

## Understanding communities' baseline conditions to ensure livelihood restoration



Anadarko Moçambique Área 1, Limitada (Anadarko), co-proponent of the Mozambique Gas Development Project (the Project), is committed to transparently sharing accurate information about the resettlement process associated with the development of the liquefied natural gas (LNG) park on the Afungi peninsula in the District of Palma.

This is the fifth in a series of nine articles providing an update and information on progress made with resettlement planning activities during the past 24 months. The focus of this article is on the motivation for, and information gathered during various surveys and studies conducted by the Project in affected communities as part of the resettlement planning process.

### Determining communities' baseline conditions

The Project's intent with the resettlement process is to restore and in many cases improve affected households' quality of life. To design and implement adequate and appropriate measures to restore the means of livelihood and quality of life of affected communities, it is necessary to understand the baseline conditions in communities prior to Project-related physical or economic displacement impacts.

Several surveys, assessments and studies have been conducted since September 2013 to determine the 'baseline condition' of affected households in the Project's area of direct influence. Information and study outcomes have been integrated into the draft Resettlement Plan. Sources used to determine affected communities' baseline condition fall into two broad categories:

- Field surveys and socio-economic data collection, and
- Studies undertaken as part of the agriculture and fisheries livelihood restoration plan activities.

Presenting baseline conditions in the Resettlement Plan provide clear parameters against which the effectiveness and outcomes of resettlement implementation can be assessed and monitored.

### Field surveys and socioeconomic data collection

A number of field surveys including a census, an asset survey and a socioeconomic survey were undertaken to determine the socioeconomic baseline and to understand the potential impacts of Project activities on various groups. All households that may experience physical or economic displacement impacts were included in the census and asset survey. These include:

- Households residing inside the Project Industrial Zone<sup>1</sup> that may experience physical displacement impacts;
- Households residing outside the Project Industrial Zone but owning assets inside the Project Industrial Zone that may experience economic displacement impacts; and
- Those households outside the DUAT with assets inside the DUAT, but outside the Project Industrial Zone.

Local authorities and community representatives were involved in the identification of potentially affected households and ensured that the relevant people were included in the surveys.

### Census

A census was undertaken to record the number of households that may be affected by the Project. Information gathered during the census include:

- Information about the composition of each potentially affected household;
- High level data on ancillary infrastructure; and
- Information on businesses.

The locations of households recorded during the census were overlaid with the Project Industrial

Zone to determine which households would potentially need to be resettled. The total number of households that will need to be resettled has been determined as **456 households**.

### Asset survey

An asset survey was conducted concurrent with census activities and created an inventory of all assets owned by households that may potentially experience Project impacts. Information collected during the asset survey include:

- Residential plot, size, location and fences;
- The physical characteristics of residences (and other structures), their ownership, size and location;
- Location and number of individual grave sites and family cemeteries;
- Size and location of vegetable gardens and current standing crops;
- Location, size, improvements and standing crops in *machambas*;
- Location and number of fruit trees;
- Photographs of all fixed assets.

The locations of household assets were overlaid with the Project Industrial Zone to determine which households would experience potential economic impacts.

### Socioeconomic survey and focus groups

The socioeconomic survey complemented the information gathered during the census and asset survey. Extensive socioeconomic data were collected, including on:

- Household moveable assets;
- Energy sources, water and sanitation;
- Household income and access to credit;
- Access to land outside the Project area;
- Crop and fruit use, sharing and marketing;
- Fishing and intertidal collection frequency, processing and marketing;
- Trading;
- Skills;
- Health, food security and nutrition;
- Access to services;
- Participation in community activities; and
- Project and resettlement perceptions.

Focus group meetings were conducted to support and validate the socioeconomic data collection. Additional socioeconomic information obtained during the focus group meetings includes information on areas of production, village histories, land tenure, village leadership structure and information on sacred sites and vulnerable groups.

### Communal asset survey

The communal asset survey recorded all communal fixed assets in Quitupo village, since these assets will be affected by Project construction activities. The survey was conducted in coordination with the owners or custodians of the assets and involved District Government officials, community leaders or community members. The location, size and physical characteristics of each asset were recorded and photographed.

