

GLOBELEQ AFRICA LIMITED

CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE (CTT) PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

AND

RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN

[Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan]

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[Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan]

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth within Mozambique has been resulting in an increased demand for electricity (increasing by an estimated 6-8% annually (Golder, 2018a)). In an effort to assist in addressing the increasing demand, Moz Power Invest, SA (a company to be incorporated under the laws of Mozambique) and Sasol New Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd are proposing the construction of the Central Termica de Temane (CTT), a new gas-driven electricity generation plant near the Sasol Central Processing Facility (CPF) in the Inhassoro District of Mozambique (the Project). It is anticipated that the CTT plant will produce approximately 420-450 MW of electricity. The joint development partners, Moz Power Invest SA and Sasol New Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd are hereinafter referred to as the Project Proponent.

In 2018, as a requirement of the World Bank's appraisal on providing funds for projects of this nature, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was compiled for the project. The World Bank indicated that an RPF was the appropriate instrument to address the requirements for project appraisal as the final technical configuration and design of the CTT project were not complete and, thus, the magnitude of resettlement could not be accurately determined. The RPF also fulfilled the requirements to comply with the first phase of the Mozambican resettlement process, viz. a Physical and Socio-economic Survey Report. This was submitted together with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) as per Ministerial Resolution No. 156/2014. The ESIA and Physical and Socio-economic Survey Report were approved by MITADER in January 2020 (approval letter No. N°668/MITADER/180/GM/183/2019).

With the approval of the ESIA and the development of further detail regarding the technical configuration and design of the CTT project, this document addresses the requirements of the second stage of the requirements of the Mozambican resettlement process as the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Implementation Action Plan (RPRIAP), and serves as the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to meet the requirements of the World Bank Group's operational policies.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Location

The CTT site is approximately 500 m to the south of the existing Sasol CPF, which is located within the Temane/Mangungumete area of the Inhassoro District within the Inhambane Province of Mozambique. The site is approximately 40 km north-west of the town of Vilanculos and 30 km south-west of the town of Inhassoro. An electrical transmission line will run approximately 25.5 km in a south to south-easterly direction from the CTT site to a new substation, the majority of which falls within the Inhassoro District (with the most southern section of the transmission line within the Vilanculos District of Inhambane Province). A new gas pipeline, approximately 2 km, will link the CTT site to a proposed new LPG facility to be located next to the CPF. The heavy equipment and prefabricated components of the power plant will be brought into the country by ship, transferred to and transhipped by barges at the Port of Beira, and ultimately brought to a temporary jetty to be installed near Inhassoro.

Key infrastructure

- ❑ Gas to power plant with a generation capacity of 420-450 MW. It is estimated that the footprint of the CTT will be 20 ha.
- ❑ Two New access roads and associated Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) (expected to be 30 m), over a total length of 1,4 km:
 - To the north of the CTT to connect to the existing Temane CPF access road.
 - To the east of CTT, to be used as a secondary access during construction
- ❑ Gas pipeline (approximately 2 km) that will feed the power plant with natural gas from the proposed LPG facility. A PPZ of 100 m (50 m either side of the pipeline) will be included in this plan.
- ❑ 400 kV electrical transmission line (approximately 25 km) from the power plant to the Vilanculos Sub-station. For the purposes of the plan the transmission line will have a PPZ 100 m wide (50 m either side of the centre line of the transmission line) and will be inclusive of a fire break (vegetation control) and a gravel maintenance road.
- ❑ Temporary jetty at Inhassoro for the purpose of the delivery of equipment and infrastructure to build the power plant expected to use only approximately 1 ha of land or less. This will include transshipment and barging activities to bring equipment to the jetty and onward land transport to the Project site.
- ❑ Additional nominal widening of the servitude for vehicle turning points at points to be identified along these linear servitudes.
- ❑ Construction camp (including housing/accommodation for construction workers) and contractor laydown areas adjacent to the CTT power plant site (included in the DUAT area of the CTT power plant site).
- ❑ Temporary reinforcement of an existing bridge and road across sections of the Govuro River where the existing bridge is not able to bear the weight of the equipment loads that need to be transported from the beach landing site to the CTT site. Alternatively, a temporary bridge can be built aside of the existing bridge, with new temporary access roads.

