temporary, moving exclusion zone during the pipeline construction period. Approximately 12 percent of the total area of Palma Bay will be excluded from fishing, not including the moving exclusion zone around the pipeline.
- **Phase 2:** Operation of MOF and Jetty 1 with the proposed 1,500 m operations phase SZ. Approximately 15 percent of the total area of Palma Bay will be excluded from fishing once LNG Facility operations commence.

The following sections describe displacement impacts due to the construction phase MEZ and operation phase SZ. Other Project impacts may also lead to the economic displacement of fishers. Other possible impacts could include:

- Accidental damage to fishing vessels or equipment by the Project;

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- Impacts on fishers due to unforeseen localized Project activities leading to temporary access restrictions or loss of fishing areas;
- Loss of productivity caused by habitat loss or degradation;
- Reduced availability of fished species; and
- Downstream impacts on the fisheries value chain.

These impacts will be offset through the material assistance program described in Section 5.4.3.1, livelihoods programs (transitional support as described in Section 5.4.3.2 should it be necessary) and short-term compensation (refer to Section 5.4.3.3). Table 5-1 describes compensation for the above impacts.




4.5.2 Loss of access to intertidal and shallow subtidal³⁷ fishing grounds

People from nearby communities gathering sessile resources or dragging fishing nets through shallow waters, harvest the area of intertidal and shallow subtidal habitat that falls within the footprint of the Project construction MEZ and operations SZ. Temporary exclusion areas around construction activities, permanent exclusion areas associated with marine and terrestrial infrastructure, and loss of access routes to coastal gathering areas would result in loss of access to intertidal and shallow subtidal fishing grounds. The physical area that will be lost within the intertidal and shallow subtidal fishing grounds as well as the number of fishers affected is provided in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6: Numbers of intertidal and shallow subtidal collectors affected per Project phase

Residential settlement	Resettlement	Phase 1, Construction MEZ: total area of 2,335 ha	Phase 2, Operation SZ: total area of 2,139 ha
Ngoji	11	-	-
Quitupo	96	-	-
Milamba 1	10	-	-
Milamba 2	7	-	-
Barabarane	28	-	-
Salama	5	-	-
Patacua	7	-	-
Palma Sede	-	0	2,239
Senga	-	67	67
Nsemo	-	50	-
Kibunju	-	54	-

³⁷ An area adjacent to the intertidal area that is submerged most of the time but is exposed briefly during extreme low tides around full or new moon.

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Residential settlement	Resettlement	Phase 1, Construction MEZ: total area of 2,335 ha	Phase 2, Operation SZ: total area of 2,139 ha
Nfunzi	-	19	-
M'Paia	-	9	-
Maganja	-	0	-
Total	164	199	2,306

Source: Fisher and collector registration, 2015

Intertidal collectors' (individuals) loss of access to intertidal and shallow subtidal fishing grounds will primarily be mitigated through livelihood programs and material assistance (refer to Section 8.1 and Section 5.4.3.1). Livelihood restoration programs include the following potential programs:

- The installation of shellfish spat settlement material to enhance natural populations;
- Development of community or family-based mariculture farms to create sustainable, alternative livelihood option (seaweed, sea cucumber, mud crabs); or
- Direct stock enhancement may be possible for species (such as oysters, clams, lobsters, sea cucumbers) from hatchery seed where hatchery production is proven and viable.

Should there be a delay in the delivery of the material assistance or the livelihood restoration programs, affected collectors will be eligible for transitional support as described in Section 5.4.3.2. Table 5-1 provides a consolidated overview of the mitigation measures for the loss of access to intertidal and shallow subtidal fishing grounds.

4.5.3 Loss of access to traditional marine fishing grounds

The area of marine habitat that falls within the footprint of the Project MEZ and SZ is fished as described in Section 3.2.3. Temporary exclusion areas around construction activities and permanent exclusion areas associated with marine and terrestrial infrastructure will result in partial loss of access to marine fishing grounds within Palma Bay. The physical area that will be lost within marine fishing grounds as well as the fishers affected is provided in Table 4-7. The table provides the number of fishers who will be impacted by the Project according to the Project phase and location.

It is important to note that the *impact* of the loss of fishing area may not be proportional to the area lost due to the fact that resources are not evenly distributed and due to the existence of both "dead" areas and preferred fishing hotspots. This phenomenon is taken into account in the calculation of impacts for the evaluation of compensation.




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Table 4-7: Number of marine fishers (individuals) affected per Project phase




Residential settlement	Resettlement	Phase 1 Construction: total area of 2,335 ha	Phase 2 1,500m Operation SZ: total area of 2,139 ha
Ngoji	16	-	-
Quitupo	34	-	-
Milamba 1	5	-	-
Milamba 2	9	-	-
Barabarane	3	-	-
Salama	3	-	-
Patacua	9	-	-
Palma Sede	-	939	939
Senga	-	21	21
Nsemo	-	83	-
Kibunju	-	155	-
Nfunzi	-	31	-
M'Paia	-	38	-
Maganja	-	114	-
Total	79	1,381	960

Source: Fisher and collector registration, 2015

Impact to households will primarily be mitigated through livelihood restoration programs and material assistance as described in Section 8.1 and Section 5.4.3.1. Highly impacted fishers (such as nocturnal fishers) will be assisted through the implementation of novel or improved fisheries. These fishers will receive training in these specific programs. Programs that will be piloted and implemented once reasonable success can be expected include:

- Lobster demersal shelters (casitas);
- Drop line fisheries;
- Long line fisheries;
- Octopus fisheries; and
- Drifting gillnet fisheries.

Should there be a delay in the delivery of the material assistance or the livelihood restoration programs these households will be eligible for transitional support (refer to Section 5.4.3.2). Table 5-1 provides a consolidated overview of the mitigation measures.

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Communities will be free to develop new fishing camps in areas of their choice. Communities will have the opportunity to develop infrastructure for these fishing camps by applying for funds from the Community Development Fund (CDF), should they so choose (refer to Section 5.3).

4.5.4 Impacts on commercial fisheries in Area 1 and 4




Commercial fisheries operating in the north of Mozambique are focused solely on large pelagic resources, namely tuna, swordfish and oceanic sharks. The fleet engaged in fisheries are entirely foreign flagged with the exception of one longliner fishing vessel, and there is almost no interaction with Mozambique for crew, supplies or marketing. The fishery for large pelagics in the western Indian Ocean is one where vessels will pursue target fish species along annual migratory routes, travelling through several Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) including Mozambique, Tanzania, France, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa. Not only are vessels from this fishery not present in any one EEZ all year round, but when they are present, their location depends upon the position of the principle concentrations of target species in that given year. The location and abundance of food resources (small pelagic fish, cephalopods and pelagic crustaceans) is the primary driver behind this trend. In the case of Mozambique, there is evidence to suggest that the location and abundance of food resources can change dramatically from year to year.

The impacts of the installation of production wells, subsea systems and pipelines on commercial fisheries in Area 1 and Area 4 are considered to be very limited.

During normal years, both the purse seine fishery and the longline fishery have no significant activities within Area 1 and Area 4, and therefore are not likely to be impacted by Project activities. As discussed above, the nature of the purse seine fishery can change fundamentally due to the occasional occurrence of stomatopod (mantis shrimp) swarms (such as occurred in 2004), and it is clear that interaction between the fishery and the Project could be more significant in such years. The probability of occurrence of this phenomenon is considered low.

The primary generalized mitigation measures for impacts on commercial fisheries are described below. As the interaction between the commercial fishery and the Project's activities are predicted to be extremely low, generalized mitigation measures are proposed. More specific mitigation measures are not considered necessary. Mitigation measures include:

- **Timing:** Both the longline and seine net fisheries have consistent seasonal patterns and interaction between the Project and the fisheries *could* be minimized by timing works to the extent feasible to be outside of normal fishing seasons (January-March for longliners and March-June for seiners).
- **Licensing:** Interactions between the fleets and the Project would be minimized if the timing and areas of operation were clearly identified in the conditions of the fishing licenses, issued annually by the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (former Ministry of Fisheries) to each authorized vessel. Exclusion and no-fishing zones could be foreseen, and vessels could be legally excluded from operating in areas where the Project was active. Once Project construction areas are known, such conditions could be established through

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dialogue with the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries prior to the end of the preceding calendar year.

- **Notices:** Project to liaise with the Maritime Administration regarding issuance of ‘notices to mariners’ to cover: (1) well platform placement and sub-sea pipeline installation; and (2) exclusion zones around permanent platforms. This will minimize the possibility of mariners inadvertently traversing areas of exclusion.

4.6 Impacts on communal resources, facilities and infrastructure

4.6.1 Loss of community facilities and infrastructure

Community infrastructure that will be lost as a result of Project development is summarized in Table 4-8. All affected infrastructure is situated in Quitupo. Senga and Maganja’s community facilities and infrastructure will not be affected by the Project. Mosques are addressed in Section 4.8.2.




Table 4-8: Number of social infrastructure in Quitupo to be lost

Description	Number lost
School	1
Laundry	1
Makuti (shade structure)	1
Meeting place	1
Borehole with hand pump	3
Shallow well with hand pump removed	1
Concrete ring-lined deep well	1
Market	1
Soccer field	1
Vodacom Aerial	1
Total	12

Source: Communal asset survey, 2014

Lost infrastructure will be replaced in kind with improved infrastructure at the replacement village.

The replacement village, to be constructed by the Project, will be an urban development designed to improve the living standards of displaced households. The Project will work with the Government to harmonize and incorporate the replacement village into the General Urbanization Plan. Residents of the replacement village will have access to water through seven communal hand pumps as well as reticulated water to their house plot (refer to Section 6.5 for more details). Consistent with the purpose of the resettlement process, as stated under the relevant regulations, of improving living standards as part of resettlement programs, the replacement village will also have a primary school, Type II health center, government administration center, police station, market place, bus station, community center and recreation fields (refer to Section 6.3 and Table 5-1).

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4.6.2 Loss of access to communal natural resources

Community boundaries were mapped as described in Section 1.2.6 of Annex C. Boundaries identified by the natural resource mapping process are summarized in Figure 4-1.

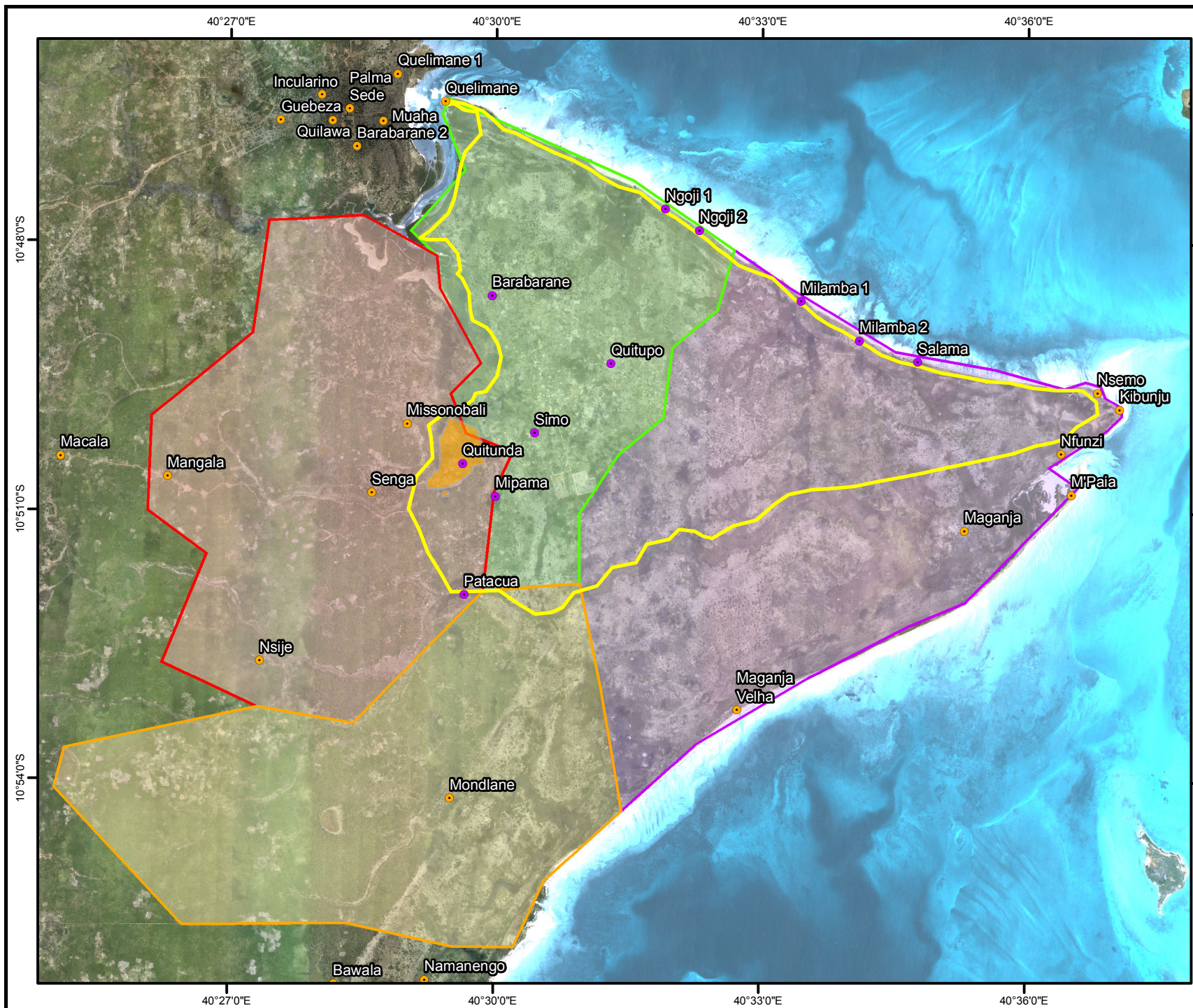
The Project footprint was overlaid on the community boundaries to determine broadly what area each community would lose as a result of the Project. Results are shown in Table 4-9. The table does not account for land held by or allocated to individuals or households in each community.

Table 4-9: Loss of communal land

Community	Total community resource area pre-Project (ha)	Area lost to Project (ha)	Area lost to Project (% of total area)
Quitupo	3,532	3,247	92%
Maganja	6,435	2,985	46%
Senga	5,342	470	9%
Mondlane	5,240	61	1%

Source: Forum Terra, Nampula, 2014

A community agreement will be negotiated with each community in recognition of its loss of rights to natural resources due to the Project development.



**Figure 4-1:
Draft Community Boundaries**

Legend

- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- Replacement Village
- Mondlane Community
- Maganja Community
- Quitupo Community
- Senga Community
- DUAT

Document Information:

APC Document: REPORT

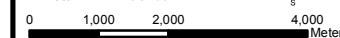
Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
F	10-MAY-2016	AK	SB




Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Source: Forum Terra and EIA

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984



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4.6.3 Severance of community tracks and paths

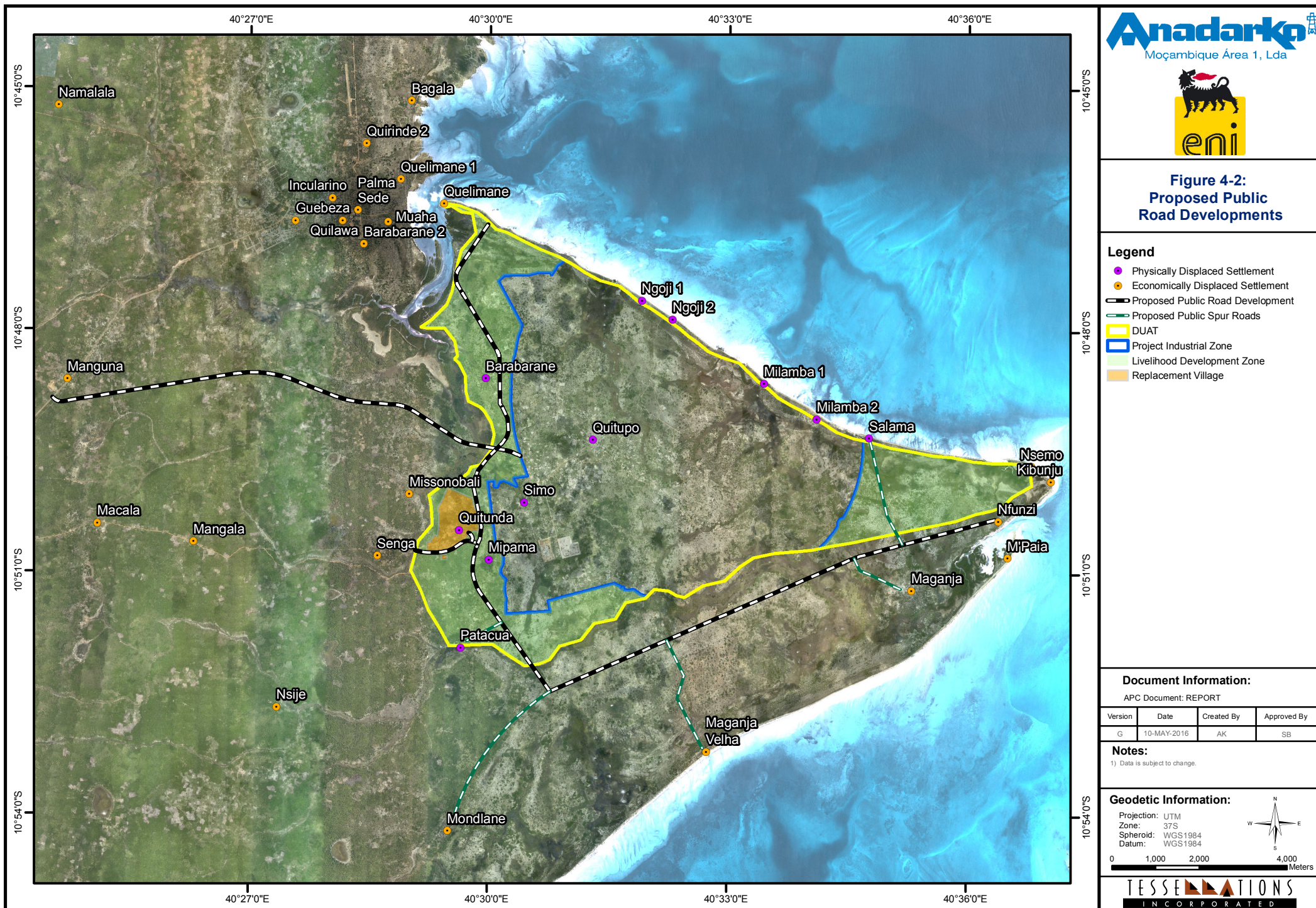
Until very recently, when the Project improved some existing tracks, most Afungi settlements were accessible only by boat, on foot, or by four-wheel drive vehicles in dry conditions. Improved road access would facilitate Afungi people's access to outside markets, banking, regional transport, health facilities and government services generally.




Project development will sever many of the paths and tracks currently used by communities to travel between Afungi settlements and their fields, or to reach the coast, Palma and the national north-south highway. The MEZ and SZ will also restrict Afungi communities' ability to access Palma Sede by walking along the foreshore or by boat. Circulation impacts can be summarized as follows:

- Some households will have to travel greater distances to reach replacement agricultural areas, particularly if these are located in Mondlane (for example, farmers from Maganja may have to travel 10-15 km to reach fields in Mondlane);
- Households, resident in the replacement village, will have to travel greater distances to the coast for fishing and coastal gathering (e.g. about 7 km to Quelimane, or 8 km to Maganja Velha);
- Nsemo and Kibunju residents will lose foreshore pedestrian access and near shore boat access to Palma Sede; and
- Residents of Maganja, Nfunzi and Maganja Velha will lose direct walking and dry-weather vehicle access to Palma Sede.

Mitigation Measures

- The Project will construct a network of roads to link settlements to the north-south national highway and Palma Sede, as well as to replacement agricultural areas and fisheries areas (see Figure 4-2 for proposed roads) – these will accommodate bicycles, motorcycles and public transport. The detailed design of this road network will be undertaken after the approval of the RP in consultation with affected communities and the GoM;
- The Project will compensate farmers and fishermen losing farm and fishing shelters inside the DUAT; and
- Communities will be able to submit proposals to the CDF to seek funding for a public transport enterprise, if this is a community priority.



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4.7 Impacts on small businesses

Small businesses that will need to be relocated due to the Project, as identified by the asset inventory, are summarized in Table 4-10.

Salt production is the most commonly reported small business that will be impacted, followed by trading stores (see Figure 4-3) and other small businesses. Operations are generally small and informal. As part of implementation planning, interviews will be conducted with each business owner to assess the scale of their operations and their preferences for relocation, compensation and assistance.






Figure 4-3: Some products sold at a small trade store in Quitupo

Salt production is a location-specific activity. Each operator will be consulted to determine whether they are able to realistically relocate. A package that recognizes loss of assets and improvements; costs of re-establishing at alternative locations; and any loss of income, will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis. In the event salt producers are unable to re-establish, they will be offered training and access to alternative livelihoods.

Table 4-10: Small business structures that will be lost by affected households

Structure	Quitupo	Maganja	Palma Sede	Senga	Total structures	Total households
Salt production ponds	30	34	6		70	70
Trading store	15				15	15
Nursery structure	7		1		8	8
Bread oven	3			1	4	4

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Structure	Quitupo	Maganja	Palma Sede	Senga	Total structures	Total households
Disco	2				2	2
Cafeteria	1				1	1
Total	58	34	7	1	100	100




Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

Households that lose their business structure will be entitled to the following (see also Table 5-1):

- Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the lost structure, or the option to receive a new stall at the replacement village market area;
- Assistance to relocate equipment to the replacement village; and
- A business stimulus package for all affected small business operators;
 - The value of compensation will be presented in coupons per month (as will be done for fisheries) to purchase equipment / stocks / other materials;
 - The value of the coupon will depend on the size of the business;
 - The value will represent the potential value of 'lost profit' calculated generously at 30 percent of the total market value of inventoried stocks;
 - For the loss of profit from cafeteria services, the average coupon value will be that of all the other businesses;
 - If the owner feels that they sell more they will be invited to provide evidence in order to be compensated accordingly.
- A cash payment per month for the interruption of income as a subsistence source until the business structure is replaced (if replacement was chosen) – at least one month cash payment will be provided to all small business operators;
- The value of lost business opportunity in a month is equal to seventy percent of the value of the inventoried products for all businesses except very small businesses (under 15,000 or 20,000 MZN of stock³⁸), which will receive 100% of the value of the inventoried products; and
- Involvement in business-related training such as accounting, stock management, use of bank, business planning, etc.

The Project will negotiate with the salt producers on a household-by-household basis as described above.

³⁸ Exchange rate is 38.80MZN to 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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4.8 Impacts on cultural heritage

The Project has prepared a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) that defines measures to be undertaken in managing impacts on sites of cultural significance.

4.8.1 Relocation of cemeteries and graves

The asset survey recorded individual graves and cemeteries identified by households and communities as situated within the DUAT. Table 4-11 summarizes the numbers of these graves. Some of these graves lie outside of Project construction areas and, subject to the preferences of next of kin, will be protected in situ. Others will need to be relocated. The Grave Relocation Action Plan prescribes activities, roles and responsibilities for engaging with next of kin and determining, which graves can be retained in situ (with appropriate protection) and which will need to be relocated. The Grave Relocation Action Plan also describes procedures to be followed for the exhumation, transport and re-interment of human remains. Refer to Table 5-1 for mitigation measures for the loss of cemeteries and graves.

A new cemetery will be constructed at the replacement village. Site selection and design of the cemetery was carried out in consultation with CRCs and religious leaders.

Table 4-11: Graves potentially affected by the Project (number of graves)

Settlement name	Individual graves		Family cemeteries	
	Number of households	Number of graves	Number of family cemeteries	Number of graves
Quitupo	90	146	38	225
Palma Sede	56	129	26	217
Senga	18	30	10	45
Maganja	12	31	4	25
Mondlane	3	5	-	-
Total	179	341	78	512




Source: Resettlement asset survey, 2015

Note: Graves are counted only once. Graves in a cemetery are not included in the count of individual graves. Households may have individual graves outside of family cemeteries.

4.8.2 Loss of religious buildings

In Quitupo, there are three community mosques that will be lost as a result of the development of the Project.

Three replacement mosques will be constructed in the replacement village for community use. Sites for these have been agreed with religious leaders. Refer to Table 5-1 for mitigation measures for the loss of religious buildings.

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4.8.3 Loss of sacred sites

A total of eleven sacred sites are located within the DUAT. Five of these will not be able to be preserved (see Figure 3-31). The sites that will be lost include two graves of local historical significance, two trees that collect water attributed with healing properties and one sacred pool.

To mitigate for the loss of these sites, the Project will undertake the following:

- Consultation with communities and/or site custodians (as appropriate) to agree an approach for relinquishing the sites;
- Relocate and re-establish the historic graves sites if the community/keeper so chooses; or
- Facilitate any traditional or religious ceremonies associated with the loss or relocation.

The remaining three sites untouched by the Project will be fenced and communities will be allowed to periodically visit them for limited periods subject to conditions to ensure the safety and security of visitors. The process to be followed to access the sites will be detailed in a plan under the ESMP.

4.8.4 Loss of intangible cultural resources

Intangible goods may include the cultural heritage of families. In some cases, connection with ancestors is associated or maintained through a particular place where ceremonies can be performed. Displaced families and communities may lose access to areas they had previously used to commune with their ancestors. In order to mitigate the effects of losing access to and use of such places, the Project will agree with Quitupo and Senga families what ceremonies need to be performed prior to the resettlement. Senga will also be consulted concerning the ceremonies required for the re-organization of their ancestral hosts to accept the entry of the Quitupo families and their ancestors. The Project will pay reasonable costs.

4.9 Other Impacts on host and displaced communities




This section describes other impacts that displaced and host communities are likely to experience as a consequence of Project land acquisition and resettlement.

4.9.1 Managing relations between hosts and resettled communities

The resettlement process is taking settlements that were dispersed prior to resettlement and consolidating them into the territory of a host community. This will increase competition for agricultural land and natural resources. It could also lead to disagreements about land boundaries, leadership validity and the sharing of social infrastructure and services. General resentment could also arise due to disparities in the quality of housing and infrastructures in the replacement village compared to adjacent villages. All these factors have the potential to lead to social and cultural conflicts.

In order to manage the risk of conflict, the Project will undertake or otherwise facilitate (where mitigation is the responsibility of the GoM) the following:

- Establishment of a Community Grievance Mechanism (see Chapter 10);

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- Through the CDF, make funds available for affected and host communities to undertake infrastructure improvements and other beneficial programs (refer to Section 5.3); and
- Negotiation of an intercommunity agreement between Senga and Quitupo that stipulates:
 - Establishment of a regular forum for harmonizing relations and addressing concerns between the four communities – Quitupo, Maganja, Senga and Mondlane.
 - The rules for accessing agricultural and foraging land, and the use of social infrastructure and services;
 - Land boundaries; and
 - Leadership structure and responsibilities.

The inter-community agreement will be counter signed by the Project and the Government. The agreement will contain a section that clearly stipulates the responsibilities of the Project and Government in facilitating and managing the relationships between the host and affected communities. An inter-community agreement will also be negotiated between the agricultural hosts (nominally, Mondlane and Senga) and the displaced communities (Quitupo, Maganja, Senga and Palma Sede).

The Government will be developing a leadership integration strategy for the physically displaced and host communities. This strategy will also assist in managing the relations between hosts and resettled communities.

4.9.2 Increased pressure on forest resources in host and displaced communities




Households and communities will lose 5,663³⁹ ha of bush-and fallow land where they currently collect firewood and other natural resources (see Section 4.1.1). In order to continue foraging, they will have to forage in new areas, which will increase the pressure on the natural resources, especially if these areas are already foraged by other communities or households. Mitigation measures will include the following:

- The Project is supporting delimitation of community natural resource areas for Senga, Maganja, and Mondlane which, subject to Government approval, will be registered to provide those communities with recognized tenure;
- The Project will establish a CDF in recognition of each communities' relinquishing of access to natural resources; and
- The Project will support a program to promote the use of more efficient stoves to help reduce the consumption of firewood.

4.9.3 Increased pressure on other agricultural land in other areas

As previously mentioned, the District Government is responsible for making available replacement agricultural land for those displaced by the Project. As far as possible, land will be allocated from

³⁹ Calculated based on the total area not claimed by households in the asset survey as well as the claimed fallow and bushland.

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unutilized bushland to avoid further physical or economic displacement. The Project is providing technical support to the District Government to assist with screening and evaluating suitable sites. As noted in Section 4.1, Mondlane had been approached about providing replacement agricultural land for Project displaced households.

Displaced households and their hosts will be eligible to participate in the Project's agricultural livelihood restoration programs which will focus on improving and intensifying the productivity of smaller agricultural plots. This will likely be achieved through the use of conservation agriculture principles as described in Table 8-1.

4.9.4 Increased fishing and intertidal pressure on marine resources in other areas

As a result of construction phase MEZ and operation phase SZ, fishers and intertidal collectors will lose an area equivalent to about fifteen percent of Palma Bay, which will be excluded from livelihood use. Fishermen and intertidal gatherers will have to undertake their activities in other areas. These alternative fishing areas will experience an increased pressure from the additional individuals who will be fishing or collecting there.

In order to offset the increased pressure on the alternative fishing areas, the Project is proposing various livelihood programs and road infrastructure. Road access to Maganja Velha will be improved in order facilitate access to alternative fishing grounds outside of Palma Bay. Where appropriate, livelihood programs will facilitate the diversification of fishing effort, away from traditional methods and fisheries, through training in new fishing methods and the development of culture-based activities.

Should there be a marked decrease in the productivity of fish catches in Maganja Velha as a result of additional fishers from economically or physically displaced communities, the Project will provide material assistance to those fishers affected as well as appropriate livelihood restoration programs as necessary. Any potential decrease in fish catch will be determined through the Project's implementation phase fish catch monitoring program.

4.9.5 Risks from Project induced in-migration

Large projects often have a 'honey pot' effect whereby people from surrounding districts, provinces and regions are attracted to the project vicinity to take advantage of the economic and employment opportunities arising from the project. While this Project Induced In-migration (PIIM) is unrelated to the resettlement program, the presence of in-migrants can present a risk to successful resettlement and livelihood restoration.

The Project is preparing a comprehensive Project Induced In-Migration Management Plan. The Plan will outline Project measures to reduce or minimize in-migration risks. Some of the measures relevant to the resettlement program are summarized in Table 4-12.







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Table 4-12: Project induced in-migration risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Impact on resettlement program	Project mitigation under resettlement program
Competition for jobs	In-migrants often have construction skills, experience and are motivated job seekers. They out-compete displaced people who have limited experience of wages employment, few skills and low levels of education. This can lead to resentment, conflict and reduced livelihood opportunities for displaced people.	<p>Project is supporting a Government program to issue national ID cards to current residents in Palma District. This will aid in distinguishing Afungi residents from in-migrants.</p> <p>Contracts with Engineering, Procurement and Construction contractors require first preference of 'locals' for training and hiring, i.e. primarily Afungi residents, then Palma District residents, and finally Cabo Delgado residents and Mozambican nationals from other provinces.</p> <p>Engineering, Procurement and Construction contractor will provide training targeting unskilled workers to better equip them for Project employment.</p>
Cost of living increases	Increased demands for land, rental accommodation, food and other necessities created by in-migrants causes price inflation. Inflation erodes purchasing power of transitional allowances and compensation. This will especially impact Project-affected vulnerable households.	<p>The Project will regularly monitor local market prices. The Project will review and annually adjust compensation rates to take into account cost of living changes.</p> <p>Vulnerable households displaced by the Project will be regularly monitored for hardship, and assisted if warranted.</p>
Opportunistic settlement	In-migrants occupy land and seek to claim compensation for houses and improvements. Opportunist settlement undermines orderly planning and land use, causes environmental damage and poses health, safety, law and order and land use conflict risks with neighboring communities, including host and those resettled.	<p>The Government has undertaken to announce a cut-off date to define those eligible for compensation and to exclude opportunist settlers.</p> <p>The Project will undertake regular surveillance of the DUAT, and work with the Government to minimize the risk of opportunist settlement.</p>
Public roads facilitate in-migration	The public roads to be developed by the Project to provide access to existing communities and the replacement village may become a conduit for in-migrants to settle around the Livelihood Development Zone.	The Project will undertake regular surveillance of the DUAT, and work with the Government to minimize the risk of opportunist settlement.
Competition for natural resources	In-migrants, while they wait for employment, can clear forest for housing and farming, forage for firewood, hunt and fish, exacerbating pressures on natural resources being shared by host communities and those resettled.	<p>The Project is registering fishermen and coastal gatherers that will be eligible for compensation and material assistance. In-migrants will not be eligible.</p> <p>The Project has supported 'community delimitation' to enable communities to define natural resource areas and potentially register their customary interests.</p>

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Risk	Impact on resettlement program	Project mitigation under resettlement program
Spread of social ills	In-migrants can contribute to the spread of social ills – alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, gambling and spread of communicable diseases (including STIs) and HIV/AIDS). Also, contribute to breakdown of traditional values leading to marriage/ relationship breakdowns and pregnancies outside of established domestic partnerships.	As part of community pre-resettlement preparation programs, displaced communities will receive awareness training of risks associated with in-migration. Project will deliver community health programs under CIEP, including HIV/AIDS awareness.
Governance risks and rent seeking by local leaders	Traditional leaders can benefit by ‘renting’ to in-migrants opportunities to settle, and thus be eligible for jobs and the like – at expense of local residents. Once established, vested interests can be difficult to breakdown.	As part of community pre-resettlement preparation programs, displaced communities will receive awareness training of risks associated with in-migration. Community awareness can have a strong moderating influence on leaders’ rent seeking behavior.






FINAL

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

PART C: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN



MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT

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5 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Compensation Entitlement Framework addresses the following three questions:

- Who is eligible to receive compensation? (See Section 5.1);
- To what kinds of compensation and assistance are they entitled for each type of loss? See Sections 5.2 and 5.3); and
- How are losses measured and valued? (See Section 5.4).




The Project's proposed Compensation Entitlement Framework was presented to affected communities in Afungi seeking their feedback. This feedback was used to refine the framework, after which the Government formally presented it to the communities at the third round of public meetings held in August 2015. The consultation process followed to reach the draft compensation proposals is detailed in Section 9.7.7.

Information from the Compensation Entitlement Framework will be combined with the results of the census and asset surveys to prepare a household compensation agreement (for each affected household) or community compensation agreement (to cover assets lost by communities). Each agreement will clearly describe the assets affected, the cash or in kind compensation to be provided and the other forms of assistance to which the party is entitled.

5.1. Eligibility criteria

Eligibility categories for compensation have been defined based on the findings of the census, socioeconomic survey, asset survey, fisheries monitoring and vessel owner registration. Categories of people affected by Project activities will include, but will not be limited to the following:

- Households that will be physically displaced as they currently live within the DUAT;
- Households that will be economically displaced as they have assets (including rights to agricultural land, fallow or bush) within the DUAT;
- Households that will lose a structure from which they are operating a small business;
- Individuals or entities owning religious buildings (mosques, churches) used by the public;
- Households or communities that are losing cultural heritage sites, sacred sites, graves or cemeteries;
- Communities experiencing loss of, or restrictions of access to some or all of their common resources (for example intertidal areas, fisheries, and firewood);
- Individuals with third party proprietary interests in use of land or structures (e.g. tenants with formal or informal agreements; and sharecroppers);
- Households or individuals losing access to fishing grounds or intertidal areas temporarily disrupted or degraded by Project activities; and
- Households or individuals that lose access to intertidal or marine areas within the MEZ and SZ.

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Each of these groups will have different entitlements to compensation and assistance dependent on the nature of their loss and livelihood impact.

5.2. Household/individual entitlements

This section provides an overview of the various categories of affected persons and the compensation for which they are eligible. It is important to note that compensation can be either in cash or in kind (which includes house for house replacement, land for land replacement and livelihood restoration programs) or a combination of both. IFC PS 5 specifically requires that land losses should be compensated in kind for subsistence communities, where possible. Table 5-1 provides an overview of the entitlements that physically and economically displaced households will receive upon the approval of the RP and the Project securing financing for the resettlement program.

The table is organized in a manner to make it easier for affected persons to determine what they are entitled to. As such, the table starts with an impact category as was defined in Chapter 4 (Project Physical and Economic Displacement Impacts) in the first column, a specific impact in the second column and then indicates whether the household/individual is eligible for:

- In-kind replacement residential housing;
- Cash and in-kind compensation for loss of land improvements¹, trees and crops, loss of access to fisheries resources, degradation of fisheries resources;
- Livelihood restoration programs; and
- Other assistance.

¹ IFC PS 5 requires, specifically for subsistence families that agricultural land be replaced in kind where feasible.







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Table 5-1: Compensation entitlement framework²

Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
Loss of use of land	Permanent loss of use of land as a result of Project development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of up to 1.5 ha (subject to availability) replacement agricultural land for each displaced household actively engaged in agriculture; Participation in Agricultural livelihoods restoration programs specifically: improved cropping, crop storage, drying systems, efficient cooking and vegetable garden programs; Participation in Alternative Livelihoods and Capacity Building Programs; Security of tenure provided for agricultural land by the Government. The Project to bear all costs for surveying and issuance of the corresponding DUATs; An establishment package for households to re-establish their agricultural activities in their new replacement agricultural area; Cash compensation based on the Labor and Disturbance Rate per hectare for 'agricultural land' and 'fallow' to reflect households investment in clearing, cultivating and weeding of land lost as well as disturbance – for owners only.
	Temporary loss of use of land (i.e. temporary construction laydown yards outside the DUAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will provide compensation for any trees, crops or fixed assets cleared due to Project activities as defined in the RP. Payments will be at RP rates and will be repeated each year (not more than two years) or part thereof until the land area is returned to the household in a usable condition.




² Exchange rate used in the RP is 38.80MZN to 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
Loss of structures	Loss of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner and resident of the house (includes wives in polygamous relationships that own their own dwelling): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 800 m² house plot at replacement village site with DUAT to be provided by the Government); ○ 70.78 m² cement block and corrugated iron roofed replacement house; ○ Those losing houses larger than 70.78 m² to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis; ○ Latrine; ○ External kitchen; ○ Plot registration; ○ Electrical connection (house owner to pay for electricity consumption through a prepaid meter); ○ Water connection (house owner to pay for water consumption); ○ Rainwater tank and gutters for rainwater collection; ○ Long term tenants (subject to verification); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 800 m² house plot at replacement village site with DUAT to be provided by the Government); ○ 70.78 m² cement block and corrugated iron roofed replacement house with ownership to the tenant; ○ Those losing houses larger than 70 m² to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis; ○ Latrine; ○ External kitchen;

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plot registration; ○ Electrical connection (house owner to pay for electricity consumption through a prepaid meter); ○ Water connection (house owner to pay for water consumption); ○ Rainwater tank and gutters for rainwater collection; • Owner of house where a long term tenant lives will receive cash compensation for lost structure; • Short term renters (< 2 years) will be entitled to 3 months standard rental and will be left to make their own arrangements for replacement housing; • Once-off transport allowance for each household - lump sum cash payment of 6,000 MZN as well as providing transport; and • Participation in Alternative Livelihoods and Capacity Building Programs, specifically employment and skills training as well as participation in the efficient cooking program under the Agricultural livelihood restoration program.
	Loss of ancillary structures (excludes external kitchens, washrooms, latrines and business structures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for loss of ancillary structures as defined in Section 5.4.1; • Once-off transport allowance for each household - lump sum cash payment of 6,000 MZN; and • For physically displaced households (i.e. those receiving new houses in the replacement village), external kitchens, fences and bathrooms will be replaced 'in kind' with improved structures on each replacement house plot.
Loss of trees and crops	Loss of annual crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for all annual crops captured in the asset survey at full replacement cost as defined by the Project Schedule of Rates (refer to Section 5.4.2.1);




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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Owner and sole user receives all cash compensation; ○ Share cropper or renter receives cash compensation in the same share as agreed with the owner; • Food coupons if necessary; and • Participation in Agricultural livelihoods restoration programs specifically improved cropping, crop storage, drying systems, efficient cooking program and vegetable garden programs.
	Loss of perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for all perennial crops captured in the asset survey at full replacement cost as defined by the Project Schedule of Rates (refer to Section 5.4.2.1); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Owner and sole user receives all cash compensation; ○ Share cropper or renter receive cash compensation in the same share as agreed with the owner; • Participation in Agricultural livelihoods restoration programs specifically: improved cropping, crop storage, efficient cooking program and drying systems.
	Loss of fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for lost trees included into the asset survey at full replacement cost as defined by the Project Schedule of Rates (refer to Section 5.4.2.1); • Provision of up to two saplings per tree compensated and affected; • Participation in Agricultural livelihoods restoration programs specifically: improved cropping, crop storage, efficient cooking program and drying systems.




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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
Loss of access to marine resources	Sea based displacement impacts ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assistance; • Participation in Fisheries livelihoods restoration programs; • Food coupons if necessary; and • Short-term compensation.
	Loss of access to intertidal and shallow subtidal fishing grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assistance – see section 5.4.3.1; • Participation in Fisheries livelihoods restoration programs; specifically enhanced fisheries and mariculture; alternative and improved fisheries; or post-harvest processing programs; • Participation in Alternative Livelihoods and Capacity Building Programs; • Food coupons if necessary; and • Improved access to alternative collecting areas.
	Loss of access to traditional marine fishing grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assistance – see section 5.4.3.1; • Participation in Fisheries livelihoods restoration programs; specifically enhanced fisheries, alternative and improved fisheries or post-harvest processing programs; • Participation in Alternative Livelihoods and Capacity Building Programs; • Food coupons if necessary; • Support to re-establish a fishing camp; and • Relevant fisheries infrastructure.




³ This includes any impacts related to accidental damage to fishing vessels or equipment by the Project; impacts on fishers due to unforeseen localized Project activities leading to temporary access restrictions or loss of fishing areas; loss of productivity caused by habitat loss or degradation; reduced availability of fished species; and downstream impacts on the fisheries value chain.

