

THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN



To enable the construction of the onshore LNG facilities, Area 1 (Mozambique LNG project) and Area 4 (A4 Rovuma LNG project) concessionaires – the Project- have been granted a license over a 6,000-ha area on the Afungi peninsula, in Cabo Delgado province, by the Government of Mozambique. The implementation of the Project involved the resettlement of families mainly from the village of Quitupo, with the Government approving, accordingly, in November 2016, a resettlement plan. The plan was prepared in accordance with relevant Mozambican legislation and IFC Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS5).

The approved Resettlement Plan includes monetary and in-kind compensation for impacted assets, replacement housing (in the case of physical displacement), participation in project-funded livelihood programs, a community development fund and other types of assistance.

MOZAMBIKAN LEGISLATION

Resettlement aims to boost the country's socioeconomic development and to ensure that the affected population has a better quality of life, social equity, taking into account the sustainability of physical, environmental, social and economic aspects.



IFC PS5

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:

- Receive compensation for their losses at replacement cost.
- Be assisted with the move and supported during the transition period.
- 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.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement is the primary mean through which consent is entirely secured. The engagement with the key stakeholders including resettlement affected communities and households supported the entire resettlement process, from site selection for the resettlement village, design of new house, transfer of graves, land and asset survey, compensation, household relocation and livelihood development.

A non-judicial grievance mechanism is available to the households.



THE QUITUNDA VILLAGE



The Project has built 657 new houses and a complete set of public infrastructures in the Quitunda village in order to accommodate households physically displaced by the Project.

Up to date, all entitled 643 physically displaced households have received their new houses in the Quitunda village. To minimize the impacts of the relocation activities for the population and following a recommendation in Jean-Christophe Rufin's report not to relocate the households outside the fenced industrial perimeter, consultations with affected households, communities, the government, and interested parties have taken place. Following these consultations, it was agreed with the respective stakeholders to proceed with the hand over of the houses in Quitunda.

LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

To improve the living conditions and livelihoods of resettlement impacted families, the Project is implementing several programs, including:

- Installation of solar panels on houses in Quitunda Village.
- Opening new roads connecting production sites and markets.
- Provision of autonomous mobility means for the Quitunda residents.
- Project-funded programs related to agricultural and livestock activities, which include seed allocation,

livestock restocking, farming tools, post-harvest improvements and technical assistance.

- Programs to improve fishing activities, including allocation of fishing boats, fishing gear, post-harvest improvement programs and technical assistance.
- Employment, small business, skills development, and other livelihood diversification opportunities.

The Project is aware of the time required for individuals, households and communities to adapt to their changing circumstances and is supporting them to make this transition.



COMMUNITY COLLECTIVE COMPENSATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

To "compensate" for collective tangible and intangible losses and promote socio-economic development, the resettlement plan commits to establish the Community Collective Compensation and Development Fund, with communities facilitated to identify and prioritize their needs and prepare proposals to access funding. The fund will provide a revenue stream for future generations.