Temporary jetty and transportation route

Currently, there are two proposed locations for the temporary jetty (at Maritima and SETA), both located within the town of Inhassoro. Large, heavy equipment and materials will be transported to a Mozambican port (most likely Port of Beira, still to be determined) via ship. Equipment and materials will be transferred to a flat bottom barge at this port. The barge will be pulled by tugboats in existing shipping lanes until offshore Inhassoro where they will turn and travel towards the coast. A likely option for final approach considers that from 1 km offshore, a cable system consisting of two cables fixed at one end to the jetty and the other to a fixed anchor on the sea bed, will be used together with a 'workboat' for guiding the barge from 1 km offshore to the temporary jetty location. It is anticipated that this entire process will take approximately seven hours to complete and will be planned to coincide with tides. As the tide ebbs, the barge will rest on the beach and off-loading of the equipment can occur. Once off-loading has been completed, the barge will be floated on the next available high tide. It is anticipated that between five and ten barge trips will be required throughout the entire construction period (over 8-15 months). Currently, the Maritima beach landing site is the preferred option. In terms of potential economic resettlement/displacement, the analysis shows that there will not be any economic resettlement/displacement or livelihood impacts as a result of the temporary jetty and the transportation of heavy equipment and materials for either site.

The transportation route from Maritima will require road upgrades to a short section of road within Inhassoro (required to join the beach landing site with the R241). Thereafter, the Project site will be accessed along the R241, the EN1 and the existing access road. Access to the site from SETA (the alternative option) will simply be via to the R241, the EN1 and the existing access road. As part of the transportation route, the Govuro River bridge on the R241 will need to be reinforced, or alternatively, a temporary bypass bridge will need to be constructed. None of these activities will require any economic resettlement/displacement or have any impact or disruption to existing livelihoods.

Resettlement

The required PPZ associated with the transmission line will result in some resettlement. Importantly, this will include both physical and economic resettlement/displacement. Permanent resettlement will occur in cases where homesteads, including associated infrastructure such as toilets, storerooms, cattle kraals, etc., fall within the required PPZs (two homesteads). Permanent resettlement will also be required in cases where access to agricultural land is permanently lost and/or where agricultural activities are limited to the degree that the affected party cannot continue to farm on the land (six homesteads). Following the completion of the RPF and the finalisation of project design, it was confirmed that only the transmission line PPZ will result in physical (loss of homesteads) and economic (loss of access to agricultural land) resettlement. No homesteads or agricultural activities were identified as being affected by the other project infrastructure, viz. CTT site, access road and gas pipeline.

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The RPRIAP for the CTT project has been developed according to Mozambican laws, decrees, policies and regulations relevant to resettlement activities, specifically (Decree Number 31/2012 of 8 August 2012 and Technical Directive 156/2014); and to international normative frameworks such as the World Bank Operational Policies and the IFC Performance Standards, particularly the requirements of WBG OP4.03/PS5.

THE PROJECT AREA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Demographics

The immediate areas surrounding the terrestrial project infrastructure (CTT site, gas pipeline and transmission line) is sparsely populated with the Inhassoro district as a whole exhibiting a lower population density than the Inhambane Province and the country. 41% of the population within the Zone of Influence¹ is classified as young (below the age of 15) with the entire population exhibiting a higher proportion of females than males. The population structure is indicative of a developing area. Education levels are low with 31% of the population reporting no access to formal education. While more densely populated than the zone of influence, the proposed host communities of Pambara and Mangungumete exhibit similar demographic trends.

Occupational patterns and livelihoods

Only 4% of the population within the vicinity of the transmission line PPZ reported being employed in the formal sector, however almost a third of the population (29%) reported being involved in the informal section in some capacity. The remaining population reported to be unemployed (29%), scholars (23%), and non-school-going children (15%) (either too young or not attending school). All respondents reported having access to at least one *machamba* (small subsistence farming plot) with 78% of people in the area reported to be actively involved with subsistence agriculture. Despite the low levels of formal employment, 73% of homesteads within the Zone of Influence reported having some form of monthly cash income. In most cases this was generated through the informal sector with activities such as the sale of charcoal, the selling of natural resources (grass, wood, etc.) and the selling of agricultural produce grown on a subsistence plot. These trends, a lack of formal employment and a reliance on subsistence agriculture, also characterise the proposed host communities.