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
Impacts on communal resources, facilities and infrastructure	Loss of community facilities and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven communal water hand pumps; • Reticulated water to housing plots; • Primary school; • Type II health center; • Government administration building; • Police station; • Market place; • Bus station; • Community center; and • Sports fields.
	Loss of access to communal natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a community agreement with each community in recognition of its loss of rights to natural resources due to the Project development.
	Severance of community tracks and paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will construct a network of roads (see Figure 1-1 and Figure 4-2 for the proposed public road developments) to link settlements to the north-south national highway and Palma, as well as to replacement agricultural areas – these will accommodate bicycles, motorcycles and public transport. The detailed design of this public road network will be undertaken after the approval of the RP in consultation with affected communities and the GoM. • Communities will be able to submit proposals to the CDF to seek funding for a public transport enterprise, if this is a community priority.
Impacts on small businesses	Loss of business structure by owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the lost structure, or the option to receive a new stall at the replacement village market area;

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to relocate equipment and stock to the replacement village; Once-off Transport Allowance for each household - lump sum cash payment of 6,000 MZN to facilitate the moving of stock and/or salvaged materials; A business stimulus package for all affected small business operators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of compensation will be presented in coupons per month (as will be done for fisheries) to purchase equipment / stocks / other materials; The value of the coupon will depend on the size of the business; The value will represent the potential value of 'lost profit' calculated generously at thirty percent of the total market value of inventoried stocks; For the loss of profit from tea-house services, the average coupon value will be that of all the other businesses; If the owner feels that they sell more, they will need to show proof of sales; A cash payment per month for the interruption of income as a subsistence source until the business structure is replaced (if replacement was chosen) – at least one month cash payment will be provided to all small business operators. The value of lost business opportunity in a month is equal to seventy percent of the value of the inventoried products for all businesses except very small businesses (under 15,000 or 20,000 MZN of stock), which will receive 100 percent of the value of the inventoried products; Involvement in business-related training such as accounting, stock management, use of bank, business planning, etc.
Impacts on cultural heritage	Loss of community and family cemeteries and graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a cemetery location near replacement village; Transferal of graves to the replacement village graveyard, if the family chooses to. Costs to be paid by the Project;

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-kind contribution to ceremonies or rituals; and • Graves and sacred sites that will not be inside the construction area but inside the DUAT will be fenced and communities will have access to these sites.
	Loss of places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of three places of worship in the replacement village as per agreed designs based on existing areas (or larger); • A plot earmarked for the future potential construction of one more place of worship / structure if required by affected communities; and • In-kind contribution to official opening of replacement structures.
	Loss of sacred sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the necessary materials for traditional ceremonies to take place.
	Loss of intangible cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceremonies conducted prior to resettlement.
Other Impacts on host and displaced communities	Managing relations between hosts and resettled communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a Community Grievance Mechanism (see Section 10); • Through the CDF, make funds available for affected and host communities to undertake infrastructure improvements and other beneficial programs (refer to Section 5.3); and • Assisting the Government in the negotiation of an intercommunity agreement between Senga and Quitupo that stipulates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establishment of a regular forum for harmonizing relations and addressing concerns between the four communities – Quitupo, Maganja, Senga and Mondlane. ◦ The rules for accessing agricultural and foraging land, and the use of social infrastructure and services; ◦ Land boundaries; and

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leadership structure and responsibilities.
	Increased pressure on forest resources in other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is supporting the delimitation of community natural resource areas for Senga, Maganja, and Mondlane which, subject to Government approval, will be registered to provide those communities with recognized tenure; • The Project will establish a CDF in recognition for use by each community relinquishing access to land-based natural resources; and • The Project will support a program to promote the use of more efficient stoves to help reduce the consumption of firewood.
	Increased pressure on agricultural land in other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Agricultural livelihoods restoration programs specifically: improved cropping through conservation agriculture principles.
	Increased fishing and intertidal pressure on marine resources in other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in communal access Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plans including fisheries habitat enhancement; shellfish habitat enhancement (bivalves); fisheries infrastructure; and support for fisheries co-management; • Road development to Maganja Velha and Salama; • Participation in individual Fisheries livelihood restoration programs if necessary. These include enhanced fisheries and mariculture or alternative and improved fisheries programs; • Community Development Fund – see Section 5.3; • Material assistance if necessary.
	Increased vulnerability as a result of displacement	<p>Particular assistance will include some or all of the following, dependent on the household's or individual's particular needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation with attendance at public meetings, agreement signing, and collection of compensation;

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Category	Impact	Mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal assistance (if required, such as for establishing powers of attorney); • Priority in replacement house plot site selection; • Assistance with moving and health care during the move; • Fitting houses to meet special needs; • Priority access to mitigation and development assistance; and • Status of vulnerable persons to be monitored.

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5.3. Community benefits

During meetings with affected and host communities, the Project has committed to provide benefits in return for communities relinquishing rights of use over natural resources for Project use. Communities have made some preliminary requests about the kinds of projects they would like the Project to consider. Table 5-2 lists of the natural resource areas that will be relinquished by affected communities.

Table 5-2: Indicative community natural resource losses

Community	Community natural resource area relinquished for the Project
Senga	DUAT
Quitupo	DUAT
Maganja	DUAT
Mondlane	Replacement agricultural land

The Project has committed to enter into an agreement with each of the communities relinquishing communal natural resources due to the Project's land use. Agreements will define community compensatory measures and benefits to offset any residual community impacts and losses that have not been addressed through other programs. The basis for assessing losses will be delimitation. The Project, through implementing partners, will assist each community to form a legal entity so that it can enter into an agreement with the Project.

Community requests will be managed through a Community Development Fund (CDF). The CDF will be established by the Project following the approval of the RP. The CDF will be established as a legal entity (e.g. as a civil association or foundation with a public purpose or utility). The CDF will be overseen by a Board of Directors and administered by a Management Committee. It will be subject to independent audits.




Benefits from the CDF will be distributed amongst the Afungi communities on the basis of an entitlement formula which reflects the communal resources lost by each community.

The CDF will be established with a large initial sum. This will be followed by four smaller annual increments to achieve total funding of 194 million MZN⁴ over 5 years.

The CDF could have three components, namely:

- An endowment fund for future generations. A portion of the CDF is invested and only the income earned on the investment can be used by future generations;
- A sinking fund – A portion of the CDF where both the capital and the interest is disbursed to communities; and

⁴ Exchange rate is 38.80MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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- A revolving fund – A portion of the CDF where pass-through sources of revenue are disbursed.

The components of the CDF will be agreed with the affected communities.

Communities will be facilitated to identify and prioritize their needs, and to prepare proposals for funding through the CDF. Proposals might be for the development of vocational skills and training programs, livelihood initiatives, community infrastructure projects, business or entrepreneurial developments or other needs identified by the community. Planning for the CDF is still underway. Communities will be consulted before the CDF concept is finalized.

Table 5-3 provides the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders for Community Agreements and the operations of the CDF. Community Agreements will be the legal agreements between the affected communities, the Government and the Project that will detail:

- Capital works the Project will undertake such as road developments, market upgrades and community water supplies;
- The CDF function and other arrangements;
- In kind benefits such as scholarships, apprenticeships, training and employment; and
- Final compensation schedule as approved in the RP.










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Table 5-3: Stakeholder roles and responsibilities for Community agreements and CDF operations

Government	Communities	Project	NGO facilitators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of delimited community areas and issuance of certificates; Supporting rights of communities; Ensuring protection of the rights and property of the Project; If and when required, issuing permits and approvals for projects executed under the Community Agreements or CDF; Assuming ownership, operations and maintenance of some completed infrastructure (e.g. public roads); Imposing rates and levies for local government services such as road maintenance, solid waste collection and the like; and Approving CDF programs/overseeing alignment with government policies and strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of final community delimitation reports prepared by supporting NGO (Forum Terra); Lodgment of applications to register delimited community areas; Organizing themselves and legally registering appropriate community legal entities so as to be able to enter into legal agreements with third parties, including the Project (with NGO facilitation); Being parties jointly or as individual communities to Community Agreement/s; Meeting any community obligations defined in the Community Agreements; Complying with the provisions of any Deeds of Trust or Articles of Association pertaining to their community legal entity (with NGO facilitation); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the parties to the Community Agreements; Delivering large capital works agreed to and committed in the Community Agreements (e.g. road network construction); Delivering other benefits and assistance agreed to and committed in the Community Agreements (e.g. training and employment opportunities, scholarships and the like) Providing funds (in several tranches) for the establishment and operation of the CDF Establishing the CDF strategic plan, grant-making policy and funding strategy, in participation with communities Preparing SOWs and engaging specialist contractors/ NGOs to facilitate Community Agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting communities to organize themselves and legally register appropriate community legal entities Assisting communities to comply with the legal provisions of any Deeds of Trust or Articles of Association pertaining to their community legal entity Assisting communities to define impacts on communal resources, discuss possible mitigations or off-setting benefits, and participate in discussions to finalize Community Agreements with the Project Assist communities to identify and prioritize their needs, prepare proposals for CDF funding and manage delivery of approved projects under the CDF

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Government	Communities	Project	NGO facilitators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in defining impacts on communal resources, discussing possible mitigations or off-setting benefits, and participating in discussions to finalize Community Agreements with the Project (with NGO facilitation); Participating in identifying and prioritizing community needs, preparing proposals and lodging applications for funding from the CDF (with NGO facilitation); and Contributing community equity in the form of sites, labor, materials for each project or program approved for funding under the CDF. 	<p>negotiation and CDF set-up and operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of specialists required to set-up and administer the CDF (e.g. legal advisors, auditors, project screening committee, NGO facilitators) Looking for sustainable business or supply opportunities that are appropriate to the financial and technical capacities of community enterprises, existing or to be established. 	

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5.4. Compensation rates

This section describes the compensation rates payable for structures, crops, trees and fisheries resources. The section also includes an overview of how the rates were calculated. Compensation will be disbursed prior to households incurring losses or impacts.

All compensation rates within the RP will be reviewed annually and adjusted to take into account changes in market prices or cost of living as applicable. Rates will be maintained at equivalent to full replacement cost.

The total compensation packages that will be provided to households will differ depending on the magnitude of impact on the specific household. However, the rates payable will be standard and will be applied equally.

5.4.1 Houses, related structures and other property

According to Decree N° 31 of 2012 (Art. 16 and 18), the Project is obligated to provide those households that are physically displaced with a replacement dwelling (70 m² with three rooms) constructed with conventional materials and with a latrine and ablution facility a minimum of 10 m from the house.

Each house will have access to two reticulated water points within their plot and will be connected to the electricity grid. Households, through a prepaid metering system installed by the Project, will pay the costs for the consumption of electricity and water.




Consideration will be given on a case-by-case basis to the particular housing needs of very large families.

Cash compensation will be paid for the loss of structures ancillary to the house such as chicken coops or goat pens in accordance with the unit rates defined in Table 5-4. Compensation rates have been calculated based on the aggregate cost of materials and labor (at local market prices).

Households will have the opportunity to salvage materials from these structures prior to their demolition. These materials can then be transported using the transport allowance provided by the Project.

Table 5-4: Cash compensation for non-residential and non-business structures

Structure description	Compensation rate per structure - MZN
Agricultural field shelter (basic, open-sided)	500
Agricultural/fishing shelter (enclosed mud walls)	10,000
Fish/crop drying rack	1,000
Pole chicken coop	500
Hut-type chicken coop	2,500
Simple goat pen	5,000
Large raised goat pen/shed	10,000
Canopy	500

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Structure description	Compensation rate per structure - MZN
Child's playhouse	2,500
Dish drying rack	500
Fence	45 per meter
Macuti (shade structure)	2,500
Mosque	50,000
Nursery structure	2,500
Bread oven	5,000
Other	To be assessed on a case by case basis

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

5.4.2 Agricultural compensation

This section provides rates and a summary of the methods used to calculate compensation for agricultural assets, including productive trees, perennial crops, annual crops and land improvements.

5.4.2.1 Crop and productive tree rates

The Project is committed to meeting the compensation standards defined by Mozambican legislation and IFC PS 5. IFC PS 5 requires that assets be compensated at full replacement cost.

The Project valuation study⁵ for trees and crops forms Annex D. The study was independently reviewed by a national institution, CEAGRE (see Annex E). Some additional crops were added to the schedule of rates based on CEAGRE's recommendations. The proposed rates were reviewed and accepted by the Technical Commission and District Administration. Rates were disclosed to affected communities prior to the third round of public meetings in August 2015. Prior to the third round of public meetings, proposals and suggestions to improve the compensation rates were received and assessed. No changes were made to the proposed compensation rates and this feedback was provided to the CRCs and communities prior to the third round of public meetings.

The valuation study confirmed that the tree and crop compensation rates published by the Ministry of Agriculture (Cabo Delgado, in January 2014) exceeded full replacement cost. This was determined using site-specific yields and local market prices. Tree compensation rates include provision for the loss of produce. The main reason for this finding was that tree and crop yields currently achieved on the Afungi Peninsula are consistently much lower than the average yields used to develop the Ministry of Agriculture compensation rates.

Project tree and crop compensation rates are summarized in Table 5-5.

⁵ Refer to Annex D Section 5 for details on the valuation of crops and trees.




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Table 5-5: Crop compensation rates⁶




Crop	Compensation unit	Price – MZN	
		Annual crop	Perennial crop (5 year period)
Field crops			
Cassava	m ²	18	N/A
Rice*	m ²	18	N/A
Njugo beans*	m ²	18	N/A
Maize	m ²	18	N/A
Sorghum	m ²	18	N/A
Nhemba beans*	m ²	18	N/A
Sesame	m ²	18	N/A
Ground nuts*	m ²	18	N/A
Yam	m ²	18	N/A
Sugar cane	m ²	18	N/A
Sweet potato	m ²	50	N/A
Watermelon	m ²	87.5	N/A
Vegetables (Tomatoes)	m ²	64	N/A
Productive trees			
Coconut	Tree	N/A	6,050
Cashew	Tree	N/A	5,700
Mango	Tree	N/A	4,200
Guava	Tree	N/A	2,640
Citrus	Tree	N/A	4,900
Pawpaw	Plant	N/A	2,640
Wild Custard Apple ⁺⁺	Tree	N/A	1,545
Sugar Apple ⁺⁺	Tree	N/A	1,224
Other perennial crops			
Banana	m ²	182	N/A
Pineapple	m ²	75	N/A

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

*Dehusked/shelled

⁺⁺The suggested Government rate is lower than found in the Project compensation study and the Project rate is therefore proposed

⁶ Refer to Annex D for a comparison of the Project's proposed compensation rates with those of the Government's.

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As a principle, affected villagers will be given notice of not less than ninety days prior to site occupation to enable them to harvest any in-ground annual crops.

In addition to cash compensation for fruit trees, the Project will provide two replacement seedlings to affected owners for each tree lost. Households could elect to initially only take fifty percent of their replacement seedlings. The remaining fifty percent will be stored by the Project and households will then have twelve months from the date of resettlement to claim the remaining fifty percent. It is expected that households will plant seedlings around their homes or their agricultural land. The Project will not provide for additional replacement land specifically to replant seedlings.

5.4.2.2 Labor and disturbance compensation: Lost agricultural land

The Project intends to compensate farmers for labor invested in land improvements (for clearing, grubbing, tilling). This follows an approach used by the World Bank that recognizes the farmer's investment in land, without being compensation for the land itself, whose replacement remains vested in the State. The Project will be paying a Labor and Disturbance Rate (LDR) of 80,000 MZN/ha. Table 5-6 provides an overview of how the LDR was calculated.

Table 5-6: Labor and disturbance rate




Activity	Man-days	Events per year	Labor rate (MZN)	Labor value (MZN)	Total per ha (MZN)
Bush clearing	20	1	800	16,000	16,000
Annual Clearing	20	10	150	3,000	30,000
Initial Tillage	8	1	150	1,200	1,200
Miscellaneous maintenance	4	10	150	600	6,000
Provision for land investment & disturbance	-	-	-	-	26,600
Total Cost					79,800

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

5.4.2.3 Replacement agricultural land

As noted by the IFC PS 5, cash compensation alone is not considered sufficient to restore land-based livelihoods. In addition to providing cash compensation for lost crops, affected households will receive up to 1.5 ha of replacement agricultural land and will be eligible to participate in the livelihood programs described in Chapter 8 (Resettlement Livelihoods Restoration Plan).

The Project has requested the District Government to provide replacement agricultural land for those households who will lose their agricultural land. The District Government will source agricultural land outside the DUAT for those households who will lose agricultural land as a result of the Project's development. Chapter 7 (Replacement Agricultural Land) provides more details related to the location, assessment, profile of the agricultural host community, security of tenure and implementation steps.

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5.4.3 Fisheries compensation

Fisheries related impacts will result from the following:

- Partial or complete loss of access to fishing grounds;
- Reduced productivity of accessible grounds;
- Loss of productivity associated with lost habitat; and
- Associated losses further down the value chain.




Impacts will be both short and long-term in nature, associated with construction and operation. There are no compensation principles or rates set out in Mozambican legislation specific for the fisheries sector. The Project therefore proposes a compensation framework for affected fishers that includes a combination of in-kind and cash elements, as well as longer-term livelihoods programs that should secure equivalent livelihood earning potential (refer to Chapter 8). The basic principles of entitlements are set out in Figure 5-1. The proposed measures have been discussed in depth with the Technical Commission and officers from the Ministry of Fisheries.

All fishers will benefit from community level support programs. Intertidal gatherers who are subjected to low impacts will only benefit from community level support programs. Less impacted fishers will be compensated through in-kind material assistance. Higher impacted and resettled fishers and collectors will be targeted by targeted fisheries livelihood programs, supported by transitional support (food coupons or cash) and in-kind material assistance.

In-kind compensation made available through the material assistance program will make relevant equipment available to affected persons. Cash compensation will only be made available as a transitional measure to support affected persons as they engage in longer-term livelihood programs, or until equipment can be supplied through the material assistance program. The duration of the payment of transitional support is linked to the expected time that it should take for qualifying affected persons to establish viable livelihoods. Very short-term impacts may be compensated in cash through short term compensation. Material assistance, transitional support and short term compensation will be calculated and disbursed on an individual (rather than household) basis.

The values of benefits available through material assistance, transitional support and short term compensation are evaluated using baseline data related to the characteristics of the fisheries and the degree of impact of Project activities on particular communities. Entitlements have been simplified by grouping receptors in each community into four classes, according to the type of vessel used and propulsion system. Entitlements will therefore differ by community (due to differing impacts) and within each community by class.

It is projected that material assistance, transitional support and short term compensation will be payable at three phases of the Project, corresponding to resettlement, construction and operation (the phases are described below). As the Project timeframe is long, it is likely that some affected persons will be compensated on more than one occasion, and it will be necessary to re-evaluate impacts in the future to take into account any changes in fishing activity or location.

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The basic principles used for calculating compensation in each of the three phases are as follows:

- **Material Assistance:**
 - Beneficiary: Any fishing receptor impacted by the Project, who continues fishing
 - Proportional to:
 - Two times the capital cost of fishing unit
 - Degree of impact
 - Individual crew share
- **Transitional Support**
 - Beneficiary: Higher impacted or resettled receptors only, as part of transition associated with livelihood programs
 - Proportional to:
 - Gross daily revenue of original fishing activity
 - Individual crew share
 - Minimum value: 60 days of payment
- **Short Term Compensation**
 - Beneficiary: Short term impacted receptors (less than 30 days)
 - Proportional to:
 - Gross daily revenue of original fishing activity
 - Individual crew share
 - Duration of impact

In order to calculate the entitlements, baseline data has been used to classify receptors, using classes that are best correlated with Project impacts and earnings, namely:

- ***Fishing unit (by vessel/propulsion)***
 - Motorized vessel, planked vessel without motor, canoe or no vessel used
- ***Location of the vessel, or base community for intertidal collectors***
 - Ngoji, Quitupo, Barabarane, Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Palma, Senga, Salama, Nsemo, Kibunjo, Nfunzi, Mpayya and Maganja

Within these classes, the calculation of material assistance, transitional support and short term compensation entitlements (outlined above) require values for capital costs, gross daily revenues, crew share and an assessment of impacts.

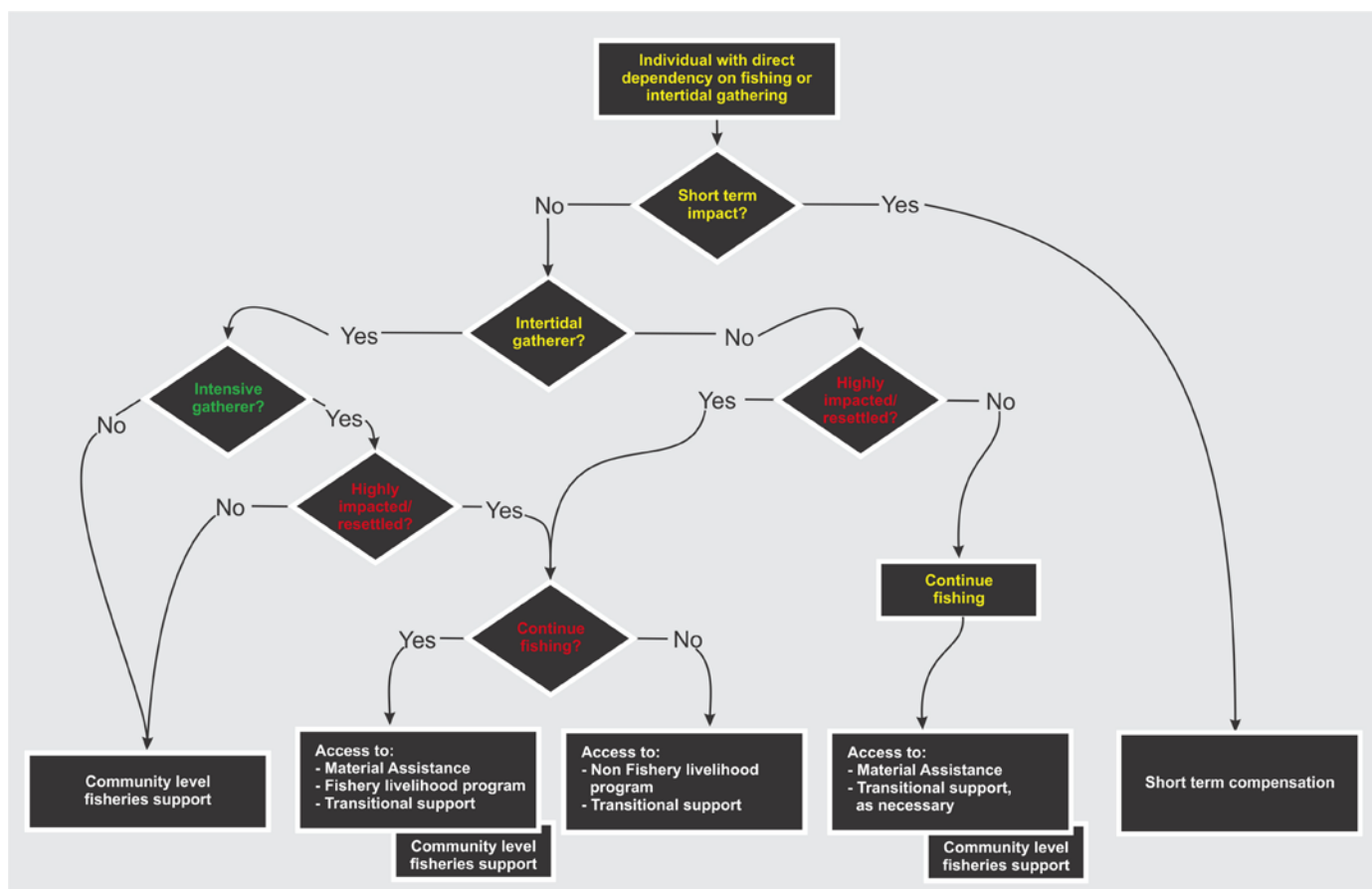


Figure 5-1: Summary of fisher entitlements

Capital costs

Generalized capital investment costs have been derived for each of the four fishing unit classes, irrespective of location (refer to Table 5-7). The generalized values are not discriminated by fishing method, although these have been taken into account in the derivation of the generalized investment costs and higher quartile values have been chosen for each vessel/propulsion class.

Table 5-7: Generalized capital values of fishing unit classes in MZN




Motorized planked vessel	Non-motorized planked vessel	Canoe	Intertidal collector/fisher
680,000	204,000	13,600	3,400

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

Source: Value Chain Study, 2014

Gross daily revenues

Gross landed revenues per fishing unit per day have been monitored for eighteen months. On the basis of this data, generalized gross daily revenues have been calculated for the four fishing unit

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classes, irrespective of location (refer to Table 5-8). As with capital costs, higher quartile values for gross daily revenue have been chosen.

Crew Share

Individual gross daily revenues have been estimated by dividing the gross landed revenues by normal crew shares, taking into account the number of crew. Generalized gross daily revenues are shown in Table 5-8 below.

Table 5-8: Generalized gross daily revenues, by participant and fishing unit class in MZN

	Motorized plankton vessel	Non-motorized plankton vessel	Canoe	Intertidal collector / fisher
Owner	3,400	1,530	270	170
Crew	240	200	200	N/A
Master	510	340	N/A	N/A

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

Source: Based on Catch monitoring Data Base, Vessel Owner Registration, 2014

Impacts

Project impacts are specific to the stages of construction or operation and highly correlated to the location of the base community.




The phases of construction and operation, for compensation purposes, are simplified as follows:

- Resettlement phase;
- Phase 1: Construction of the MOF, pipeline and Western Jetty (500 m MEZ: see Figure 5-2), light, noise, dredge plume, sedimentation, marine traffic); and
- Phase 2: Operation, contemplating the entire 1,500 m SZ related to MOF, Western and Eastern Jetties and all associated impacts.

All persons subject to resettlement are estimated as 100 percent impacted and compensation entitlements calculated accordingly. Resettled persons will not be eligible for further fisheries compensation at other phases.

The impact of the MEZ, SZ and other affected areas, and thus percentage loss of earnings, is estimated for each fishing unit class through the analysis of vessel monitoring data. Positions of vessels whilst fishing were recorded over a twelve-month period and the results were used to estimate the impact of exclusion from a particular area, relative to the whole area fished. The GIS-based method accounts for concentrations of fishing effort, and hence attributes greater value to more popular fishing grounds.

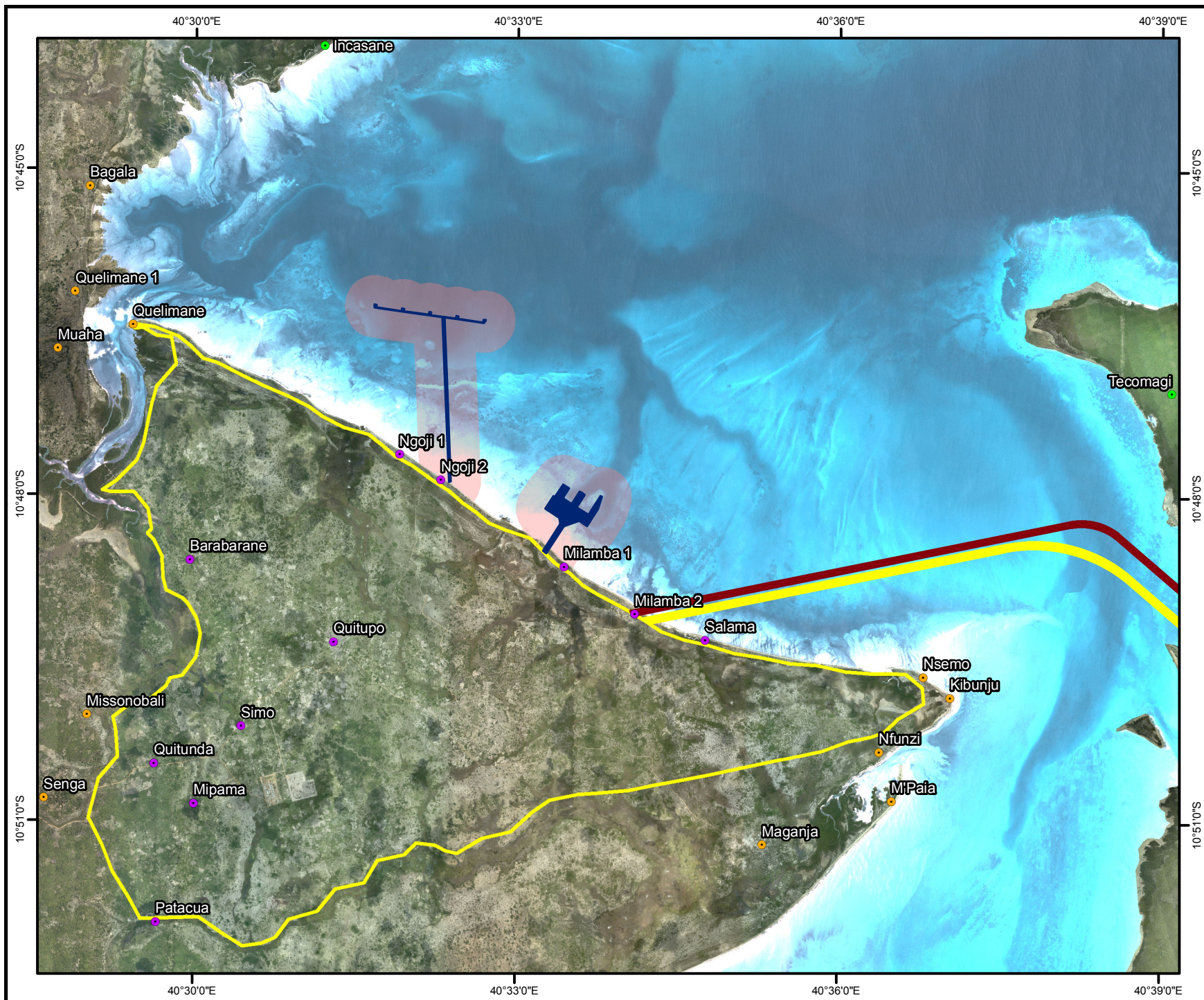
The loss of fishing productivity due to temporary construction impacts has been estimated to correspond to a fifty percent loss of all fisheries productivity within 1,000 m of any piling or dredging works, as well as within the shipping channel (refer to Figure 5-3). This area is referred to as the 1,000 m area of assumed temporary disturbance. The duration of this impact is estimated as

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permanent as it is expected that resources such as seagrass beds⁷ may take several years to recover from dredging related deposition, and interruptions to fishing in the channel will continue into the operational phase. The cumulative construction impacts are estimated as the sum of those due to the 500 m MEZ, the loss of productivity within 1,000 m, and the interrupted access to fishing grounds in the shipping channel.

Operational impacts for each community are estimated by the analysis of the concentration of fishing activity for each fishing unit class that falls within the incremental area covered by the 1,500 m SZ (refer to Figure 5-4). It should be noted that this analysis assumes that the entire SZ corresponding to the two jetties and the MOF will be claimed at the time when the first jetty becomes operational. In this way there will be no additional compensation phases corresponding to the construction and operation of the second (eastern) jetty as this will occur inside an already excluded area.

⁷ Refer to Section 11 of the Project EIA for more information on mitigation measures for offshore and near shore environmental impacts and mitigation.



**Figure 5-2:
Phase 1a: Marine
Development**

Legend

- Settlement
- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- AMA1 Pipeline
- EEA JV Pipeline
- Marine Facilities
- 500m Marine Exclusion Zone
- DUAT

Document Information:

APC Document: REPORT

Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
F	10-MAY-2016	AK	SB

Notes:

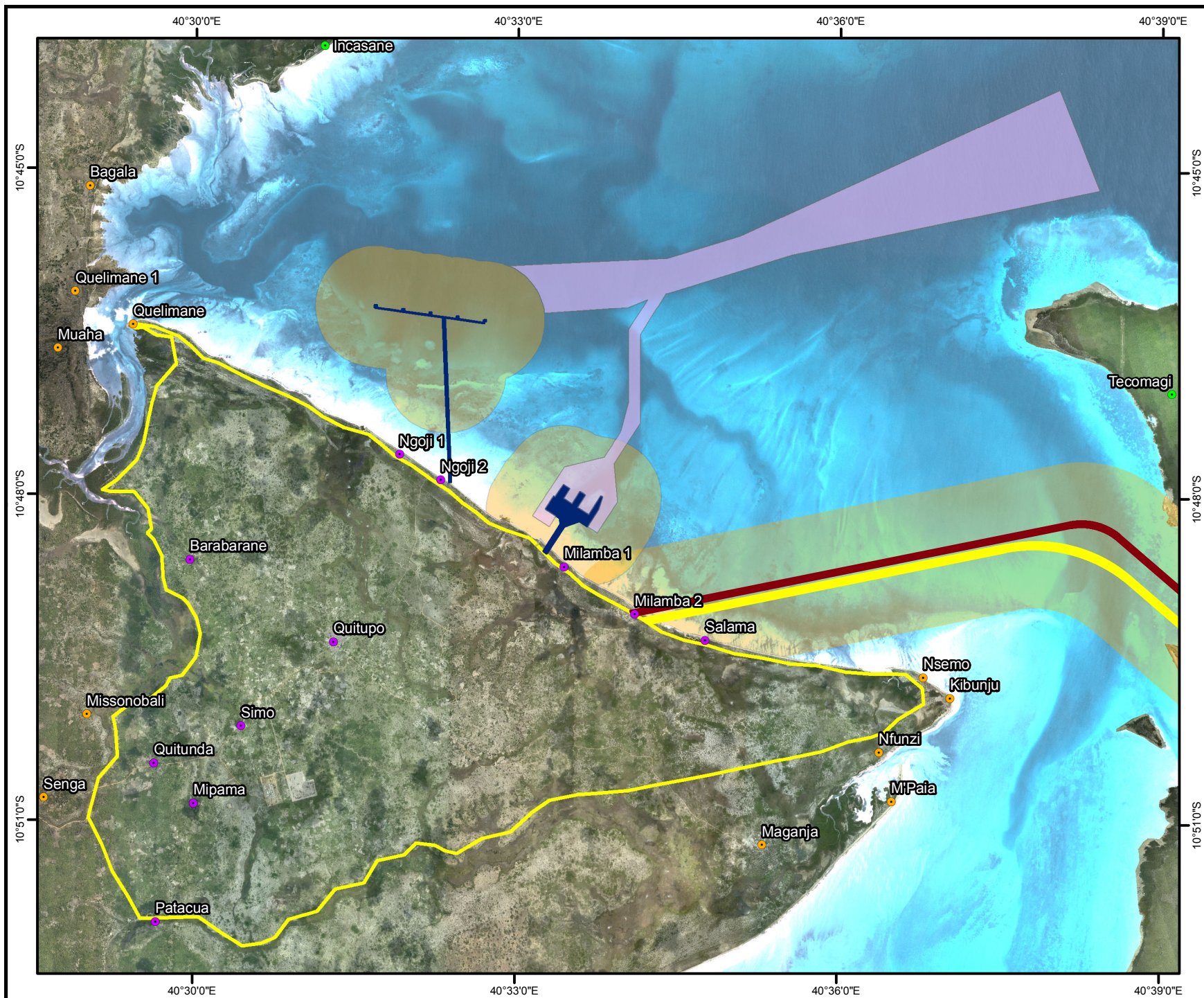
- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Marine buffers based on proposed marine facilities and are subject to change.
- 3) Zone of disturbance included EEA JV's pipeline route.

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984



0 750 1,500 3,000
Meters



**Figure 5-3:
Phase 1b: Marine
Development**

Legend

- Settlement
- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- AMA1 Pipeline
- EEA JV Pipeline
- DUAT
- Shipping Channel
- Marine Facilities
- 1,000m Assumed Area of Temporary Disturbance

Document Information:

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Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
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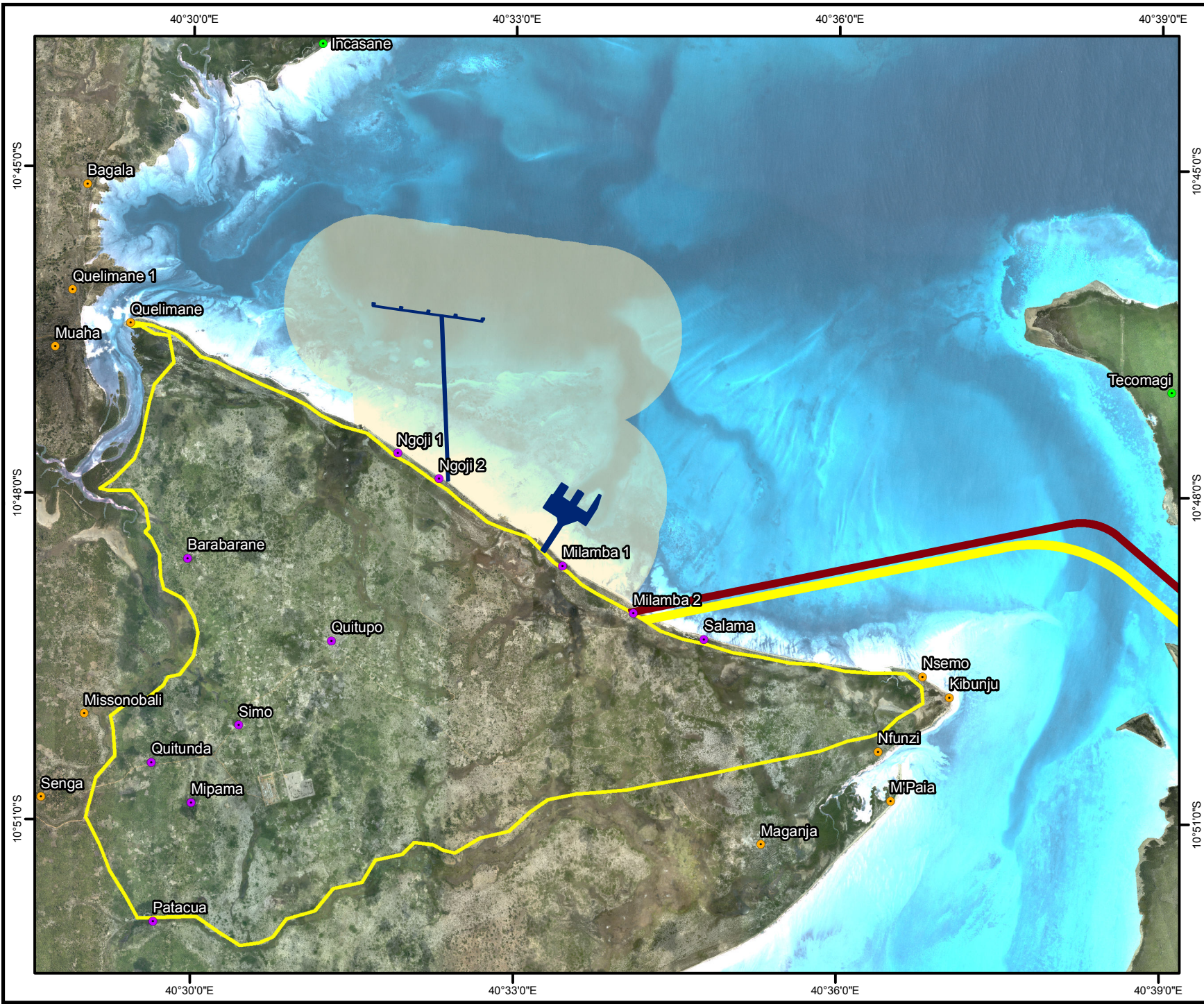
Notes:


- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Marine buffers based on proposed marine facilities and are subject to change.
- 3) Zone of disturbance included EEA JV's pipeline route.

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984

0 750 1,500 3,000 Meters





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Figure 5-4:
Phase 2 - Operational
Phase 1,500 m SZ

Legend

- Settlement
- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- AMA1 Pipeline
- EEA JV Pipeline
- DUAT
- Marine Facilities
- 1,500m Marine Security Zone

Document Information:
 APC Document: REPORT


Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
H	10-MAY-2016	AK	SB


Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Marine buffers based on proposed marine facilities and are subject to change.


Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
 Zone: 37S
 Spheroid: WGS1984
 Datum: WGS1984








0 750 1,500 3,000 Meters



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5.4.3.1 Material assistance

Material assistance will not be provided in cash – fishers will receive a set of coupons that will be redeemable through the material assistance vendor. As indicated above, the material assistance value will be calculated on the basis of the investment cost of current fishing activity and the degree of impact on that specific fishery.

The formula used for the calculation of the value of material assistance will be:

Material Assistance Value = capital value of fishing unit x 2 x degree of impact x individual crew share (%)
--

An example of the calculation of material assistance is set out in the case study at the end of this section. Table 5-9 provides average total material assistance value (summed for all phases of the Project construction and operation).

Table 5-9: Average total material assistance value per unit by vessel class and receptor group

Receptor group	Vessel class	Material assistance value (MZN)
Resettled	Motorized vessel	-
	Planked vessel	69,400
	Canoe	18,400
	Collector	4,500
Economically affected	Motorized vessel	55,400
	Planked vessel	18,200
	Canoe	6,300
	Collector	1,500

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)




Note: The table presents AVERAGE values. In practice values attributable to economically affected persons will differ by community, depending on the degree of impact of the Project on fishing from that community

Blank cells indicate that there are no receptors in that category

5.4.3.2 Transitional support

The aim of transitional support is to support persons that, due to the severity of Project impacts, are obliged to change to new fisheries and longer-term livelihoods programs. Transitional support, paid in cash or provided as food parcels, should provide support to receptors for a sufficient period while they establish new productive activities. Fishers who are impacted by the Project but can still continue fishing will be compensated through the material assistance program. Transitional support will therefore not be made available to all receptors, and in the estimate of transitional support, a threshold cumulative impact of thirty percent due to any one Project phase is used. Only those receptors suffering impacts of thirty percent or higher, will qualify for transitional support.

The transitional support value will be calculated on the basis of gross daily revenues of normal fishing activity and for each compensation phase (i.e. Construction and Operation).

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The formula used for the calculation of the value of transitional support for qualifying receptors will be:

$$\text{Transitional Support} = \text{Gross daily earnings} \times \text{individual crew share (\%)} \times \text{days of payment}$$

For the Construction phase, qualifying receptors are attributed up to 120 days of transitional support. The base rate of transitional support, as shown in Table 5-10, is equal to the gross daily revenue for the class of fisher, with no deduction for periods of normal inactivity (such as unfavorable tidal phase), nor operating costs.

Compensation in the form of transitional support is not foreseen for the Operational phase as individual impacts due to the imposition of the MEZ are not predicted to reach the thirty percent threshold and, on the basis of current patterns of activity, it should not be necessary to divert additional fishers to livelihood programs.

Replacement or additional gear will be supplied (through the material assistance program, supported by transitional support if necessary) to recompense unforeseen localized Project activities or direct damage by the Project to fishing vessels or equipment. The duration and severity of impact to localized fisheries activities will be assessed and compensated in accordance with the rates appropriate to the impacted activity.

Table 5-10: Estimate of average transitional support per unit by vessel class activity and receptor

Receptor group	Vessel class	Transitional support value (MZN)
Resettled	Motorized vessel	-
	Non-motorized vessel	54,800
	Canoe	43,500
	Collector	20,400
Economically affected	Motorized vessel	52,400
	Non-motorized vessel	300
	Canoe	22,700
	Collector	8,300

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)




Note: The table presents AVERAGE values. In practice values will differ by community, depending on the degree of impact of the Project on fishing from that community

Blank cells indicate that there are no receptors in that category

Transitional support to resettled households/individuals will only be provided once as part of their household agreement if it is necessary. Transitional support will not be provided separately and more than once to a specific household under fisheries, agriculture and/or relocation.

5.4.3.3 Short term compensation

Short term compensation will be made available to receptors suffering short term impacts, of the order of one month duration or less. Impacts of longer duration would be compensated under the

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material assistance program. Short term compensation will compensate for lost earnings and will be made available as cash and/or food parcels.

Short Term Compensation = Gross Daily Revenue x Impact duration x Crew share (%)

Gross daily revenue for compensation is detailed in Table 5-11, and will be paid without deduction for operating expenses, or normal periods of inactivity.

Table 5-11: Estimate of average short term compensation per unit by vessel class activity and receptor group

Receptor group	Vessel class	Short term compensation value (MZN)
Resettled	Motorized vessel	-
	Planked vessel	-
	Canoe	-
	Collector	-
Economically affected	Motorized vessel	8,800
	Planked vessel	9,800
	Canoe	9,100
	Collector	10,600

Exchange rate used is 38.80MZN = 1USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

Note: The table presents AVERAGE values. In practice values will differ by community, depending on the degree of impact of the Project on fishing from that community

Blank cells (-) indicate that there are no receptors in that category

5.4.3.4 Case examples of final entitlements

Nsemo canoe fishers - Construction (Phase 2)

Expected permanent impacts: Loss of about 35 percent of catch due to MEZ, dredging

Expected temporary impacts: Loss of an additional 25 percent during pipe laying (180 days)

Total Benefits for each Canoe Owner: 33,000 MZN⁸




Material Assistance: 4,760 MZN

Transitional Compensation: 16,320 MZN

Short term support: 11,900 MZN

Total Benefits for each Crew: 24,820 MZN

⁸ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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Material Assistance: 3,740 MZN

Transitional Compensation: 12,240 MZN

Short term support: 8,840 MZN

Nsemo planked vessel fishers – Construction (Phase 2)

Expected permanent impacts: Loss of about 17 percent of production due to MEZ, dredging

Expected temporary impacts: Loss of an additional 25 percent during pipe laying (180 days)

Total Benefits for each Vessel Owner: 102,340 MZN⁹

Material Assistance: 35,360 MZN

Short term support: 66,698 MZN

Total Benefits for each Master: 26,520 MZN

Material Assistance: 11,560 MZN

Short term support: 14,960 MZN

Total Benefits for each Crew: 14,620 MZN

Material Assistance: 5,780 MZN

Short term support: 8,840 MZN

Nsemo intertidal fishers – Construction (Phase 2)

Expected permanent impacts: Loss of about 50 percent of production due to MEZ, dredging

Expected temporary impacts: Loss of an additional 50 percent due to siltation (180 days)

Total Benefits for per person: 27,540 MZN¹⁰

Material Assistance: 2,040 MZN

Transitional Compensation: 10,200 MZN




Short term support: 15,300 MZN

5.4.3.5 Limitations




The calculation of benefits cannot take into account all the details of the livelihoods and impacts of all receptors, and it has been necessary to make some simplifications in order to facilitate both calculation and the practical administration of compensation. The calculation of compensation does not take into account the following issues:

⁹ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

¹⁰ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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- **Seasonality:** Gross daily revenue values are means of data monitored since April 2013. It is not possible to predict the timing of impacts and it is considered impractical to try to vary compensation payment according to season.
- **Declining income from fishing due to lack of management and poor practice:** Calculated compensation is based on data from 2013/14. Fish resources have been overfished for decades with reducing benefits to fishing communities that are expected to have declined further since data was collected.
- **Displacement:** Fishers who are displaced from one area of activity due to Project impacts may impact other fishers by moving to spaces established in use by others, causing secondary impacts. Data does not have the resolution to estimate such potential impacts.
- **Migration:** No account is taken of migrants, and in principle no benefits will accrue to migratory fishers. This is justified on the basis that it would not be possible to validate compensation claims made by migratory fishers, especially as there is no Project or other official record of their historical presence in the Project area. In addition, not only are migratory fishers by definition mobile, but also there are no restrictions that might limit their choice of other migration destinations.
- **Locational differences in productivity:** Gross daily revenue values for a given fishery and vessel type are mean values from all the monitoring locations around the bay. It is not considered practical to differentiate data between locations on account of other variables (such as skill of individuals) and the statistical significance of the results.
- **Access channel interruptions:** Delays in the travel to fishing grounds due to the presence of vessels in the deep-water channel have not been assessed. In principle interruptions are temporary and fishers should be able to adjust fishing activities to minimize interruptions. The impact of access channel interruptions can be mitigated through effective and frequent communication between the Project and fishing communities regarding vessel movements. It may, however, still be necessary to deal individually with specific impacts.
- **Dredging/pipeline installation MEZ:** No specific analysis is made of the impacts of the temporary MEZ around the dredging associated with the pipeline installation vessel. These impacts should be adequately covered by the estimation of the impact of noise and turbidity, and an associated reduction of productivity within the assumed 1,000 m area of temporary disturbance.

