Resettlement

Relocating people, replacing their houses and structures and restoring their livelihoods as part of the Mozambique LNG Project
Who owns the land in Mozambique? All land in Mozambique is owned by the State. Land may not be sold or purchased. However, the Government has the authority to decide how the land can be used, as a means to benefit the wealth and well-being of the people of Mozambique.

What happens when the Government of Mozambique decides to use land that is already used by a citizen? The Government can determine the conditions for the use and enjoyment of land, and such rights may be granted to individuals, collective persons or a company. If the Government decides to use or award the use of land, even if it is already used by a citizen, they may do so. One of the purposes for which the use of land may be awarded to someone, is for economic development.

Land Use and DUAT: Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento de Terra or DUAT is an expression that means the right to use and enjoy land. If a DUAT is awarded, it means a person or company has the right to enjoy and use a specific area of land in Mozambique. With the award of a DUAT, the Government of Mozambique confirms that the holder of the DUAT is in legal possession of a tract of land.
On **12 December 2012** a DUAT was awarded to Rovuma Basin LNG Land, a company jointly owned by Anadarko Mozambique Area 1, Ltd. (AMA1) and Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P. (ENH). The DUAT was awarded for an area of 7,000 ha in the Palma area in Cabo Delgado Province. AMA1 refers to the DUAT area as the Afungi Project Site. The yellow line on the map above shows the DUAT area on the Afungi peninsula.

On **19 December 2012**, the Minister of Agriculture approved an agreement for assigning rights to use the DUAT between Rovuma Basin LNG Land and AMA1. This gives AMA1 the right to develop the DUAT area on the Afungi Project Site.
What does the DUAT award mean to people who live on the Afungi Site? The LNG Park that will be constructed in the DUAT area on the Afungi Project Site requires a large area of land. Many construction activities will be undertaken to build the LNG Park, including the clearing of land, excavations and earth moving, the building of roads and the construction of big infrastructure such as LNG trains, LNG storage tanks and jetties.

Once the Park is constructed, the Afungi Project Site will be an industrial area and not suitable for communities to co-inhabit. As a result of the construction of the LNG Park, AMA1 will assist certain people living in the DUAT area to resettle elsewhere.

What will AMA1 use the DUAT area for? AMA1 intends to use the DUAT area on the Afungi peninsula to build an LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) Park where it will receive the natural gas resources it has found deep below the seabed, process it into a liquid form and export it in large ships called LNG tankers.
What is resettlement? Resettlement is a process through which affected people are moved (relocated) from one location to another, within Mozambique. During the resettlement process, houses and other structures that have been affected will be replaced and people's livelihoods will be restored to the same or better standard than before.

It is AMA1’s intention and the Project's overall resettlement goal to develop and carry out resettlement in a manner that gives physically and economically displaced people the opportunity to improve or at least to fully restore their livelihood and standard of living.
Is the Government of Mozambique aware of the resettlement process? Yes. The Government of Mozambique is aware of the resettlement process. They will be represented on the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee. This committee will help to oversee the planning and implementation of the resettlement process to make sure it is carried out according to the standards set out in Mozambican Law (Decree no. 31/2012, of 8 August).

The Direcção Nacional de Ordenamento e Planeamento Territorial (DINAPOT) will direct the resettlement process. In addition, there will also be a Provincial Steering Committee, based in Pemba, that will advise and support the entire resettlement process.
The resettlement process has two phases: the **planning** phase and the **implementation** phase. The **planning** phase is likely to take between 6 to 12 months. The key activities that will be undertaken in the Project area during the planning phase are:

**Village meetings:** AMA1 Project and District Government representatives will visit Afungi villages to inform people of the LNG Project and to prepare them for the resettlement process and activities.

**Census:** A census will be conducted in Afungi villages to establish the number of people and households that will potentially be affected.

