Nsemo and Kibunju to the main road network and consequently Palma Town. This will improve access to diversified coastal areas, and hence a de-concentration of fishing and collection effort. It will also improve access to markets for both Nsemo and Kibunju and the resettlement village.

6) Fisheries infrastructure development, including the construction of appropriate landing infrastructure for fisheries at Palma port, Salama/ Nsemo and Maganja Velha. Infrastructure proposals will be developed in consultation with IDPPE, the National Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries, and affected communities.

7) Support for improved management of local fisheries resources through community institution building and integration into the wider co-management structures. This program’s aims are to improve sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources while reducing conflicts between marine resource users. The establishment of Community Fisheries Council (CCPs) is central to this program.

The initial phase of the fisheries livelihood restoration program will be implemented over a period of 36 months by skilled and experienced delivery partner(s).

Alternative livelihood and capacity building plan
The alternative livelihoods and capacity building plan aims to support affected households to diversify their livelihoods and activities, and to build their capacity. This will enhance their resilience to accommodate natural and economic changes and reduce direct dependence on land and sea resources.

Alternative livelihood and capacity building programs and components include:
1) Ensuring physically or economically displaced household members are prioritized for Project employment opportunities when they fulfill the requirements for a specific position.
2) Financial management training to affected households specifically to encourage responsible management of compensation. Households will be encouraged to open bank accounts and maintain bank books in Palma, and receive training about the banking system.
3) Training existing small business owners in management and marketing of their businesses to increase their income through increased business earnings.
4) House maintenance skills training to ensure households have the necessary skills to maintain or improve relocated. This goal will be achieved through providing access to replacement agricultural land, improving and enabling better use of primary production.
5) An Identification Documents (ID) program will be launched in coordination with the Government of Mozambique to assist physically and economically affected households to get an ID, thereby enabling them to access formal employment opportunities.
6) Training to enhance and diversify physically and economically displaced households’ skill set in order to qualify for potential Project employment opportunities.

Participation in livelihoods restoration programs
Households that will be physically displaced will have the opportunity to participate in all three components of the livelihood restoration program. Economically displaced households will have access to livelihood restoration programs according to the livelihood impacts they experience. Particular care will be taken to ensure the participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged households in livelihood restoration programs and opportunities.

Livelelihood restoration implementation period
The livelihood restoration program will initially be delivered over a 36-month period. At the end of the 36 months, the effectiveness of the initial livelihood programs will be reviewed and assessed in relation to evolving livelihood needs.

Anadarko Mozambique Area 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 Anungu peninsula in the District of Palma.

This is the sixth 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 design, key components and future implementation of the resettlement livelihood restoration program.

Resettlement livelihood restoration plan
Since January 2013, detailed specialist studies have been undertaken within the Project’s area of direct influence. Studies focused on the key livelihood means of affected communities, and linked livelihoods planning with the implementation of resettlement livelihood demonstration programs. Discussion and consultation with affected communities, the Government of Mozambique and community development organizations were integrated from the specialist studies and developed into a livelihoods restoration plan. The plan focuses on three areas for livelihood restoration: i) agriculture and foraging, ii) fisheries; and iii) alternative, non-land based livelihoods and capacity building.

Implementation of the programs contained in the livelihoods restoration plan aims to provide Project-affected people with the opportunity to improve or at a minimum maintain their livelihoods and income levels during and after the resettlement process.

Agricultural livelihoods restoration plan
The goal of the agricultural livelihoods restoration plan is to ensure that all displaced households have sustainable levels of food security within 18 months of being physically relocated. This goal will be achieved through providing access to replacement agricultural land, improving and enabling better use of primary production.

Agricultural livelihoods restoration programs include:
1) An improved cropping program to introduce and apply conservation agriculture principles. Training and assistance will also be provided to plant and establish replacement trees and to improve production from existing trees.
2) A crop storage program, introducing appropriate technology, infrastructure and equipment to improve and extend crop storage as well as introducing effective in-field seed and plant material selection.
3) A drying systems program, introducing technology and infrastructure to dry vegetables, fruit, roots and leaves, for all households interested in extending the useful life of seasonally available produce. This will help households to improve nutrition, build supply for months when agricultural yield is low and generate additional income.
4) A vegetable garden program to introduce vegetable gardening, preparation and cultivation techniques and inputs to both physically and economically impacted households.
5) A resource facility, serving as a common resource for all livelihood restoration programs and available to all Anungu residents. The facility will provide access to general farming requisites, as well as information on network partners and contact details for traders.
6) A subsidy to all economically displaced households to acquire fuel-efficient stoves, as well as training in the use and maintenance of these stoves. The aim is to reduce households’ reliance on firewood.

Implementation of the agricultural programs will be undertaken over 36 months, with emphasis on the first 18 months to ensure that food security is achieved and maintained. Programs will be delivered in partnership with experienced and qualified NGOs and private companies. Farmer groups or livelihoods clubs will play a central role in the implementation of agricultural livelihoods restoration activities, both as beneficiaries and as key interface to the programs.

Fisheries livelihood restoration plan
The goal of the fisheries livelihood restoration program is to provide people benefiting from fishing and marine resources, who will experience Project-related economic impacts, the opportunity to restore or improve their livelihoods and income levels.

Fisheries livelihood restoration programs include:
1) Enhancing fisheries and establishing mariculture programs (sea, cucumber, mud crab) for the sustainable production of marketable resources for sale or processing and sale to local and regional markets.
2) Implementing novel or improved fishing techniques and providing fisheries with training in the specific programs. The aim of this program is to maintain or improve earnings of fisheries operating in Palma Bay whose existing fishing methods will be constrained by Project construction activities.
3) A post-harvest processing program in two phases. Phase 1 will aim to improve post-harvest techniques in order to increase the quality of landed catches that could potentially increase the price of the market and provide safer products to consumers. Phase 2 will aim to improve fish products’ marketing and the Project and other downstream contractors and thereby provide fishers with a stable income. The fisheries livelihood restoration program will also contain a number of communal access programs, including:
4) Fisheries habitat enhancement programs through installation of special equipment (known as fish aggregation devices) to attract fish and other devices on the seabed to enhance shellfish habitat.
5) Construction of improved access roads linking the resettlement village to the coast at Casa do Colono, Salama and Maganja Velha, and construction of a road linking Nsemo and Kibunju to the main road network and consequently Palma Town. This will improve access to diversified coastal areas, and hence a de-concentration of fishing and collection effort. It will also improve access to markets for both Nsemo and Kibunju and the resettlement village.

The next article in the series will focus on the process of selecting a suitable resettlement replacement site and designing the replacement village.

For more information on the resettlement process, visit www.mzlng.com