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6 REPLACEMENT VILLAGE

This section provides an overview of the process used to select a replacement village site, plan the village layout, and develop house designs. It also describes the community facilities and services to be provided in the replacement village. As this process was consultative, details of the input and feedback provided by affected communities and other stakeholders during the site selection, planning and design process is presented in Chapter 9 (Consultation and Disclosure).

Replacement village location and construction represents a critical part of the RP. Historically in Mozambique, the choice of inappropriate areas by project proponents for the physical relocation of affected communities has been a source of conflict. The Project therefore carefully considered the various options available and ensured that selected options met with the approval of both the GoM and the affected households. Engagement on the choice of neighborhood and house plot will be undertaken during implementation.

6.1 Location

The selected replacement village site is located in the southwestern corner of the DUAT between Senga to the west, Quitunda to the south and Missonobali to the north-northwest (refer to Figure 1-1). The site presently falls under the administrative control of Senga village. The site lies adjacent to areas of more productive soils, close to forest resources and sources of fresh water.

The replacement village site is about 4 km southwest of Quitupo as the crow flies.

6.2 Site selection




The Project initially investigated the feasibility of replacement village sites outside of the DUAT area and through this process identified three potential areas for the location of the village(s). These potential sites were identified through the use of a multi-criteria assessment to the south of Quionga, around Bawala and to the south of Olumbe. Consideration was also given to the construction of more than one village, in order to ensure access to both terrestrial and marine resources.

These preliminary locations would have resulted in moving affected households considerable distances from their current villages and production zones. During the resettlement announcement meetings (discussed in Section 9.7.1) and subsequent engagement, communities noted that they did not want to move far from where they currently live.

As a result of community feedback, and in order to comply with IFC PS 5, the Project explored alternative designs for the Project facilities. The result was an overall reduction in the Project footprint, releasing potential replacement village areas *within* the DUAT. With the approval of the Government, it was decided to undertake further survey activities and analysis to identify potential replacement village locations *inside* the DUAT. This was seen to have the following advantages:

- It was consistent with the stated preferences of affected communities (see Chapter 9: Consultation and Disclosure)¹¹;

¹¹ Consultations with the communities and a survey conducted under the Mozambique Gas Development Project Environmental Impact Assessment indicate that affected households prefer to be resettled to a "nearby" location, with regards to the location

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- It conformed to the requirements of IFC PS 5 to minimize Project impacts;
- It reduced livelihood and social impacts on the communities, since they would be able to continue their existing activities in a familiar adjacent area; and
- Due to the proximity of the Project area and the 18,000 ha area reserved for use by ENHL, the resettled households would be well placed to enjoy potential benefits such as employment opportunities, improved roads and services (this factor has been raised by communities during the engagement process).

The process for selecting the replacement village site *within* the DUAT is outlined in Figure 6-1 and described below.

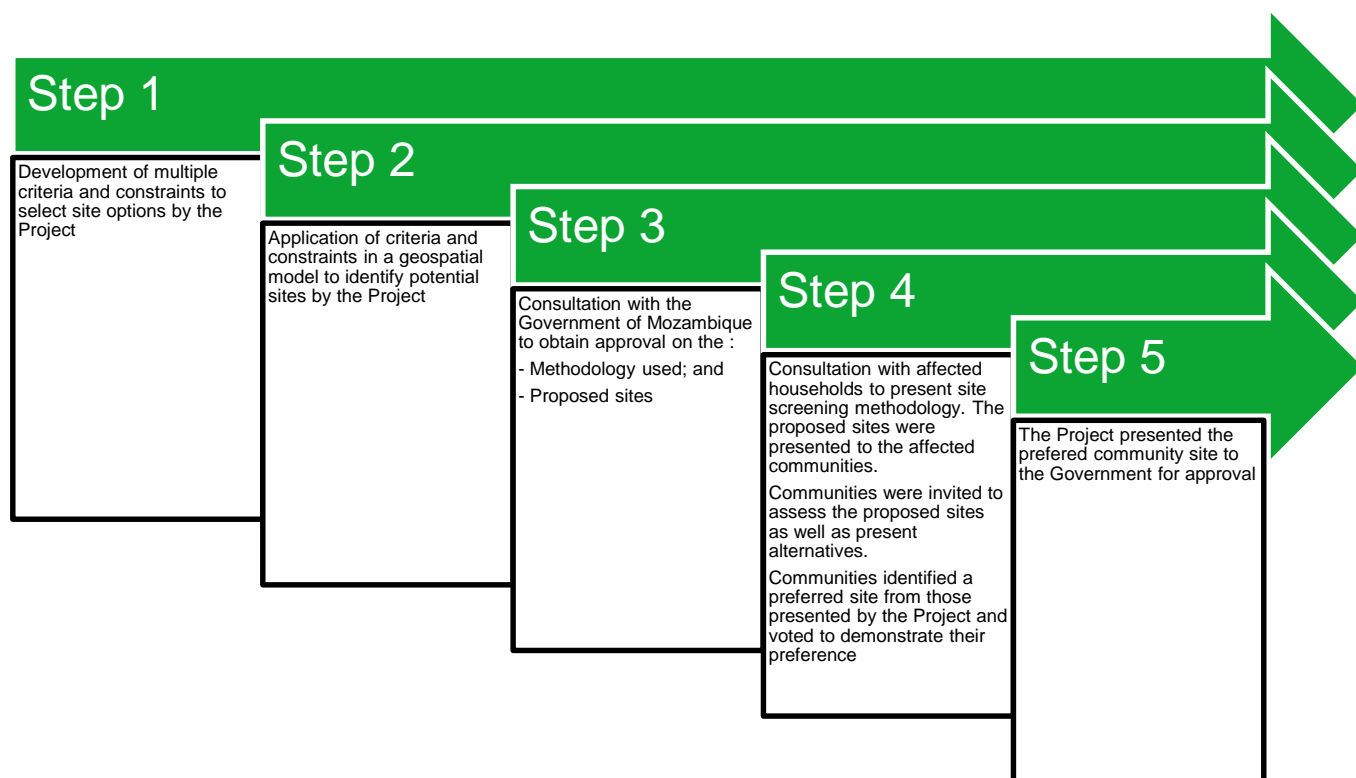





Figure 6-1: Site selection process

where they currently reside, for example: “We still want the smell of Quitupo” was a comment made at a meeting with Quitupo village in September 2013, and the LNG EIA states in Table 9.58 that 61 percent of surveyed households prefer to be resettled to a location ‘nearby’ the location where they currently live.

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Site selection from the Project's perspective was conducted based on a multi-criteria assessment that determined suitable areas for resettlement inside the DUAT area (See Annex H for the detailed site selection report). An abbreviated version is provided below:

- All known parameters that may pose constraints to the use of the land for physical resettlement purposes were identified, mapped, and excluded for replacement village siting. These no-go areas were deemed unavailable and/or unsuitable for a replacement village location. These areas included: the total exclusion zones; areas with potential health and safety risks arising from construction and/or operation of the LNG Facility; areas prone to flooding; mangrove stands, wetlands and other areas of very high ecological sensitivity (as defined in the Project EIA); and areas in which noise levels at night were estimated to be higher than 45 dB(A).
- Remaining areas were all considered to be potentially suitable for the location of a replacement village. In order to identify the most suitable locations amongst these areas, a number of weighted criteria were used to rate suitability. Criteria included: proximity to the coast and suitable fishing grounds; proximity to existing community locations; proximity to Palma Sede in order to be able to access services and trade opportunities; proximity to suitable land for agriculture; the availability of sufficient ground water of an acceptable quality; and distance from ecologically sensitive areas. Each criterion was classified on a scale from 1 (least suitable) to 5 (most suitable), and was given a weight using a percentage scale, which allowed for a ranking of areas within the DUAT area according to their overall suitability.
- Areas with the highest overall suitability were shortlisted and two potential replacement village sites identified (indicated as options 1 and 2 in Figure 6-2).
- The GoM was given a formal presentation of the selection process, to obtain their approval to discuss final site selection with the affected communities.

Following Government approval, a series of site visits and community consultations were undertaken, culminating in a voting day. Community members present at the voting day voted in favor of the site closest to Quitunda (Option 1 as indicated in Figure 6-2). Their preference was primarily based on the site's proximity to land deemed more suitable for agriculture, but familiarity with the potential host community and access to alternative marine fishing areas were also factors. See Section 9.7.4 for a more detailed overview of the engagement process followed in order to reach agreement with the affected communities on the location of the replacement village site.

The potential host community of Senga was also consulted in detail and confirmed their willingness to accept the Option 1 location, on the understanding that the host community itself would benefit in some way. A range of community infrastructure improvements were discussed and agreed in principle with the host community (see Chapter 9: Consultation and Disclosure). These community infrastructure improvements will be implemented through the CDF.

The Project then presented the preferred site to the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement, which sent a delegation to inspect the alternative sites and confirm the suitability of the preferred option. The Technical Commission prepared a report detailing its recommendation to the District

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Administrator, along with a letter providing an informed opinion about the suitability of the site (see Annex F).

Following receipt of approval from the Government, the affected communities were informed that Option 1, the Quitunda site, would be adopted. Both the potentially displaced and host communities confirmed final agreement to Option 1 at public meetings held in Senga and Quitupo in August 2014. This allowed detailed village design to proceed.

6.3 Village layout

A preliminary village layout was developed based on the requirements described in Decree N° 31 of 2012 and discussions with GoM. This incorporated:

- A central precinct for public facilities (including a primary school, Type II Health Center, government administration center, police station, market place, and community center);
- Leisure and recreation areas;
- An access road linking the village to the R247 highway;
- Internal access for pedestrians and vehicles by means of footpaths and roads;
- Area for village expansion; and
- Water drainage paths.




The initial design was based on a review of the Palma District as well as the Afungi peninsula in terms of current village layouts as well as the socioeconomic profile of the physically displaced population. These contextual factors were taken into consideration to ensure that the replacement village design is:

- **Efficient** – an efficient layout and design encourages optimal use of resources to create a place within close proximity to new or existing opportunities;
- **Permanent** – People do not move back to the areas where they came from because the village is perceived as unfamiliar or a poor fit; and
- **Sustainable** – The new village functions sustainably with regards to physical layout, economic factors and social cohesion.

The village layout presented to stakeholders was based on existing models for urban development, good practice, town planning and urban design principles, and sustainable development guidelines.

The preliminary layout was based on the following contextual factors:

- Afungi is characterized by small villages in small clusters;
- Livelihoods of villagers are diverse (See Chapter 3 Socioeconomic Baseline);
- Desktop spatial analysis of urbanized Palma Sede that indicated that:
 - Business and institutional buildings are clustered together and residential buildings are clustered mainly in other areas;
 - Palma Sede has grown in a linear pattern.

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The Project considered various different layout patterns such as the grid, linear, circular, radial and integration layouts. The layout had to ensure that public facilities should be easily accessible, include green spaces, include a business and social development center and should promote economic opportunities. The layout was also designed to avoid social exclusion and ensure that facilities are accessible to other villages. The village layout design incorporates various aspects from the various patterns listed above to ensure that the layout achieves these aims. For example, community facilities are located on the main access routes that make them easily accessible; the layout considered the physical environment (i.e. the river); future development is promoted; and the entire village is within close proximity to community facilities in the center of the village.

The preliminary village layout was disclosed to the GoM and then discussed with host and displaced communities. Their inputs were considered and incorporated into a final layout (see Figure 6-3).

Table 6-1 provides a brief summary of the initial village layout design and all the changes that have been made upon the recommendation of the GoM and affected communities.

Table 6-1: Village layout design changes based on stakeholder feedback

Original design	Changes made to design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater tanks located at key community/Government buildings. • Open spaces to allow for park developments. • Site preparation works for 600 residential plots. • Modular construction/ prefabricated building or house construction. Buildings to conform to a standard structural grid line where possible. • Use of simple construction methodology for the house construction. • Use of abundant available and cost effective construction material for use in constructing the houses and infrastructure. • Use of cost effective and simple methodology and construction materials in order to facilitate ease of maintenance. • Open plan building concept designs to be developed. • Internal access roads design to ensure that all areas of the village are easily accessible on foot as well as with motorized transport. • Room for future expansion – approximately 100 residential plots for future development included in the design (see purple areas on Figure 6-3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added children's park equipped with swings, slides, etc. • Community cemetery included in the village to the south of the village layout. • Community sports field included in the village. The sports field will be located near the main entrance to the village in a plot adjacent to the primary school.

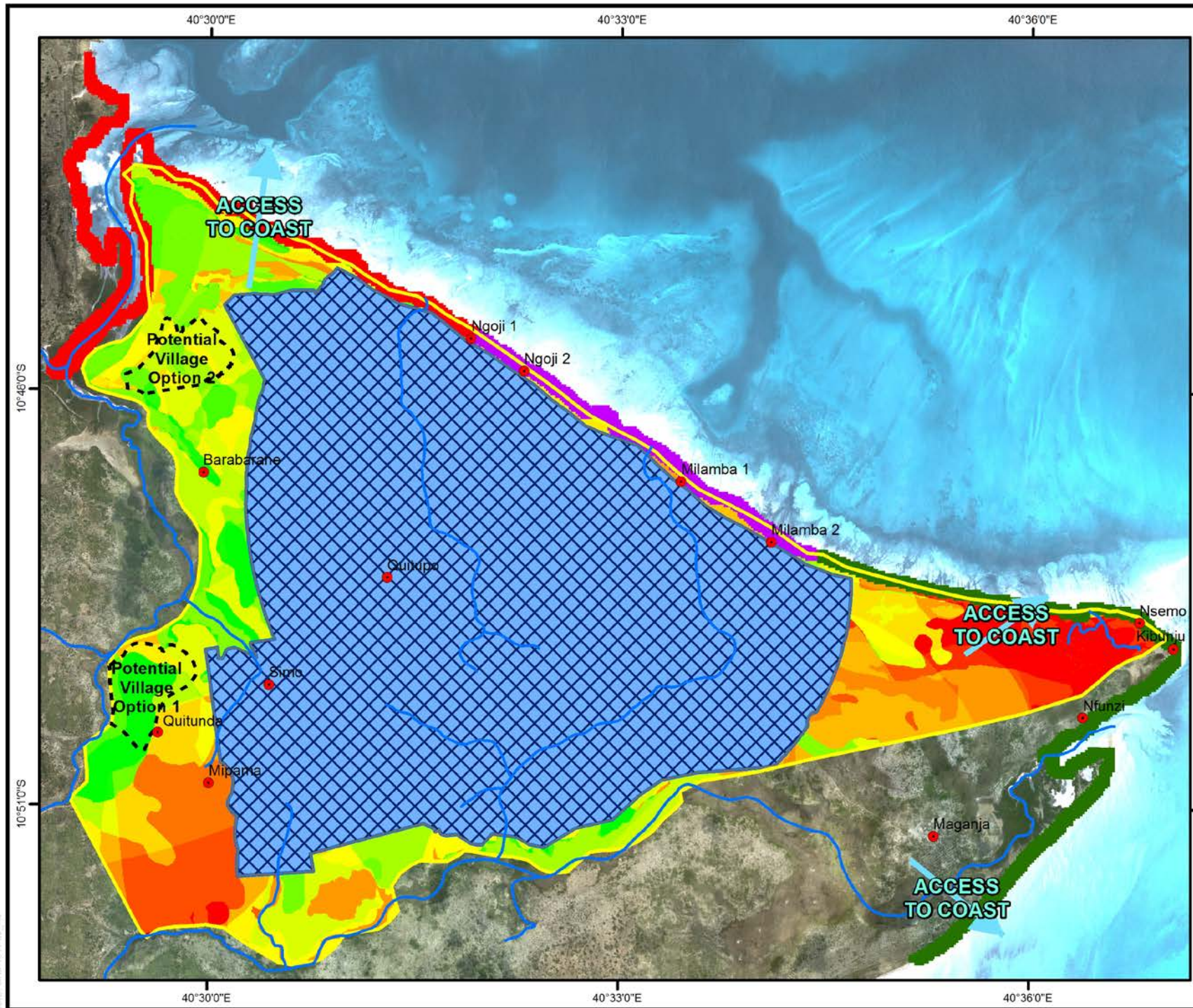


Figure 6-2: Replacement Village Site Options Suitability

Legend

- Settlements
- Rivers/Drainage Lines
- Access To Coast
- DUAT
- Replacement Village Site Options
- Project Industrial Zone
- LNG Exclusion Zone
- Restricted for Fisheries
- 1 - Low Suitability for Fishing
- 5 - High Suitability for Fishing

Document Information:

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Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
E	29-JAN-2016	PB	SB

Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Data originally collected and portrayed by Worley Parsons

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984



0 625 1,250 2,500 Meters



Figure 6-3:
Preliminary Village Layout

Legend

- Administration Offices/Library
- Administration - Staff Housing
- Bus Station
- Clinic
- Clinic Staff Housing
- Community Center
- Market
- Mosque
- Playground
- Police Staff Housing
- Police Station
- School Staff Housing
- Water Reservoir
- Proposed Public Road Developments
- DUAT

Preliminary Design of Replacement Village

- Cemetery
- Community Areas
- Future Village Expansion
- Green Areas/Open Space
- Residential Areas
- Roads

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0 75 150 300 Meters

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6.4 Replacement housing design

The conceptual house design is based on:




- The requirements of Decree N° 31 of 2012;
- Other relevant construction regulations;
- Consultations with relevant GoM Ministries and Departments at National, Provincial and District level between September 2013 and December 2014 (refer to Section 9.7.5 for an overview of consultations with GoM), and
- Consultations with resettlement-affected communities (refer to Section 9.7.5 for an overview of community consultations).

The conceptual house design incorporates the following:

- A plot size of 800 m².
- A house size of 70.78 m² (minimum type T3¹²) with materials as follows:
 - Cement block rendered and painted walls;
 - Timber doors and windows;
 - Lined ceilings;
 - Pre-painted, steel-sheeted, double or four pitch roof with overhangs;
 - Rainwater tanks and gutters for rainwater collection;
 - Space for a house garden and livestock shelters;
 - Internal kitchen with concrete counter;
 - Options for external house colors to be selected by each owner; and
 - Foundation to engineer's design, based on prevailing geotechnical conditions.
- Utilities:
 - Pre-paid-type electricity meter, fuse board and electrical wiring (one lighting fixture and one power point per room);
 - Reticulated water supply to properties. Two standpipes provided per house property; and
 - A latrine and washing room separated from the house at a minimum of 10 meters.

In November 2014 the Project updated the initial design of the house and latrine and constructed a full-scale model of both. The GoM and affected communities have visited the model house and have made additional comments that were considered. Table 6-2 below provides an overview of the original design

¹² A T3 house consists of three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and toilet that provides a total area of 70 m².




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and all the changes that have been made to the design based on the comments received from stakeholders.

The final concept designs will be submitted to the Government for approval. Figure 6-4 is a photograph of the model house and Figure 6-5 is a photograph of the latrine that was constructed to illustrate the design and facilitate community feedback on the design. Annex I provides the replacement village executive construction project with construction drawings for the house as well as other infrastructure.

Table 6-2: Housing design changes based on stakeholder feedback

Component	Original design	Changes made to design
House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double pitch roof with overhangs. • Kitchen in the house. • Rainwater tanks. • Pre-painted steel-sheeted roof, with insulation. • Cement blocks construction, plastered and painted walls. • Timber doors and windows. • 70.78 m² house with concrete slab. • Locally made chicken coop, grain storage, and external storage. • Shade structures. • 800 m² plot size. • Foundation to be determined, depending on soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included a choice of a four-pitched roof. • Increased the size of the main/parents' bedroom. • Added a door to the backyard from the kitchen. • Included a concrete ceiling in the wardrobe. • Build an external kitchen constructed with a concrete floor, half-meter walls on three sides and covered with metal sheeting. • Substitution of polyethylene tanks for a semi-buried concrete tank to collect the rainwater. • Raise the level of the house by 25 cm. • Avoid infiltration or water standing in order to prevent mosquito habitat. The earthworks and drainage systems will be designed to facilitate the movement of water. • The courtyard at the back of the house will be fenced with concrete walls for privacy. • Increased the number of windows in the house and include security bars on all windows. • Increased the height of the ceiling. • The internal doors are accommodated in a way that they do not all lead into the same room. • Included a second window with enough space to work in front of the window. • Addition of a room with plumbing to be used as a toilet/bathroom in future.

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Component	Original design	Changes made to design
Residential Latrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine Adjacent washing area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine enlarged to have two toilets instead of one (one for the adults and the other one for the children). Addition of reticulated water point next to latrine. To facilitate access between the toilet and the shower a door will be included so that household members do not have to walk around the building to access the toilet from the shower. Include a shower in the washroom. Installation of drainage to channel out wastewater from the bathroom.



Figure 6-4: Model house constructed in Afungi




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Figure 6-5: Latrine constructed in Afungi as part of the model residential plot




6.5 Infrastructure design

The infrastructure design was based on:

- The requirements in the Resettlement Decree N° 31 of 2012;
- National design specifications;
- Consultations and working groups with relevant GoM Ministries and Departments at National, Provincial and District level; and
- Consultations with resettlement-affected communities.

Infrastructure provisions include:

- A sealed access road from the new Project site access road (to be constructed) and internal stabilized replacement village roads.
- Extension of the 33 kilovolts (kV) National Electrical Grid (MdP to Palma line) to the replacement village and 33 kV internal reticulation with 240 V supply to each property. Village street lighting is also provided at certain main roads and crossings. Upon completion the electrical reticulation will be handed over to GoM.
- A reticulated water supply to house plot boundaries and public facilities (potable groundwater). Upon completion, the system will be transferred to GoM for managing household levies, operations and maintenance.

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- A primary school, Type II health center (Government design), police station, government administration buildings, community center, market place and bus terminus. Public bathrooms will be constructed at the market place, bus stop, police station, and community center.
- An expectant mother's house that includes a kitchen and beds for the expectant mother's family and/or caregivers.
- Houses for teachers, medical, and other GoM staff as required (six for educational personnel, four for health workers, two for police members, and two houses for Government officials).
- Two play areas, one located in the north and another in the south of the village.
- A sports area located close to the primary school.
- Three mosques and a future church if physically displaced communities request a church. The Project has set aside a plot in the village.

Government buildings (such as the police station, health center and school) and infrastructure (such as roads, water, and electricity supply) will be constructed by the Project. Upon completion, they will be transferred to GoM who will be responsible for their management, operation, maintenance and staffing. The GoM has proposed to set up an implementation unit that will closely work with and monitor the activities of the Project through the Ministry of Finance. This implementation unit will be provided with training to operate and maintain the facilities by the Project and will be responsible to manage, operate, maintain and staff the replacement village infrastructure. The conditions of transfer will be recorded in a MoU as agreed between the Project and the GoM. Once the handover has taken place the Project will bear no further financial obligation in terms of the Government buildings or infrastructure.

Water and electricity costs will be borne by households and Government departments upon occupation of the new houses or other buildings. All public buildings include ramps and other facilities to make them accessible for people with disabilities.

The replacement village does not include provision for a landfill. However, the Project recognizes the need for a landfill facility. The use of the landfill will extend to a much larger residential and industrial population than the replacement village. The Project will continue to work with the District Government and other stakeholders for waste management planning.

Table 6-3 provides an overview of the original infrastructure proposals and all the changes that have been made to the proposals based on the comments received from stakeholders. The post-construction management entity will be responsible for the staffing, resourcing and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure. The entity's responsibility will start upon the formal handover of the completed infrastructure (includes furnishing - if applicable).










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Table 6-3: Infrastructure design changes based on stakeholder feedback




Component	Post-construction management	Original design	Changes made to design
Public Facilities – Clinic	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater tanks located on clinic plot. • Furnishings included. • Steel-sheeted roof with insulation. • Cement block construction, with plastered and painted walls. • Timber doors and windows. • Designed according to GoM specifications. • Use of simple construction methodology for the house construction. • Use of abundant, available and cost effective construction material for use in constructing the houses and infrastructure. • Use of cost effective and simple methodology and construction materials in order to facilitate ease of maintenance. • Located at the center of town to make it accessible to all households within the replacement village but also accessible to patients from other villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incinerator location moved based on GoM designs and discussions to determine the best location. • Added six staff houses. • Added a maternity house <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Added an external kitchen and additional beds for family members and/or caregivers. ○ The number of beds in the facility was increased to allow for use by both resettled households and other villages. • Introduction of ramps and other facilities to improve facility accessibility for disabled persons. • Included metallic fence.
Public Facilities – Government administration building	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater tanks. • Furnishings included. • Steel-sheeted roof with insulation. • Cement block construction, with plastered and painted walls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included filing cabinets that can be locked as part of the furnishings. • Introduction of ramps and other facilities to improve facility accessibility for disabled persons. • Included metallic fence.

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Component	Post-construction management	Original design	Changes made to design
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber doors and windows. • Designed according to GoM specifications. • Open space buildings & outdoor spaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To be open to the public ○ Exterior open spaces to provide a sense of place which connects surrounding buildings and communities and allows for integrated public mobility • Modular construction / prefabricated building or house construction. Buildings to conform to a standard structural grid line where possible. • Ensure that the site is larger than needed so that it can cater for future expansion if needed. 	
Public Facilities – Market	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel-sheeted roofing with insulation. • Cement block construction, with plastered and painted walls. • Designed according to GoM specifications. • Modular construction / prefabricated building or house construction. • Use of simple construction methodology for the house construction. • Use of abundant, available and cost effective construction material for use in constructing the infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included public toilets. • Introduction of ramps and other facilities to improve facility accessibility for disabled persons. • Included metallic fence.

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Component	Post-construction management	Original design	Changes made to design
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of cost effective and simple methodology and construction materials in order to facilitate ease of maintenance. • Open space buildings & outdoor spaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open space plan for buildings to allow for easy access and flow inside covered spaces ○ To be open to the public ○ Exterior open spaces to provide a sense of place which connects surrounding buildings and communities and allows for integrated public mobility • Located at the center of town to make it accessible to all households within the replacement village but also accessible to users from other villages. 	
Bus Station	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel-sheeted roofing with insulation. • Cement block construction, with plastered and painted walls. • Designed according to GoM specifications. • Modular construction / prefabricated building or house construction. • Use of simple construction methodology for the house construction. • Use of abundant, available and cost effective construction material for use in constructing the houses and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of ramps and other facilities to improve facility accessibility for disabled persons. • Included public toilets.

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Component	Post-construction management	Original design	Changes made to design
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of cost effective and simple methodology and construction materials in order to facilitate ease of maintenance. • Open space buildings & outdoor spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open space plan for buildings to allow for easy access and flow inside covered spaces ○ To be open to the public ○ Exterior open spaces to provide a sense of place which connects surrounding buildings and communities and allows for integrated public mobility • Located at the center of town on the main access road to make it accessible to all households within the replacement village but also accessible to users from other villages. 	
Public Facilities – Primary school	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater tanks. • Furnishings included. • Steel-sheeted roofing with insulation. • Cement block construction, with plastered and painted walls. • Timber doors and windows. • Designed according to GoM specifications. • Avoid direct-beam sunlight inside the classrooms. • Design for diffuse, uniform daylight throughout classrooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six houses in the replacement village will be earmarked for the use of teachers. • Included metallic fence. • Moved east in the overall village layout away from high traffic areas and to allow for future expansion. • Road up to the entrance of the school surfaced with polymer. • Parking area for school bus.

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Component	Post-construction management	Original design	Changes made to design
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an interior environment that is visually comfortable and stimulating by integrating natural and artificial lighting, eliminating glare, and incorporating colors that stimulate or soothe, depending on the space function. Building orientation—solar access. 	
Public Facilities – Police station	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainwater tanks. Furnishings included. Steel-sheeted roofing, with insulation. Cement block construction, with plastered and painted walls. Timber doors and windows. Designed according to GoM specifications. Open space buildings & outdoor spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior open spaces to provide a sense of place, which connects surrounding buildings and communities and allows for integrated public mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House for the police captain (toilet inside the house). House for the head of operations (toilet inside the house). Attached the firearms storage facility to the police chief's office. Introduction of ramps and other facilities to improve facility accessibility for disabled persons. Included public toilets.
Infrastructure - Roads	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sealed access road to village. Gravel internal village roads. Open channel drainage designs to be incorporated into the road designs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads surfaced with polymer to manage dust within the village. Entrance into and the center of the village will have pedestrian walkways.
Infrastructure - Electricity	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Grid extension. Electricity to houses (overhead) and public facilities (underground as far as possible). 	None

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Component	Post-construction management	Original design	Changes made to design
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One socket/connection in every room. Installation of prepaid meters in all houses and public buildings – user pays. 	
Infrastructure - Water	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reticulated water supply to public facilities to the site boundary. Reticulated water supply to house plots boundary. Borehole supply/elevated tanks/pressurized system. 	Two reticulated water points to (1) the washroom and (2) behind the house.
Infrastructure - Sanitation	GoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External latrines for houses. Flush toilets (staff) and latrines (visitors) for public facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See house design for residential latrines. Addition of a block of flush toilets at the school for use by pupils (male and female)

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6.6 Environmental impact assessment and permitting

The Proponents received the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) approval letter for the Project referenced: N/Refª. Nº 62/GM/MICOA/189/14 of 16th June 2014. During this time the Project had undertaken a site selection process for the replacement village site(s) (see Section 6.2).

After the replacement village site was selected within the existing DUAT, the proponents submitted a letter to MICOA (Ref. 082/2014 of 12th August 2014), seeking guidance on the environmental licensing process for the construction of the replacement village. The then MICOA advised (N/Refª. Nº 1338/MICOA/DNAIA/183/2014 of 1st September 2014) that ‘the construction of the replacement village is not subject to an independent licensing process, but just to the approval of the ‘Resettlement Plan’.

It was understood by the proponents that an environmental assessment for the replacement village was not required by MITADER. However, given that the replacement village was not considered in the Project’s EIA, the proponents undertook an environmental impact assessment to understand potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the replacement village and identify mitigation measures. The environmental assessment was undertaken in the form of an addendum to the Project’s EIA (the addendum is known as the Replacement Village Environmental Impact Assessment or “RV EIA”). Potential social impacts were excluded from the scope of the addendum given that they are fully addressed within the RP.




The RV EIA assigns responsibilities in terms of potential impact management/mitigation. It is understood that the proponents will be responsible for impact mitigation/management (implementation of environmental management plan – EMP) during the construction phase of the village. After completion of the construction of the village it will be handed over to the Government and the resettled communities. This handover is the end of the Project’s responsibility of managing/mitigating impacts and the point at which the Government and resettled community will take over the responsibility for impact management/mitigation.

6.7 Replacement village land use and rights

Both the Resettlement Decree and associated Ministerial Directives make reference to the need for land regularization following resettlement. The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development is charged with providing technical assistance to resettlement implementation bodies in land registration matters (Art. 12.4 Resettlement Decree). The District Government is required to guarantee the ‘regularization of occupancy’ of plots post-resettlement.

It is proposed that the land where the replacement village is located, be detached from the Project’s DUAT. The Government will issue DUAT titles for the physically resettled households’ new residential plots and such titles will be provided to each household. Communal facilities will also be titled in the name of the community (included in the community agreements). The detachment of the land back to the State and its subsequent allocation to the final beneficiaries will be done by the Government and the DUAT titles corresponding to the new plots will be delivered in the presence of other parties as witnesses.

While the GoM is responsible for providing registration for the replacement village, the Project will provide support where needed.

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The site selected for the replacement village was assessed technically (see Section 6.2 and Annex H: Site Selection Report) and validated by the affected communities (see Section 9.7.4). This ensured that its location meets technical (topography, soils and drainage, current land use etc.) and community criteria in terms of access to livelihoods sources (Project employment, agriculture and fisheries) and services.

Agreements with the District Government have been made to establish government administration facilities at the site which will permit local governance of the resettled community and neighbors. Services and housing planned for the site meet national standards. These were planned together with the central and provincial government sectors and will be an integral part of Palma District's future health, education and urban services systems.

Communications and transport systems have been planned together with the Public Works and Housing sector so that interconnecting roads and transport meet the needs of the local population at the replacement village site and in the Afungi Peninsular in general. The replacement village site is inserted in the Project area zoning plans currently being prepared by the District. Planning for community use of areas for agriculture in the future has been harmonized by the District Government with its proposed updated District Land Use Plan and the Urbanization Plan for 18,000 hectares adjacent to the Project DUAT area.

Figure 6-6 provides a proposal for future land use within and around the DUAT. The Project is proposing that the Livelihood Development Zone is used for the implementation of livelihoods demonstration programs. The focus will be on agricultural demonstration programs, but suitable areas will be identified for aqua-and/or mariculture programs.

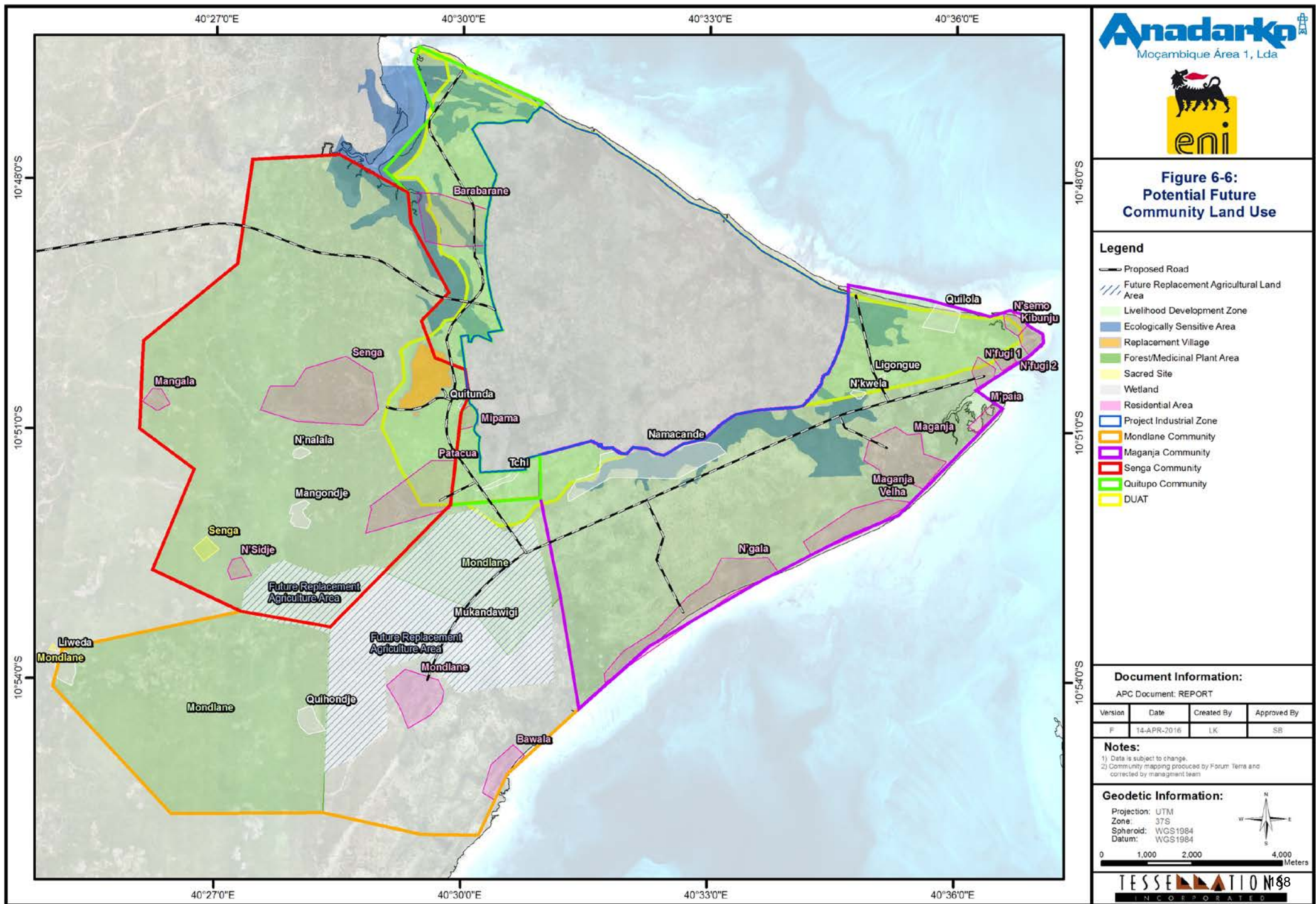


Figure 6-6:
Potential Future
Community Land Use

Legend

- Proposed Road
- Future Replacement Agricultural Land Area
- Livelihood Development Zone
- Ecologically Sensitive Area
- Replacement Village
- Forest/Medicinal Plant Area
- Sacred Site
- Wetland
- Residential Area
- Project Industrial Zone
- Mondlane Community
- Maganja Community
- Senga Community
- Quitupo Community
- DUAT

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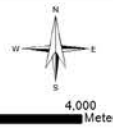
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Notes:

- 1) Data is subject to change.
- 2) Community mapping produced by Forum: Terms and corrected by management team

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984



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7 REPLACEMENT AGRICULTURAL LAND

Under the Resettlement Decree, provision of replacement agricultural land is the responsibility of the District Government. When requested, the Project will support the District Government through technical assistance in terms of site investigations and analysis.

A net replacement area of approximately 2,262 ha is required to provide adequate land so that up to 1.5 ha can be provided to every household losing access to agricultural land inside the DUAT (see Table 7-1). The focus to date has been to locate suitable sites that are unoccupied so as to avoid causing further physical or economic displacement. Under IFC PS 5, the Project is responsible to ensure resettlement outcomes consistent with IFC PS 5, even where land acquisition is government-led.

Table 7-1: Replacement land requirements

Description	Number of households*	Replacement land requirement (ha)
Physically Displaced Households	556	834
Economically Displaced Households	952	1,428
Total	1,508	2,262

* Based on the current census of Project-affected households




7.1 Location

The Project identified the need for replacement agricultural land as one of the entitlements that has to be provided to those households who will lose agricultural land as a result of the DUAT. A letter was sent to the District Administrator (DA) to request support in identifying potential areas for consideration as replacement agricultural land on 18 December 2014. The DA then requested that the Project assist in assessing a potential area that was defined by technicians of the District Government, to the west of the DUAT.

Following preliminary assessments of this area it was determined that engagement with ENHL was necessary as the area falls within the 18,000 ha area reserved for use by ENHL. The District Government engaged with ENHL on the area identified to determine the feasibility of it being used as replacement agricultural land. In subsequent discussions, ENHL requested¹³ that the potential replacement land area be located within the area zoned for similar use in the Palma Master Plan and suggested an area located southwest of Patacua towards Mondlane and Muangaza. The DA thereafter requested that the Project support the District Government in undertaking an initial assessment of the area proposed by ENHL.

The Project assisted the District Government by appointing the Non Governmental Organization, Forum Terra (Nampula) to undertake a participatory process with the Mondlane community to identify areas that the community is willing to cede as replacement agricultural land. The process for the identification of this potential replacement agricultural area was included into the overall delimitation process that was

¹³ On 18 June 2015 ENHL sent a letter to the DA informing the DA of their suggested location.

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undertaken by Forum Terra. The delimitation process was undertaken in the communities of Mondlane, Senga and Maganja.

Forum Terra facilitated a series of community meetings during which potential areas were discussed for ceding as replacement agricultural land. The area that was eventually identified was chosen by the community as it was an area that they felt they will not use again.

In Mondlane, the area to be ceded has one part that is favorable for agricultural production and another with soils of poorer quality. The area covers approximately 1,600 ha as demonstrated in Figure 7-1. This mapped information was shared within the community and following its validation, cement beacons were placed marking the boundary.

A similar process was undertaken in Senga where the community agreed to cede 358.35 ha of land adjacent and north of that to be ceded by Mondlane so they share the same southeastern boundary. To the west further expansion was limited by Nsije settlement and land use needs. The results can be seen in Figure 7-1.

The Project will continue to work with the Government and affected communities to identify additional areas to ensure that those households who had agricultural land prior to displacement receive replacement land.

7.2 Assessment of proposed replacement agricultural land




Once the potential area was defined a preliminary assessment was conducted to evaluate the agricultural suitability of the area. This assessment took into account the location of existing settlement, currently cultivated areas (as per 2010 imagery) and areas perceived to be unsuitable for agriculture (sandy areas). The District Government undertook a reconnaissance assessment with the assistance of the Project between 17 and 20 June 2015.

Reconnaissance of the area included select soil augerings and a visual assessment of accessible areas (areas identified as wetlands, cultivated, settled and obvious poor sandy soils were excluded). Two broad categories of agriculture use were observed in the area: individual or household production areas (usually less than 1 ha) and a grouping of households who farm alongside each other, making up a larger cultivated area. Upland *machambas* currently utilized by communities in the area are rain fed and commonly include crops such as cassava, maize, Bambara nuts and upland rice.

The results of this preliminary evaluation identified areas of bushland, which have not been used for some years, and where the soils would be suitable for cultivation. District technicians then summarized these results, identified potential areas suitable for the replacement of agricultural land, and submitted the resultant report to the DA.

Following the preliminary evaluation, a full reconnaissance soil survey was undertaken in October 2015. A Thompson soil (hand) auger was used to identify and classify the different soils. Augering took place up to a depth of 150 cm, and data recorded at each auger point¹⁴. During the survey a total of 143 auger

¹⁴ The following data was recorded: (1) GPS co-ordinate; (2) Soil type (FAO and South African Taxonomy); (3) Topsoil, sub-soil and depth limiting horizon; (4) Thickness and depth of different horizons; (5) Color of different horizons; (6) Clay percentage of

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points were taken, with 35 topsoil and five subsoil samples taken. Five soil pits, spread over the survey area, were dug, examined and classified. To investigate for the occurrence of a fluctuating water table in the area, thirteen auger points were taken to a depth of three meters.

For ease of reference and comparing replacement agricultural land sites, the Mondlane soils have been arranged into five classes in order of potential according to their physical and chemical characteristics, not according to soil type. This will be a useful tool in decision making.

The following sections provide an overview of the results of the soil survey and vegetation assessment.