**An asset survey:** All the houses, machambas, crops, fruit trees, village structures and other assets that will potentially be affected by AMA1 Project activities, will be counted, measured and recorded.
Community Consultative Committee: This committee will be elected from representatives of the affected communities (including leaders, women, young people, farmers, fishers, civil society organizations), the District Government and AMA1 Project. The committee will receive training to enable them to assist and advise the AMA1 resettlement team throughout the entire resettlement process.

Assessment of potential resettlement area(s): The Community Consultative Committee will represent affected people in the process of assessing potential resettlement areas. This will be done to make sure communities are able to make a living in the same way as they did before they were moved.
After the resettlement planning activities have been completed, a Resettlement Plan will be prepared and submitted to the Government of Mozambique for approval. This marks the end of the planning phase.

**Planning and designing resettlement area(s):** Once the replacement resettlement areas have been identified, studies will be carried out to find out if there are communities living in these areas. Studies will also be done to make sure the areas are suitable for planting crops, for access to fishing, for access to forests, that there is enough water, and to make sure people who are moved will be able to reinstate and restore their living and livelihood. Through the Community Consultative Committee, communities will participate in the design and lay-out of the houses and community spaces that will be built in the new area(s) they will be moved to.

**Livelihood restoration plans:** An agricultural and fisheries livelihood restoration plan, among other plans, will be developed in consultation with affected communities and the Community Consultative Committee. The aim of these plans is to initiate programs and activities that will assist people to restore their livelihoods before, during and after they have been resettled.
The resettlement **implementation phase** starts with the approval of the Resettlement Plan by the Government of Mozambique. The key steps of the resettlement process during the implementation phase are:

**Signing of household agreements:** An agreement will be signed with each household that states exactly what the affected family or individuals will receive, for example a new house to replace the previous house, a new machamba to replace the previous machamba, compensation and other forms of assistance and livelihood restoration.

**Building of resettlement village(s):** While the household agreements are being prepared, the resettlement village(s), as agreed in the Resettlement Plan, will be built.
Livelihood restoration: During the implementation phase, affected households' livelihoods will be restored through various livelihood restoration strategies. These strategies will be developed in coordination with the affected households and will be implemented to ensure households have food. There will be an agricultural livelihoods strategy, a fisheries livelihoods strategy and a small businesses restoration strategy.

Resettlement: While families are being resettled from Afungi to new villages, their livelihoods will be restored and compensation will be paid.

Monitoring: After affected people have been moved to the new area, the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee, the Provincial Steering Committee and Community Consultative Committee will be monitoring activities to evaluate the success of the resettlement process and activities.
Will AMA1 listen to the voice of communities during the resettlement process? Yes. AMA 1 will do everything possible to make sure the resettlement process considers the voice of communities. There are various ways in which communities will be involved throughout the entire resettlement process.

**Village and focus group meetings** and interviews will be conducted on an ongoing basis with many groups from affected villages. Through these meetings, information will be collected to make sure community needs, preferences and concerns are considered and incorporated in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process.

During the planning phase, **public meetings** will be undertaken.
When will the resettlement process start? Once the Provincial Government has made an official announcement of the formal process, the resettlement process will start. This also serves as the cut off date. People who move into the DUAT area on Afungi after the cut off date, or people who build new houses, plant crops or fruit trees in new areas or ask for new machambas after the cut off date, will not be considered for compensation or resettlement assistance.

The AMA1 Community Liaisons Officers (CLOs) will visit each village in Afungi to let them know how the Community Consultative Committee will be selected and how they can participate in the resettlement process.

The CLOs will also inform people when the first survey will start, and in which village. Notices about the cut off date and how to address any disagreements with the resettlement process will be posted on the village notice boards in the nkutanos.
Resettlement is a process with many steps that will be undertaken before people are moved.

**Families should continue farming, fishing, and trading, and should not stop their activities because of the resettlement announcement.**

Any village member who would like to discuss or get more information about the resettlement process is welcome to contact the AMA1 Community Relations Manager, any of the Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) or Community Representatives.