### Community delimitation

A program to map community boundaries was undertaken in Maganja, Senga and Quitupo communities to determine the extent to which these communities will lose access to communal resources as a result of Project construction activities. During the delimitation process, Forum Terra, the Mozambican NGO that conducted the process, also gathered information on community histories, culture and social organization, use of land and natural resources and the mechanisms for its management, spatial occupation, population dynamics and possible conflicts and the mechanisms for their resolution.

The participatory process involved various groups from each community, as well as government representatives. Information was captured on participatory community maps and then transferred to a cartogram. The final product is a series of geospatially-referenced community maps.

### Livelihood Studies

Teams of agricultural and fisheries specialists have undertaken studies and participatory livelihood development activities to inform the development of livelihood restoration plans that form part of the Resettlement Plan. Data gathered during the various surveys, studies and through action research activities have contributed to determine the community baseline conditions. Livelihoods surveys, research reports and studies include:

- 1) A household and village assessment of grain and seed storage systems and their contribution to household food security to understand postharvest losses and propose improved storage systems.
- 2) A foraging report based on interviews with 63 households in the Project area and representatives from the Palma District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE), analyzing the patterns of use and dependency on forest resources.
- 3) A macro soil survey followed by a detailed soil survey to determine the soil types inside the DUAT. This served as a benchmark against which soils of identified resettlement area(s) could be compared and to ascertain the agricultural potential of soil types inside the DUAT area as a benchmark for selecting area(s) presenting the most optimal potential to re-establish affected Afungi households.
- 4) Agricultural case studies, maintained over several seasons, to gain an understanding of typical household livelihoods, village activities and related seasonal activities on the Afungi peninsula.
- 5) A series of demonstration plot activities to expose selected households to new production techniques and a wider variety of crops. Activities included rainfed demonstration plots and vegetable demonstration plots. Weekly visits to the plots enabled information exchange and progress monitoring. In response to requests from participating and surrounding villages, a second and third round of vegetable demonstration plots were launched, in which female farmers participated alongside their male counterparts. Demonstration activities extended to the establishment of village-based groups, a community-endorsed channel to impart knowledge, skills and experience to a broader audience among affected communities.
- 6) A baseline fisheries report about the scale and nature of marine fisheries and related trading activities operating in the footprint of the proposed LNG plant. IDPPE, the National Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries, supported data collection for the study.
- 7) A gender study, identifying gender issues and constraints and recommending steps to incorporate women's concerns and perspectives in the implementation of the fisheries livelihoods restoration plan.
- 8) A fisheries value chain assessment for fish production in the DUAT area. Thirteen (13) production centers around Palma Bay, as well as markets in the districts of Palma, Mocimboa, Nangade, Mueda and Motepuez were visited.
- 9) An intertidal baseline survey, followed by an intertidal monitoring program, to determine the importance of the intertidal habitat that will be closed or lost to communities in Palma Bay due to the construction and operation of Project infrastructure.
- 10) A vessel census to provide baseline information on the distribution of vessel-based fishing units in communities around Palma Bay.
- 11) A register of individuals from Afungi who own fishing vessels.
- 12) Fish catch surveys, providing baseline information on species and volumes of fish caught by various methods and landed at several locations around the Palma coastline.

### Contribution of baseline information to resettlement planning and implementation

Knowledge and understanding of the baseline conditions enable potential impacts on communities to be assessed and the extent of potential impacts to be projected. In collaboration with affected communities, the Government of Mozambique and other stakeholders, impact mitigation and livelihood restoration measures are being developed and these will be presented in the draft Resettlement Plan that will be made available for public comment prior to the 4th series of resettlement public meetings.

<sup>1</sup> The Project Industrial Zone is the area where the LNG facility will be constructed and includes the associated safety and security zone.

For more information on the resettlement process, visit [www.mzlng.com](http://www.mzlng.com)

Next

The next article will focus on the design, key components and implementation of the resettlement livelihood restoration program and its contribution to ensure the long-term well-being of affected communities.