7.2.1 Soils

The reconnaissance soil survey of the Mondlane area shows that although the types of soils and potential classes are similar to those in the DUAT, the ratio, or mix, is significantly different. The soils in the DUAT are dominated by the Arenosols (soils of the Fernwood form) while those in Mondlane are dominated by Albisols (see Table 7-2).

Table 7-2: Soils of the DUAT vs soils of the Mondlane survey area




Soil type	DUAT (%)	Mondlane (%)
Albisols (<i>Constantia</i>)	4	77
Arenosols (<i>Fernwood</i>)	89	11
Ferric Acrisols (<i>Clovelly & Hutton</i>)	1	12
Planosols & Ferralsols (<i>Kroonstad & Griffen</i>)	< 1	-
Plinthic Arenosols (<i>Longlands</i>)	6	-
Total	100	100

Source: Mondlane Reconnaissance Soil Survey Report (2015)

The majority (95%) of the soils of the DUAT have low clay content (5-12%) and a bleached appearance. This Arenosol soil type has a high infiltration rate, but low water holding capacity and Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC). Depletion of nutrients takes place quickly due to the low CEC and clay content. This is one of the underlying causes of the regular rotation of lands using slash and burn techniques.

In Mondlane, Arenosols occur mostly in the western side of the surveyed area, becoming more dominant towards Muangaza. The majority of the Mondlane area is characterized by Albisols (block A4 and A5 in Figure 7-2). The soils have higher clay content in the subsoil (18-25%) than those in

the different diagnostic horizons; (7) Structure of the different horizons; and (8) Presence of a fluctuating water-table (where present).

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the DUAT. The soils with higher clay content (including Acrisols) are shown in map units A, C and H and make up 89 percent of the surveyed area as indicated in Figure 7-2.

Albisols and Acrosols have higher CEC and water holding capacity and thus, more nutrients are available. With good agricultural practices, the soils can be utilized for longer periods before being rotated, or, with the introduction of replacement nutrient regimes through artificial fertilizers and/or conservation agriculture, the soils have the potential to be used indefinitely.

Selection of cropping areas in Mondlane does not appear to follow a given pattern, but is rather dictated by factors such as location, accessibility and an abundance of vegetation, irrespective of soil types or fertility. Locally, the abundance of vegetation is a sign of soil type and fertility to farmers.

The only wetlands in the survey area suitable for rice production were observed near Nsije on the northern border of the survey area, between areas A2 and A3. Small rice fields were found in this wetland area, but further investigation will be needed to determine the extent of suitability.

7.2.2 Vegetation

Afungi features a mosaic of woodland and open areas of grassland. Open areas of grassland are present throughout the area, but with signs of forest succession taking place.




Vegetation Unit 6¹⁵ is dominant throughout Afungi and typically very disturbed due to agricultural practices (see Figure 3-16). Approximately seventy percent of the area has been modified by agriculture, with only remnants of the original vegetation structure and species composition existing as isolated thickets. Fallow lands have been found to retain or recover in species composition, but vegetation structure remains impaired. The soils of Afungi are relatively poor in minerals and slash-and-burn practices are common.

Bushland of the Mondlane area has been disturbed but still retains a proportion of its natural vegetation, such as 'Miombo' and similar woodland. Small patches of dry forest have not been transformed or modified to the same extent by human intervention and show some semblance to coastal dry forest (typically found further inland) inside these areas, mostly visible in elevated patches along riverbanks and on slopes. Regrowth at various phases is in progress and from the regrowth pattern of the vegetation, most of the area appears to have been cultivated at some stage in the past, although most regrowth now is dense to very dense. Figure 7-3 provides an overview of the age of the various bushland areas in the replacement agricultural land study area.

7.2.3 Conclusion

The soils of the Mondlane area are generally of a higher agricultural potential than the soils in the DUAT. The majority of the soils identified in the Mondlane area are suitable for agricultural purposes, particularly annual rainfed cultivation. The soils tend to have relatively high clay content (18-28%) in the subsoil, with the beneficial high CEC and water holding capacity. Albisols and

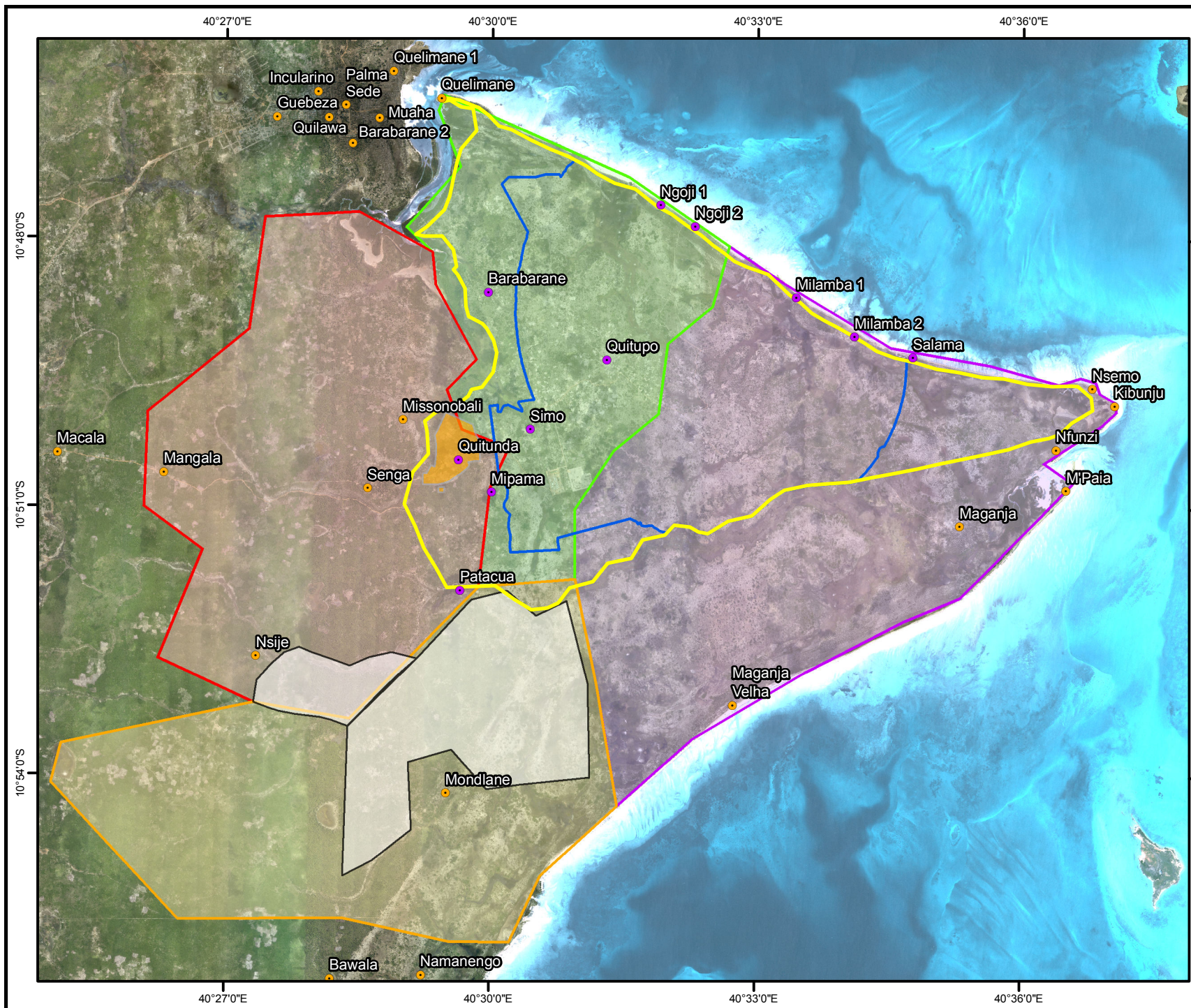
¹⁵ Vegetation Unit 6: *The Strychnos madagascariensis – Xylothea tettensis* Short Open Woodland. Chapter 8, pp102-108, of the ERM EIA conducted in 2012

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Ferric Acrisols cover 89 percent of the survey area. These are of the more superior soils that can be utilized for agricultural purposes.

The more sandy Arenosols cover eleven percent of the total area. Although these are less suitable for agriculture, the soils may be used quite productively, with correct management techniques for less intensive activities such as perennial crops and orchards.

With these qualities, it is clear that the Mondlane survey area has soils with the required properties for agricultural replacement land purposes.



**Figure 7-1:
Location of
Potential Replacement
Agricultural Land**

Legend

- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- DUAT
- Project Industrial Zone
- Replacement Village
- Mondlane Community
- Maganja Community
- Quitupo Community
- Senga Community
- Potential Replacement Agricultural Area

Document Information:

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Version	Date	Created By	Approved By
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Notes:

1) Data is subject to change.

Geodetic Information:

Projection: UTM
Zone: 37S
Spheroid: WGS1984
Datum: WGS1984



0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Meters

40°27'0"E

40°30'0"E

10°54'0"S

10°57'0"S

40°27'0"E

40°30'0"E

10°54'0"S

10°57'0"S

Anadarko
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Figure 7-2:
Soil Types Within Potential
Replacement Agricultural
Land Areas

Legend

- Physically Displaced Settlement
 - Economically Displaced Settlement
 - DUAT
 - Potential Replacement Agricultural Area
- Soil Type & Potential**
- C1 (Ferric Acrisols - High Potential)
 - C2 (Ferric Acrisols - High Potential)
 - H1 (Ferric Acrisols Ferrasols - High Potential)
 - A1 (Albisols - Moderate Potential)
 - A2 (Albisols - Moderate Potential)
 - A3 (Albisols - Moderate Potential)
 - F2 (Arenosols - Low Potential)
 - F1 (Arenosols - Low Potential)

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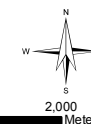
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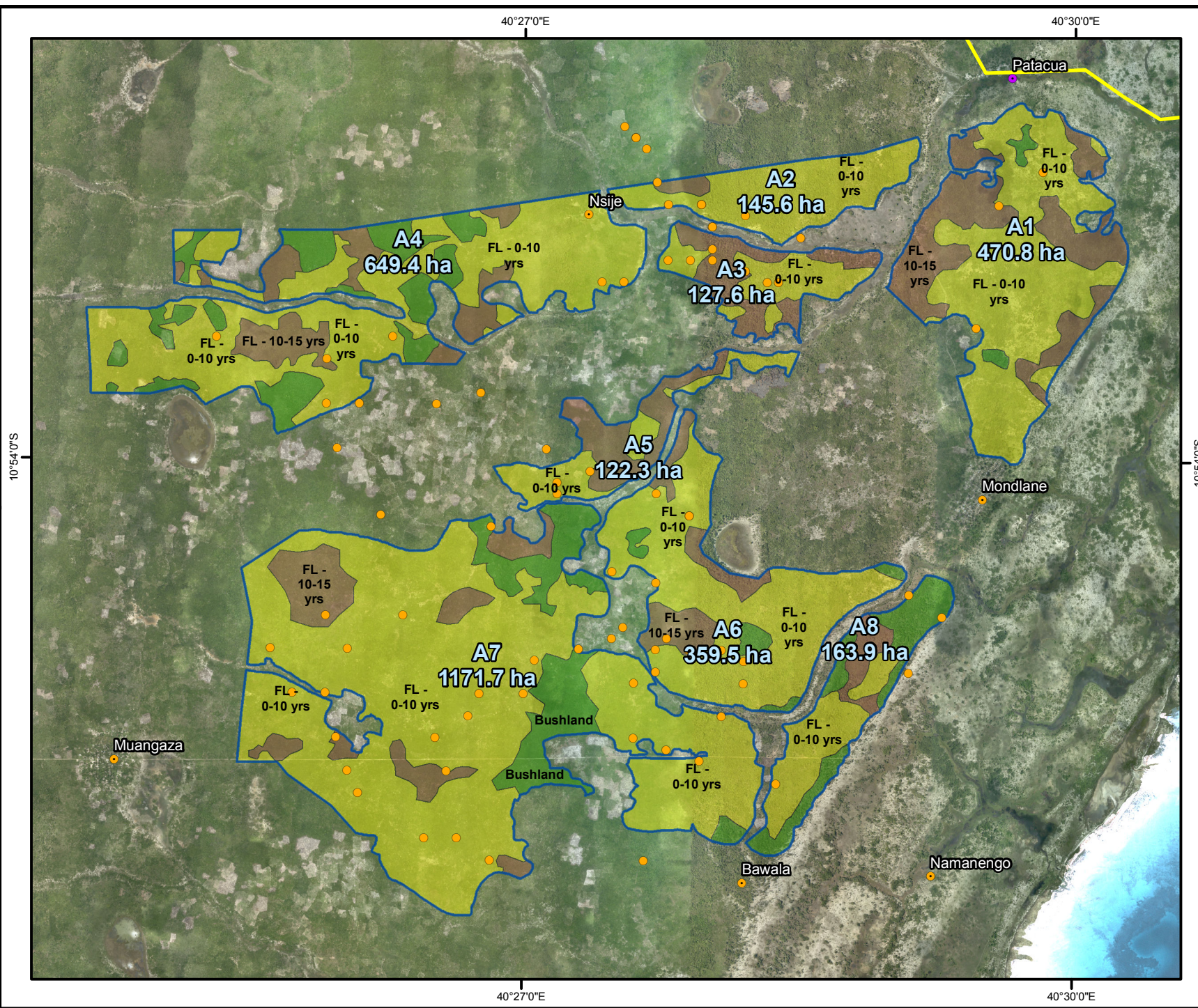


Figure 7-3:
Vegetation Classification
in Mondlane

Legend

- Physically Displaced Settlement
- Economically Displaced Settlement
- Vegetation Sample Points
- Bushland
- Regrowth - Bushland 0-10 Years
- Regrowth - Bushland 10-15 Years
- Agricultural Recon Area
- DUAT

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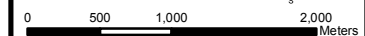
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7.3 Agricultural host community profile

The Project collected information about the agricultural host population through participatory methods during the delimitation process undertaken by Forum Terra Nampula. The agricultural host community is Mondlane that is located in the Olumbe Administrative Post.

The village area was first inhabited in the 1850's by a man from the Muaã clan from Nguri in the now Muidumbe district. In 1976 Mondlane village was formally formed. The community is familiar with its history and this is also evident among the youth. The village history has not been recorded anywhere in writing and is narrated verbally.

Mondlane as a community moved to Maganja during the 1960s during the armed struggle. Once the struggle was over, households moved back to the Mondlane area. This link to Maganja is still evident today as many households have relationships with Maganja households.

7.3.1 Community organizations

Only three community organizations were recorded in Mondlane. These organizations are the farmers' associations: Associação Nantchinhama 1 and Associação Samora Machel and the third is a Tufo cultural group.

7.3.2 Administrative framework

As noted above, Mondlane is located in the Olumbe Administrative Post. The village has a community leader and each of the neighborhoods (Bairro Josina Machel, Bairro Mbawala and Bairro 3 de Fevereiro) has a neighborhood chief.

The community leader is highly respected and very little happens within the Mondlane community without him taking a decision about it.

The community has a court that is overseen by an elected judge, a secretary and a community member. A community policing structure compliments the court system.




7.3.3 Demographic profile

Observations of the Mondlane community indicate that the community has the same demographic profile as the affected population. This means that the Mondlane population also has a lot of youth under the age of fifteen.

7.3.4 Culture

Mondlane includes the Muaã, Nanterequere, Wessanda, Wamiyulo, Nungu, Tchimbuli and Tcheliwe clans. The people of Mondlane speak Kimakwe, Kimwane and Chimakonde.

As is the case with the affected population, Mondlane residents are also predominantly Muslim.

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7.3.5 Health

Limited information is available on the health concerns in Mondlane. The Project's Health Impact Assessment Baseline Health Survey¹⁶ found that of the 37 children tested for *falciparum* malaria in Mondlane more than 70 percent of children tested positive. This high incidence of malaria was also found in Senga, Quitupo and Patacua. Parasites such as *Trichuris trichiura*, Hookworm spp. and *Schistosoma haematobium* was also present in more than 50 percent of children tested.

In cases where a child had a fever, parents sought medical advice from the health facility in most cases. However, they also consulted a traditional healer and made an herbal brew to treat the fever.

The Baseline Health Survey also found that 32 percent of women tested positive for syphilis (n=31). Women sought the assistance of any skilled provider more often (45%) than a family member or friend (31%) during child birth. A nurse or midwife was consulted in just more than 28 percent of deliveries.

These findings on the use of traditional medicines and practices were confirmed in the delimitation process. The Mondlane community had stated that they make use of western medicine but they also make use of traditional medicines and sacred sites in order to treat ailments.

The community also reported that in 1945 there was a smallpox epidemic.

7.3.6 Food security

Detailed information on food security has not been collected for Mondlane. But the community indicated that they had suffered a famine in the 1950s after a locust plague came to the area. Food security appears to be better due to the fact that communities have access to more natural resources in the area, such as lagoons, forests, hunting areas and better quality soils for agriculture. The soils in Mondlane also support the production of cereals unlike in Afungi around Quitupo.




7.3.7 Livelihoods

Much like in Afungi, Mondlane households also engage in agriculture, fisheries and trade for livelihoods purposes (see Figure 7-4).

Agriculture is based on the rotational, slash and burn system as is the case in Afungi and the community did indicate that their soil quality has decreased due to this practice. The community did however indicate that they are willing to adopt other practices that do not include rotation. Unlike in Afungi, Mondlane focuses on the production of cereals. This can be done as the soil type and quality in Mondlane is suitable for the production of cereals.

As is the case in Afungi, households in Mondlane also use forest resources in their lives. This ranges from firewood for cooking purposes, timber and thatch for building materials, hunting, and others. The community did note that their resources have been declining at the community level.

¹⁶ Health Impact Assessment Baseline Health Survey

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Women in Mondlane do have some influence on the use and management of the communities' communal resources. Individuals who do not belong to Mondlane community have open access to rivers/lagoons and wild fruits. However, all other natural resources within Mondlane's boundaries are not open access. The community leader's permission is required for hunting, opening new *machambas*, forest use and wood collection by community members. He is also the primary point of conflict resolution for all natural resources.



Figure 7-4: Mondlane livelihoods

7.3.8 Housing

Housing in Mondlane is very similar to that as described in Chapter 3 for the displaced and residential host households. Figure 7-5 provides some examples of the housing in Mondlane.




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Figure 7-5: Housing in Mondlane




7.3.9 Access to services/Infrastructure

Mondlane has had a primary school since 1976 (formal creation of the village) and a new primary school (EP1) was constructed in 2010. Households send their children to the secondary school in Palma Sede as they do not have their own.

The village also has a first aid post and uses the Palma Sede Health Center when needed.

Each of Mondlane's three neighborhoods has a mosque and the community has a Madrassa.

There are eight public water points in Mondlane. However, only one of these is currently in a working condition.

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7.3.10 Transport and Communication

As in Afungi, people living in Mondlane use bicycles and boats as their means of transport. The local leadership is key in communications within the village and they mobilize the community for decision making. Verbal communication is the main means of communication throughout the village due to the low levels of literacy, as is the case in Afungi.

7.3.11 Perceptions

In 2012-2013 the Project collected expectations and concerns from various communities including Mondlane¹⁷. The interviewees at that time indicated that they expected the Project to facilitate the changes that they would like to see in their community. This included:

- An improvement of the medical facilities and the availability of medical supplies;
- Freezers; and
- Job and income opportunities.

The intent of the Project is to identify suitable agricultural areas that are unoccupied so as to avoid causing further physical or economic displacement. In the event that economic displacement cannot be avoided, any affected individuals or households will be offered compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with this RP. Because Mondlane is acting as an agricultural host community they will receive the benefits through the CDF.

7.4 Security of tenure

It is proposed that the replacement agricultural land plots be demarcated, requalified and divided into plots for distribution to affected households. The detailed process for the land ownership transfer from the current communities to the affected households will be prepared by a certified surveyor to be hired by the Project and who will work in coordination with the District and Provincial Government.




7.5 Implementation steps

The provision of replacement agricultural land is one of the responsibilities of the District Government as defined within Decree 31/2012. In a letter dated 07 October 2015, the DA undertook to allocate replacement agricultural land to households who lose agricultural land within the DUAT (see Annex J). The letter confirmed that the proposed area is located close to Mondlane in the Administrative Post of Olumbe.

Formalizing the cedence of the demarcated land and ensuring security of tenure for land provided to displaced families could involve:




- Agreement (MOU) between the District Government and the host (Mondlane or Senga) community concerning the land area provided and its purpose. The agreement should identify the final beneficiaries and outline the level of security of tenure that will be provided to the new land users.

¹⁷ Health Impact Assessment: Community Expectations and Concerns

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- It is expected that Mondlane and Senga communities will have their land formally delimited and registered in the national cadastre prior to formalization of a transfer of rights.
- It is expected that consultation with affected communities and the host community as well as site visits by affected families will lead to agreement on which families will benefit from land in the Mondlane / Senga community area.
- Given the requirement for security of tenure for land in favor of displaced families, it is expected that DUATs will be provided to them, unless an alternative solution with similar security of tenure can be provided by the host community. DUATs may be provided to groups in legalized associations or to individuals. It may be easier for local leaders and affected families to manage land use agreements within a total area with rights that are jointly held, especially since soils are of varying productivity.
- Agreement (MOU) between the Project and Mondlane / Senga community will be drawn up in parallel to the government's, to address: their rights and loss of use of resources, the trade off between ceding land and the created expectations of benefits, the approach to respond to the communities identified priorities, and obligations concerning responsible management of resources, transparent benefit sharing, and full participation in decision-making as well as mobilizing follow-up of decisions taken. The MOU will be signed by appropriate Government and community entities.
- Soil quality studies already undertaken by the Project will be shared with families receiving land in order to facilitate discussion about the possible agricultural practices in the area and methods that may be used to enhance productivity.
- The area may be zoned and areas attributable for agriculture identified and mapped.
- A land distribution plan for agricultural areas and demarcation of the same should be prepared (taking into account the soil studies and potential enhancements that will ensure productive use).

The Project will assist the Government with technical and logistical support throughout the process.

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8 RESETTLEMENT LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The goal of the Resettlement Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is to provide Project-affected people with the opportunity to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and income levels.

The objectives of the LRP are to:

- Restore food security to at least pre-Project levels and to assist households to meet their own food requirements;
- Diversify household income sources and introduce new cash-generating opportunities;
- Extend livelihood opportunities to both men and women;
- Ensure that vulnerable and disadvantaged households are given opportunities to participate and benefit from livelihood programs; and
- Improve households' livelihood resilience and capacity to absorb or respond to shocks.

As described in Chapter 5 (Compensation Entitlement Framework), the Project will provide transitional support to displaced households for up to nine months while households relocate and re-establish livelihood activities if required. Affected communities (particularly women) have, however, indicated that they would prefer not to receive transitional support. Their preference is to continue with their livelihoods as soon as they are displaced. The LRP and other compensation measures (such as replacement agricultural land) is the primary means through which household livelihoods will be continued.




The LRP consists of a suite of programs that will initially be delivered over a 36-month period. Independent specialists will undertake mid-term evaluations (eighteen months after physical resettlement and or economic displacement) of livelihood programs and if necessary, programs will be adjusted. At the end of 36-months, the effectiveness of the initial livelihood programs will be reviewed and a new suite of programs will be developed in response to evolving livelihood needs.

The LRP will initially focus on three livelihood areas:

1. Agriculture and foraging;
2. Fisheries; and
3. Alternative, non-land based livelihoods and capacity building.

Programs for each of these livelihood areas are summarized in the sections that follow. Households to be physically displaced will have the opportunity to participate in all three programs. Economically displaced households will have access to some or all of the programs depending on the type and magnitude of livelihood impact they are exposed to. Households will be consulted on the type of program that they would like to participate in prior to the household experiencing displacement impacts. Throughout the livelihood program implementation, program delivery partners as well as the resettlement program's compliance unit, IESC and Resettlement Technical Commission will consult households on the effectiveness of the programs (see Chapter 11: Monitoring and Evaluation for more information on program monitoring).

The methods used in the specialist studies that informed the development of these programs are provided in Annex C and abbreviated baseline information is included in Chapter 3 (Socioeconomic Baseline

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Report). Detailed baseline information is provided in Annex A and Annex B. The information was collected with the assistance and participation of potentially affected households in Afungi. The results of these studies were also provided to participants.

The Project organization for implementing the livelihood programs is described in Sections 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4. Livelihood restoration programs will be implemented in various locations (replacement land plots, Palma Bay and fish landing sites). The Project will also be implementing livelihood demonstration programs within the Livelihood Development Zone.

A Resettlement CDF is also described that will make available funds for scholarships, vocational training, livelihood programs, small business loans and related infrastructure development (see Section 8.5).

8.1 Livelihood restoration plan summary

Table 8-1 provides a summary of the various programs that will be implemented as part of the Resettlement LRP.










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Table 8-1: A summary of the Livelihood Restoration Plan




Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Agricultural and Common Resources Livelihoods Restoration Plan (ALRP)				
Land users losing crops	Improved cropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction and application of Conservation Agriculture principles across all affected households practicing agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored agricultural production and expanded household agricultural practices Affected households meet or surpass their basic nutritional requirements Demonstrable awareness of introduced approaches Adoption of improved practices by minimum 50% of participant farmers Improved linkage to buyers/markets for cashew trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All producing households have planted cassava/grains after the first season and have maintained or improved production compared to pre-resettlement levels established through agricultural studies (see Annex A for more details) All affected households trained in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No-burn and mulching Composting Planting in rows and intercropping Use of natural insecticides Expansion/opening of wetland production areas through natural water flow manipulation Improvement of additional dryland areas through addition of organic material and basal fertilizer
Households losing fruit trees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of training and assistance to plant and establish starter package replacement trees 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of replacement/compensation trees that are established within twelve months of planting

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Households losing cashew trees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of training and management techniques to improve cashew production from existing trees 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established cashew and coconut plantation(s) with appropriate management structure Cashew production: average yields of 2 kg/managed tree Improved linkage to traders for cashew producers
Households losing crops	Crop storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of technology, infrastructure and equipment to improve and extend crop storage for all interested households Introduction of effective in-field seed and plant material selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved post-harvest storage of crops and seed selection that reduces food vulnerability of participant farmers Introduce storage systems that extend the edible lifespan of all stored crops, to all participating households within eighteen months Facilitate extended trading seasons of stored crops Improved seed quality requiring less 'over-seeding' at planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of farmer group members exposed to improved storage methods for cassava, beans, maize, sorghum and rice 50% of households have constructed silos or make use of introduced technology after eighteen months <20% losses in grains and seed stored three months after harvest 50% of farmers practice in-field seed selection at harvest >80% viability of stored seed six months after harvest
Households losing crops and/or fruit trees	Drying systems	Introduction of technology and infrastructure to dry vegetables, fruit, roots and leaves for all households interested in extending the useful life of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating households effectively extending the useful life of a range of seasonal products, like fruits, vegetables, roots and leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of at least three functioning groups with selected and trained group leaders within three months

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
		seasonally available produce. This will help households improve nutrition, build supply during traditional hunger months and generate additional income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce drying systems to 60% of participating households within eighteen months, increasing the edible lifespan of a range of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapted training program/action plan for training on techniques of selecting and preparing food for drying, and methods for constructing and managing drying infrastructure Mentoring and support to all groups by program delivery partner through group leaders for 24 months Construction and management of drying infrastructure for each household, or sub-groups sharing infrastructure, to achieve at least 60% group member participation
Households losing crops	Vegetable gardens	Introduction of vegetable gardening preparation and cultivation techniques and inputs for all interested households, both physically and economically impacted	Expanded household agricultural practices creating increased nutrition levels, along with income-generating opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment/support of at least ten functioning groups with selected and trained leaders within six months Adapted training/action plan for training on techniques for cultivating all selected crop types, including season choice, preparation, planting, disease and pest control, storage and preparation Establishment/expansion of ten vegetable garden sites with production plots allocated to each participating household

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of own backyard vegetable gardens in >30% of resettled households, within eighteen months Established protocols for general management and maintenance of vegetable garden and water resource(s)
N/A	Resource facility	Provision of a building that can be used by implementation partners. The resource facilities will provide access to general farming requisites and information. It will provide training facilities.	Access to basic agricultural cultivation and marketing information available within twelve months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the facility Utilization of the facility by implementation partners Utilization of the facility by traders Schedule of regular visits by Government Agriculture Services Retained local trade partners after eighteen months Long-term or sustainable arrangement for resource facility (information center and local trading partners) after 24 months
Households losing bushland machambas	Foraging resource replacement	Establishment of woodlots or other plant resources, including medicinal/ herbal plants, with interested communities	To begin process of developing replacement resources and integration with biodiversity programs. Partial offset of Project impacts on foraging areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of programs implemented to replace main foraging resources with community involvement and commitment

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foraging areas included as an integral component of biodiversity programs
Households who are physically and economically displaced (terrestrial)	Efficient cooking	Through specialist implementing partners, delivery of a program to promote the use of more efficient stoves and cookers. The program will be extended to physically and economically displaced households and their hosts.	To reduce household firewood requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of resettled households, and economically impacted households that have participated in an efficient cooking program.
Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan (FLRP)- Individual or highly impacted receptor programs				
Intertidal collectors losing access to intertidal and subtidal collection areas	Enhanced fisheries and mariculture	<p>Option 1: Installation of shellfish spat settlement material to enhance natural populations</p> <p>Option 2: Development of community or family-based mariculture farms to create sustainable, alternative livelihood option (seaweed, sea cucumber, mud crabs)</p> <p>Option 3: Direct stock enhancement may be possible for species (such as oysters, clams, lobsters, sea cucumbers) from hatchery seed where hatchery production is proven and viable</p>	Enhance fisheries and establish mariculture programs for the sustainable production of marketable resources for sale or processing and sale to local, national or international markets. Activities and benefits accessible to impacted intertidal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of families trained Number of families employed or operating businesses Number of women employed or operating businesses

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Marine fishers that are highly impacted	Alternative and improved fisheries	<p>Implementing novel or improved fisheries and providing fishers with training in these specific programs. Programs considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobster demersal shelters (<i>casitas</i>); Drop line fisheries; Long line fisheries; Octopus fisheries; and Drifting gillnet fisheries. 	Maintain or improve earnings of fishers operating in Palma Bay whose existing fishing methods will be constrained or who will be unable to coexist with the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fishers trained Vessel earnings (actual versus expected) Number of participants in lobster fisheries Landing statistics (lobsters, large pelagics)
Highly impacted fishers, collectors or fish traders	Post-harvest processing	<p>Phase 1: Improvements in post-harvest techniques to increase the quality of landed catches that could potentially increase the price at the market and provide safer products to consumers. Simple programs such as the provision of ice boxes, knowledge transfer such as gutting fish on board; and introduction of techniques such as filleting</p> <p>Phase 2: Improving fish product's marketing to the Project and other downstream contractors to provide fishers with a stable income</p>	Improved value addition for higher quality fresh fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of fresh fish traders using ice Sale of ice at ice plant(s) Traders' gross margins




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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
FLRP - Communal access programs				
Communal access	Fisheries habitat enhancement	Installation of at least one fish aggregation device (FAD) for pelagic species on edge of shelf east of Tecomaji or Rongui islands	Partial offset of Project impacts on Palma based hand line fishers and larger mesh gillnet fishers by offering alternative pelagic fisheries (anchored FAD). Benefits would be available to all fishers, reduction in fishing effort on overfished demersal species in Palma Bay contributing to conservation of bio diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource monitoring indicators Landing statistics for Palma hand line fishers
Communal access	Shellfish habitat enhancement (bivalves)	Placement of appropriate material (cultch) on the seabed (e.g. shells) to enhance shellfish fisheries. Communities to be trained in the placement of cultch	Partial offset of Project impacts on intertidal collectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource monitoring indicators Number and location of cultches established Number of intertidal collectors trained in cultch placement Number of intertidal collectors actively undertaking cultch placement Collection statistics in areas where cultch has been placed
Communal access	Improved access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of roads linking the resettlement village to the coast at Casa do Colono, Salama and Maganja Velha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to diversified coastal areas, and hence a de-concentration of fishing/collection effort. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road links constructed Intertidal areas accessed by resettled collectors




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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a road linking Nsemo/Kibunju to the main road network and consequently Palma Town The roads will be constructed through the Project contractors but will be funded through the resettlement budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to markets for both Nsemo/Kibunju and the resettlement village(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fishers who buy and use bicycles or motorcycles through the Material Assistance program Number of complaints raised as a result of perceived poor access to the coast
Communal access	Fisheries infrastructure	Construction of appropriate landing infrastructure for fisheries at Palma port, Nsemo and Maganja Velha	Support for the development of fisheries hubs, as appropriate centers to support diversified, modernized fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure constructed, operational and in use
Communal access	Support for fisheries co-management	Improved management of local fisheries resources through community institution building, and integration into the wider co-management structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved, sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources Reduced conflict between marine resource users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and distribution of Community Fisheries Council (CCPs¹⁸) established Percentage of fishers participating in CCP meetings CCP participation in District Co-management forums




¹⁸ The abbreviation used here is the Portuguese abbreviation

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Alternative livelihoods and capacity building programs				
Physically or economically displaced households	Project employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible household members from physically or economically displaced households treated preferentially regarding opportunities for employment by Project contractors The Project will employ displaced individuals when they fulfill the requirements for the specific job opportunity and are the best candidate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve households' cash earning potential Increase skill levels of qualifying household members through provision of training facilities, etc. Reduce dependence on land and sea-based livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of affected household members employed by Project/Project contractors Skills development/ training facilities provided-number of people trained etc.
Physically or economically displaced households	Financial management training	<p>Many households will receive substantial compensation payments for lost assets. To ensure that households are able to manage and plan the sustainable use of this compensation, the Project will provide training in the responsible management of compensation. This will include budgeting, planning and management. A service provider will implement this training.</p> <p>Households will also be encouraged to open bank accounts with local banks in Palma. The training program will also provide communities with background on the functioning of the banking system.</p>	Responsible management of compensation payments, preventing food shortages or other potential negative effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households included in the training Number of grievances recorded related to poor financial management of compensation Number of household bank accounts opened

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Households losing small business structures	Small businesses training	Existing small business owners will receive training in management and marketing of their business. A service provider will implement this training.	Build the capacity of small business owners who will be physically displaced in order for them to increase the income they earn from their business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of business owners trained Number of business owners who have increased their income
Households losing a dwelling	Replacement house maintenance training	To assist physically displaced households' transition from moving from their old house to their new house. This program will include training on roof maintenance, other general maintenance, the process for payment for electricity and water, etc. The households will also receive support prior to and after the move to deal with the affective impacts of the resettlement process. A service provider will implement this training.	Ensure that households have a smooth transition moving into their new houses and to ensure that households have the necessary skills in order to maintain their houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households trained Number of grievances related to house maintenance issues
Project affected communities	Identification Documents (ID)	In order for physically and economically affected households to be able to access employment, they should possess identity cards. Many household members do not have access to these cards. A service provider in close coordination with the GoM will implement this program.	Ensure that each household member who is eligible for employment can meet the legislated requirements for formal employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of household members who have received ID cards

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Entitlements	Program name	Description	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Project affected communities	Project related skills training and development	Provision of skills training to physically and economically displaced household members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the skill set of Project affected household members Increase the potential for employment on the Project and raise the category of position that can be achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of household members trained; Number of household members who subsequently find employment on the Project.
Physically and economically displaced households	Legal assistance	Provide training to affected households on their basic human rights and rights under Mozambican Law. Provide affected households with legal assistance should they require.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a transparent resettlement process Limit misinformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households who received training Number of households making use of legal assistance

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8.2 Agricultural Livelihood Restoration Plan¹⁹

The goal of the ALRP is to ensure that all displaced households have the opportunity to achieve sustainable levels of food security within eighteen months of being physically relocated. This goal will be achieved through providing access to replacement agricultural land, improving primary production and also assisting affected households to make better use of primary production.

Implementation of the agricultural programs will be undertaken over 36 months. The focus of the first eighteen months will be on restoring food sufficiency. After eighteen months, the Project will employ an external party to undertake an evaluation to determine whether the goal of restoring food sufficiency has been achieved.




Program delivery partners experienced in working in rural Mozambique will be selected. Delivery partners may include development NGOs (local, national and/or international), private companies or consultants, and national institutions. Tendering will occur following approval of the RP.

It is envisioned that one or more program delivery partners will be appointed to implement the agricultural programs. For practical purposes, more than one program may be allocated to a program delivery partner, given that some of the programs overlap and share common objectives and beneficiaries.

A screening process was undertaken to identify potential program delivery partners that also have experience working in the Cabo Delgado Province. During the screening process the potential program delivery partners were contacted and assessed. During this high-level assessment it was difficult to identify a partner that could implement all the proposed programs as a single entity. It is therefore likely that successful implementation may be achieved through multiple organizations or a consortium.

The ALRP will be coordinated and managed by the Project Resettlement team. The agricultural livelihoods implementation approach is illustrated in Figure 8-1 and associated responsibilities are described in Table 8-2. A detailed description of the ALRP is provided in Annex A.

¹⁹ Includes common resources such as forest products but excludes fisheries

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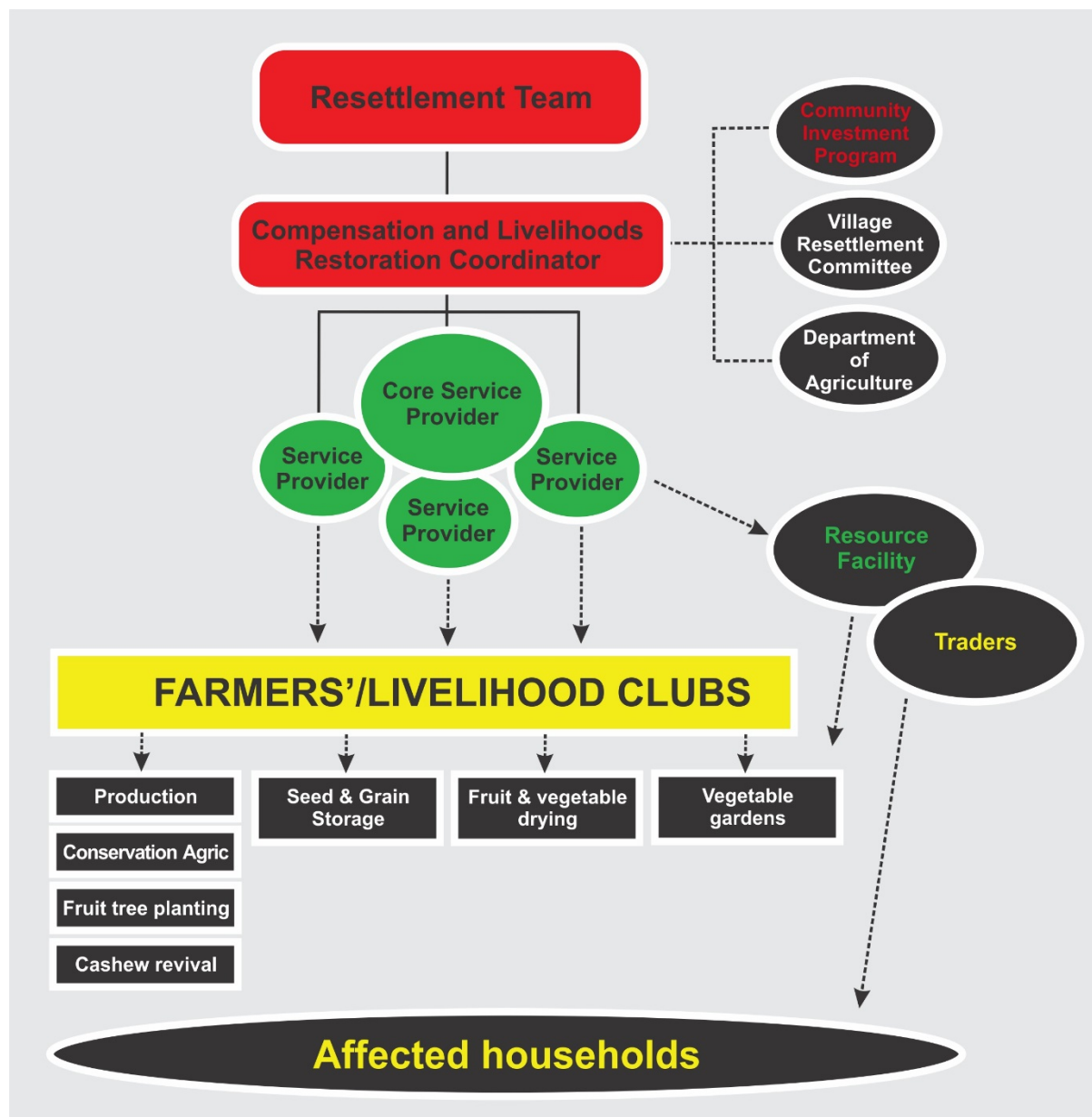





Figure 8-1: Implementation organization for the ALRP

Table 8-2: Agricultural livelihoods implementation organization

Role	Description
Compensation and Livelihoods Restoration Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the field activities of the program delivery partners; Meet with program delivery partners on a weekly or fortnightly basis and review a formal monthly report on progress; Meet with the farmer group leadership and the CRCs to evaluate the activities of the program delivery partners;

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Role	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the monitoring activities of the program delivery partners, particularly the resolution of any issues and grievances raised; Liaise through Community and Government Relations with the District Department of Agriculture and involve them in the program; Conduct a review of program activities and progress after eighteen months; and Meet all reporting requirements for the Technical Commission and future Project lenders.
Program delivery partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design detailed livelihood programs, including budgeting and scheduling; Establish a livelihood monitoring and evaluation mechanism; Implement and monitor progress of programs; Conduct regular site visits and household interaction; Report monthly to the Livelihoods Coordination unit Supervisor; Meet weekly or fortnightly with the Compensation and Livelihoods Restoration Coordinator to discuss key issues; and Develop relationships and interact regularly with farmer groups, village structures and the CRCs.
Farmer groups or equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries and the key interface to the programs; Interact on a regular basis with their group leaders, village structures and the CRC; and Access the Compensation and Livelihoods Restoration Coordinator on a regular basis for feedback and monitoring.




8.3 Fisheries Livelihoods Restoration Plan

The goal of the FLRP is to give persons who derive benefits from fishing and marine resources and who are economically displaced by the Project the opportunity to improve or restore their livelihoods and income levels.

The programs that make up the FLRP are summarized in Table 8-1. Detailed program descriptions are provided in Annex B. Some of the programs are designed to make common resource benefits (such as demersal artificial reef) accessible to communities of fishers, while others will result in individual benefits, tailored to specific receptor groups. These specific receptor groups will be impacted by the LNG Project's development in such a way that it is impossible for them to continue their current fishing activities. These groups include: nocturnal boat seine fishers; resettled fishers and intertidal collectors; and intertidal collectors using the shore between Ngoji and Milamba.

The sub-programs, together with short-term compensation, material assistance and transitional support, comprise the overall receptor packages, referred to in the compensation framework (see Section 5.4.3).

The subprogram through which the resettlement program will deliver specific fisheries infrastructure is currently defined at a high level. As noted in Table 8-1, the resettlement program is envisioning the construction of fisheries infrastructure in Palma Sede (port), Nsemo and Maganja Velha. The exact location of the infrastructure and the types of infrastructure will be determined after consultation with affected communities and the GoM.

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Details of initiatives relevant to fisheries that have been designed to mitigate environmental impacts of construction do not form part of the RP. These will be covered in the ESMP.

The initial phase of the FRLP will be implemented over a period of 36 months. An independent mid-term evaluation of programs effectiveness will be undertaken at eighteen months and a final evaluation of the initial phase will take place at 36 months. Dependent on the outcome of the 36-month evaluation, the program will be extended, adjusted or redesigned for a second 24-month period.




Delivery partners will be responsible for implementing the fisheries programs.

The implementation of the FLRP will be managed through a small coordination and compensation unit. The unit will be based at the resource facility (refer to Table 8-1 under the ALRP for a description of the resource facility) assuring the presence of at least one member of the team in the field at all times, plus an additional person with specific responsibility for the FLRP monitoring program. The Compensation and Livelihoods unit would be responsible for:

- Directly implementing specific programs under the FLRP, such as the equipment supply program;
- Directly implementing the monitoring program of fisheries in Palma Bay and at any new sites accessed by affected persons²⁰;
- Monitoring sub-programs implemented through program delivery partners;
- Contracting specialized technical assistance, as required for direct implementation of specific programs or monitoring;
- Providing specialized technical assistance to program delivery partners where appropriate; and
- Compiling management reports on the execution of the fisheries program.

The implementation structure for the FLRP is shown in Figure 8-2.

²⁰ Required to confirm claims of decreased fish catches and/or increased level of effort as well as effectiveness of specific sub-programs

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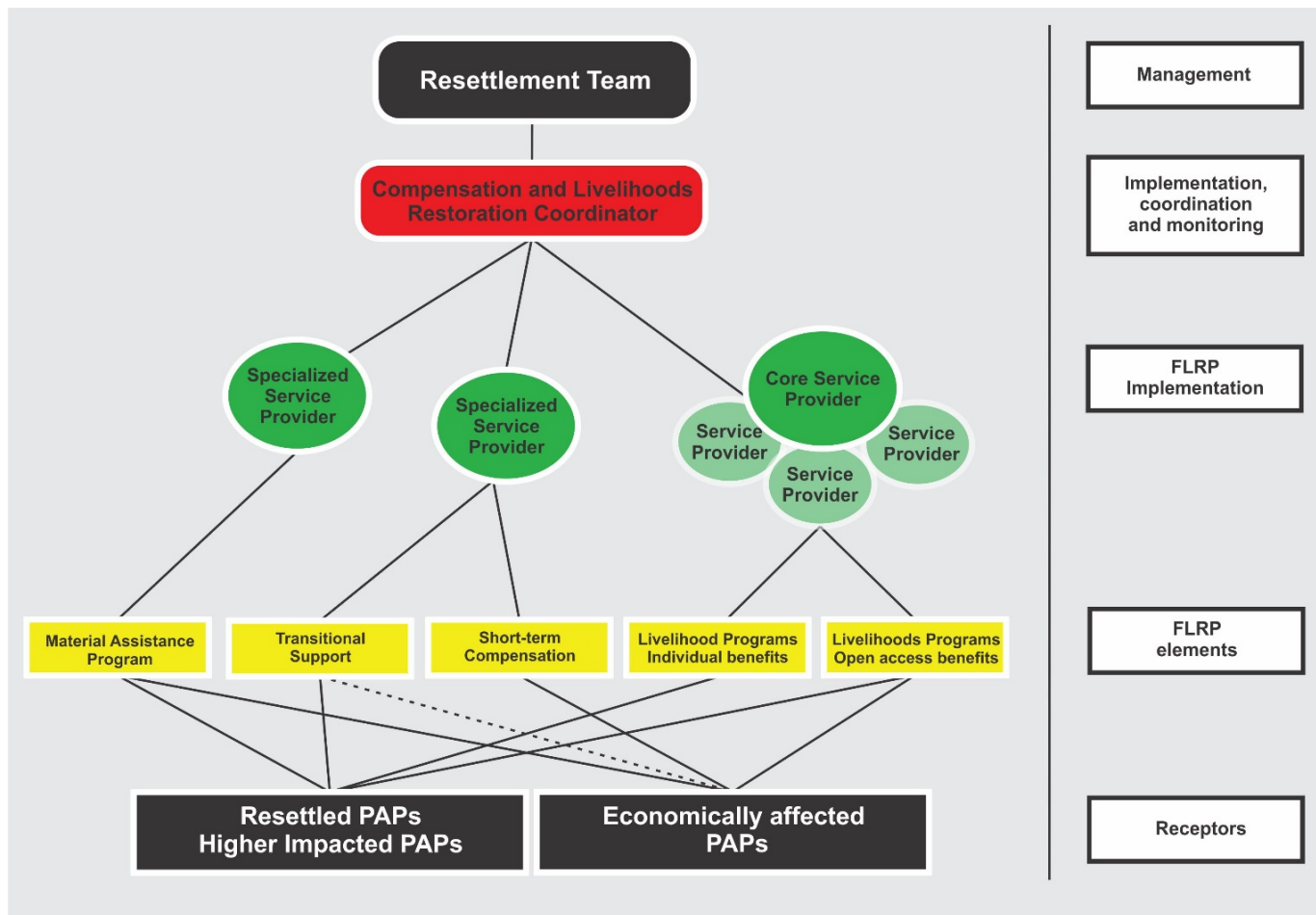





Figure 8-2: FLRP implementation

8.4 Opportunities for Project training and employment

Project-affected people will have the opportunity to apply for training and employment with the Project and its contractors, subject to their meeting the minimum requirements. The replacement village housing tender places emphasis on maximizing local content and employment (Palma, Afungi). Construction of the resettlement village will require approximately 2,000 Mozambican workers at peak construction; whilst construction of the LNG Facility is estimated to require a workforce of more than 10,000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers at peak construction (not restricted to Mozambican workers). Workers from the surrounding Afungi villages and then Palma will be prioritized for unskilled jobs. For semi-skilled and skilled jobs, workers from Afungi and Palma will be prioritized provided they have the necessary qualifications and experience to meet the job requirements. LNG projects generally have a relatively short construction period (around 3-4 years).

The Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor estimates it will need to train several thousand Mozambicans to fill the unskilled and semi-skilled construction roles alone. Training will be provided to workers who have no previous formal work experience to equip them for general laborer roles.

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Craft training, for semi-skilled and skilled workers, will be offered as on-the-job training resulting in a Mozambican and internationally accredited qualification and/or license to operate.

Planning is also underway for operations phase LNG facility staffing. Programs to identify candidates with the potential to be trained for highly skilled operator roles are presently being formulated.

8.5 Livelihood support through the Community Development Fund

The Project has committed to establishing a Resettlement CDF for the benefit of communities experiencing physical or economic displacement and those hosting displaced people. Communities will be required to complete delimitation and establish 'non-profit associations' or 'foundations' in order to be able to participate.

While still being formulated, it is expected that the CDF will have three components:

- A sinking fund to support community livelihood, training and small infrastructure projects;
- A revolving fund that will support micro-finance and small loans to community cooperatives and small businesses; and,
- A future generation fund (endowment-type) to provide a revenue stream for future generations.

The CDF will be community-needs driven, with communities facilitated to identify and prioritize their needs and prepare proposals to access funding (including arrangements for operations and maintenance). The Project will fund partner organizations to assist communities with proposal preparation and project implementation.




A key focus of the CDF will be supporting affected and host community livelihood initiatives. It is envisaged that the CDF will support a broad range of projects including literacy and livelihoods training; vocational training and scholarships; small infrastructure projects (for example, fish processing and storage facilities); livelihoods enhancement; and microfinance for small businesses.

8.6 Adult literacy and pre-employment training

It is recognized that many Afungi people of working age have relatively low levels of literacy and educational attainment as well as little or no prior exposure to wages based employment. This will place Project-affected people at a relative disadvantage in terms of merit-based hiring and recruitment. Through training partners, the Project will provide numeracy and literacy skills training to physically and economically displaced household members ahead of construction commencement. A program has been designed that will recruit twenty community members to act as "*Alfabetizadores*" who will be trained as trainers based on National Directorate of Literacy and Adult Education's (DNAEA's) curriculum. Training will be conducted in local languages with a focus on reading, writing and basic mathematics.

8.7 Alternative livelihoods and capacity building

The alternative livelihoods and capacity building program has the goal of diversifying household livelihoods to improve resilience to natural and economic shocks and reduce direct dependence on land and sea resources. The main objectives of the constituent programs (household financial training, small business

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training, replacement house maintenance training, facilitation of ID documents, etc.) are to provide households with the opportunity to diversify their livelihood activities and to build their capacity both to improve their livelihoods and manage their finances. This is important, as many affected households will receive substantial cash compensation payments. The Compensation and Livelihoods Restoration Coordinator will manage the alternative livelihood programs. Programs will be delivered in conjunction with contractors and appropriately skilled and experienced delivery partners.

8.8 Vulnerable People's Program

The Vulnerable People's Program targets those individuals or households that are particularly disadvantaged and who, without assistance, may be limited in their ability to take advantage of compensation, resettlement assistance or related opportunities and benefits. Potentially vulnerable groups in Afungi include the following:

- Poor, often very large households;
- Elderly or infirm individuals or couples living alone or without family support;
- Households without property;
- Child headed households;
- Orphans living outside of a supporting family;
- People with an incapacitating illness that prevents them from participating in subsistence activities; and
- People or households affected by drug or alcohol dependency.




Some women-headed households may also be vulnerable, but this is not universally the case. In Afungi, where polygamous relationships are common and where higher status women in some ethnic groups enjoy inheritable property rights, gender roles and vulnerabilities need to be carefully analyzed before conclusions are drawn.

The Vulnerable People's Program targets only households that are physically or economically displaced. It focuses on assisting vulnerable households through the transitional period while they adjust and re-establish their support and livelihood networks prior to, during and post displacement. The Vulnerable People's Program aims to give people access to skills and resources that enable them to live independently and without the program's assistance as soon as possible. A key objective of the program is to enhance vulnerable household's economic resilience and to avoid creating dependency.

8.8.1 Policy and legislative framework

The Resettlement Decree (Decree n° 31 of 2012 of August 8) requires socio-economic studies to focus on "vulnerable and dependent groups" (Art. 20, 2(c)) and to ensure that "...the most vulnerable groups, elderly, households headed by women, widows and youth shall be heard in order to guarantee their rights..." (Art. 20, 3(m)).

IFC PS 1 indicates that the project sponsor should "...identify individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or

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vulnerable status...” and “...propose and implement differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately upon them and so that they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities.” (IFC PS 1, para. 12)

8.8.2 Goals and objectives

The goal of the Vulnerable People’s Program is to deliver targeted assistance to vulnerable households to enable them to improve their economic resilience, their living standards, livelihoods and social safety nets.

Objectives are as follows:




- To establish a register of Project affected vulnerable individual and households;
- To assess each vulnerable household’s particular needs and provide targeted assistance to assist them while they adjust to changed living conditions and livelihood circumstances;
- To improve vulnerable household’s economic resilience, where feasible, by facilitating their access to training, skills development and employment opportunities tailored to their needs; and
- To regularly monitor the status of vulnerable individuals and households to ensure that they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities.

8.8.3 Types of assistance

The types of assistance to be provided under the Vulnerable People’s Program will be determined by the Resettlement team in consultation with the Vulnerable People’s Committee and the Vulnerable Assistance Implementing Partner. Final assistance sub-programs will take into account the needs of those identified as vulnerable and local experience in delivering social support-type programs. Programs will typically fall into the categories as shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3: Indicative types of vulnerable people’s assistance

Category	Examples
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with agreement signing, compensation receipt • Assistance with relocation of goods, chattels and livestock • Adaption of replacement housing for special needs
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food basket delivery
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with school fees • Vocational training opportunities • Scholarships
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household financial training • Poultry/livestock training • Kitchen garden horticultural training

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Category	Examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-land based livelihood training Employment opportunities targeting those with special needs
Social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counseling Monitoring

8.8.4 Procedure




During the preparation of the RP, the Project has developed a preliminary list of vulnerable households from interviews with community members and key informants (see Section 3.5). This list will be used as the starting point for developing a register of vulnerable households to be eligible for special assistance.

The Vulnerable People's Program will be implemented according to the following steps (see Figure 8-3):

1. The Resettlement team develops a preliminary list of vulnerable households based on the following:
 - Households identified by their communities as vulnerable or needing special assistance; and,
 - Other households that come forward and can demonstrate reason to be included on the vulnerable list.
2. The Resettlement team undertakes a review of programs that are being implemented by the Government and/or NGOs at the time of implementation. An assessment will be undertaken to determine how the Project can support existing programs.
3. The Resettlement team develops a scope of work, tenders, evaluates and awards a contract for a Vulnerable Assistance Implementation Partner (NGO) to be responsible for implementing the Vulnerable People's Program.
4. The Resettlement team convenes a Vulnerable People's Committee with representation from the following groups:
 - District officers with responsibilities for health, education and social welfare;
 - CRC;
 - Vulnerable people;
 - Vulnerable Assistance Implementation Partner (NGO); and
 - Project Community Relation team.
5. The Vulnerable People's Committee assesses each potentially vulnerable household and determines whether that household should be added to the Vulnerable People's register.

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6. The Vulnerable People's Committee assesses each vulnerable household to determine the types of assistance best suited to that household's specific needs.
7. The Vulnerable Assistance Implementing Partner implements the assistance program by participatory verification of claims and either delivering program specific to vulnerable households or facilitating vulnerable household's access to the suite of livelihood programs being offered to all those resettled.
8. The Vulnerable People's Committee regularly monitors and reviews each household's status to determine whether the household has reached a point where it can sustainably manage on its own or whether assistance needs to be continued.
9. At the end of the program, the Vulnerable People's Committee assists, where possible, those households still reliant on assistance to connect with community, District Government, NGO or faith-based programs that can provide ongoing support.

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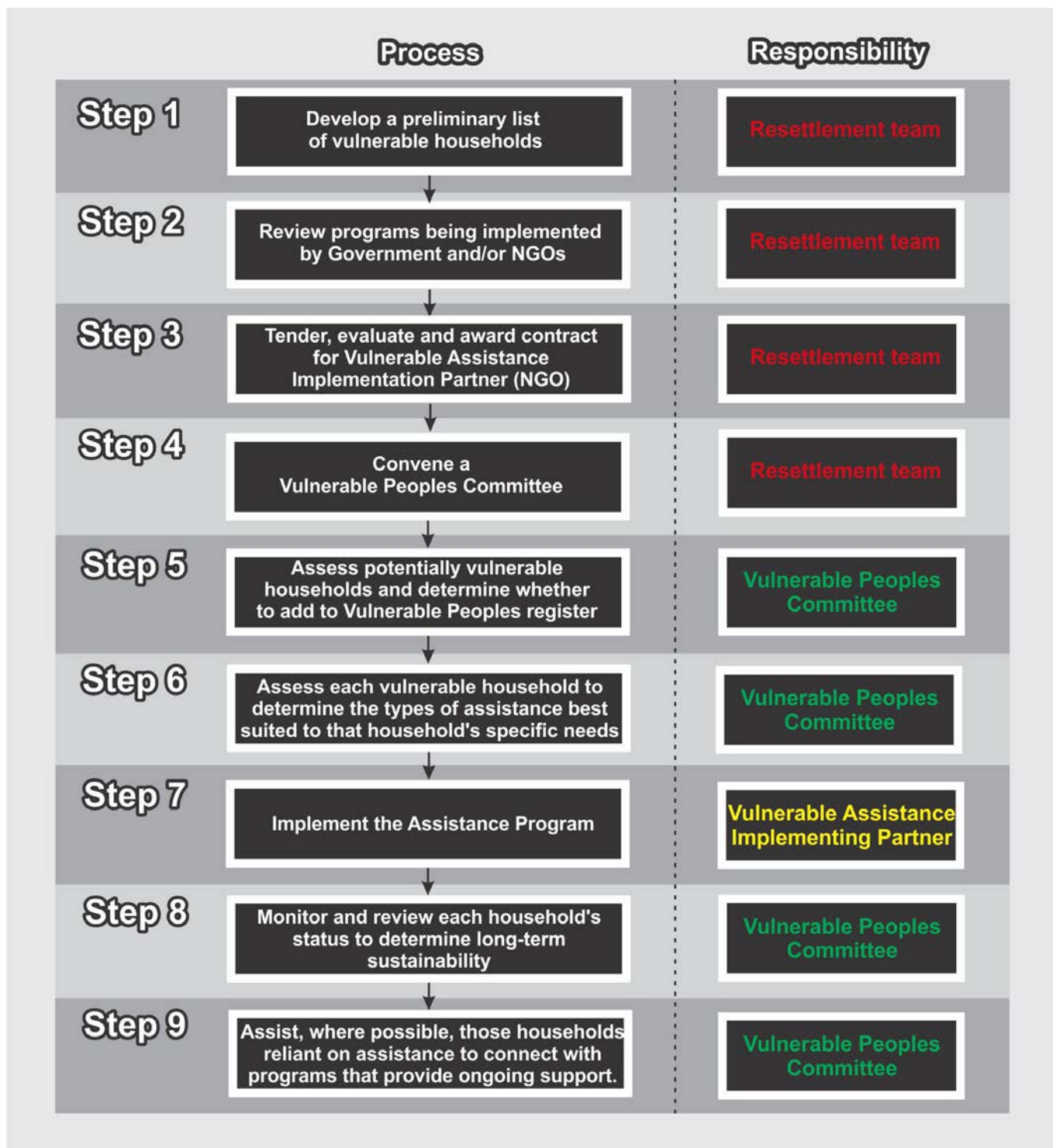


Figure 8-3: Process for the implementation of Vulnerable People's Program

8.8.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities for designing and implementing the Vulnerable People's Program are summarized in Table 8-4.







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Table 8-4: Vulnerable People's Program roles and responsibilities

Party	Role	Responsibilities
Resettlement team	Manage coordination and logistics for the Vulnerable People's Committee and manage budgets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collating a preliminary list of potentially vulnerable households Preparing Terms of Reference for the Vulnerable People's Committee and Vulnerable Assistance Implementation Partner Tendering, evaluation and selection of the Vulnerable Assistance Implementation Partner Providing a Project representative to sit on the Vulnerable People's Committee Managing the budget
Vulnerable People's Committee	Multi-stakeholder committee made up of District officers, affected community, vulnerable people and Project representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing criteria for assessing vulnerability Assessing potentially vulnerable households and preparing a register of those eligible for vulnerable assistance Assessing each household and determining the types of assistance to be provided Regularly monitoring the status of vulnerable households and determining when households no longer need support
Vulnerable Assistance Implementation Partner	National or International NGO experienced in designing and delivering social services and community development assistance in Northern Mozambique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed design and implementation of Vulnerable People's Program Day to day execution of Vulnerable People's Program including mobilization of vulnerable people, providing logistical support, delivery of food parcels, delivering targeted livelihood sub-programs and facilitating access to Project programs, providing counseling. Providing a representative to sit on the Vulnerable People's Committee Connecting vulnerable households to alternative social safety nets as a precursor to program support closure

8.8.6 Schedule

The Vulnerable People's Program will provide assistance for a maximum 3-year period. Households that are assessed as having sustainably restored their living conditions or livelihoods before this time will be withdrawn from the program.

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9 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

International and local resettlement experience points to the importance of actively involving displaced and host communities in decisions about matters that directly affect them. Consultation with the affected population, District officials and civil society is required in order for the Project to understand the types and degree of adverse effects and to inform the design of appropriate mitigation measures.

Mozambican legislation and IFC PS 5 provide standards for stakeholder engagement, public consultation and disclosure for projects that involve physical or economic displacement.

This section refers to the following two categories of stakeholders:




- *Affected stakeholders*: the communities directly affected by the Project (physically or economically displaced households from Palma District, including households from host communities), as well as the government of the Palma District; and
- *Interested stakeholders*: such as NGOs, civil society organizations, academic institutions, provincial and national government.

9.1 Objectives

Consultation and disclosure during the resettlement planning phase was directed towards: (1) improving and facilitating decision-making; and (2) creating an atmosphere of understanding that actively involved all interested and affected stakeholders (individuals, groups, local directly affected communities, government, civil society and NGOs).

Key objectives of consultation and disclosure during resettlement planning were as follows:

- Inform stakeholders about the Project's resettlement planning activities in an open and timely manner;
- Consult and help stakeholders learn about the resettlement planning process;
- Collect affected stakeholders' input (e.g. local knowledge, preferences, opinions) to incorporate into the resettlement planning process;
- Generate and document support for the resettlement program within affected stakeholder groups;
- Document formal public consultations;
- Provide feedback on issues raised through various communication channels;
- Disclose resettlement planning process documents;
- Produce information about the resettlement planning process that is easily understood by all stakeholders;
- Make meetings and information accessible, specifically for affected stakeholders; and
- Ensure the identification and participation of vulnerable groups in information disclosure and consultation activities.

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The evidence of the achievement of the objectives stated above is documented in Section 9.7 and throughout the RP.

9.2 Legislative and IFC Performance Standards engagement requirements

Resettlement engagement is formally driven by the requirements of:

- Mozambican legislation (environmental, land and territorial planning frameworks), most notably:
 - The Resettlement Decree (Decree N° 31 of 2012 of August 8);
 - Expropriation Legislation (Ministerial Diploma N° 181 of 2010);
 - Technical Directives (Ministerial Diploma N° 156 of 2014 and N° 155 of 2014 of 19 September);
 - Environmental Impact Assessment Decree (Decree N° 45 of 2004); and
- IFC PS 1 and 5.




9.3 Stakeholder identification

Table 9-1 provides an overview of the various stakeholders who have been engaged during the resettlement planning process. These stakeholders and others will continue to be engaged as the Project goes forward with resettlement implementation and development of the LNG Facility in Afungi.




The stakeholders have been identified as part of the Project EIA process and the wider stakeholder engagement program. The Resettlement team has also identified vulnerable groups through the resettlement census and focus groups specifically aimed at the identification of vulnerable groups.

Table 9-1: Mozambique Gas Development Project resettlement stakeholders

Stakeholder category	Stakeholder group
Primary (directly interested or affected, most to lose or gain)	Communities members who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reside inside the DUAT area that will be required to physically resettle due to Project activity land take; • Individuals/groups who have assets in the DUAT area that will be lost due to Project land take; • Individuals/groups who use the marine and coastal areas that will be impacted by the Project; • Have been assessed as potentially vulnerable.
	Palma District Government, Provincial Government, Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision
	Palma District Consultative Council

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Stakeholder category	Stakeholder group
	CBOs: Palma Community Fisheries Committee (CCP), Atussana (fisheries traders association), savings and credit groups, and sports and cultural groups in Afungi and Palma Sede
Secondary (direct or indirect interest, less to lose or gain)	Ministry of State Administration and Civil Services
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
	Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries
	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
	National Petroleum Institute
	Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P
	Maritime Administration
	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
	Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Action
	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing
	Provincial Directorate of the Sea, Fisheries and Interior Waters
	Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture
	Provincial Directorate of Labor
	Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy
	Provincial Directorate of Transport and Communication
	Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development
	Provincial Government of Cabo Delgado

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Stakeholder category	Stakeholder group
	Provincial Secretariat of Cabo Delgado
	National Energy Fund (FUNAE)
	NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with proposals to participate in community development such as: Save the Children; Aga Khan; GIZ; SNV; Helvetas, IUCN; and WWF, Centro Terra Viva, Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA), Justice and Peace, ADEL-CD, Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), NCC Moç Lda, <i>Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias</i> (ITC), <i>the Centro de Estudos de Comunicação Sekelekane</i> , European Documentary Network (IBF-EDN), and Progresso.
External (indirect interest and least to gain or lose)	Environmental NGOs and platforms such as FOCADÉ, the Plataforma da Sociedade Civil sobre Recursos Naturais e Indústria Extractiva (Civil Society Platform on Natural Resources and Extractive Industry)
	IFC
	The media i.e.: newspapers, magazines and TV broadcasting channels.

9.4 Community representation and engagement

The Resettlement team facilitated the formation and capacity building of the village-level CRCs in the five Project-affected villages of Quitupo, Senga, Maganja, Palma Sede and Mondlane. Each committee is made up of members elected by the community (see Table 9-2 for an overview of the numbers of CRC members). The Project requested that each village create their own CRC consisting of representatives of each sector of the community that includes:

- Farmers;
- Fishers;
- Women;
- Youth;
- Community leaders;
- Elders; and
- Vulnerable groups.

The membership of the CRCs is entirely up to the community and they have the right to change their representatives if the communities feel that the CRCs do not represent their interests. In most of the CRCs, the membership has changed since the CRCs were created, largely due to the fact that some members

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became full time employees of the Project. The community then had the choice to leave the position vacant or replace the position.

Table 9-2: CRC members per village

Village	Female	Male	Total
Palma Sede	4	8	12
Senga	4	12	16
Quitupo	2	15	17
Maganja	4	11	15
Mondlane	4	6	10
Total	18	52	70




The CRCs have been the primary interface between the community and the Project. They played an important role in the sensitization and mobilization process of the communities and encouraging their participation in various surveys and other activities for the resettlement planning process. They were also instrumental in the preparation for, execution of and briefing for the public meetings. Other stakeholders also used the CRCs to disseminate and collect information on the resettlement process. They were also used by these external stakeholders to facilitate decision making, which alerted the Project to the need for alignment of approaches and messages.

The role of the CRCs has been to ensure that local communities are involved in all stages of the resettlement planning process. This includes representing community preferences to the Project and other stakeholders and transmitting new Project-related information to communities.

The Project consulted the CRCs prior to any kind of engagement with the communities. Mobilization and sensitizing sessions were conducted with the communities through the CRCs. This included creating awareness in focus group and special interest group discussions of the potential impacts and risks of residing in the vicinity of the Project and the factors contributing to the need for displacement; participation in the various resettlement surveys; replacement site selection, housing design and replacement village layout; compensation entitlement framework and compensation packages; grievance process; resettlement and compensation implementation and monitoring and evaluation procedures for implementation. Further detail is provided in Section 9.7 on the consultation process on various topics.

The feedback from the communities has been channeled by the CRCs to the Resettlement team and validated through open community meetings where all community members were encouraged to voice their feelings/opinions regardless of their socioeconomic status. Further efforts were made to hold focus groups with youth, women and other vulnerable groups including the elderly in order to ensure their participation.

CRCs have also been consulted directly by the Government and by NGOs concerning resettlement matters and processes. The Project made sure that the CRCs were well enough informed to be able to support a coherent understanding of the planning process and decisions underway involving communities.

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Each one of the public meetings was preceded by a series of CRC and community meetings held with the purpose of sharing the information that were to be discussed during the public meetings. This approach also allowed time for communities to interact with the Project and raise questions prior to the public meetings. In cases where specific decisions were required on housing, site selection, compensation packages and others, the meetings preceding the public meetings included reaching consensus on these subjects.

The Project Resettlement Engagement team supported the capacity development of the CRCs before public meetings, so the committee members could in turn impart their knowledge to the communities. Pre-public meeting engagement enabled affected people to participate in a much more informed manner in relation to specific decisions that needed to be made during the course of the resettlement process.

The Project posted minutes of all public meetings in each of the locations where the meetings had taken place for general information, and posted the answers to questions raised during these in the same place. The answers were also delivered through follow-up meetings to ensure they were understood and to allow community members to ask further questions to clarify the issues.




The Project provided an email address accessible to any stakeholder with access to the internet, to raise questions or communicate with the resettlement team prior to or following the resettlement public meetings. The resettlement team followed and tracked questions or email enquiries, and provided responses via email. The minutes and response documents of the public meetings were posted on the Project website (www.mzlng.com).

9.5 Legislated commissions

This section provides an overview of the commissions that have been formed as a result of the promulgation of the Ministerial Diploma N° 155/2014 of 19 September. The following commissions have been formed (some prior to the promulgation of the above mentioned Ministerial Diploma):

- **Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision:** Regular meetings have been held with the Technical Commission to obtain their technical guidance and/or advice, to discuss and agree on specific technical details regarding resettlement planning process, site selection and house design, and to provide them with updates on the resettlement process. In February 2015 the members of the Commission changed and the Commission requested a detailed review of the resettlement process. The review was undertaken from March to July 2015; and
- **Provincial Resettlement Working Group:** Regular meetings have been held with the Provincial Resettlement Group to obtain their technical guidance and/or advice, to discuss and agree on specific technical details regarding the resettlement planning process, site selection and house design; design of facilities and infrastructure to be handed over to the government, and the arrangements for such handover, and other.

The Project's approach in consultation with these commissions was to present all information and proposals to the government and commissions prior to engaging communities. Once communities made a decision (such as the replacement site decision), it was presented to the Government and the commissions for endorsement.

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9.6 Engagement with key stakeholders

Consultation and engagement with stakeholders can be either formal or informal. Informal engagement with stakeholders occurs on a continuous basis through the interaction that resettlement field team members have with stakeholders in their daily activities. These activities include surveys, demonstration plot maintenance, specialist studies, etc.

Formal engagement activities, in contrast, are planned engagements with specific objectives and agendas. Some of the formal methods that the Resettlement team used to engage with stakeholders included:




- CRC meetings;
- Community meetings;
- Meetings with key informants;
- Public meetings (refer to Annex K for a copy of the Public meeting minutes and attendance registers);
- Focus groups;
- Interviews;
- Household surveys;
- Fisheries surveys;
- Community boundary mapping;
- Notice boards in *nkutano*'s;
- Radio broadcasts of public meeting advertisements;
- Site visits;
- Model house review; and
- Brochures.

9.7 Consultation record

The Resettlement team has held 831 meetings throughout the resettlement planning process. Table 9-3 provides a summary of the number of meetings held with various stakeholder groups. A detailed list of all meetings that were held as part of the resettlement planning process is provided in Annex L.

Table 9-3: Number of meetings held per stakeholder group for resettlement planning

Stakeholder group	Number of meetings
Business	3
CBO	4
Community	362
District Government	74

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Stakeholder group		Number of meetings
Donor		1
Government*		6
National government		30
NGO		14
Private groups/individuals		3
Provincial government		19
Public		17
Technical Commission		20
Provincial Resettlement Commission		6
Community Resettlement Committees	Maganja	64
	Senga	65
	Quitupo	76
	Palma Sede	51
	Mondlane	10
	Combined	6
Total		831

*Denotes meetings with more than one level of Government being present

The subsections below provide an overview of the key consultation topics and the main issues raised.

9.7.1 Resettlement announcement

Resettlement engagement formally commenced following the official announcement of the resettlement planning process by the government on 10 August 2013 at a District Consultative Council meeting. Open community meetings within the main villages and their associated production centers followed this announcement to inform the communities of the Project's possible resettlement implications. The announcement meetings were held in the following villages Quitupo²¹, Senga²² and Maganja²³ as well as their production centers.

To support delivery of the announcement, the Resettlement team used PowerPoint presentations (at the District Consultative Council meeting) and large printed maps, posters and brochures (at community meetings). The brochure was printed in Portuguese (300 copies), Kiswahili (100 copies), Chimakonde (100 copies) and Kimwani (100 copies).

²¹ Meetings were also held in Quitupo's production zones; Milamba 1 and 2, Barabarane, Ngoji and Simo.

²² Meetings were also held in Senga's production zones; Mangala, Quitunda, Patagua and Macala.

²³ Meetings were also held in Maganja's production zones; Kibunju, Nsemo and Nfunzi.




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Figure 9-1: Announcement meeting in Patacua

The objectives of the announcement meetings were to:

- Introduce the team that will be working with communities;
- Explain the principles and phases of the resettlement process;
- Stress the importance of community participation in the process and obtain the undertaking to participate in the process;
- Disclose communication mechanisms that could be used throughout the process;
- Plan with communities for next steps that included setting up the CRCs and starting the surveys for the RP, and
- Register and address questions and concerns posed by the community.

The team followed local protocols in all of the meetings. The message delivered to the communities covered the concepts and impacts of Project development; communities who could be potentially affected; explanation of resettlement; the Project's principles that will be used to guide the resettlement process; the way the Project proposed to work with communities; the phases of resettlement; and the immediate next steps after the announcement meetings.

Following these meetings, the communities were asked if the Project could schedule the next meeting to initiate the census of households who live in or have assets inside the DUAT area and other surveys.

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The initial announcement meeting in Quitupo (10 August 2013) became unruly and so was adjourned. A follow up meeting was scheduled for the following day (11 August 2013). During this meeting the community stressed their point that they did not want to move from Quitupo and that they were not sure whether the meeting was a consultation meeting or the resettlement process that had started. The decision was taken that additional sensitization meetings would be held with Quitupo before the census takes place.

Additional meetings were then held with Quitupo on 13 and 18 August as well as 13 and 24 September. After all of these meetings Quitupo requested that they be given time before the census starts. The Project then undertook sensitization meetings in other communities that could potentially be economically affected and commenced the census. This is discussed in the next section.




Table 9-4 provides an overview of the main comments raised during the announcement meetings, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.

Table 9-4: Issues raised by stakeholders during the announcement meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Households not wanting to be resettled and not trusting the resettlement process.	The resettlement engagement team began its work of explaining the resettlement planning process including the compensation packages. Before the 3 rd Public consultation round affected families had completed the census and asset survey and signed a summary of assets claimed that may potentially be affected by the Project and had generally accepted the need to resettle.
Community members requesting fair compensation payments.	The process of adopting compensation packages proposed was based on agreement with stakeholder representatives on what constitutes 'fair' compensation payments.
Concern about being resettled too far from the sea.	Resettlement site alternatives were influenced by these early requests to stay as close as possible to the sea and to the Project where they could obtain employment as well as to their prior village location.
The location of the replacement village.	
The loss of intangible cultural resources.	During announcement meetings, all communities were informed that there would be a consultation process to address intangible or other cultural resources. By the first quarter of 2016 affected families all agreed that individual negotiation should occur once there is certainty they will be physically affected. This includes procedures to address affected family graves.

9.7.2 Resettlement surveys

Prior to the start of the resettlement surveys, the Resettlement team and the Provincial and District Government held a meeting to discuss the way forward with the census and other surveys. The

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Project team also undertook meetings with the District Government to provide to the Government with details of the survey methodology. Once the District Government had been informed and had provided input into the proposed methodology, the Resettlement team initiated meetings in the affected communities.

A community meeting was held during which the Survey team was introduced to the community, the methodology was explained and the equipment was shown to community members. The first meetings to initiate the census were held in Senga on 20 September 2013 and Maganja on 21 September 2013. Once the census was completed in both Senga and Maganja, the asset survey was initiated following the same procedure to inform the community as was used in the census.

Once the CRCs had been set up, meetings to explain the survey process were first held with the CRCs and then community meetings were arranged thereafter. This was done to ensure that the CRCs as the community's representatives, knew what the process would entail.

During the survey process, meetings were held on several occasions to clarify misunderstandings, respond to community questions and to provide feedback on the progress of the survey. These meetings were held with communities, CRCs, District Government, Provincial Resettlement Commission and the national Resettlement Technical Commission.



Figure 9-2: The survey team providing communities with an overview of the asset survey methodology

Table 9-5 provides an overview of the main comments raised during the survey meetings, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.







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Table 9-5: Issues raised by stakeholders during the survey meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Concern that the completion of the census will immediately be followed by resettlement without compensation payments	The Survey and Resettlement Engagement teams explained the resettlement planning and implementation process to communities in order to foster better understanding of the timing of compensation payments. In addition communities were informed that the compensation rates would be researched and discussed.
Compensation package should be immediately delivered.	
Households were uncertain about whether only the head of the household can accompany the survey team.	The Survey team and Resettlement Engagement team ensured that they included the fact that any designated family member could accompany the team during the survey process.
Households misunderstood that the asset survey is the means through which a moratorium is imposed.	The Survey team provided communities with the assurance that the Government in the future will announce the moratorium and cut-off date and that they should continue their normal way of life until future notice.
Concern that households who are only temporarily in Afungi receive the same benefits as permanent residents.	The Survey team provided feedback to communities that the community representatives, from each village, that accompanied the survey teams to verify claims would also ensure that only valid claimants are registered.
Conflicts with regards to <i>machamba</i> boundaries and the ownership of assets.	The Survey team requested the assistance of the CRCs and village leadership to resolve the conflicts prior to recording the <i>machambas</i> or assets in the asset survey.
Some families have not yet been included into the census and other surveys. Will they be included?	Households who were not included in the initial registration were advised to contact their respective CRCs and were then included into the “new claimants” list. These households were then systematically surveyed. Surveys will continue until the Government declares the cut-off date.
How the Project will deal with a situation where two households shares a machamba.	The <i>machamba</i> was mapped and the name of the owner was recorded under the section that required the name of the owner should the surveyed household head not be the owner. The crops on the machamba were registered in the name of the producer.
How will the project deal with a situation where a machambas is borrowed or rented?	
When will fishers without a vessel be registered in the census.	The Project undertook the registration of all fishers and intertidal collectors after the third round of public meetings.

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9.7.3 Project impacts leading to displacement

In July and August of 2014, the Resettlement team started to discuss the impact that the Project will have on affected communities. To initiate discussions on physical and economic displacement, the Resettlement Engagement team presented the impacts of the Project leading to displacement and resettlement to the government (as part of the site selection presentation at central and provincial level).

Once the information was presented to Government, consultations were initiated with the CRCs and the affected communities. The team used various means of explaining the limits of the PIZ, MEZ and the SZ such as: the use of local place names to provide the boundaries of the various land and fisheries areas within the zones; interactive map puzzles; discussions with focus groups and special interest groups including fishers using different types of gear in specific fishing areas, collectors, and other resource-users. The team also assisted the communities in understanding the boundaries of the various exclusion zones by visiting the boundaries with the affected people's representatives.

Impacts arising from displacement caused by resettlement and the need to use new resource areas were also raised with potentially affected communities such as fishers using marine areas off Maganja Velha, close to the islands of Tecomaji and Rongui, and the northern side of Palma Bay. In addition the process of selection of replacement agriculture land required creation of a CRC for Mondlane community and support to the Government in identifying areas to be ceded for use by economically displaced households.

The decision made by the Project in consultation with the Government to physically resettle the communities within the Livelihood Development Zone (outside the PIZ but within the Project DUAT) increased the impact of the Project in the area. This meant that households living in the communities of Barabarane, Patacua, Mipama and Nfunzi were consulted to ensure their full participation in the resettlement process. The limits of the DUAT is easy to identify as a result of the demarcation undertaken by Concom/Etag as described in Section 2.2. Communities were asked to identify any impacts that the Project may not have considered. Affected communities indicated that they believed that all Project impacts have been identified. The goal of discussing impacts with communities was to ensure that the future entitlement compensation framework discussions were grounded in impacts.

Engagement on impacts will continue as the Project's engineering and design is finalized and potential changes are identified. Changes in impacts will be communicated to communities as soon as these impacts become apparent as a result of design changes.

Table 9-6 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings on Project impacts, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.




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Table 9-6: Issues raised by stakeholders during the Project impact meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Compensation packages should be fair.	The Project undertook an assessment of all compensation rates to ensure that the rates are full replacement cost. The Project also requested an external evaluation of the compensation rates for crops and trees.
Fishers should be compensated in such a way that they can start other activities inland.	The Project will be implementing Alternative Livelihoods and Capacity Building Programs that is not based on agriculture or fisheries.
Project developments will restrict road access to certain areas.	The Project will be constructing public roads – see Chapter 4 (Project physical and economic displacement impacts) and Figure 4-2 as mitigation for the severance of community tracks and paths.
Continue large mesh gillnet fishing in another area with the support of the Project.	The Project will assist fishers in setting up new fishing camps.
Duration of the exclusion zone.	The PIZ, MEZ and the SZ will be permanent.
Host community benefits.	The Project will be providing benefits to Senga and Mondlane as host communities. These benefits will be delivered through the Community Development Fund as described in Chapter 5 (Compensation Entitlement Framework).
Could households continue farming activities within Patacua but outside the DUAT?	All livelihood activities can continue outside the DUAT without interference from the Project. Some households may be further impacted by the development of the public roads but they will be consulted and compensated prior to the construction of these roads.

9.7.4 Replacement village site selection

Engagement on replacement village site selection was initiated in October 2013 with the GoM, when the Project had completed the site screening process for replacement village sites *outside* the DUAT. Based on feedback received from communities during the resettlement announcement meetings in August 2013 (as discussed in Section 9.7.1) the Project initiated an investigation of the feasibility of locating the replacement village *inside* the DUAT.

At the resettlement announcement meetings in August 2013, communities requested to not be resettled far from their current villages. The Project investigated the feasibility of resettling the physically displaced households within the DUAT. Once the Project determined that this was achievable (from construction, operation and safety perspectives), the Resettlement Engagement

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team initiated several meetings with the National Technical Commission, the Provincial Resettlement Commission and the District Government.

Engagement with Government was ongoing until May 2014 when approval was provided to the Project to disclose the pre-screened sites to communities. Engagement with Government involved the description of the site selection methodology, results of studies carried out as well as the short list of pre-screened sites.

During these engagements, the Government indicated that they did not see any material concerns with the two sites that have been identified for disclosure to affected communities. Initial preference from the District Government was the site located close to Namba as the Government believed that this site is more suitable due to its proximity to the coast. The Resettlement Engagement team initiated engagement with Quitupo CRC on the site selection methodology on 07 July 2014. Consultation continued throughout the first round of public meetings and continued until the second round of public meetings.

The team used facilitated discussions with community leadership, CRCs and focus groups with women, elderly, youth, fishers and other vulnerable groups. These groups were used to ensure that affected people understood how the Project assessed the various areas that could serve as replacement sites and what the results were. Affected people were invited to provide their own criteria to assess the sites. These criteria included agricultural potential, proximity to the industrial zone and access to fishing zones.




During the process, the team revisited the Project's area of impact, already discussed during several previous engagements. The team also undertook to explain the main principles taken into consideration for the screening of proposed site options, illustrated on the maps with local physical references (locally named locations, rivers and others).

The Project proposed two sites for communities to consider; (1) the site located close to Quitunda and (2) the site close to Namba. Host communities were also included in the replacement site selection process. Community representatives including community leadership, CRC members and influential people visited the proposed sites.

The consultation process on replacement site selection culminated in a formal voting day on resettlement site options. During the voting day, households had the option to vote for either Quitunda or Namba. In addition, they could propose an alternative site. All potentially physically resettled households present at the voting day, voted in favor of the site located close to Quitunda (refer to Table 9-7 for a full record of results and Figure 9-3 for a picture of participants who had voted in Milamba).

Table 9-7: Resettlement site options voting results

Settlement	Households present	Option 1 (Quitunda)	Option 2 (Namba)	Other	Total households affected
Quitupo	183	100%	0%	0%	313
Milamba 1	16	100%	0%	0%	53

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Settlement	Households present	Option 1 (Quitunda)	Option 2 (Namba)	Other	Total households affected
Milamba 2	22	100%	0%	0%	33
Ngoji	11	100%	0%	0%	31
Simo	21	100%	0%	0%	26
Total	253	100%	0%	0%	456



Figure 9-3: Voting day participants in Milamba voting for Quitunda

Engagements on site selection ended on 28 August 2014 when the Resettlement Engagement team presented the affected community's preferences to the DA for a final decision. Thereafter, the DA requested a technical opinion from the Technical Commission. The Technical Commission sent a delegation to assess the site. The Technical Commission delegation consulted with the affected and host communities and made their own technical assessment prior to preparing a report (see Annex F for a copy of the report).

The Technical Commission delegation report was then shared with the Technical Commission in Maputo for endorsement. Once it was endorsed the Technical Commission sent a recommendation letter to the District Government for site approval.

Table 9-8 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings on the site selection process, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.




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Table 9-8: Issues raised by stakeholders during the site selection meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Sharing of a single site between more than one village for example: Ngoji, Milamba and Quitupo	Affected communities will be able to select in which neighborhood they would like to live in the replacement village. During the implementation phase of the resettlement program the Project will consult with all affected communities for them to decide in which neighborhood they would like to live.
Available areas for replacement agricultural land	The area outside the PIZ can continue to be used for agriculture. The Project also requested the District Administrator to provide replacement agricultural land for those households who will lose agricultural land.
Access to the sea for fishing activities.	The Project will assist affected fishers in setting up new fishing camps in around Palma Bay.
Population growth.	The Project has reserved an area in the replacement village for future expansion.




9.7.5 Replacement house design

The Project proposed house designs to the GoM based on the requirements as set out in the Resettlement Decree. Engagement with GoM on house designs was initiated at the same time as site selection as discussed in Section 9.7.5.

The initial meetings with the GoM illustrated the proposed designs through architectural drawings and 3D artist's renderings. The GoM made several recommendations that the Project used to update the design. Once the GoM approved the initial design, the Project prepared to consult with communities.

The Project provided a small tabletop model that was shown to physically affected households during meetings. This model was used to elicit community preferences with regards to the design of the house as well as the roofing type for the house. Several changes in design and some options were developed in response to feedback received (see Section 6.4).

In addition to the tabletop model, the Project also constructed a full-scale demonstration/model house in order for the government and communities to provide further input. Several visits to the model house were arranged with the government, Quitupo and Senga CRC, affected household representatives, the elderly, youth and women. The households living within the Livelihood Development Zone were also shown the tabletop model and were also invited to visit the model house. Household representatives were happy with the design of the house but did request that the size of the bedroom and latrines be increased. The final design of the replacement house has a larger main bedroom and living room than the model house, but the final design has a smaller kitchen inside the house.

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The District and Provincial Governments and some Members of Parliament viewed the full-scale model house and made further recommendations for the refinement of the house design. After the Government visit, physically displaced households and CRC members were invited to view the model house. Communities however, indicated that they did not wish to visit the model as their community representatives had provided the community's input into the design changes that they would like to see. The Resettlement team however, undertook to organize that community members have opportunity to visit the house. This included special visits to the house by women and Project employees.

Certain recommendations were not included into the design as they were considered to be impractical or non-essential.

The Project also engaged on the roof design that the households will prefer (See Figure 9-4). Pictures of the two choices (double sloped roof and a four pitch roof) were produced. Households were shown these two choices and their preference was recorded. The majority of households prefer the four-pitch roof. The recently consulted households within the Special License Zone also maintained the same trend as the previously consulted communities in terms of house roofing preferences, that is, the majority of target households selected the four-pitch roof.






Figure 9-4: Roof type consultation in Quitupo

Table 9-9 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings on the site selection process, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.

Table 9-9: Issues raised by stakeholders during the house design meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Houses larger than the 70 m ² house require special attention.	During implementation all houses that are larger than 70 m ² will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

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Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
The design of the house should take into consideration the cultural norms of the affected population.	Affected households were engaged on the design of the replacement house. Design changes were made in line with the requests of affected households.
How the Project will deal with different preferences for house design.	The Project evaluated different preferences and established whether the different preferences could be accommodated. In the case of the roof design differences it was found that both roof designs can be accommodated.

9.7.6 Replacement village master plan

The Project proposed village master plans to the GoM based on the requirements as set out in the Resettlement Decree. These proposals were made at the same time as the replacement house designs were disclosed to the GoM. The GoM made several recommendations that the Project used to update the design. Once the GoM approved the initial layout, the Project prepared to consult with communities. During consultation with the GoM the Project made use of layout drawings to illustrate the location of various social infrastructure.




The Resettlement team used large printed maps of the proposed village layout to aid initial consultation with communities. A small-scale model of the proposed village layout was used in the following phase of consultation with Government and physically displaced communities. Prior to and during the third round of public meetings, the Project also used a 3D video to illustrate the layout of the replacement village to all stakeholders.

Recent consultations with households who currently live within the Livelihoods Development Zone made use of a map showing the village layout as well as the 3D video to illustrate the layout of the replacement village. Household representatives pointed out that they were familiar with the layout and that they are happy with it.

Table 9-10 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings on the replacement village master plan, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process. This table does not include design changes as they have been addressed in Chapter 6 (Replacement Village).

Table 9-10: Issues raised by stakeholders during the replacement village master plan meetings and main decisions and outcomes




Issues raised by Stakeholders	Main Decisions and Outcomes
Rationale behind the preference of 800 m ² plots instead of the 5,000 m ² plots.	The new resettlement area is regarded as urban (basic services improved) and therefore 800 m ² plots are provided. The Project would also allow for the compensation of lost agricultural land.
Concern that there is not enough space for the practice of economic activities within the replacement village.	The dimensions of the replacement village have been calculated to include housing plots of 800 m ² . These areas will have adequate space for the replacement

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Issues raised by Stakeholders	Main Decisions and Outcomes
	house and associated structures, plus an area for vegetable production and raising livestock such as poultry and goats. The replacement village area is not intended to contain the replacement fields/machambas. Those households who lose access to their machambas inside the DUAT will receive replacement agricultural land located in areas that will be identified and agreed in consultation with communities and the GoM.
Security of tenure for the replacement village.	Once the construction of the village is completed, a detachment process of that piece of land will take place. This will involve the Project's legal department to ensure all legal procedures are strictly followed until the detachment is complete. From there onwards, the process of acquiring individual DUATs by the households will begin.
Affected communities are eager for the construction of the village to start.	The construction of the replacement village can only take place once the GoM has approved the Resettlement Plan. Physically displaced households can only move into their new homes after their houses have been constructed and they have signed their household agreements.
Communities should be gradually introduced to best hygienic practices. There should be a component of education to ensure that communities acquire new best hygienic practices.	The Project will be undertaking a sanitation pilot program during the implementation phase that will focus on the hygienic practices of affected households. The pilot program will also test various technologies with the help of affected communities.
Households from Barabarane would like to live within the same neighborhood in the replacement village. They would like this to ensure that they can still live together as a community and to keep the same daily habits.	It is best practice to move communities into the same area or neighborhood in a resettlement village or area. After the approval of the RP the Project will consult with all affected communities to determine where within the replacement village their specific neighborhood should be located. Once a decision has been made by the communities as to which neighborhood they would like to live in the next step would be for each neighborhood's houses to be allocated to specific households.

9.7.7 Compensation entitlement framework

Engagement on the compensation entitlement framework was initiated through the presentation of the draft entitlement framework to the National Technical Commission prior to the disclosure of the framework to the Provincial Resettlement Commission and District Administration. Agreement with the Technical Commission, Provincial Resettlement Commission and the District Government on the fundamental principles underpinning the compensation entitlement framework was imperative,

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as many of the means of compensation fall under the responsibility of the GoM. The Technical Commission created sub-groups that carried out sectoral reviews of the different compensation and resettlement components and packages proposed, and made several recommendations with regards to the principles underpinning the compensation entitlement framework that were considered.

A revised compensation matrix was presented to GoM again; the fisheries compensation principals and packages were also presented separately for consideration by the sector Ministry again; and, a seminar was held with the District Government. Details of the fisheries compensation package were developed with the Ministry and the final version of the compensation package was presented to the Ministry on 17 November 2015, prior to approval of the general framework's rollout process. The fisheries compensation package was the last component of the overall compensation package to be rolled out prior to compilation of the final RP.

The next step in the engagement process was to engage with physically and economically affected households. During the initial consultation with affected households, compensation principles for all impacts were presented. Rates were presented for all relevant impacts except fisheries. Fisheries compensation rates were not presented at this time as they were still being discussed with the Ministry.

This process started with CRC and leadership meetings where the compensation proposal was disclosed. There after the compensation framework was rolled out to the wider community through discussions with specific focus groups within the communities and general community meetings.

A similar process was followed for the disclosure of the fisheries compensation rates in January 2016. The process started with a one-day seminar with the District Government where the complete fisheries compensation package was presented. Thereafter, a one-day meeting with CRCs and local leadership was also held. Additionally, a briefing was held with Palma District Administrator where the package was summarized. Following this, the package was presented to all specific targeted groups within the affected communities (see Figure 9-5).




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Figure 9-5: Consultation on fisheries compensation in Palma Sede

Initial feedback was that some communities would like to see the cash compensation values for agricultural compensation increased. Communities also requested that the Project reconsider the compensation proposal for certain trees where households own large numbers.

Preliminary findings show that the fishing communities would like compensation benefits to be paid immediately irrespective of impact and timing of the impacts. No concerns were raised about the proposed compensation rates for the fisheries package.




The recently consulted communities revealed to be knowledgeable about the compensation framework. They indicated that they attended all four the public meetings and also have been interacting with the Project field staff on the topic of compensation.

Table 9-11 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings on the compensation entitlement framework; the responses provided; and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.

Table 9-11: Issues raised by stakeholders during the compensation entitlement framework meetings and main decisions and outcomes




Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
The compensation rates for fruit trees (coconut, cashew, mango trees) were regarded as too low.	Project gave clear explanation that the table used although based on government rates, a multiplying factor (x5) has been used over the government rates. Households will also receive two replacement seedlings for each tree lost.
The compensation of 80,000 MZN ²⁴ /ha for use of land at rate equivalent to labor effort (land preparation and maintenance) and disturbance (for giving up and	The Project provided an explanation that the rates unlawfully paid for land in speculative transactions in Palma Sede couldn't be used to calculate a rate to

²⁴ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
changing) was deemed to be low when compared with land speculation in Palma Sede.	compensation households' losses of the use of land. The Project's proposal for land use loss remains 80,000 MZN ²⁵ /ha. But additional land will be given to the families to continue producing.
A top-down approach has been followed in determining the compensation rates based on the Provincial Government rates that have not been determined in consultation with individual households.	The Resettlement Engagement team provided additional explanations on how the compensation rates were determined and reviewed by a third party who found that these were fair. The team also explained the need for compensation to be aligned with government and legal principles. The rates and the method for determining the rates are up for consultation but should be fair in that they are to be based on agreed principles. The principles the Project used to determine the proposed rates were again provided to affected communities for discussion.
Fishers have participated in various fisheries census and registration processes but the payment of compensation benefits have been delayed for a long time.	The Project understands that there have been many meetings. However, these meetings are necessary in order to discuss and share information with everyone involved so that we are all acquainted with the Project and its impacts. The Project also explained that the impacts would occur in three stages/phases, namely resettlement, construction and operation. And, further added that compensation will only be paid close to the time of impact.
Fishers Registration took place in 2015 but compensation will only take place in the future, potentially two or more years from now. By that time many people that are now young will have grown up and might have become fishermen. Are they also going to be entitled to compensation? What if I have acquired more vessels?	Although Fishers Registration has been carried out in 2015, the Project is aware that at the time of impact the situation might be different and, therefore, an update of information will be necessary to cater for any change that might have occurred.
At the moment every fisher has free access to any fishing ground at any time. Knowing that the artificial reefs are intended to speed up the recovery of the areas disturbed by the Project during construction phase, will the fishermen continue to have free access to these areas after they have recovered? Or will there be any kind of permission required or imposed management?	It is possible that during initial phases it might be necessary to impose some temporary control measures to allow full recovery of the habitat and consequent recovery of the fish population. However, after the system is fully operational, access will be free as it is today. In future, however, due to possible increase in fishing intensity in the area or due to any other factor, it might be wise to introduce some kind of management measures. These measures will not be imposed by the Project. The communities, organized in community based organizations like CCP, and in collaboration with the co-management structures in place locally, will be the ones deciding on the need and type of measures to implement.

²⁵ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Maganja intertidal collectors have been excluded from compensation and this is not seen as fair.	Eligibility for compensation is based on the impact suffered and the time of occurrence of impact. Studies undertaken within the Project's area of future impact have shown that intertidal collectors from Maganja will not be impacted. Because they will not be impacted, they will not be compensated.
More detail on the mariculture developments in the FLRP was requested. Who will do the farming? Will the farm be operated by Government Technicians, the Project or each interested individual from targeted communities? Will individuals have their own farm?	During piloting of this activity experts would be recruited to conduct trials, with strong community involvement so that community individuals can learn mariculture techniques. When the Project feels that the community can master the technique and technical assistance is no longer needed, the Project will hand over the responsibility of operating and maintaining the farms. The community can then continue with the activity either individually or organized in groups or associations.




9.7.8 Proposed fisheries livelihood restoration measures

During the process of preparing the FLRP, the fisheries team identified a number of potential future Project impacts on certain elements of the fishing community. The FLRP is proposing measures to mitigate or, where residual impacts remain significant, to offset construction and operation impacts with the objectives of maintaining or improving livelihoods in accordance with IFC PS 5. In certain cases, impacts cannot be mitigated and will result in the closure of specific fisheries.

As an example, the extent of the 1,500 m SZ due to be implemented during the operational phase of the Project overlaps with the known fishing grounds of the nocturnal light attraction seine net fishery (refer to Annex B – FLRP for more information). In addition, light pollution from Project infrastructure will have unavoidable negative impacts on the effectiveness of the fishing technique. As the fishing gear is associated with specific fishing grounds and is unable to be relocated locally, this fishery will be unviable once SZ are established. Fishing receptors, or groups, like the nocturnal light attraction fishery, that have been assessed as being highly likely to experience major disruption due to construction and operation activities associated with the Project are termed highly impacted groups.

Using data and information gathered by the fisheries team in 2013 and 2014, the locations of fishing grounds used by the various receptor groups are reasonably well known. The 'home port' of the fishing vessels recorded are also known, enabling identification of fishing grounds most frequently used by, for example, handline fishers based in Palma. Overlaying these fishing grounds with Project marine infrastructure resulted in identification of fisheries at risk of major disturbance. Initial assessments of known fisheries active in Palma Bay have identified the following fisheries as being at risk of major disruption due to construction and operation of the Project:

- Light attraction seine net fishery (Palma based);
- Handline fishers (Palma based);

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- Large mesh bottom-set gillnet fishery (Palma based); and
- Intertidal fishers (based in Palma, Ngoji 1, Ngoji 2, Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Salama and Quitupo).

These receptor groups comprise the highly impacted groups that were contacted and consulted to discuss anticipated Project impacts, whether or not mitigation would be possible, and potential offset measures that could be applied. Prior to contacting and consulting with the communities, the government was consulted to discuss the proposed approach to consulting the highly impacted groups and to inform the relevant district level fisheries administration bodies of the agreed approach.




With the exception of the meetings with the government, meetings with the community were held with representatives of the identified highly impacted groups. Each meeting was dedicated to just one specific receptor group. Meetings were arranged and participants sought through coordination with the Community Fisheries Council (Palma), village leaders and the Quitupo CRC (Milamba, Salama, Quitupo, Ngoji). These meetings were used as forums to discuss predicted impacts in more detail with the highly impacted groups, as well as mitigation and offset measures.

Fisheries studies were extended to fisheries off Maganja Velha and from Salama to Tecomaji and Rongui Islands to investigate alternative fisheries sites and users. These studies assisted development of potential livelihoods restoration plans to stimulate alternative fisheries.

The fisher communities in all the visited villages were also informed about the likely impacts of the Project. Although each of the focus groups was dealt with separately, their concerns raised during the meeting were very similar and are summarized in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12: Issues raised by stakeholders during the FLRP meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Concerns about the future of their fishing activity and livelihood particularly taking into account that the impacts on some fisheries may lead to the closure of that fishery. The two fisheries that are of particular concern are the bottom-set gillnet fishery in Palma Bay and the light attraction seine fishery. The fishers active in both of these fisheries showed interest in continuing with the fisheries even if this takes place outside of Palma Bay providing they receive support from the Project to move to new fishing grounds.	The Project will implement livelihood offset programs to ensure that all receptors continue working, whether in alternative fisheries or in non-fisheries related livelihoods or employment. Compensation benefits awarded to higher impacted receptors would be sufficient to assist in physical relocation, should receptors so choose.
Concerns regarding the implementation of the MEZ and SZ which will lead to the need to identify new fishing grounds in turn requiring longer travel distances, exposure to winds during the journey, and, where engines are involved, increased operating costs.	The Project will be constructing access roads to various potential fishing areas. In addition, the Project will support fishers to establish new fishing camps.

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Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Concerns that, although entitled to, some communities may not be included in the Resettlement process. The case of Ngoji is a point in question; here the first meeting concluded that they do not need to be resettled and that cash compensation was enough however, at a later date this decision was changed. The individuals who chose to be compensated and cater for themselves are the 'outsiders', while the locals who have nowhere else to go, would prefer to be included in the global resettlement process.	Every household that will be either physically or economically displaced by the Project will be included into the Resettlement Plan.
A strong lack of trust and belief that the outlined mitigation and offset measures will not reach the intended beneficiaries; this was the case in all communities. Their concerns were due to the fact that experience has shown that it is normally the leaders/people in charge of any compensation/ resettlement process who are the main beneficiaries of the process to the detriment of the targeted population.	The Project will not be implementing mitigation measures through village leaders. The Project will implement mitigation and compensation measures through a team specifically contracted by the Project for this purpose.
Female intertidal collectors will also be affected by the MEZ and SZ but they are not sure whether the compensation package will be adequate.	In order to ensure that intertidal collectors are recorded in order to receive compensation, a fisher's registration process was launched. The Project also re-evaluated livelihood restoration programs to ensure that intertidal collectors will be adequately compensated and their livelihoods restored.

9.7.9 Vulnerable household identification and consultation

The Project interacted with the various village CRCs, leadership and key people to discuss the approach to identify the vulnerable people in their villages. This process was undertaken by conducting focus group discussions involving women, the elderly, youth, disabled people and other sources of information.

During the discussion communities explained that they have their own mechanisms to integrate vulnerable people within other families for support. However, they feel that due to the resettlement process these groups need more support. They need more support because they are more susceptible to lose their rights due to the fact that most of them cannot participate in the resettlement process and others are dependent on others to facilitate their participation. Focus group discussions were held for different vulnerable categories such as:

- People with mental problems;
- Alcohol or drug dependent people;
- People living with chronic diseases, specifically leprosy;
- People with special needs;
- Families with large number of members;

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- People without property;
- Elderly widows with adult children;
- Elderly widows taking care of young grandchildren;
- Orphan without special attention of the family that took him in;
- Orphan children with survival difficulties;
- Widows without property;
- Physically handicapped without property; and
- Elderly living alone.

Table 3-22 in Chapter 3 (Socioeconomic Baseline Report) summarizes the different categories and the number of cases identified.




In general the community members said that there is a concern that these vulnerable groups are at risk, that the Project or other community members will appropriate their assets unfairly. An additional concern was that these groups will be excluded from the mitigation and benefit measures from the Project and then become more vulnerable if the Project does not take special measures to ensure their participation.

A concern that was also raised during these meetings was access to employment for illiterate adults and youth. These individuals will not be employable and this could lead to potential conflict between local people (literate and illiterate), the Project and outsiders.

Table 9-13 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings with vulnerable groups, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process. This table does not include the identified groups, as they were included in Chapter 3 (Socioeconomic Baseline Report).

Table 9-13: Issues raised by vulnerable groups during meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Protection for vulnerable groups.	The existing community mechanisms that protect vulnerable groups will be enforced by the Project. The Project will continue consultation with communities to identify and monitor the status of different vulnerability categories throughout the implementation phase of the Project. Mitigation measures will be adapted as and when required to address changes in vulnerability status.
The women are dependent on the intertidal collection, particularly the vulnerable people. How will the Project consider this?	As with all vulnerable groups, the assistance and mitigation provided to vulnerable groups will be assessed and tailor made for each specific case. This is to ensure that a blanket solution is not provided for a group of vulnerable people. Each vulnerable household's circumstances are unique.

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9.7.10 Graves and cemeteries

In order for the Project to inform the development of the compensation entitlement framework, communities were consulted regarding the treatment of graves and graveyards. Graves and sacred sites are sensitive and emotional issues in the resettlement process. Comments and questions were raised during the resettlement announcement meetings in August 2013.

Households that have family graves, graveyards and sacred sites inside the DUAT, as well as community and spiritual leaders were interviewed as part of the engagement process. The Resettlement Engagement team investigated how households would like to the Project to assist them in the treatment of graves.




After the completion of the asset surveys, it became apparent that sacred sites were not being included into the asset surveys. In an effort to ensure that all sacred sites are identified prior to Project impacts being realized the Project the Resettlement Engagement team conducted interviews with village elders, spiritual leaders and keepers of sacred sites. This process provided the details related to the sacred sites discussed in Chapter 3 (Socioeconomic Baseline Report).

In addition to the interviews conducted, the cultural heritage consultants also completed structured questionnaires with key informants identified above.

Table 9-14 provides an overview of the comments raised during the meetings about graves and sacred sites, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.

Table 9-14: Issues raised by stakeholders on graves and sacred sites and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Will graves and sacred sites that will not be affected by construction but is inside the DUAT still be accessible to communities?	Yes, graves and sacred sites outside construction areas will be accessible, subject to health and safety requirements, to communities and will be defined in a plan under the ESMP.
Afungi communities are predominantly Muslim and do not exhume bodies. How will these graves be treated?	The Project will be negotiating with households on a case-by-case basis to determine how graves and sacred sites will be dealt with. Households will be able to choose whether the grave is to be transferred to the replacement village cemetery or whether the grave will be left where it is after the appropriate traditional ceremony.
There was team that came here to talk about graves relocation a few months ago. During these consultations we understood that the Project/Government will provide logistical support to our ceremonies. Is this still the case?	Yes, everything will be done as agreed during these consultations. Logistical support for grave and sacred site ceremonies for those who will require relocation will also be included into household agreements.

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9.7.11 Community boundary mapping

As described in more detail in Annex C, the process was undertaken so that the Project could learn the boundaries of community resources in order to understand the impact that the Project may have on the communities. To minimize the negative impacts that may arise from resettlement, the Project undertook informal community mapping to contribute in establishing a basis for compensation of common resources in the villages of Senga, Maganja and Quitupo. Following identification of potential replacement agricultural land by the District Government, Mondlane was also mapped.

In order to collect all of the information used in the social mapping process, Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques were used in focus groups of women, men, the youth, farmers, fishers, merchants, and religious leaders. These groups lead to the development of participatory maps of the socioeconomic situation of the three village's natural resources and the means of management of these resources. The maps discriminated between land management and other resources and specified housing, forest, wildlife areas, farming, fishing and boundary areas that are claimed by more than one village.

The community mapping process yielded the following key findings:

- The area to be occupied by the Project is inhabited and used for subsistence activities. Farming activities in low-lying wetland areas are believed to be the best agricultural areas due to the quality of the soils and the presence of moisture. Soils elsewhere, even when forested, is excessively sandy.
- Palma Bay has been a major source of subsistence. Fishing provides the main source of protein and income. Rivers and lakes have been an area where vegetables can be produced in the dry season. Children, female headed households and those in most need use the sea, lakes and rivers for fishing or intertidal collection and therefore they are more vulnerable to resettlement impacts.
- Because of the great difficulty of overland transport, compounded by the state of access roads and financial capacity to pay for road transport, the sea has been the main route of access through the mangroves. Building materials are collected for own use or sale in the mangroves. Mangroves are also a source of firewood for domestic use.
- Sea based transport is used to access markets in Palma Sede, Mocímboa da Praia, Tanzania and between other complimentary points.
- The forest and shrub savannas are sources of:
 - Grass for roof thatching and the weaving of mats to generate an income;
 - Fruit berries, especially *Ungambo* that is collected and sold at the end of the dry season and the beginning of the rainy season (food scarce months);
 - Building material and sporadic, rudimentary hunting;
 - Land for agriculture;

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- Medicinal plants, particularly in the Tchi. Medicinal plants collected here are traded within local and neighboring communities. But is also traded as far afield as Mueda, northern Mozambique, Mocímboa da Praia and Tanzania;
- Initiation rite sites, mostly male, the *djando*; and
- Traditional places of worship.

Table 9-15 provides an overview of the comments raised during the community boundary mapping process, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.




Table 9-15: Issues raised by stakeholders on community boundary mapping process and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Location of replacement agricultural land.	The Government and the Project are working to identify the replacement land.
Preservation of sacred sites.	The Project will not disturb sacred sites unless is necessary.
Avoidance of future non-Project related resettlement	The Project is working with Government to find a way of providing affected communities with security of tenure.
Re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods.	The Project has established an ALRP that has taken into consideration to improve the technologies used in agriculture in Afungi.
Long-term individual pension for the duration of the Project. The pension should be transferable to future generations.	The Project has different programs as alternatives for compensation.
Return of land area after the depletion of offshore gas reserves.	The Petroleum Law requires proponents to develop a closure plan and the Project will develop such a plan. The plan has to include the proponent's acknowledgement of the previous land use rights owners.

9.7.12 Residential host community

Upon the identification of the replacement village site, the Project initiated consultation with the host communities Senga and Quitunda²⁶. The Project held meetings with Senga leadership, CRC and representatives of Quitunda. The Government was also involved in the consultation process

²⁶ Quitunda is a production zone of Senga

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and the community brought up issues that require joint efforts between the Government and Project in order to be appropriately addressed.

During the consultation with the host community, the hosts were concerned about the community leadership structure for the replacement village and sought clarification regarding power sharing. The question was specifically raised to understand whether Quitupo would recreate the existing leadership structure in the replacement village or would the replacement village inhabitants fall under the current leadership structure of Senga (Quitunda).

The benefits that the host community would be entitled to were also raised. The question of benefits was raised because the host community feels that they will lose part of their property and should therefore be entitled to some form of benefit. The households who currently live at Quitunda also requested that they receive the same quality of replacement housing as the residents of Quitupo.

Senga community representatives expressed their concern regarding access to drinkable water in Senga. They indicated that they might depend on the replacement village for safe drinking water. The representatives from Quitunda also discussed the possibility of having their own zone within the replacement village and questioned the Project team as to whether this will be acceptable.




Senga representatives understood that Senga village would not receive replacement houses and requested that the Project connected their village to the electricity system, water system, build a new local leadership office, a new market, improve their access road and improve the roof of their school. Senga community would like to see all these community improvements being delivered just before or the same time the village construction takes place.

The Project acknowledged their concerns and pointed out that Quitunda households are entitled to new replacement houses and compensation measures that Quitupo households will get, there will be no differential treatment. They will be compensated for the land lost due to resettlement (in kind or monetary terms). Results of the census and asset survey will be instrumental in the analysis of household who are entitled to any kind of compensation.

Table 9-16 provides an overview of the comments raised during meetings with the residential host community, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.

Table 9-16: Issues raised by stakeholders during meetings with the residential host community and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Benefits for Senga as residential hosts.	The Project is providing benefits for all communities within Afungi and Palma that will be affected by resettlement. The process that will be followed will specifically identify benefits for Senga as host community.
The construction for all relevant social infrastructures will polarize the Senga village by having one site with all basic service benefiting the Quitupo people and another site with poor resources even for the basic	The social infrastructure to be built in Quitunda will be accessible by all communities who live in Afungi.

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Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
needs of Senga residents. It seems to be Senga people will have difficulty in accessing services from the Quitunda site.	
Cultural differences between the Makonde host households and Muslim displaced households.	The Project will facilitate an agreement between host and displaced households that will provide a framework for dealing with concerns and issues, the replacement village leadership structure and resource sharing.
Quitunda belongs to Senga; how will leadership power sharing be addressed? On the other hand, will the village be called Quitunda or Quitupo.	Government will address the best approach with regards to leadership integration and the naming of the village.

9.7.13 Agricultural host community

Upon the identification of the replacement agricultural land area by the District Government, the Project facilitated the consultations with the host community Mondlane held by the District Government. Meetings were held with Mondlane leadership, CRC and representatives of the community. The Government participated in the consultation process and the community brought up issues that require joint efforts between the Government and Project in order to be appropriately addressed.

During the consultation with the agricultural host community, the hosts were concerned about the availability of agricultural land for their own future use, guarantee that once the community is considered agriculture host community, they are also affected by the Project and further discussions on benefits for ceding land will be discussed and necessary agreements need to be negotiated.

The benefits that the agricultural host community would be entitled to were also raised. The question of benefits was raised because the agricultural host community feels that they will lose part of their property and should therefore be entitled to some form of benefit.

The Project acknowledged their concerns and guarantee that once the community is considered an agriculture host community, they are also affected by the Project and further discussions on benefits for ceding land will be discussed and necessary agreements need to be negotiated.

Table 9-17 provides an overview of the comments raised during meetings with the agricultural host community, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.




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Table 9-17: Issues raised by stakeholders during meetings with the agricultural host community and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
Community would like the Project to improve road access to Mondlane.	The Project is proposing to construct a public road network (see Figure 4-2) as mitigation for severance of tracks and paths as described in Chapter 4 (Project physical and economic displacement impacts).
The community wants to benefit from social services (school, water, market, and so on).	The Project will be providing benefits to communities through the Community Development Fund described in Section 8.5.
Job opportunities and employment.	Households from Mondlane will be eligible for employment from the Project if they meet the minimum requirements for the job they applied for (See Section 8.4).

9.7.14 Cut-off date




The Project initially started discussions with the GoM about a cut-off date in August 2013 during the preparations for the announcement meetings as discussed in Section 9.7.1. The cut-off date issue was raised regularly but with urgency in the period prior to the third round of public consultations.

The Government did not announce the cut-off date during the third round of public meetings as expected. The Government requested additional information to be submitted to them for their consideration. This request was made by the Government in order to ensure that the implications of the cut-off date are clearly understood. This also included the draft socioeconomic baseline report (included into Part B of the RP).

Table 9-18 provides an overview of the comments raised by stakeholders during meetings related to the cut-off date, the responses provided and how the comments informed the resettlement planning process.

Table 9-18: Issues raised by stakeholders about the cut-off date during meetings and main decisions and outcomes

Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
How will the Project guarantee our living during the 40 months of construction?	The cut-off date is still to be announced in the future. Until then, people may continue their livelihood activities unimpeded.
What will be the process of starting livelihoods restoration pilot projects during this period and who will participate?	Pilot agricultural and marine based livelihood restoration projects will be initiated as soon as the RP has been approved. Eligibility to participate will be clearly communicated via the CRCs and will start with

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Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
	the two community groups likely to be affected first by the Project – Quitunda and Milamba.
How will the cut-off date function?	<p>The announcement of the cut-off date by the Palma District Administrator will be accompanied by information defining those households and individuals eligible for compensation due to development of the Project. It will publicize the conditions after the cut-off date, which will not be eligible for compensation, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New house construction; • New planting of trees and perennial crops; and, • Allocation of land for housing or agriculture to individuals or households. <p>The cut-off date will not restrict households maintaining or repairing their existing houses; carrying out subsistence agriculture activities in their existing <i>machambas</i> already included in the asset survey; and will not restrict fishers from continuing fishing and coastal collection.</p>




9.7.15 Draft RP disclosure

Between the third and fourth series of public meetings a period of intensive interaction at community and government levels occurred in the lead up to the presentation of the draft RP. Preparation involved awareness raising and information sharing with communities, Central Government and the Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision to ensure their full understanding of proposed compensation packages and the resettlement process. Discussions in this period were focused on reaching agreement on technical bases and community priorities and preferences that would contribute to the form of the final RP.

Workshops were organized in Maputo and Pemba targeting NGO and government stakeholders not involved in the information sharing process at central or community levels to bring them up to date on the resettlement planning process and results of consultation to date.

The draft RP was disclosed on the Project website²⁷ in Portuguese and English for a period of 34 days, and the Non-Technical Summary was published as a brochure for broad distribution in Portuguese, English and Kiswahili. The brochures were distributed to all affected communities (Quitupo, Maganja, Palma-Sede, Senga and Mondlane) as part of a roll-out which commenced with the District Government and was followed by the CRCs of Quitupo, Senga, Maganja and

²⁷ <http://www.mzlng.com/Responsibility/Resettlement/Resettlement-Plan/>

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Palma Sede and local leaders from all communities. The brochure presented the contents of the RP, especially the finalized elements of the implementation plan.

Roll-out at community level consisted of an extensive program supporting all village CRCs and leaders in their sensitization programs with their respective communities for disclosure of the RP in the fourth public meeting. This included meetings in local neighborhoods and with small groups as necessary. In Quitupo a meeting was held by the CRC with the wider community to present the Resettlement Plan.




Brochures and a printed version of the full draft RP were distributed to relevant stakeholders in Maputo, Pemba and Palma for consultation purposes and the locations were published in the media (see Table 9-19). Notices were made in the following publications:

- Diário de Moçambique on 27 November 2015 (see Figure 9-6);
- *O País* on 27 November 2015;
- *Notícias* on 27 November 2015;
- *Zambeze* on 03 December 2015; and
- *Savana* on 04 December 2015.




The availability of the draft Resettlement Plan as well as the dates for the fourth round of public meetings were also broadcast on Rádio Moçambique both nationally and in Cabo Delgado on 26 November 2015 and 03 December 2015. The announcement was made in Portuguese, Chimakonde, Emakuwa and Kimwane.

Table 9-19: Public locations where the draft Resettlement Plan could be accessed from 27 November 2015 to 31 December 2015

City/Village	Location	Address and contact person
Maputo	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	Av. 10 de Novembro, Praceta 1196, nr. 40, Maputo DINOTER, Av. Acordos de Lusaka, Maputo
	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy	25 de Setembro Avenue, 1218, 3 rd floor, Maputo
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Rua da Resistência, Maputo
	Ministry of State Administration and Civil Services	Rua da Rádio de Moçambique 112, Maputo
	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources	DNHU, Avenida de Julho, 2341, 4 th floor, Maputo
	Petroleum National Institute (INP)	Avenida Fernão de Magalhães, 34, 1 st and 2 nd floor, Maputo


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City/Village	Location	Address and contact person
	AMA1 Office, Maputo	Avenida Julius Nyerere, 3412 Att: Ivânia Silva
	ENI Office, Maputo	Avenida Julius Nyerere, 3504 Att: Sérgio Cigarro
Pemba	Provincial Secretariat of Cabo Delgado	Att: Mr. António Mapurre, Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo, Pemba
	Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development	Att: Mr. Policarpo Napica, Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo, Pemba
	Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy	Att: Mr. Ramiro Nguiraze, Rua 1º de Maio, 470, Pemba
	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security	Att: Mr. Mariano Jone, Rua Alberto Chipande, Pemba
	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Water Resources	Att: Dino Coutinho, Av. 25 de Setembro, Pemba
	Provincial Representation of Petroleum National Institute (INP)	Att: Manuela Magos, Pemba
Palma/Afungi	District Administrator's Office	Edifício do Governo, Praça da Independência, Palma
	District Permanent Secretary's Office	Att: Abdul Piconês, Edifício do Governo Praça da Independência, Palma
	District Planning and Infrastructure Office	Att: Veronica Pancrácio, Edifício do Governo Praça da Independência, Palma
	Mute Locality Headquarters	Sede da Localidade Mute
	Maganja Nkutano	Att: Community Leader and Secretary of the Resettlement Committee
	Mondlane Nkutano	Att: Community Leader and Secretary of the Resettlement Committee

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City/Village	Location	Address and contact person
	Senga Nkutano	Att: Community Leader and Secretary of the Resettlement Committee
	Quitupo Nkutano	Att: Community Leader and Secretary of the Resettlement Committee
	Palma Sede Nkutano	Att: Community Leader and Secretary of the Resettlement Committee
	Pioneer Camp	Resettlement Engagement Team and International Facilities Services (IFS), managing the Pioneer Camp.

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 REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
 PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO
 GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE PALMA

Participação de Consulta Pública: 4ª Reunião Pública do Reassentamento

O Governo do Distrito de Palma e o Proponente do Projecto de Desenvolvimento de Gás em Moçambique desejam convidar todas as partes interessadas a participar na quarta (4ª) série de reuniões públicas, convocada em conformidade com o Decreto nº. 31/2012, de 8 de Agosto. O objectivo destas reuniões é discutir o conteúdo do esboço do Plano de Reassentamento, actualmente disponível para consulta pública. O período para a revisão e obtenção de comentários públicos decorrerá entre 26 de Novembro de 2015 e 31 de Dezembro de 2015.

As reuniões públicas terão lugar nas seguintes datas e locais:

Local	Data	Horário
Local de Reunião da Aldeia de Senga	14 Dezembro 2015	09h00-12h00
Local de Reunião da Aldeia de Maganja	15 Dezembro 2015	09h00-12h00
Local de Reunião da Aldeia de Quitupo	16 Dezembro 2015	09h00-12h00
Local de Reunião de Palma Segre, Bairro Muha	17 Dezembro 2015	09h00-12h00
Local de Reunião da Aldeia de Mondlane	19 Dezembro 2015	09h00-12h00

As cópias do esboço do Plano de Reassentamento, assim como um resumo não técnico, podem ser consultadas nos seguintes locais públicos:

Maputo:

- Ministério da Terra, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural – DINATER, Av. Acordos de Lusaka
- Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia – Av. 25 de Setembro, 1218, 3º Andar
- Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar – Rua da Resistência
- Ministério da Administração Estatal e Função Pública – Rua da Rádio de Moçambique, 112
- Ministério das Obras Públicas e Recursos Hídricos – DNHU, Avenida de Julho, 2341, 4º Andar
- Instituto Nacional do Petróleo (INP) – Avenida Fernão de Magalhães, 34,

1º e 2º Andares

- Escritório da AMA1 – Av. Julius Nyerere, 3412
- Escritório da ENI – Av. Julius Nyerere, 3504

Pemba:

- Direcção Provincial da Terra, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural, Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo
- Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia, Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo
- Direcção Provincial da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar, Rua 1ª de Maio, 470
- Direcção Provincial da Administração Estatal e Função Pública, Rua Alberto Chipande
- Direcção Provincial das Obras Públicas e Recursos Hídricos, Av. 25 de Setembro
- Representação Provincial do Instituto Nacional do Petróleo (INP)

Palma:




- Gabinete do Administrador do Distrito
- Gabinete do Secretário Distrital Permanente
- Gabinete Distrital do Planeamento e Infraestrutura
- Sede da Localidade de Muha
- Nkuntanos em Maganja, Mondlane, Senga, Quitupo e Palma Sede
- Acompamento Pioneiro (Afungi) – à atenção da Equipa de Facilitação do Reassentamento ou da empresa International Facilities Services (IFS)

Cópias electrónicas:

- Download do website do Projecto: www.mzing.com

Para mais informações sobre as referidas reuniões ou qualquer outra informação, por favor contacte a Sra. Ana Paula Reis: +258 214 87050/1 (telefone) ou envie um correio electrónico para: resettlement@anadarko.com.

Figure 9-6: Copy of the public meeting notification in the *Diário De Moçambique* on 27 November 2015

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9.8 Public meetings

The public consultation process was used to drive the participatory decision-making for: resettlement site selection; resettlement housing design; entitlements to compensation; design of appropriate compensation and assistance packages; mitigation actions reducing the impacts of physical resettlement; and livelihoods development strategies. Public meetings were used to provide external stakeholders and the Government with feedback on the consultation activities that informed the public meetings.

Public meetings were preceded by a series of CRC and community meetings held with the purpose of sharing the information that would be discussed during the public meetings, beforehand, and allowing time for communities to interact, and raise questions and contribute opinions and preferences prior to the public fora. Pre-public consultation engagements enabled affected people to participate in an informed manner in relation to specific decisions that needed to be made during the course of the resettlement process.

Table 9-20 provides an overview of the legislated public meetings' content, levels of participation and its requirements as stated in Ministerial Diploma N° 156/2014 of September 19.







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Table 9-20: Public consultation themes, timing and topics

Public Meeting Round	Date	Village	Number of participants	Required timing and content as per Ministerial Resolution N° 156/2014 of September 19	Actual consultation themes and topics during public meetings
I	08 July 2014	Senga	300	The first public consultation must be conducted at the start of the resettlement process to inform the interested persons of the objectives, relevance and impacts of the resettlement process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Process; Areas and types of impact causing displacement, identification of exclusion zones; Replacement site screening process and initial identification of alternative sites.
	09 July 2014	Maganja	350		
	10 July 2014	Quitupo	350		
	12 July 2014	Palma Sede	150		
II	11 August 2014	Senga	300	Presentation and discussion of the alternative resettlement areas;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Site Design; Concept Housing and Village model to identify options; Process of involving affected people and hosts in prioritizing and agreeing on a preferred resettlement site; Host community integration via total incorporation of Quitunda village into the resettlement program.
	12 August 2014	Maganja	226		
	13 August 2014	Quitupo	310		
	14 August 2014	Palma Sede	100		
III	18 August 2015	Senga	234	Coinciding with the release of the draft Resettlement Plan, content must focus on the – Resettlement Plan with budget and timeline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation process and information sharing with all stakeholders through to central level; Feedback on surveys carried out to date;
	19 August 2015	Maganja	390		
	20 August 2015	Quitupo	650		
	22 August 2015	Palma Sede	630		

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Public Meeting Round	Date	Village	Number of participants	Required timing and content as per Ministerial Resolution N° 156/2014 of September 19	Actual consultation themes and topics during public meetings
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement impacts and proposed entitlement framework; Resettlement Implementation Plan, implementation budget and schedule.
IV	14 December 2015	Senga	250	Coinciding with the release of the final draft Resettlement Plan, content of consultation must focus on its content, prior to its approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Resettlement Plan; Implementation plan; Monitoring and evaluation; Community Grievance Mechanism.
	15 December 2015	Maganja	300		
	16 December 2015 (see Figure 9-7)	Quitupo	336		
	17 December 2015 (see Figure 9-8)	Palma Sede	1,233		
	19 December 2015	Mondlane	320		







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Figure 9-7: Quitupo meeting attendance on 16 December 2015



Figure 9-8: Palma Sede meeting attendance on 17 December 2015

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As part of the public meeting process the Project developed specific materials for use during the public meetings. These supported the materials developed as part of the community engagement process prior to the public meetings. The Project prepared a brochure for each public meeting that was shared beforehand with the District Government as well as CRC members (see Table 9-21 for the number of brochures distributed). Based on a request from an external stakeholder, the Project distributed these brochures more widely prior to the third and fourth round of public meetings - to community members, CRC members and the government.

Table 9-21: Distributed resettlement brochures per public meeting round




Stakeholders	Number of brochures distributed				
	Round I	Round II	Round III	Round IV	Total
Government	12	18	45	40	115
CRCs	45	45	55	75	220
Palma Sede	200	200	396	1,974	2,770
Quitupo	180	180	359	1,064	1,783
Maganja	150	150	387	1,223	1,910
Senga	150	150	321	618	1,239
Mondlane	N/A	N/A	18	851	869
Mute	N/A	20	80	420	520
Pioneer camp*	N/A	N/A	N/A	584	584
Total	737	20	1661	6,849	9,908

* Brochures were distributed to Mozambican staff members, focusing primarily on those who are residents of Afungi

The opportunity to participate in all four rounds of the public consultation meetings were widely announced through:

- Announcement posters placed in the community meeting places (*nkutanos*) in Afungi villages and Palma (placed in Portuguese and Kiswahili);
- Newspaper notices in Portuguese and English;
- Letters of invitation to all levels of the GoM;
- Letters and email invitations to civil society and NGOs; and
- Radio announcements in Portuguese and local languages.

In compliance with Mozambican legislation, the newspaper advertisements and notices to communities were published fifteen days before the meetings commenced. Communities were mobilized to participate in the meetings through verbal invitations by the CRC.

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The meetings started at 9:00am and meeting participants were requested to sign an attendance register (refer to Annex K for copies of the attendance registers). Meetings were attended by representatives from the GoM (National, Provincial and District level), relevant parastatals, Project (AMA1 and eni), private sector, local communities, civil society, representatives of the media and other interested stakeholders. Civil society participation was consistently vocal in all public meetings except the fourth round where only one NGO presented itself publicly as a result of a civil society arranged boycott of this round of public meetings on the basis of inadequate time to appreciate and prepare comments on the RP given the proximity of the festive season. Nevertheless, the formal media (TVM, STV and TIM) and social network commentary covered the roll out of the fourth round of public meetings.

The CRCs in the villages assisted the Project in explaining the purpose of the attendance registers. The Palma District Administrator and the Provincial Director of Environment opened the meetings.

All main stakeholder representatives were then introduced. A female and male Mozambican Project team member facilitated the meetings with the content presented by two senior Mozambican male engagement specialists. Posters were used in all four meetings. A series key maps and information pieces (copies of slides, artist renderings of entitlements and the compensation packages, models of the house and village, 3D videos, etc.) were used to support the delivery of the message. After the presentations the meeting participants raised questions, comments, concerns and suggestions for enhancing benefits. These were registered for later evaluation and consideration during the resettlement planning phase. Participants were free to use their language of choice during the question and answer section. The GoM and Project then provided responses to these (where applicable).

The meetings were held in Portuguese and then translated into the most common language in each specific village. The preferred languages used in the various villages, are indicated below:

- Palma Sede – Kiswahili;
- Quitupo – Kiswahili and Kimwani;
- Senga – Chimakonde;
- Maganja – Kimwani; and
- Mondlane – Chimakonde and Kimwani.

The District Administrator closed the meetings. The Project produced minutes of the meetings in Portuguese that were duly signed by the Government representatives and members of the Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision, community representatives and the Project. The signed minutes of all meetings were posted on the website (www.mzlng.com), distributed and displayed in Palma District Admin office, and posted on the notice boards in the village *nkutanos* for public review within five working days.




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Figure 9-9: Community members reading the minutes of the public meeting held in Maganja on 15 December 2015

The Government and the Project carried out an analytical review of how the meeting had taken place, comments on improvements needed in the presentations and issues raised after every meeting. The District Administrator and the Resettlement Commission representative led this review. Recommendations were implemented in subsequent meetings.




Table 9-22 provides a brief overview of the questions and comments raised during the public meetings. The table also provides an overview of the main decisions and outcomes from these.

Table 9-22: Summary of main decisions and outcomes from stakeholder input




Public Meeting Round	Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
I	Communication and responses from the Project need to be improved and responses provided to communities.	Meeting minutes and follow-up of all recorded issues raised was ensured from Round 1 forward.
	Community non-acceptance of the compensation rates for damages and temporary losses to date based on the table of rates produced by Provincial Government.	Wide consultation, specific discussion with focus groups of palm tree owners, discussion with Government at all levels helped arrive at a decision based on the Project's commissioned studies on crop compensation and on fisheries compensation values and packages.
	Communities living outside of the DUAT with livelihoods losses due to the Project should be given benefits.	Fisheries studies and socio-economic studies were expanded to cover Maganja area in particular. Compensation packages and benefits packages were developed as appropriate to include Maganja and people potentially losing resources use in Senga and Palma Sede.

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Public Meeting Round	Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
	How will compensation for non-tangible losses such as access and distance from agricultural plots, fishing areas be addressed, particularly for women?	Studies, monitoring of fishers, action research with agricultural cases studies and crop demonstration plots complemented consultation, focus groups and in-depth interviews carried out to understand these issues and to develop preferred solutions.
	Consideration must be given to use of fallow land.	Fallow land was surveyed and included in the database for entitlement to compensation.
	Concern about rights to compensation after a family increases the size of land area it cultivates.	The declaration of a moratorium was explained to communities and implications of its implementation presented by the Project to the Government which is responsible for its implementation.
	People's customs must be respected.	Surveys included sacred sites and graves and after consultation the Project agreed to individual engagement with those affected with losses of this kind and to support the ceremonies required to ensure transfers are adequately made.
	The safety exclusion zone not only affects local people but also workers who may reside in these areas. What are the plans?	Many alternative design proposals made by the Project have been evaluated for safety issues. The final design is still to be produced.
	Affected people's involvement in site selection.	Initially representatives of Quitupo and the smaller affected villages facing physical resettlement were taken to the location proposed before they agreed. Subsequently all families were provided with the opportunity to understand and assess the situation and express their opinions publicly. All agreed to selection of the Quitunda site because it was close to the Project, it had better soils than Quitupo and the coast, and still could have access to the sea.
	Collaboration of all stakeholders, Project, Government and civil society is not effective. Government asked to lead a process to improve this.	The Project worked with District Government representatives in all community meetings. The Government encouraged many different organizations to work with the communities. Forum Terra carried out a community mapping exercise for all affected communities with good community and Government collaboration.
	Concern that resettlement must result in good living conditions and that compensation must be timely.	Throughout engagement with communities and Government these preoccupations have been leading all planning objectives in order to ensure successful resettlement. Social facilities, improved housing, compensation

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Public Meeting Round	Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
		packages and short-term assistance as well as support with livelihoods restoration and development are all part of the resettlement plan.
	Concern that farming areas will be invaded by the Project.	Project policy, national and international standards prohibit such actions, and the Project continues to aim for 100% compliance with these.
	Employment for local young people must be prioritized.	Capacity building and employment policy of the Project focuses on local employment of affected families as unqualified workers and in areas where they can gain training and experience such as in the camps.
	Continued concern about responses to grievances not being adequate.	Improvement of the initial grievances response mechanism included expanded awareness and incorporation of Project teams, inclusion of the Resettlement Committees and Resettlement Commission at District level.
	Concern about capacity of families to maintain their houses.	Training in use and maintenance of the new houses is planned as is opportunities for employment and improved income generation in order that families will have more resources for maintenance.
II	Concerns on the need to observe equal rights between the community to be resettled and of Quitunda.	The people living in Quitunda are integrated in the resettlement process and are receiving the same rights and benefits.
	Concern that the consultation process requires that people participate in decisions and for this they need preparation time.	The consultation process was extended between the second and third Public Consultation meetings so that communities could be informed and then consulted on their opinions, especially regarding the compensation packages.
	Has the Project planned for an expansion area in the resettlement village?	There will be approximately 250 plots in the expansion area.
	Clarification required for cases where a husband has more than one wife. Will all three wives stay in the same house or will they receive separate houses? Will a wife living in Pundanhar also receive a house?	If a person has three wives and he is affected then the second and the third wife will have houses to ensure the rights of these women and their children if they live inside the DUAT.
	The host community of Senga should receive the same treatment as Quitupo.	Senga community generally does not qualify to receive new houses in the replacement village, since the community will not be physically resettled. The Project in consultation with Government, will propose

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Public Meeting Round	Issues raised by stakeholders	Main decisions and outcomes
		provision of a range of community improvements in recognition of Senga's status as a host community. This range of improvements will be fully discussed with the Senga CRC and the overall community as part of the overall resettlement process and as required by Mozambican Law and International Standards.
	Concern about dimensions of the area of the resettlement village. Is the area sufficient to ensure the practice of economic activities, for example of agriculture?	The dimensions of the resettlement village have adequate space for the replacement house and associated structures, plus an area for vegetable production and raising poultry. Substitute land areas for cultivation were identified and agreed in consultation with communities and the Government. The new resettlement area is regarded as urban (improved basic services) and therefore 800 m ² plots are provided. The Project will facilitate the compensation of lost agricultural land separately.
	A request for a Secondary School in the replacement village.	A secondary school will not be built as part of the resettlement process; however, it is very likely that the establishment of a secondary school will be considered when taking into consideration the future development of the area. Future development in the area may require a secondary school to be built. The Project will consider it under the CSR programs.
	Concern if the information on the size of the area for construction of the Plant and other features in the land use plan had been shared with the community?	The size of the PIZ was not shared with communities through to the end of the resettlement planning process, as the design of the plant has not been finalized. The Project is making strenuous efforts to reduce the overall footprint of the plant and thereby reduce the overall impact.
	Concern about the ongoing process of elaboration of the General Urban Plan and of the 18,000 ha, if this fits in the resettlement process.	The proposed 18,000 ha industrial zone is not part of the Project and is not part of the Project resettlement process. Plans for the communities in both areas must be coherent. The resettlement village will be excised from the Project DUAT.
	Concern that measures be put in place to avoid social tensions resulting from differentiated assistance of resettled families in relation to the host community.	A continuous process of dialogue and consultation with CRCs in affected communities including host communities was aimed to help identify and address social tensions. Early participation in livelihoods development activities with all affected villages as soon as the RP is




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		approved is aimed to partially mitigate such negative perceptions.
	Concern about lack of transport in the area when the roads are improved.	The Project will not provide transport, but may be able to assist in facilitating contact between transport providers and the communities, particularly Maganja.
	Concern about possible exclusion from benefits from the Project.	Unskilled recruitment is proportionate to the size of the village to create equal opportunity and to ensure that all the villages in Afungi get a fair share of employment opportunities. The benefits planned for each area is designed to respond to specific needs and opportunities for development.
	Concern about the participation of women in the consultation process.	The Project reinforced efforts to include women, register this and promote working methods to listen to their voices. Focus groups with women were held and those on compensation yielded that they were more concerned about the replacement of livelihood resources than cash compensation.
	Concern about eligibility, the types of compensation, its effectiveness for future generations.	Extended community consultation on these topics was carried out before the third round of public meetings to reach agreement on compensation packages and benefits.
	Quitupo community to have an advocate for their voice, to ensure it is heard.	On-going consultation through the CRCs and directly with community groups largely put concerns to rest.
	Concern about house quality and repeating errors from other resettlement projects.	Replacement houses will be designed and built according to the Laws of Mozambique and appropriate engineering standards and practices.
	Concern is the kitchen, which has been proposed to be built with local material.	The house has a kitchen area inside the house. The Project will also construct an outside kitchen as described in Section 6.4. The inside kitchen area design was improved after community and Government inputs.
	Who will pay the electricity and water bills?	Households will have to pay for the use of water and electricity themselves.
	Concern about the rights resettled people will have at the new site.	According to international best practice, the Project is required to ensure that resettled households have secure rights to the land where they are moved. The Government also agreed to grant a DUAT.

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III	Concern about the order of receipt of compensation.	<p>It is compulsory by law that those affected should receive compensation before they suffer the impacts. Therefore, the first to suffer the impacts of the Project will be the first to be compensated. Both the first and the last will receive due compensation.</p> <p>It is very likely that the Senga community be the first to be compensated since it is the first to suffer the impact of the Project's activities – being the construction of the replacement village. Each community will have benefits according to the consultations that are held. In addition, the replacement village will have a hospital and a school that will serve all surrounding communities.</p> <p>With the construction activities there will be more employment opportunities for all Afungi communities.</p>
	Community eligibility to access the Community Development Fund in order to finance projects in the communities affected by the resettlement project.	All the communities affected by the Project will benefit from this fund not just some of them.
	Concern about the construction of a church in Senga and not the construction of a mosque.	The possibility of a church and mosque being built is on the basis of a consultation process with the members of the communities affected by the Project.
	Requests to know the costs of crops and trees.	Someone who has, for example, a hectare of maize will be compensated with the value of 180,000 MZN ²⁸ . The prices of the trees vary depending on the type of tree. A <i>machamba</i> with no crops will be compensated the value of 80,000 MZN. The compensation tables of the crops and fruit trees were presented and the respective basis of calculation was explained
	Concern about compensation in the post-harvest phase, how will it be done?	The value of the compensation will be defined and paid according to the <i>machamba's</i> area at the time of the compensation, as well as the existing crops.
	In the event that households do not want the graves to be disturbed, what will the procedure be?	The treatment of graves will depend on an individual consultation process with the family members of the deceased.

²⁸ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)




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	Compensation value of a poultry houses.	The loss of poultry houses will be compensated at 500 or 2,500 MZN ²⁹ and the affected household may transfer all the salvaged materials to the new resettlement location.
	A query about the treatment of the <i>machambas</i> that have not been registered.	<i>Machambas</i> may still be registered. At the time of compensation, a rechecking of the collected data will be carried out.
	Space available within the DUAT for opening <i>machambas</i> .	There is no possibility of opening <i>machambas</i> within the DUAT due to the safety risks and that the soils outside of the area of the plant, including the security zones around it, are not the most adequate for agriculture. It would not be legitimate to attribute spaces to the community in areas in which they would not be able to hold DUATs or have security of tenure.
	Interest in the compensation process be done for plants and for land.	The company's team will reconfirm the records with family members, and each owner of assets, whether plants or <i>machambas</i> , will sign an agreement in the presence of Government and Project representatives.
	Interest in how compensation amounts will be paid to the affected families - via bank or in cash?	Payment via bank is advantageous because if it is a term deposit, it may produce interest. The Project will embark on an ID card project to assist households to have all documentation to open bank accounts. The Project will also provide affected households with financial management training that will include the role and use of banks.
	People wanted to understand how they could learn the size of their registered land.	The asset survey summaries that have been distributed as part of the asset survey process includes the size of registered land. It is important to note that not all registered land will be affected and therefore be included into the compensation process.
	Concern was expressed about whether the resettlement committees communicated the compensation rates to the communities so they could provide inputs.	Consultations were carried out with members of the affected communities (this included focus group discussions with vulnerable groups) about the rates – not just the committees. The Project also evaluated compensation paid by other projects, and based calculations on national legislation.




²⁹ Exchange rate used is 38.80 MZN to 1 USD (exchange rate on 21 August 2015)

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		However, the most important are the programs for restoration and improvement of livelihoods and other programs to support communities.
	Interest to see the compensation paid as a pension, on a monthly basis.	If the amount of compensation is high, one can deposit in the bank and use it a little at a time.
	Concern about if the company will pay all existing fishermen.	The proposed compensation package provides for the payment of compensation to fishermen who will be affected by the Project.
	Interest in learning the criteria used to define the compensation rates and if there was a data validation process. Recommendations were made to provide evidence of the consultation meetings, for example, signed minutes.	The criteria used to define compensation rates are included in Chapter 5 (Compensation entitlement framework) of the RP. Annex L also provides a list of the meetings on the compensation entitlement framework.
	Interest in where the location is for the new <i>machambas</i> .	Government is working with the Company to identify replacement areas for agriculture, and the communities will be consulted.
	An appeal was made to the District Government to prioritize approving the Land Use Plan, the delimitation of community land, the verification and validation of data that has been collected. Concern was also expressed about the very visible presence of police in the public consultation meetings.	Anadarko assured stakeholders that all asset data would be validated whenever people request it. It also noted that Fórum Terra would be returning to perform the community delimitation.
	Interest in areas suitable to the cultivation of coconut trees, preferably, in the coastal zone and not inland.	Households are free to continue to develop this activity in other locations of their choice outside the DUAT.
	Concern that Islam does not allow the transfer or sale of graves.	The Project will avoid relocating graves if it is not absolutely necessary to enable the construction activities. The Project will not make any decision about graves without first consulting the affected family.
	Interest in the size of the plant to be built by the company was reiterated, not having been answered since it was raised in the second public meeting.	The detailed design of the Project is being prepared and it will be made available once completed. Not all the Project area is suitable for construction due to the need to comply with environmental and safety requirements for the residents. The RP takes into account the whole potential impact area, to avoid there being any need to resettle the affected communities, again in the future.
	Understanding of the negotiation process concerning prices established after the first proposals.	The Project was in constant interaction with affected communities about the compensation package, culminating in a detailed presentation of the calculation basis

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		and the criteria that guided the design of the revised package in meetings held on the 6, 7 and 11 August 2015. This package includes various items, from monetary compensation, to infrastructures, livelihoods restoration and improvement programs and other benefits, including the community fund, which was shared with the Government at various levels. The figures just presented were not yet definitive, and required approval within the scope of the RP.
	Concern about the company not compensating the owners of the areas where it is developing its activities?	As a rule, the Project has been compensating for a household's temporary loss of access to assets, the permanent loss will be compensated under the RP. If there are cases where households have not been compensated for the temporary occupation of their properties, within the scope of the development of the Project activities, they should report such cases to the Project teams for proper follow-up.
	The people of Quitupo is not concerned with the benefits that will accrue to the community with the implementation of the Project recognizing that the community has a low level of education, which has not allowed community members to benefit more from employment opportunities, but I request the Project to take this into account.	The importance starting to send children to school so that they get the training and may be the future engineers who will build and operate the factory in the later stages was underlined.
	The community expressed impatience with seeing the start of construction and their compensation.	The complexity of the process and need for consultation to get the right information from affected parties was reiterated.
	A request was made for a public consultation meeting in Maputo once the Resettlement Plan has been disclosed as there are many stakeholders with interest to comment that cannot get to Cabo Delgado.	The RP will be disclosed through various media, including internet, newspapers, radio, and it will be available for consultation at the relevant institutions in Maputo and Cabo Delgado.
	The question was raised of why plots of 800 m ² rather than 5,000 m ² , are being planned for housing as set forth in Article 18 of the Regulations on Resettlement.	The development of an urbanization plan is still ongoing, and such plan will guide the development process of the urban resettlement area. Other technical issues may be taken up separately. It was mentioned that the areas for the development of agriculture will be identified and people will have their respective DUATs, in an area separated from the residential area.

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	A preoccupation about more than one person claiming a piece of land to register as their <i>machamba</i> .	The Project will not award compensation for areas claimed by more than one household without first calling all of them and clarifying the situation, and finding out who is indeed the one true owner.
	If by chance the asset summaries are lost or damaged, what will happen? What is the purpose of them?	Even if the summaries of assets are destroyed, it is possible to recover the data that is stored on the company's computers.
IV	The slowness of the process was commented on in most communities.	The resettlement planning and implementation processes must be carried out with attention to all potentially affected people. All those affected need to understand what is going to happen that may affect them so that they can take informed decisions about their compensation options. The Project aims to involve women, youth, the elderly and vulnerable in order to share understanding about respective needs and solutions and ensure all people maintain their dignity in this complex process.
	Senga and Mondlane wanted clarity on benefits, and surety of their delivery.	Improved roads, markets and water supplies will be provided to all affected and host communities in Afungi. Other benefits will be secured through the CDF once communities have organized themselves to make proposals for approval.
	Senga, Maganja and Mondlane wanted clear communication around employment opportunities and also when companies finish their contracts and local people are laid off.	The Resettlement team will share this concern with Industrial Relations and Community Relations to respond.
	The role of the fishers' census was not clear. It was difficult to understand how a person's registration related to their entitlements; i.e. exclusion of elders and children and inclusion of outsiders were identified as problems.	Registration of fishers, boats and sea-faring gear took place in a first phase, followed by registration of intertidal collectors and fishers. Entitlement to compensation packages will be by household. Individual registration is designed to identify families using marine resources, and if they lose access to these resources temporarily or permanently, affected people will be verified and compensation and livelihoods restoration activities will follow benefitting the whole household and in some cases the whole community.

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	Eligibility of people whose property changes in the interim (size used, crops grown, house increase, children coming of age / marrying).	<p>Young people, 18 years and older, who marry and form their own independent households entitles them to a separate household agreement and all associated entitlements.</p> <p>An increase in the physical size of a residential house will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. No additional compensation will be considered if the house area is less than 70 m².</p> <p>The size of the <i>machambas</i> used does not change the payment of the Labor and Disturbance Rate. The Labor and Disturbance Rate is paid for the total recorded agricultural land area (cultivated, fallow or bush).</p> <p>Compensation calculations for crops will be based on the asset survey conducted with and the asset survey summary that have been provided to each household. Households will have the opportunity to review their household agreements to determine whether the compensation is accurate and will be able to make minor changes in the form of additional crop area cultivated, changes in crop type or additional fruit trees. Should households dispute the accuracy of the compensation and the differences are major, a grievance will have to be registered and then a further verification process will be followed.</p>
	People are clear on the need for support livelihoods restitution, but they need to understand their options better.	Consultation will be carried out every step of the way towards making Household and Community Agreements. Options that are available, livelihoods restoration implementation processes, social organization to benefit from the CDF and management of the CDF, as well as incentives to assume responsibility for collaboration will be discussed so that decisions can be made together with all affected stakeholders.
	<i>Messages from all communities (Senga, Maganja, Quitupo, Palma and Mondlane) were that they want the Project to go ahead and agree with the RP.</i>	<i>The Commissions and Project thanked the communities for their opinions and agreed to proceed with the finalization and approval process as rapidly as possible.</i>
	Maganja and Mondlane requested that the CRC members be changed given that they	Support will be provided to CRCs to review and re-elect their members as a first step in the resettlement implementation phase. This

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	are no longer representative of the community.	will be useful to ensure effective support in the new tasks and responsibilities required for implementation. CRCs will be trained in problem resolution, leadership and group management to help them become more autonomous and effective in the future.
	Local leaders were concerned that the replacement village and the agricultural area will have enough space for future generations.	The replacement village has been designed with space for future development and future growth will be managed with the District Government. It is expected that technical assistance will be provided to producers in the agricultural areas so that they can begin to use techniques that allow them to continue to use the same areas for longer, by enriching the soils and enhancing humidity retention in them, among others.




9.9 Consultation during implementation

This section provides an overview of the consultation and engagement activities that will be undertaken during the implementation phase of the resettlement program. These proposed activities will be refined, with the involvement of the communities, once the Project moves into the implementation phase.

9.9.1 Implementation consultation themes

The future Resettlement Engagement team will undertake consultation on the following themes during implementation of the RP:

- Disclosure about any additional measurement and survey activities and timeframes to affected households;
- The ground breaking, hand over and other ceremonies for the purpose of the resettlement process;
- The Community Development Fund design, participatory management and eligibility requirements;
- Livelihoods and other pilot activities;
- Replacement housing construction progress;
- Replacement housing plot allocation;
- Compensation entitlement framework content refreshment;
- Intercommunity resettlement agreements;
- Community resettlement agreements;
- Household resettlement agreements;




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- Relocation schedule disclosure and household preparation;
- Replacement house maintenance training program;
- Resettlement implementation progress updates;
- Monitoring and evaluation process and procedures; and
- Grievance procedure.

Stakeholders will be kept informed of the progress of the resettlement implementation program progress using the means described in Table 9-23.

Table 9-23: Stakeholder involvement in resettlement implementation engagement activities

Stakeholder group	Involvement
Affected households/communities (including the host communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-monthly community meetings on resettlement implementation progress; • Meetings with key informants; • Focus group meetings with specific groups within affected communities; • Involvement in pilot activities; • Public meetings every six months; and • Brochures, communication materials.
CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly update and balance meetings; • Brochures; • Public meetings every six months; • Monthly resettlement progress update report; and • Site visits to replacement village construction site.
District Resettlement Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly update and balance meetings; • Brochures; • Public meetings every six months • Monthly resettlement progress update report; and • Site visits to replacement village construction site.
Provincial and National Technical Commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly update and balance meetings; • Monthly resettlement progress update report; • Brochures; • Public meetings every six months; and • Site visits to replacement village construction site.
Interested stakeholders in Pemba and Maputo (includes, NGOs, civil society organizations and/or donor institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochures; • Public meetings every six months; and • Quarterly resettlement progress update report.

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9.9.2 Reporting and evaluation

The Resettlement team has maintained a database that encompasses minutes and lists of engagements that have been undertaken; letters sent and received; and communication materials distributed throughout the resettlement planning process. The Resettlement Implementation team will continue to maintain the database until resettlement completion.




As part of Project overall environmental and social reporting, the Project will provide regular, publicly disclosed updates on community consultation and engagement activities and findings.



FINAL
RESETTLEMENT PLAN
PART D: IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN



MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT

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10 COMMUNITY GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

10.1 Scope

The Project established a third party grievance process at the start of site improvement activities on the Afungi Peninsula in mid-2012. Afungi and Palma communities are aware of avenues for making a complaint to the Project and have regularly used the process since its inception. Subsequently, an updated Community Grievance Mechanism has been developed and will be included as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan. This section is a summary of the full Community Grievance Mechanism. For an unabridged version of the Community Grievance Mechanism, reference should be made to the latter document in its entirety.

The Community Grievance Mechanism receives complaints from individuals, groups and organizations. It applies to complaints arising due to actions (or lack of action) of the Project or its contractors. The mechanism covers all locations where the Project has activities in Mozambique.

The mechanism will be periodically reviewed and revised based on experience gained during its implementation.

The terms ‘complaint’ and ‘grievance’ are used interchangeably for the purposes of the mechanism.

10.2 Purpose and objectives




The Project will maintain an accessible Community Grievance Mechanism to provide prompt and effective redress for those who have been adversely impacted by Project activities.

The goal of the Community Grievance Mechanism is to receive, assess, fairly and promptly respond and effectively resolve grievances.

The Community Grievance Mechanism has been designed to address the following objectives:

1. To promote awareness of avenues for lodging a complaint amongst affected stakeholders.
2. To provide affected stakeholders with access to a fair and transparent mechanism for making a complaint and obtaining redress or seeking resolution of any dispute that may arise due to Project activities, without cost or fear of reprisal.
3. To endeavor to reach agreement with complainants on appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial actions collaboratively, using dialogue and negotiation.
4. To promptly implement agreed remedial actions to minimize adverse impacts and prevent complaints escalating.
5. To acknowledge receipt and keep the parties of any complaint informed about progress towards resolving it.
6. To ensure that complaints are properly registered, tracked and documented, with due regard for confidentiality.
7. To monitor trends and patterns in complaints as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of Project environmental and social management plans and, where warranted, to initiate improvements.

The Community Grievance Mechanism is not intended to prejudice a complainant’s recourse to outside judicial or administrative remedies at any time.

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10.3 Definitions

Term	Definition
Complainant	An individual, group or organization that submits a verbal or written complaint against the Project or its Contractors.
Complaint or grievance	An expression of dissatisfaction with the activities of the Project or its Contractors, raised by a third party, regarding a specific impact or event. Grievances usually refer to actual or perceived damage or material harm.
Dispute	A point of disagreement between the Project and one or more aggrieved parties.
Community Grievance Mechanism	A procedure designed to receive; assess; respond to; and, resolve community complaints about the activities of the Project or its Contractors in a collaborative, timely and respectful way. The word 'Community' as used in 'Community Grievance Mechanism' refers to individuals, groups and organizations 'outside of the Project fence'.
Issue	An issue can be defined as a question, comment, concern or suggestion about the Project but is not a matter that draws compensable action.

10.4 Legislative and other requirements

The Project's goal is to comply with Mozambican legislation, international standards (inter alia the IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards, 2012) and international industry good practice.

Specifically, the Community Grievance Mechanism will comply with the following:

- Current Mozambican legislative and regulatory requirements;
- IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards, 2012; and
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, 2011.




In preparing the Community Grievance Mechanism, reference was also made to the IPIECA¹ Community Grievance Mechanism Toolbox.

10.4.1 Mozambican legislative requirements

Several Mozambican sectoral laws and regulations contain provisions related to resolution of conflicts and in some cases, grievances. Of relevance to land acquisition and resettlement, the Land Law N° 19/97 of 1 October prescribes that in rural areas, local communities shall participate in the resolution of conflicts and that in doing so, they "...shall use, amongst others, customary norms and practices." (Art. 24).

The Resettlement Decree N° 31/2012 of 8 August is silent on grievance management and dispute resolution, but its enabling regulations, Ministerial Diplomas N° 155/2014 and 156/2014, both dated 19 September, do provide some elaboration.

¹ The International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA): The global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues.

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Ministerial Diploma N° 156/2014 which approves the *Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process* notes that “...A mechanism for filing claims and managing conflicts concerning the resettlement process is always necessary.” The Ministerial Resolution prescribes that the mechanism must “...establish a clear and well-defined time limit for sustainable resolution of the claim (for example: a maximum of three weeks) and shall specify that the court system may only be used as a last resort for resolving the claim.” (Section 4).

The Ministerial Diploma defines the role of the Technical Committee as being to “...handle claims from affected persons when no local solutions are possible between the applicant [the Project] and the affected persons.” (Section 4). Ministerial Diploma N° 155/2014 also tasks Provincial and District Resettlement Committees with “...receiving claims from those affected and forward those cases to the authorities for which the applicant [the Project] and those affected failed to agree on local solutions...” (Art. 18). While these committees are empowered to refer matters to the appropriate authorities, they do not have the authority to resolve disputes or conflicts in the final instance, like a court.

Article 8 of the Resettlement Decree requires community members: (1) to be involved in the resettlement process to mobilize and raise awareness; (2) to intervene and provide opinions at all phases including monitoring; (3) to raise awareness of their rights and obligations related to resettlement; and (4) to report on irregularities during the process.




10.4.2 IFC Performance Standards (PS) requirements

IFC PS 1 “...supports the use of an effective grievance mechanism that can facilitate early indication of, and prompt remediation for those who believe that they have been harmed by a client’s actions...” (para. 2). PS 1 advocates that the grievance system should have the following characteristics:

- Be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project;
- Have affected communities as its primary user;
- Seek to resolve concerns promptly;
- Use an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible, and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern; and
- Not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies (para.35).

The Project is required “...to inform the Affected Communities about the mechanism in the course of the stakeholder engagement process...” (para. 35) and to “...provide periodic reports to the Affected Communities that describe progress... on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism have identified as a concern to those Communities...” (para. 36). The frequency of these reports will be proportionate to the concerns of affected communities but not less than annually (para. 36).

IFC PS 5 expands on the requirements of PS 1 and refers to the need to include “...a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner...” (para. 11).

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10.4.3 UN Guiding Principles

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UN Guiding Principles) are increasingly being referred to as a benchmark for multinational corporate good practice. The UN Guiding Principles include specific reference to corporations establishing ‘operational-level’ grievance mechanisms. Operations Principle 29 advocates as follows:




To make it possible for grievances to be addressed early and remediated directly, business enterprises should establish or participate in effective operational-level grievance mechanisms for individuals and communities who may be adversely impacted.

Operations Principle 31 outlines the following effectiveness criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms:

- *Legitimate: enabling trust from targeted stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes;*
- *Accessible: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access;*
- *Predictable: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation;*
- *Equitable: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms;*
- *Transparent: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism’s performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake;*
- *Rights-compatible: ensuring that outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights;*
- *A source of continuous learning: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms; and*
- *Based on engagement and dialogue: consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.*

10.5 Grievance management process

This section briefly describes: the process that will be followed when a complaint regarding the Project’s activities is received; timeframes for responding and resolving the issue; and possible avenues for third party dispute resolution.

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10.5.1 Publicizing and raising awareness of the Community Grievance Mechanism

The Community Grievance Mechanism and avenues for lodging a complaint have already been widely publicized within the Project area as part of site exploration activities and also during ongoing community engagement associated with the Project resettlement program. The mechanism will continue to be publicized as part of ongoing formal and informal stakeholder engagements. Information about where complaints can be lodged will be incorporated into all compensation and resettlement agreements. Information will also be placed on public notice boards and communicated verbally at community and public meetings, and the Project's website (www.mzlng.com).

10.5.2 Avenues for lodging a complaint

Complaints may be lodged in person or through a trusted representative. Complaints may be submitted verbally (face-to-face, by phone) or in writing (letter, SMS/text message, e-mail) through any of the following channels:

- Community Liaison Officers (CLO);
- Village Liaison Officers (VLO);
- Village Chief or CRC member(s);
- District Resettlement Committee (DRC); and
- Project offices (Maputo, Pemba, Afungi).

In addition, all Project and contractor personnel with exposure to the public will receive training on how to receive a complaint (see Section 10.9). Copies of the Community Complaints Form will be retained in Project offices and vehicles as a guide for personnel regarding the information that must be recorded.

Since the majority of the population in the Afungi area is Muslim, female CLOs will be made available to receive grievances in confidence from female complainants as and when required.




10.5.3 Grievance management steps

The grievance management process has five steps:

1. Receiving, registering and acknowledging receipt of a complaint;
2. Investigating, verifying and determining resolution options;
3. Agreeing resolution actions with the complainant;
4. Implementing the agreed remedial action; and
5. Verifying the outcome with the complainant.

The process is summarized in Figure 10-1.

Because many members of host and affected communities are not able to read or write, particular attention will be paid to having face-to-face dialogue and direct interaction with complainants to

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ensure that processes, decisions and outcomes are thoroughly understood. The CLO team includes officers who speak the key local languages to ensure complainants are understood and able to communicate effectively.

For complex matters, or where the parties are otherwise unable to reach agreement on an acceptable resolution, the Project and the complainant may mutually agree to proceed to a third party dispute resolution process as described in Section 10.7.

Step 1: Receive, register and acknowledge receipt of a complaint

When a verbal or written complaint is received through one of the avenues described in Section 10.5.2, actions will include:




- The receiving officer completes a Community Complaints Form in consultation with the complainant (or their representative) with as much detail as possible and forwards it to the Complaints Coordinator;
- The Complaints Coordinator undertakes preliminary screening of the complaint to determine whether:
 - It is a community complaint (not a request, issue, general concern or a matter that should be addressed under industrial relations procedures);
 - The complaint is related to Project/contractor activities or whether it needs to be referred to another party (e.g. local government, or a government agency); or
 - The complaint involves an allegation about corruption, a human rights violation or possible criminal activity that needs to be referred to the Legal team for guidance on next steps;
- The Complaints Coordinator assigns a unique registration number, enters the complaint into the complaints database and assigns a responsible CLO; and
- The Complaints Coordinator prepares a letter of acknowledgement of receipt and the designated CLO delivers the letter to the complainant and verbally explains the next steps and their timeframes.

Step 2: Investigate, verify and determine resolution options

If the complaint is straightforward, it may be possible for the Complaints Coordinator (in consultation with the Health Safety Environment, Social or Resettlement Manager and Legal) to propose a remedial action without further investigation.

If the complaint is more complicated, or the facts are less clear, a field investigation will be initiated. Dependent on the circumstances, this may entail some or all of the following actions:

- Verifying parties to the complaint;
- Interviewing the complainant(s), any witnesses or other key informants to define the scope of the complaint;
- Inspecting the site of the impact or event (if applicable);

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- Recording/ surveying/ measuring/ documenting any damage;
- Establishing the parties that were responsible;
- Reviewing the sequence and timing of actions or interactions and impacts that gave rise the complaint;
- Determining root causes and measures for future avoidance;
- Preparing a succinct report on findings; and
- Sharing findings with the complainant(s) and seeking their views on possible resolution.

The investigation may need to involve specialists (e.g. the asset survey team, hydro-geology, cultural heritage, livestock, fisheries and the like) dependent on the nature of the complaint.

The investigation team should ensure that they have skilled and independent interpreters to avoid misunderstanding. Once the detailed circumstances of the complaint are understood, resolution options should be discussed internally with involvement of the responsible parties.

The manager responsible for the scope of work or contract should: define the resolution options to be offered; identify the implementation manager, equipment and resources needed; determine costs involved with resolution of the complaint and who will bear them; and provide approximate timeframes.




If a grievance is found to be unrelated to the Project or its contractors, the complainant will be informed and the grievance will be recorded as closed. If the grievance is found to be vexatious or without reasonable grounds the complainant will be informed of the investigation's findings.

Step 3: Agree remedial actions with the complainant

Following internal agreement on potential resolution options in Step 2, the proposed remedial action is discussed with the complainant and details, including timing, are agreed. Upon reaching agreement with the complainant, the person responsible for implementing the remedial action is appointed. These details are recorded in the Community Grievance Mechanism database and tracking system.

Step 4: Implement agreed remedial action

The Project or the responsible contractor carries out the agreed remedial action as soon as possible after it has been agreed with the complainant. Photographic and other records are prepared as proof of completion of the works. The date of completion of the action is recorded in the database and tracking system.

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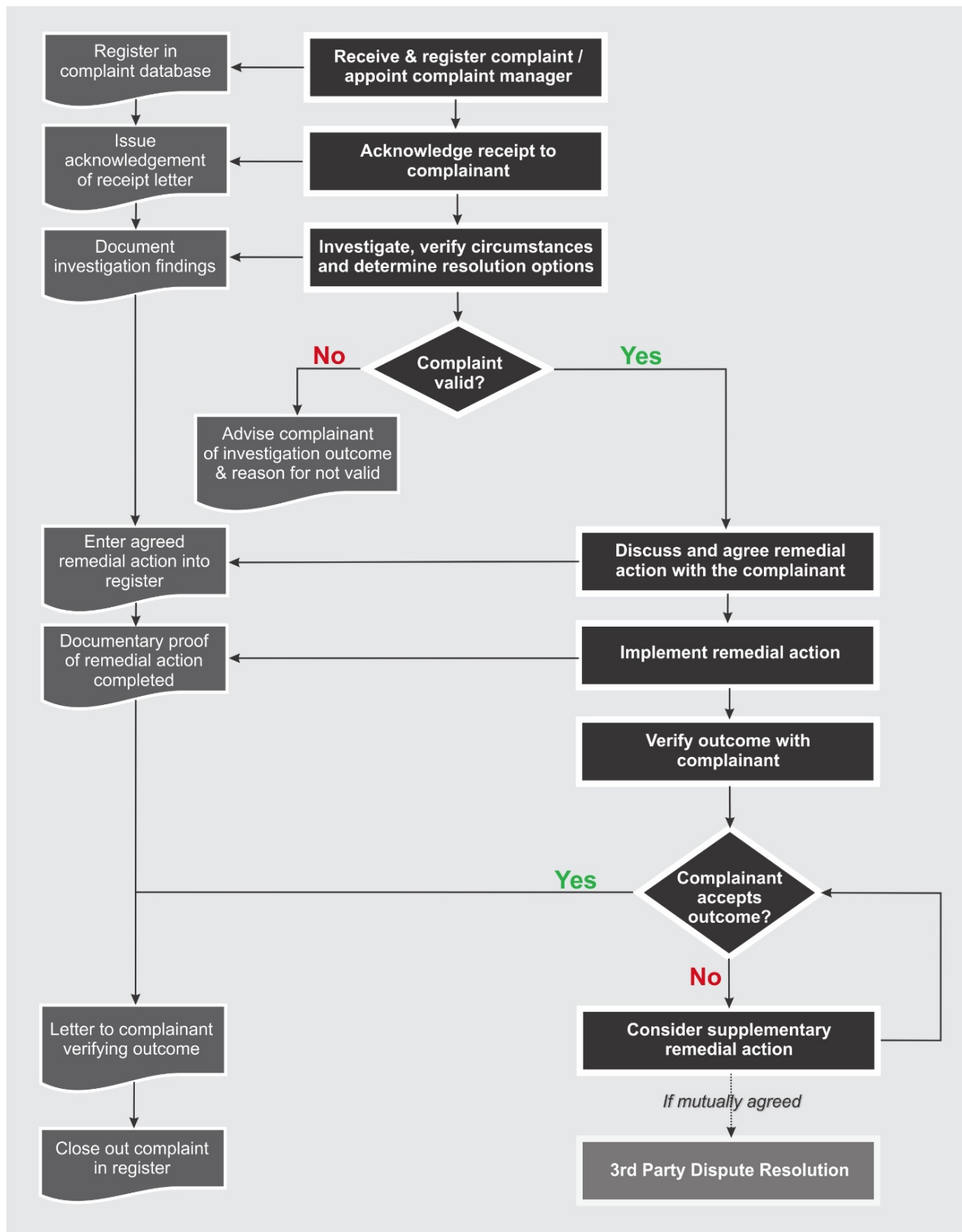





Figure 10-1: Grievance mechanism steps

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Step 5: Verify outcome with the complainant

Once the agreed remedial action has been completed, the Complaints Coordinator or some other senior Project officer who has not been directly involved in the grievance process, will hold a meeting with the complainant to verify the outcome. This will involve:

- Obtaining proof that the remedial action was completed as agreed by means of photos, documents, agreements, and the like; and
- Determining whether the complainant is satisfied with the outcome of the remedial action (in which case the complaint will be closed); partially satisfied; or not satisfied.

In the latter cases, the Project may consider one of the following:

- Proposing further action to remedy the complaint (with the agreement of the complainant); or,
- Proposing that the two parties consider agreeing to negotiation through a third party facilitator; or
- Providing a written response confirming that the Project has completed previously agreed remedial actions.

For complaints received through the DRC, the Resettlement team will provide feedback on the outcome of the grievance to the DRC.

10.6 Timeframes

Prompt redress is important for ensuring that complaints are not escalated. So far as feasible, the Project will endeavor to process complaints within the timeframes in Table 10-1.




Table 10-1: Grievance process timeframes

Process step	Targeted completion
Acknowledgement of receipt	Within three days of the complaint being received
Implementation of remedial action and close-out	Within thirty days of the complaint being received

Some complaints, such as those related to rights to land and compensation may require inputs from CRCs, the District Administration or even the Technical Committee for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision. These bodies may take some time to convene or mobilize. When delays appear likely, the Project will keep complainants regularly updated of progress and likely timeframes for resolving their complaint whilst working with the relevant entity to resolve the complaint.

10.7 Third party dispute resolution

For complex matters, or where the parties are otherwise unable to agree on an acceptable resolution, the Project and the complainant may mutually agree to negotiation facilitated by a neutral third party.

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For land acquisition and resettlement related matters, the third party will, in the first instance, be the DRC, or the Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision as provided for under Ministerial Diploma N° 155/2014. Mozambican Law defines the composition of these committees. The DRC includes District Government officers, affected community members, community leaders from both the affected community and host community and representatives from civil society. Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision includes representatives from all the major Government ministries involved in the processes of land rights acquisition, resettlement, replacement village construction, social services and livelihood restoration.

For other matters, an appropriate, neutral third party or mediator will be agreed between the Project and the complainant or aggrieved parties. The role of the third party will be to assist the Project and the complainants to negotiate and resolve their dispute. Findings will be non-binding to either party and they will not preclude either party pursuing legal action.




Where not statutorily defined, the choice of neutral third party will be dependent on the nature of dispute. The role might variously be filled by a mediation professional or organization, a national expert, an NGO, an academic, lawyer or other respected local, national or international figure.

10.8 Roles and responsibilities

Principal roles and responsibilities for managing the Community Grievance Mechanism are defined in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Grievance management roles and responsibilities

Position	Responsibility
Resettlement Manager	The Resettlement Manager has overall responsibility for managing and directing the resettlement planning and implementation process including grievances associated with resettlement.
Community & Government Relations Coordinator	The Field Community & Government Relations Coordinator is responsible for managing the CLOs and interfacing with the Environmental Coordinator. The Community & Government Relations Coordinator interfaces with field-based Camp managers, Construction managers and H&S managers on a daily basis.
Community Liaison Officers	The primary responsibilities of the CLOs are to monitor contractor site development/ construction activities in the field on a daily basis and ensure that works are being undertaken with due regard for the environment and community safety. The CLOs also interface with VLOs to receive and record community grievances.
Village Liaison Officer	The VLOs are the primary point of contact for the Project within the villages on Afungi Peninsula. They are community members elected by their community to represent them in liaison with the Project.
SEP Forum	The SEP Forum consists of in-country representatives from the Project's functional teams that all play a key role in Project stakeholder engagement. The SEP Forum ensures the implementation of a uniform stakeholder engagement vision by convening quarterly sessions during which Project-wide engagement activities are discussed and their alignment with the Project stakeholder goals and objectives assessed. One of the Forum's key functions is to deliberate on complex stakeholder issues and grievances

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Position	Responsibility
	that have been brought to them from across the Project, and to collectively find suitable solutions, seek constructive outcomes and where relevant, formulate responses on behalf of the Project to be communicated to the appropriate stakeholders. The SEP Forum monitors that the teams responsible to address key stakeholder concerns address these adequately.

10.9 Training and awareness

Grievance training will be delivered to personnel based at Project sites and other relevant non-site personnel as part of their initial mandatory site induction and subsequent annual re-inductions. This will include training on how to receive and record a complaint.




Personnel whose role requires a deeper knowledge of the grievance procedure and its implementation will receive additional annual training from the Grievance Coordinator.

Community and key external stakeholders (including the CRCs and District Resettlement Committee) will also receive training about the Community Grievance Procedure from the Grievance Coordinator.

10.10 Grievance database and tracking system

The Project has established a database for registering and tracking the resolution of complaints. This captures the following information for each complaint received:

- Unique complaint number;
- Date of complaint;
- Name of complainant;
- Complainant address (or GPS coordinates) and contact details;
- Name of person receiving the complaint;
- Description of the complaint;
- Date of acknowledgement;
- Date of investigation;
- Investigation outcome;
- Agreed remedial action;
- Remedial action implementing responsibility;
- Remedial action targeted completion date;
- Actual date of completion;
- Outcome;
- Person verifying the outcome; and

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- Close-out date.




The Complaints Coordinator will manage the database.

10.11 Key Performance Indicators

The KPIs that will be used for monitoring the effectiveness of the Community Grievance Mechanism (CGM) are summarized in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3: KPIs for the Community Grievance Mechanism

#	KPI	Rationale	Target	Responsibility	Frequency
1	Number of complaints received per month	Indicates community awareness of CGM & confidence in using it.	Decreasing trend in number of complaints/month	Grievance Coordinator	Monthly
2	Number/ percentage of complaints by category (e.g. land, compensation, damage, loss of livelihood, transport, community safety, security, etc.)	Indicates areas where Project activities are adversely affecting communities & provides direction for system improvement.	Decreasing trend in number of complaints per category	Grievance Coordinator	Monthly
3	Percentage of complaints resolved within 30 days	Indicates efficiency of Project's response to grievance.	100%	Grievance Coordinator	Monthly
4	Number of complaints unresolved for >90 days	Indicates complex or more intractable issues. Indicates cases that may require particular management attention to resolve.	0%	Grievance Coordinator	Monthly
5	Number of complaints proceeding to legal action	Indicates potential shortcomings in Project response to grievances and possible need for systemic change. Indicates magnitude of resources that will	Number of court cases (open, closed)	Legal team	Monthly

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#	KPI	Rationale	Target	Responsibility	Frequency
		be required to respond to court actions.			
6	3 rd party monitoring indicates high & increasing awareness of the CGM	Indicates effectiveness of Project measures to publicize & raise awareness of the CGM.	Increasing awareness of CGM	IESC	Six-monthly

10.12 Monitoring and reporting

10.12.1 Internal monitoring

The Grievance Coordinator will prepare monthly internal reports on the performance of the Community Grievance Mechanism. These reports will be for senior Project management use and will provide summary metrics based on the KPIs listed in Section 10.11. These reports will be accompanied by a cover letter to senior management that will make them aware of any issues that may potentially lead to work stoppages.

10.12.2 External monitoring

The IESC (refer to 11.3.3 for a detailed discussion of the IESCs responsibility with regards to resettlement monitoring) will review the performance of the Community Grievance Mechanism on a six-monthly basis during the construction phase. IESC reviews focus on Project compliance with the IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards. The IESC will make use of both quantitative and qualitative measures of the Community Grievance Mechanism effectiveness and outcomes. IESC reviews will include assessment of:

- Community awareness of the grievance mechanism and their confidence in using it;
- Effectiveness of Project grievance management systems (i.e. is the Project doing what it committed to do? Are Project measures proving to be effective in reducing risks from community dissatisfaction?);
- Effectiveness of grievance close-out and level of satisfaction of complainants with outcomes;
- Any systemic issues revealed by the pattern of grievances; and
- Close-out of outstanding grievances prior to construction completion.

The IESC's monitoring reports will be disclosed on the Project website.

10.12.3 Grievance reporting

Table 10-4 provides an overview of how grievances will be reported on during implementation.







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Table 10-4: Grievance reporting

Report	Frequency	Objective
Resettlement weekly report	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly progress update on the resolution of resettlement related grievances; Weekly monitoring on number of resettlement related grievances.
Senior Project Management Report	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level statistics on resettlement grievances: reported and resolved; Highlighting trends.
Project E&S Report (contribute but not primary author)	Six monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fulfill IFC PS 1 requirements; Inform external stakeholders.

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11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This section describes the Monitoring and Evaluation activities that will be undertaken as part of the resettlement implementation program.

11.1 Monitoring objectives

The objectives of resettlement monitoring are to verify that:




- Actions and commitments described in the RP are implemented fully and on time;
- Eligible affected people and entities receive their compensation entitlements in full and within agreed timeframes;
- Resettlement programs remain aligned with national legislation and lender requirements and that, where non-compliances are identified, timely and effective corrective actions are undertaken;
- Resettlement activities and compensation measures are effective in achieving outcomes consistent with those defined in the RP (i.e. sustainably improving affected peoples' living standards and income levels and resettled households' integration into new socio-economic networks);
- Vulnerable households are receiving additional support as defined in the RP;
- Complaints lodged by Project affected people and their hosts are followed up and that, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are implemented; and
- Regular progress reporting occurs to keep Project Management, Government, Project affected people and other interested stakeholders appropriately informed about resettlement progress and issues.

Another key function of resettlement monitoring is to take into account the impact of unforeseen external factors on the effectiveness of the resettlement program. Such factors may include (but certainly are not limited to) natural disasters (e.g. droughts, flooding, crop failures, losses to wild animals); macro or regional economic change (e.g. high inflation, changes in commodity prices, changes in national or international market conditions, changes in taxation); political change (e.g. change in government, changes in policy settings); and local socio-economic change (e.g. cost of living changes; competition for services and natural resources; changes in the availability of land; supply, demand and pricing of housing and labor; in-migration pressures and the like). Monitoring is critical for identifying such changes and identifying resettlement program adjustments when necessary.

11.2 Monitoring framework

The RP will use an adapted World Bank monitoring and evaluation framework. This is structured around the following:

- Input monitoring;
- Output monitoring; and

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- Outcome evaluation.

Input (or progress) monitoring - measures whether inputs are being delivered in accordance with the schedule and as defined by the RP. Inputs are services, resources or goods that contribute to achieving outputs and ultimately, desired outcomes. Examples of input indicators are: number of staff in the Resettlement team; the amount of compensation disbursed in a given month; or, amount of money expended on replacement house construction. The Project Resettlement team undertakes input monitoring internally, as part of Project management reporting.

Output (or performance) monitoring - measures the direct results of inputs. Examples of output indicators include: the number of people receiving compensation for physical or economic displacement; number of households receiving replacement housing; or, the number of people completing a livelihood training course. Output monitoring is also undertaken by the Project's Resettlement team and reported on internally and externally.

Outcome (or impact) evaluation – evaluates the effectiveness of RP inputs and outputs in achieving the objectives of the RP. Outcomes are usually not immediately evident. Time must lapse before it is possible to assess whether affected households or enterprises have been able to use compensation payments for investments to produce sustainable income. An example of an outcome indicator includes 'households with improved living standards'. Outcome evaluation is undertaken by the Project's Resettlement team, the IESC, and ultimately by the RP completion auditor.

Monitoring and evaluation will utilize both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Quantitative indicators will be used to track inputs, outputs and outcomes against baseline conditions. Qualitative indicators will be used to gauge displaced peoples' level of satisfaction with the resettlement program and to monitor concerns and gauge perceptions about the extent to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored.

11.2.1 Indicators

Table 11-1 provides a general monitoring checklist to be used internally.

Specific KPIs to measure achievement of restoration of living standards and livelihoods are in the process of being developed. These measures will provide a small number of focused KPIs to address:

- Housing standards;
- Access to social services and infrastructure;
- Food sufficiency and nutrition;
- Household livelihoods; and
- Incidence of poverty.

Evaluation at all levels will pay particular attention to the circumstances of vulnerable individuals and households to ensure that they do not experience hardship as a result of Project activities, and that they are able to participate and take advantage of resettlement opportunities.







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Table 11-1: Monitoring and evaluation checklist

Category	Checklist	Monitoring frequency	Duration	Internal monitoring responsibility
Performance against RP	Household agreements signed - % complete	Monthly	RP approval - completion	Project Resettlement team
	Payment of compensation entitlements - % complete			
	Allocation of replacement land - % complete			
	Replacement housing - % complete			
	Regular consultation is occurring			
	Consultation with vulnerable households			
	Monthly monitoring reports are being issued			
Restoration of living standards	Was compensation paid?	Monthly	RP approval - completion	Project Resettlement team Replacement Village Construction team
	Was compensation adequate and on time?			
	Were other entitlements delivered?			
	Was a suitable house plot provided?			
	Were services in place?			
	Were transitional and other allowances paid?			
	Does housing meet agreed standard?			
	Have agreed community services and facilities been provided?			
	Have special needs of vulnerable groups been addressed?			
	Have affected enterprises received entitlements?			
Restoration of income and livelihood	Has the LRP been followed?	Annually	RP approval - completion	Project Resettlement team
	Have workers received agreed training and skills development assistance?			
	What changes have occurred in the cost of living of affected people?			
	Has income kept pace with cost of living?			
	What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-Project?			
	How have special needs of vulnerable groups been met?			
	Is the LRP proving effective?			
	Are additional supporting measures required?			

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Category	Checklist	Monitoring frequency	Duration	Internal monitoring responsibility
Levels of Project Affected Person satisfaction	How do Project Affected Persons assess the extent to which their quality of life/ livelihoods have been restored?	Six monthly	RP approval - completion	Project Resettlement team
	Have Project Affected Persons experienced any hardship as a result of the Project?			
Consultation and grievances	Do Project Affected Persons understand the resettlement process?	Monthly	RP approval - completion	Project Resettlement team
	Are village consultation meetings being held?			
	Do Project Affected Persons understand avenues for expressing a grievance?			
	What grievances have been identified and what were outcomes?			

11.3 Monitoring roles and responsibilities

The following three parties will be responsible for monitoring resettlement:

- Project Resettlement team (internal);
- Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision (government); and
- IESC (external, third party).




Further details on the role of these respective groups are provided in the subsections below. The Project will however collaborate with external organizations that would like to monitor the resettlement implementation process. External organizations can request the Project's cooperation of monitoring through the Resettlement Manager in Maputo.

11.3.1 Internal monitoring by Project Resettlement team

The Resettlement team will collect much of the monitoring data, particularly at the input and output level, through a range of their regular activities including:

- Day-to-day record keeping and progress reports;
- Monthly reviews of Project records and reports;
- Liaison with Project personnel, contractors, consultants and other implementing agencies to review and report progress;
- Monthly meetings with District and Provincial Government; and
- Regular monitoring of the grievance mechanism to track grievances and their resolution.

The Resettlement team will also undertake internal outcome evaluation. This includes outcome evaluation specifically for livelihoods restoration as discussed in Chapter 8 (Livelihood Restoration

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Plan). These outcome evaluations will be undertaken eighteen months after physical and economic displacement and every six months thereafter. Long term outcome monitoring in the form of panel surveys will be undertaken by the Resettlement team.

Additional monitoring-specific activities will be used to collect further data, as needed, using both quantitative and qualitative data gathering techniques that could include:




- **Quantitative techniques:**
 - Progress reporting from Project (e.g. percentage completion of replacement housing; number of agreements signed; number of households in replacement housing; etc.);
 - Panel surveys;
 - Household income-expenditure surveys;
 - Regular market surveys to identify price trends; and
 - Qualitative assessments of trade networks.
- **Qualitative techniques:**
 - Semi-structured interviews with displaced households;
 - Household case studies;
 - Key informant interviews;
 - Focus group discussions including with specialist interest groups (youths, elders, fishers, coastal gatherers, farmers, men/women, business owners, and the like);
 - Consultation with host communities;
 - Panel surveys;
 - Discussions with NGOs operating in the area; and
 - Informal roadside/farm-side discussions.

Resettlement monitoring activities will be coordinated with the wider Project monitoring framework as described in the ESMP (under development). Resettlement monitoring will be augmented by data gathered by other teams on local employment, local procurement, land use change and cost of living changes.

11.3.2 Mozambique Government monitoring

Mozambican legislation prescribes a monitoring function for the Technical Committee for Resettlement Monitoring and other government agencies. Among other functions, Resettlement Decree N° 31/2012 prescribes that the Technical Committee will be responsible for, among other functions, the following:

- To monitor, supervise and make methodological recommendations for the entire resettlement process (Art. 7 (1a)); and,

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- To prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process, taking into account the previously approved plans (Art. 7 (1c)).

Ministerial Diploma N° 156/2014, of 19 September which approves the *Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process* expands on the Resettlement Decree and describes resettlement monitoring as:

- *Ensuring and verifying compliance with the goals of the resettlement and action plans;*
- *Assessing the level of satisfaction of the needs of the resettled persons;*
- *Technically assessing and validating the information received from the plan implementation process (Sect. 7).*

Ministerial Diploma N° 156/2014, of 19 September also notes “...*The resettlement process is subject to the supervisory authority of environmental departments, without prejudice to other inspections related to specific issues (MOPH, MINAG, MITUR, etc.)...*” (Sect. 7). Supervisory activities are to be focused on compliance with the resettlement plan, the resettlement implementation plan and the regulations for the plan, to cover the following aspects:

- Prevention of environmental damage that could contribute to the destruction of flora and fauna, and alteration of ecosystems;
- Quality of the works and construction of buildings;
- Construction of social infrastructure and equipment; and
- Adaptation of new resettlement zones into the town or city structure (Sect. 7).




Following the approval of the RP, the Project will make arrangements with the Technical Commission to discuss and facilitate Government’s resettlement monitoring activities.

11.3.3 Independent Environmental and Social Consultant monitoring

The IESC is appointed to provide third party assurance that the Project is compliant with Mozambican legislation, the IFC Performance Standards and Project ESMP (currently under development and which includes this RP). The IESC will include a resettlement specialist. Throughout construction, the IESC will undertake six-monthly reviews that include discussions with displaced households, local leadership and Government. After each review, the IESC will prepare a report summarizing its findings and recommendations. Each report will be disclosed on the Project website.

The IESC will focus on evaluating outcomes and in particular the effectiveness of RP measures to improve Project Affected Persons standards of living and livelihoods. Activities may include the following:

- Assess overall Project compliance with IFC PS 5 and Mozambican legislation;
- Review progress against the RP schedule;
- Verification of the Project’s internal evaluations of outcomes;

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- Interview a representative cross-section of affected households, including host communities, and enterprises to:
 - Gauge the extent to which standards of living and livelihoods have been restored or enhanced;
 - Verify that Project Affected Persons have been sufficiently informed and consulted;
 - Hear affected peoples' opinions on entitlements delivery, resettlement housing and grievance management; and
 - Learn about their overall satisfaction with the resettlement process.
- Review internal monitoring procedures, data management systems and reporting to ascertain whether these are being undertaken in compliance with the RP;
- Review internal monitoring records, including grievance system, as a basis for identifying any areas of non-compliance, any recurrent problems, or potentially disadvantaged groups or households;
- Assess Resettlement team management systems and resources to confirm that these are adequate for implementing the RP;
- Assess the effectiveness of measures to identify and assist vulnerable people;
- Review any reported instances of corruption or extortion and assess the way in which these are being managed by the Project or responsible Government authorities;
- Verify progress in implementing corrective actions recommended by previous external monitoring reviews;
- Identify any internal or external risks or opportunities for the resettlement program and recommend measures to address; and
- Prepare a summary compliance report on resettlement progress, issues arising and any required corrective actions.




11.4 RP completion audit

A key objective of the RP is that resettlement actions and mitigation measures should lead to sustainable improvement or restoration of affected people's pre-Project living standards and income levels. The resettlement process can be deemed "complete" when it can be demonstrated that Project affected peoples' quality of life and livelihoods have been sustainably restored.

Livelihood restoration of affected landowners will be complete when:

- Replacement agricultural land is sustainably productive; and
- Other livelihood restoration programs described in this RP, directed at diversifying household incomes and providing cash earning opportunities, have been completed.

It is expected that this will be achieved approximately 36 months following completion of physical relocation of households and after the replacement village construction workforce has been demobilized.

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It is proposed that the resettlement program's readiness for the resettlement completion audit be jointly assessed by the Project and IESC no later than 36 months following the completion of physical relocation. At this time, it will be mutually agreed to commence the completion audit, or otherwise review the programs readiness in a further twelve months.

A suitably experienced, independent third party will conduct the resettlement completion audit. Once the completion audit has been concluded, and any corrective actions arising therefrom undertaken, the resettlement program shall be deemed complete. At this point, the Project will end its resettlement monitoring program.




The Resettlement team in consultation with the IESC will develop a Terms of Reference nine months prior to the audit being conducted.

11.5 Monitoring reports and disclosure

The monitoring reports that the Project will produce are summarized in Table 11-2. The Project will also comply with requirements as directed by the GoM and the IESC.

Table 11-2: Summary of RP monitoring reports

Monitoring report type	Frequency	Prepared by	Report audience	Comment
Project RP monitoring report	Monthly	Resettlement Monitoring and Grievance Officer	Project Management team Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarizes progress against the RP; Outline of any issues and agreed related actions; Summary schedule of grievance status; Minutes of any stakeholder or affected people consultations or meetings.
Physical relocation completion report	Once off – twelve months after physical resettlement	Resettlement Monitoring and Grievance Officer	Project Management team Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarizes outputs from the relocation process; Evaluates resettlement outcomes.
Mid-term livelihoods evaluation	Eighteen months after the initiation of livelihood programs	Resettlement Monitoring and Grievance Officer	Resettlement team Project Management team Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision	Evaluates livelihood programs' outcomes.
IESC review	Six monthly	IESC	Project Partners Lenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report (plus supporting documentation) summarizing assessment

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Monitoring report type	Frequency	Prepared by	Report audience	Comment
			National Technical Commission Disclosed on Project website	of progress towards living standards and, livelihood restoration; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC PS compliance; • Verification of the Project's internal evaluations of outcomes; • Discussion of any RP issues or concerns; • Identification of any areas of non-compliance and agreed corrective actions; • Summary of resettlement status.
RP completion audit report	One-off, 36 months following completion of physical relocation or at such later time as the Project and the IESC assesses living standards & livelihoods restoration is complete.	Independent RP Completion Auditor (to be appointed three months prior to start of audit)	Project Partners Lenders National Technical Committee Disclosed on Project website	RP completion audit to verify that the Project has complied with undertakings defined by the RP and that land rights acquisition and compensation has been completed in compliance with IFC PS 5 principles and Mozambican legislation.

11.6 Monitoring and evaluation schedule

A schedule for monitoring and evaluation activities is provided in Table 11-3. Project resettlement monitoring and evaluation activities will end upon completion of any corrective actions required by the RP completion audit report.







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Table 11-3: Monitoring and evaluation schedule

	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5			
Activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Resettlement team																				
Monthly monitoring during implementation																				
Monthly reporting to Technical Commission																				
Progress reports to Consultative Committees																				
Household income-expenditure surveys ²																				
Household agricultural assessment (field inspection) ³																				
IESC evaluator																				
Site visits and production of reports																				
Completion Audit																				

² The income-expenditure surveys should follow the main harvest.

³ Household agricultural assessment to begin 1-2 months prior to the harvest.

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12 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Ministerial Diploma N° 156/2014, of 19 September which approves the *Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process* describes the need for a Resettlement Implementation Action Plan. The Resettlement Implementation Action Plan “...provides the institutional matrix with the duties of the various stakeholders, the timeline for implementing the activities and the budget for the entire resettlement implementation process” (Section 3(c)). Accordingly, Chapter 12 provides details of the following:

- Institutional roles and responsibilities for RP implementation (see Sections 12.2 and 12.3);
- Schedule with timelines for implementing the tasks necessary to execute the RP (see Section 12.4); and
- Budget for compensation, resettlement assistance, construction of replacement housing and infrastructure, and other costs associated with resettlement implementation (see Section 12.5).

12.1 Implementation principles




The following principles (in line with Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August and IFC PS 5) have been adopted by the Project for the physical displacement of households:

- No household will be physically relocated by the Project prior to the availability of suitable replacement housing and services, or as otherwise agreed with communities and Government.
- A fair and transparent procedure will be agreed with physically displaced households for the allocation of replacement houses and plots. The CRC will mediate to ensure fair allocation.
- Households will be assisted to move to their new house. So far as possible, the timing of relocation will take into account crop cycles and religious fasting periods.
- The Project grievance and dispute resolution mechanism will be available to all displaced households to ensure that any complaints, difficulties or issues are resolved in a timely manner (see Chapter 10: Community Grievance Mechanism).
- The Project will also ensure that each resettled household receives, through third parties (e.g. an NGO), the necessary training on the safe and hygienic use and maintenance of household utilities and house structure. The Project will also strive to provide households with culturally appropriate support prior to, during and following their relocation (refer to Chapter 8: Resettlement Livelihood Restoration Plan for more detail).

12.2 Implementation organization

The principle Government, community and Project bodies involved in resettlement implementation are as follows: (*The list is not exhaustive*)

- Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision;




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- Provincial Resettlement Commission;
- Palma District Government;
- Project Resettlement team;
- Community Resettlement Committees; and
- Affected households, individuals and small businesses.

The NGO, Forum Terra, has worked under the direction of the Palma District Administration to: mobilize communities (Quitupo, Maganja and Senga); capacitate them about their rights and responsibilities under the Land Act; and conduct participatory mapping of community resources and culturally significant features.

Independent of the Government and Project, the NGO, Centro Terra Viva (CTV) has supported the community of Quitupo by providing capacity building, training and advice to Quitupo residents on their legal rights and obligations during the resettlement process.

The Government – Project organization for planning and implementing the RP is shown on Figure 12-1 and described in Table 12-1.

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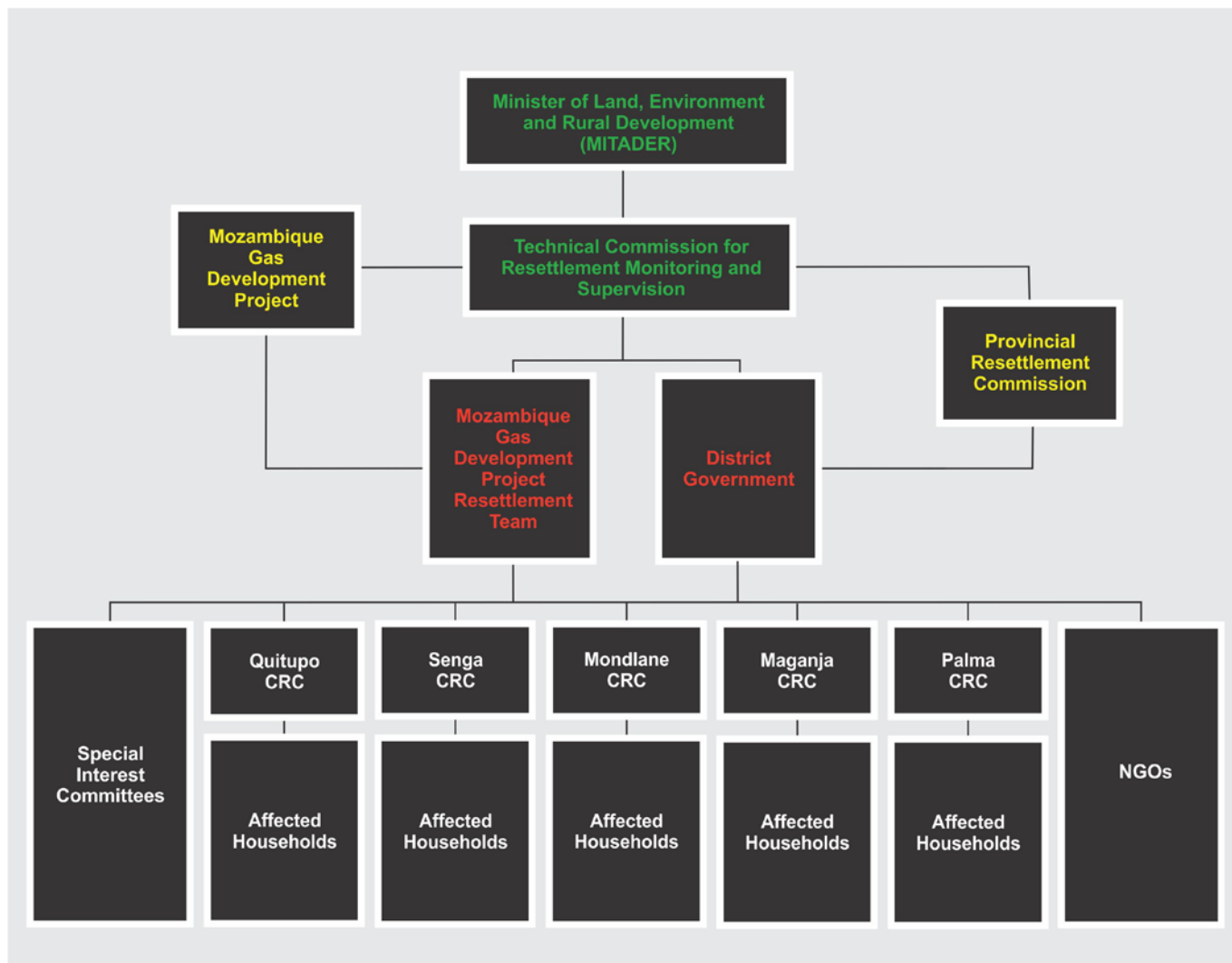





Figure 12-1: Government – Project resettlement organization




Table 12-1: Organizational roles and responsibilities

Body	Roles and responsibilities
Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision ⁴	Defined in Article 7 of Decree N° 31 of 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor, supervise and give methodological recommendations on the entire process of resettlement (that includes both planning and implementation) and produce reports on the results of monitoring activities; To provide an opinion on technical plans of resettlement (village layout, infrastructure and house design amongst others);

⁴ Provincial and District (if formed) Commissions have the similar roles and responsibilities as the Technical Commission

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Body	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare reports on the results of monitoring and evaluation of the process of resettlement, taking into account the plans previously approved; • To provide the proponents with a notification if it is necessary for the proponent to provide clarification on an activity that is part of the resettlement process; • To raise awareness in affected communities about their rights and responsibilities throughout the resettlement process; and • To communicate to the competent authorities if any irregularities or illegal activities or actions are found during the resettlement process.
Provincial Government	Provide budget for equipping, staffing, operating and maintaining replacement village public facilities (including but not limited to schools, medical clinic and police station) and infrastructure (e.g. roads and drainage, electricity, water, solid waste collection and management) upon handover of the completed village by the Project.
District Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the RP that determines when the resettlement implementation process will start; • Provide replacement land for housing and subsistence activities; • Establish inter-community agreements for the use of natural resources, land allocation and inter-community disagreements; • Issue ownership documents in relation to the replacement housing and farm land; and • Supervise the implementation of the RP.
Project (Role will continue until the resettlement completion audit has been satisfactorily completed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the staff, budget, other resources and logistical support necessary for resettlement implementation and monitoring. • Implement the RP that has been prepared in accordance with Mozambican legislation, and IFC PS 5 and recommendations made by the National Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision and its subordinate commissions; • Participate in the meetings appointed by the Technical Commission when requested; • Provide funds for the implementation of the RP; and • Tender and award contracts for the construction of the replacement village and related infrastructure. Contracts will include measures to prioritize use of competent local contractors and local labor.
CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in District and Provincial Commission meetings when necessary;

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Body	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive complaints from affected households/individuals and assist the Project in resolving them; • Actively distribute information about the Project to affected households and communicate any feedback back to the Project; • Actively participate in monitoring and evaluation activities by the Project, the GoM and IESC; • Assist the Project or Government in arranging community level meetings for resettlement purposes; and • Act as witnesses in the signing of agreements or any other formal occasions where benefits/compensation is provided.
Affected households and individuals	<p>Affected people will receive ongoing training and advice regarding their rights and obligations in the lead up to signing resettlement agreements. In addition, affected households will be given ongoing opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be informed about resettlement progress; • Express their views about the resettlement process and resettlement-related matters that concern them; and • Make a complaint about the Project or its personnel.
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the planning and implementation process; • Provide the Project with objective feedback; and • Independently monitor the Project's activities using measures and criteria established with the Project, affected communities and the Government.
Special Interest Committees (Community Fisheries Committee, women's savings groups, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the interests of their members; • Provide specialized support to the Project in monitoring and evaluation of their members; and • Provide the Project with feedback on the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures as experienced by its members.

12.3 Summary of implementation roles and responsibilities

Respective roles and responsibilities of the Project and Government for planning and implementing Project resettlement are also defined. Table 12-2 summarizes institutional roles and responsibilities for resettlement implementation.










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Table 12-2: Resettlement institutional roles and responsibilities




Task/Activity	Purpose	Period	Responsible entity	Implementation
RP preparation	To define activities, roles and responsibilities, budget and schedule for delivery of resettlement and livelihood programs.	Planning	Project Resettlement team	Project Resettlement team under oversight of the Technical Committee.
RP review and approval	Formal Government approval of the RP.	Pre-construction	District Government	With an opinion on approval from the Technical Committee and opinion on conformity issued by the sector supervising Territorial Planning.
Allocation of replacement agricultural land (outside of DUAT)	To make available suitable replacement agricultural land and allocation of land to displaced households.	Planning	District Government	District Government Agriculture Department (with technical assistance from Project specialists).
Replacement land MoU	To provide a legally binding document that details the GoM and Project's roles and responsibilities with regard to replacement agricultural land	Pre-construction	District Government and Project Resettlement team	Government and Project sign a MoU.
Announcement of cut-off date	To define those eligible to receive compensation and discourage opportunist settlement by outsiders.	Planning	District Government	District Government with support from the central and provincial Technical Committees.
Undertake census, socio-economic and asset surveys and other supporting studies for RP preparation	To record baseline socio-economic conditions, affected persons and assets to be compensated as basis for RP.	Planning	Project Resettlement team	Project Resettlement team
Develop a compensation framework	To define eligibility, entitlements and set compensation rates payable for dwellings, trees, crops, land improvements and immovable assets.	Planning	Project Resettlement team	Project (with District Government and Technical Committee oversight) Independent review by CEAGRE.
Execution of compensation and resettlement agreements	To formalize arrangements for affected households to vacate the Project area and to define their entitlements for compensation, replacement housing and resettlement assistance (as applicable).	Pre-construction	Project Resettlement team	Government, affected household/ entity and Project sign the agreement.

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Task/Activity	Purpose	Period	Responsible entity	Implementation
Inter-community agreements and leadership structure	To establish the new leadership structure and mechanism for dealing with inter-community disagreements	Pre-construction	District Government	District Government (with the assistance of the Project) and affected and host communities
Replacement village construction documentation, tendering, evaluation and contracts award	To competitively tender construction contracts for the replacement village.	Pre-construction	Project Replacement Village Construction team	Project Replacement Village Construction Manager. Engagement with communities and relevant Government departments to guide design.
RP-related permitting and approvals	Issuance of licenses, authorizations and approvals required to carry out all works and initiatives contemplated in the RP.	Pre-construction	Project Permitting and Approvals team (applications)	Building works to be licensed by 'local authorities'. Infrastructure works (roads, water, power, drainage, etc.) to be approved by the 'competent sectorial authorities' at district and provincial levels.
Replacement village construction	To construct replacement housing in accordance with agreed cost, schedule and quality standards.	Construction	Project Replacement Village Construction team	Replacement village construction contractors (to be appointed)
Replacement village inspection and certification	To ensure the village construction has been done to the standards and quality as prescribed within the construction plans and Mozambican construction standards	Post-construction	Independent third party	Upon the completion of construction activities prior to hand over to communities and/or GoM.
Staffing, resourcing, operations and maintenance of public facilities (e.g. school, medical clinic, police station, and the like)	To ensure the sustainable staffing, resourcing, operations and maintenance of replacement village government facilities to contribute to improvements in living standards.	Post-construction	Provincial and District Government	Upon completion, formal handover to the 'competent sectorial authorities' for ongoing operation and maintenance.
Operations and maintenance of replacement village infrastructure (roads, drainage, electricity, water, lighting, sanitation)	To ensure the sustainable operations and maintenance of replacement village infrastructure to contribute to improvements in living standards.	Post-construction	Provincial and District Government	Upon completion, the Project will formally handover facilities and infrastructure to the 'competent sectorial authorities' for ongoing operation and maintenance.

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Task/Activity	Purpose	Period	Responsible entity	Implementation
Allocation of replacement houses and plots	To fairly and transparently allocate replacement houses and plots to eligible households.	Pre-construction	Project Resettlement team	Project in consultation with CRCs, Technical Committee and District Administration.
Payment of compensation	To disburse cash compensation to all eligible affected individuals, households and businesses.	14 days before relocation (or restriction on land/sea use)	Project Resettlement team	Through commercial bank/s, with Project and DA observer and witnessed by a registered notary.
Demolition of old houses and assets	To clear the land for development by the LNG Project.	Pre-construction	Project Resettlement team	Project Construction Contractor/s
Relocation of graves and sacred sites	To protect in situ or relocate graves and heritage sites.	Pre-construction	Project Resettlement team	Cultural heritage specialist, working closely with individual and community site owners
Relocation of household/ business, goods, chattels and livestock	To assist households with packing and uplift of goods and chattels at old dwelling, transport and unloading at replacement village.	Construction	Project Resettlement team	Specialist Project delivery partner (e.g. NGOs or contractor).
Ownership registration of replacement house plots and agricultural land	To give displaced households security of tenure over their replacement house plots and agricultural land.	Post-construction	Provincial Governor (<1,000 ha) or Minister of Agriculture (1,000-10,000 ha)	Request through Provincial Geography and Cadaster Department (SPGC).
Agricultural and fisheries livelihood programs	To facilitate Project affected households and businesses to restore or improve their livelihoods.	Post Construction (until RP completion)	Project Resettlement team	Specialist Project delivery partners (e.g. NGOs, institutions or consultants) Government to remain involved and at a mutually agreed time, assume responsibility for livelihood programs.
Other livelihood restoration measures	To facilitate Project affected households and businesses to restore or improve their livelihoods.	Post Construction (until RP completion)	Project Resettlement team	Specialist Project delivery partners (e.g. NGOs, institutions or consultants)
Ongoing consultation and disclosure	To keep Project affected communities informed about project activities.	Life of project	Project Resettlement team	Project Resettlement team, Project Stakeholder Engagement unit (and relevant Government authorities).




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Task/Activity	Purpose	Period	Responsible entity	Implementation
Grievance management	Timely and effective redress to individuals or entities with complaints arising from the Project, its contractor or the conduct of its personnel.	Life of project	Project Resettlement team	Project Grievance Management Unit with assistance from CRCs.
Provision of funds for implementation of the RP	To provide all funds necessary for delivery of commitments described in the RP.	Pre-construction, Construction, Operations (until RP completion)	Project Resettlement team	Project will provide funds necessary to execute the RP as documented.
Project resettlement management, administration and logistical support	To provide project management and administrative services and logistical support for implementation of the RP.	Pre-construction, Construction, Operations (until RP completion)	Project Resettlement team	Project will provide all personnel and resources necessary to manage and deliver the RP.
Resettlement monitoring	To monitor compliance with the RP, and the effective restoration of living standards and livelihoods.	Construction, Operations (until RP completion)	Project Resettlement team	Project Resettlement unit
			Government	Technical Committee
			Lenders	IESC
RP completion audit	To verify that the Project has completed activities described in the RP and that these have been effective in restoring living standards and livelihoods.	Operations	Project resettlement team and Lenders	Third party resettlement auditor to be mutually agreed by Project and lenders, twelve months prior to the anticipated audit date.

12.4 Implementation schedule

The commencement of resettlement implementation shall be subject to satisfaction of the following conditions:

- Project Proponents having received their internal approvals and having received approval from their Area 1 and Area 4 Concessionaires, respectively, for the governance, implementation and funding of the RP and its activities;
- Project Proponents having agreed the appropriate venture structure to implement the RP as co-proponents;
- Project Proponents having received written approval by the District Government to the RP; and

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- Execution by the relevant granting authority and Area 1 and Area 4 Concessionaire or relevant special purpose entity of the MOF Concession and LNG Marine Terminal Concession.




The Project will engage with Government in order to assure that early construction and completion of Stage 1 of the replacement village is achieved to allow early site access for the start of LNG Facility construction.

It is anticipated that RP implementation will take about sixty months (including replacement village construction and livelihood programs delivery).

Construction of the replacement village and housing will take about 23 months with a staged approach to assure that LNG Facility areas can be accessed progressively as early as possible.

Resettlement implementation will be considered complete upon achievement of a satisfactory resettlement completion audit report, prepared by an independent third party not more than 36 months after physical relocation has been completed (see Section 10.4).

An indicative implementation schedule is presented with potential areas of optimizations in Figure 12-2.

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12.5 Resettlement costs

Costs are inclusive of a 'location factor' to take into account the cost of preliminaries and transporting and stockpiling materials on a remote site.




All compensation will be paid directly to eligible households by the Project, either through bank accounts to be opened in the names of beneficiaries, through their existing bank accounts, or directly by hand, dependent on the amounts to be paid. Independent third parties will witness all payments to ensure that amounts are paid in full and without deduction. To the extent permitted by local custom, the Project will ensure that all payments are made into accounts opened in the names of both spouses in the case of married couples. Where the Project opens bank accounts on behalf of beneficiaries, the Project will cover reasonable transaction costs. The Project is supporting a program to facilitate local adults to obtain *bilhete de identidade* (national identity cards), which are required for opening of a bank account.



**FINAL
RESETTLEMENT PLAN
PART E: GLOSSARY**






MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT




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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected population	A community with households that are directly impacted by a project causing physical or economical displacement or resettlement. This includes both displaced and affected households.
Afungi Project Site	The area denoted by the DUAT, awarded to allow the Project to construct and operate the Liquefied Natural Gas plant and export terminal.
Asset Survey	The undertaking of an inventory of all assets (100% sample) owned by households and enterprises within a prescribed area. The communal asset survey identifies and records all communal fixed assets (excluding community land areas) within a prescribed area.
Baseline Study	The collection and analysis of environmental and social information and data to enable identification of potential project-caused impacts and displacement of communities. The data is also used to identify mitigation or compensation measures. The data is also used to inform the development of livelihood restoration programs. During implementation the data is used to monitor and evaluate (1) progress of compensation delivery; (2) the physical resettlement of affected populations; and (3) impacts after completion of physical relocation.
Cadastre	A comprehensive register of real property detailing the ownership, tenure, precise location, coordinates and use of individual parcels of land. Sometimes used in conjunction with the title register.
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	<p>The CEC refers to the sum total of exchangeable cations that soil can adsorb. This soil property results from the negative electrical charge of the colloidal (both organic and inorganic) fraction of most soils. The negative charge is balanced by absorbed cations so that the soil system as a whole is electrically neutral. The balancing cations represent a definite quantity referred to as the cation exchange capacity.</p> <p>The CEC is dependent on pH due to the release of protons from functional groups on the surfaces of organic matter, clay minerals and amorphous compounds. Usually CEC increases with pH.</p>
Census	The systematic identification and recording of all people, households, and enterprises residing within a prescribed area.
Community Resettlement Committee	Community Resettlement Committees (CRCs) in the four Project-affected main villages of Quitupo, Senga, Maganja, Mondlane as well as Palma Sede. The CRCs are the primary interface between the community and the Project.




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Contractor Management Plans	A series of plans developed by the Project to manage construction contractors. The plans cover the significant environmental and social aspects associated with the Project.
Delimitation	Identification of the boundaries of areas occupied by local communities or national individuals using the land in good faith for at least 10 years, including logging of information in the National Land Registry.
Demarcation	<p>Physical marking of the DUAT boundaries according to the information set out in the sketch and the descriptive memorandum, which is the responsibility of the DUAT holder.</p> <p>Change proposed by MJ: Transfer, into the plot, of the information set out in the sketch and the descriptive memorandum on the limits of a given plot of land within the scope of the award process, which is the responsibility of the DUAT holder.</p>
Dependency ratio	A measure showing the number of dependents (aged 0-14 and over the age of 65) to the total population (aged 15-64). Also referred to as the "total dependency ratio".
Displaced population	Those households who are displaced as a result of project development either physically or economically.
Displacement	The loss of use or access to resources that provide a person with shelter and/or a means to sustain his or her family.
DUAT	<i>Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terras</i> : A right to use and benefit from land. The term refers to the right as well as the documentary proof of such right.
Economic displacement	The loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.
Entitlement framework	The entitlement framework describes compensation for both physical and livelihood losses due to resettlement or displacement and identifies categories of people who will receive compensation as a result of these losses.
Environmental Impact Assessment	The process of predicting and evaluating the social and environmental impacts and risks of a proposed project, and identifying mitigation measures that will enable the project to meet the requirements of stakeholders, applicable laws and regulations, and any additional requirements for social or environmental performance identified by the project, and so that impacts are as low as technically and financially feasible.




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Environmental License	A license required under Article 15 of Law N° 20/97, of 1 October (the Environmental Law) and Article 11) of Decree N° 56/2010, of 22 November (the Environmental Regulations for Petroleum Operations), that must be issued by the Ministry that oversees the environmental sector. The Environmental License is granted when an environmental impact assessment has been approved and the fees have been paid.
Expropriation	The compulsory dispossession of ownership or land rights and concomitant acquisition thereof by the expropriating entity by operation of the law in the public interest.
Extension officer	Mozambique has an established public extension service within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Extension officers provide technical assistance to farmers and transfer new farming methods.
Focus groups	A qualitative data collection methodology involving small groups of people to discuss selected points of interest.
Food security	Can be defined as ‘when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life ¹ ’. Household food security is the application of this concept to the family level.
Host population	A community that agrees to the physical resettlement of displaced households within its jurisdiction or provides replacement resources to economically displaced households.
In-kind compensation	A non-cash form of compensation.
In-migration	The movement of people to the area with the intention of settling either temporarily or permanently. Such people may be nationals and/or foreign nationals.
Intangible assets	Individual or communal, unquantifiable assets such as communication routes, sacred forests, historical sites, burial places and access to transportation and basic services. [Decree 31/2012, Article 1(b) and (c)].
Intertidal area	Area of the seashore covered at high tide and uncovered at low tide, used as a food and livelihoods source by communities.

¹ <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/en/> accessed on 01 September 2015




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Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement [International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS 5)].
Key informants	Individuals selected for qualitative interviewing including community leaders, Community Liaison Officers and Community Representatives considered having a sound understanding of a particular topic.
Land rights based on customary norms and tenure systems	Rights to land derived from occupancy according to customary norms, exercised by local communities under the principles of joint title holding, meaning all members of a community hold equal rights to participate in joint decision-making governed by the rules on co-ownership.
Land rights based on long-standing occupancy	Rights to land acquired by natural persons derived from bona-fide long-standing occupancy for at least ten years.
Land use rights	The right of use and benefit of land granted by the Government of Mozambique
Livelihood	The full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering (IFC PS 5).
Livelihood Development Zone	Area located between the Project Industrial Zone and the DUAT. The area will be used by the Project to implement livelihood demonstration projects.
Livelihood restoration Programs	The various measures to be used to improve or restore livelihoods of displaced people.
Machambas	Agricultural fields.
Palma District Resettlement Commission	A support organ of the Technical Commission for Monitoring and Supervision of the Process of Resettlement, whose members are designated by the District Administrator.
Patrilineal System	Kinship system where descent is traced through the father and paternal ancestors, involving inheritance through the male line, whereas in matrilineal systems one is considered to belong to one's matriline or mother's lineage, which can also involve the inheritance of property and/or titles.
Physical displacement	The resettlement of affected population from one location to another, and the restoration or creation of comparable or superior living conditions [Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August, Article 1(j)] or to relocation and the loss

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of shelter as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use (IFC PS 5).

Production zones	Areas designated and used by communities for the growing of crops and other agricultural purposes. There can be settlements (houses) associated with each production zone.
Project	The Mozambique Gas Development Project, in the Palma District, consisting of the construction and operation of a Liquefied Natural Gas plant and export terminal with marine facilities for six trains.
Project components	The various elements of the project offshore, near shore and onshore that have been designed to collect, transport, process and export natural gas (in liquefied form). These include production wells, pipelines, storage tanks and jetties, as well as camps, roads and airfields needed for support either during construction, operation or both, as described in more detail in Chapter 1.
Project footprint	Marine and land area impacted by construction and operational activities of the Project. This is the combined Project Industrial Zone, marine exclusion zones as well as the areas taken by other Project infrastructure such as roads.
Project Industrial Zone	Area that non-project related people or vehicles are prohibited to enter as this is the area where the Project will be constructing the LNG plant and other facilities. This zone also includes all of the areas where community health and safety cannot be guaranteed and where permanent residence is not allowed.
Provincial Resettlement Committee	A committee made up of Cabo Delgado Provincial Government technical sector directors and chaired by the Provincial Permanent Secretary to provide technical support and supervision to the whole Project resettlement process.
Receptors	Living beings and environments that can be impacted by Project activities.
Resettlement	The displacement or relocation of an affected population from one location to another within the national territory, and the restoration or creation of comparable or superior living conditions (Resettlement Decree N° 31/2012).
Resettlement Decree	The Decree N° 31/2012, of 8 August which approves the Regulations for Resettlement on Account of Economic Activities establishes the basic rules and principles for the resettlement process in connection with economic activities, including a range of rights and entitlements to be guaranteed to the population directly or indirectly affected by the Project.

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Resettlement Program	A resettlement program is a combination of policy, procedures and practices. Together, these define mitigation and improvement measures and actions that address the social and livelihood risks and impacts resulting from the physical and economic displacement of individuals and the communities that they belong to.
Special License Zone	This area (100 m coastal strip) is deemed a “partial protection area” in accordance with Art. 8 (c) of Law N° 19/1997, of 1 October (Land Law). The Project will be applying for a Special License(s) in terms of the LNG Decree Law, Art. 12.13 that will provide the Project with exclusive access rights over inland, coastal and maritime areas required to develop the LNG Terminal and MOF.
SPGC	Provincial Services of Geography and Cadastre: the department responsible for managing the provincial land cadastre, undertaking land surveying, and processing applications for the authorization of DUATs and other acts related to them.
Statutory rights	Rights granted on a legal or statutory basis. In this context, statutory rights mean rights acquired through the authorization process described under the land legislation.
Tangible assets	Individual or communal quantifiable assets such as crops, immovable property and improvements made to land. [Decree N° 31/2012, Article 1(b) and (c)]
Technical Commission for Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision	A multisectoral advisory body to the Minister, which oversees the territorial planning sector, in charge of monitoring, supervising and providing methodological recommendations on the resettlement process.
Train	The plant's facilities that purify and liquefy natural gas.
Transitional support	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.
Vulnerable groups	Individuals/groups within the Project's area of influence that are particularly vulnerable or disadvantaged and that could experience adverse impacts from the proposed Project more severely than others.