Access to services

Access to services with the Zone of Influence is similar to that of rural households throughout the Inhambane Province, with a single household reporting to have access to a private borehole and the remaining households accessing water from a communal well. Access to sanitation facilities within the Zone of Influence is poor, with 40% of households reported no access to sanitation while 60% reported access to a pit latrine. This places access to sanitation below the average for rural households in the

1 The zone of influence is defined as the Partial Protection Zone (and the immediate area surrounding it) for the Central Termica de Temane (CTT) site, transmission line and gas pipeline where the social survey was undertaken for the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in 2018 and for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan in 2020.

Inhambane Province. Access to water and sanitation within the host communities is similar albeit that a higher percentage of households report access to piped water and waterborne sanitation.

Household structures

Household structures recorded during the survey with potentially affected parties in the Zone of Influence included main houses/bedrooms, storerooms/storage structures, kitchen structures and toilet/bathroom structures. The most commonly used materials for the construction of these structures can be classified as 'traditional' with most walls made from 'wattle and daub' or reeds, with limited structures made from corrugated iron and concrete blocks. Thatch is generally used for roofing. The use of 'traditional' materials are consistent throughout the broader project area (as defined by the SIA), including the proposed host communities with houses built of conventional material generally located at the district headquarters (Golder, 2018c).

Access to healthcare

On average, people within the Zone of Influence reported having to travel 16 km to access healthcare facilities (rural clinics). The majority of households (86%) reported travelling to Pambara to visit a healthcare facility with other households reported accessing healthcare facilities in Mangungumete and Temane. The presence of healthcare facilities in the proposed host communities of Pambara and Mangungumete will allow for improved access to these services for the resettled homesteads.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS (AS RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT)

The potential impacts described and discussed in this RPRIAP are those associated with resettlement and economic displacement (thus they do not consider all potential social impacts arising as a result of the Project). The proposed CTT Project will require the physical resettlement of two homesteads and the economic resettlement/displacement of an additional six households. Fishermen and tourism operators operating in the vicinity of the beach landing sites and small shops or informal vendors may also be temporarily affected by the CTT project, albeit that it is considered unlikely following consultation and analysis. The following socio-economic impacts have been identified as potentially occurring as a result of resettlement:

- Loss of access to agricultural land.
- Loss of access to natural resources.
- Economic displacement/loss of revenue.
- Loss of housing and associated infrastructure.
- Social differentiation and inequality.
- Exhumation and reburial of graves.
- Loss of access to services.

DETAILS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Physical resettlement

Homestead Q2

Homestead Q2 is affected by the proposed CTT Project as the majority of the homestead, inclusive of structures, falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of ten people currently reside at the homestead, comprised of three related families. The homestead reported a monthly income of approximately MZN 5,000.00 per month (US \$79.18). The homestead reported having five machambas (none of which are within the PPZ) as well as various fruit trees and livestock as a means of sustaining their livelihoods.

Homestead Q7

Homestead Q7 is affected by the proposed CTT Project as a portion of the homestead falls within the transmission line PPZ. Importantly, only two structures at the homestead fall within the PPZ (one house and one storeroom) with the remainder of the structures located outside the PPZ. However, it is recommended that the Project Proponent replace all the houses at the homestead. A total of 13 people currently resides at the homestead, comprised of three related families. The homestead reported having

six machambas, fruit trees as well as livestock and poultry as a means of sustaining their livelihoods. The homestead reported no consistent monthly income.

Economic resettlement

Homestead Q1

Homestead Q1 is affected by the proposed CTT as a portion of one of the homestead's machambas (0.1 ha) falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of two people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family. The homestead reported a monthly income of between MZN 2,000.00 and MZN 2,500.00 (US \$ 31.67 – US \$ 39.59) through the selling of natural resources. The homestead reported having three machambas and various fruit trees as a means of supplementing their livelihood.

Homestead Q4

Homestead Q4 is affected by the proposed CTT as a portion of one of the homestead's machambas (0.62 ha) falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of three people currently reside at the homestead, within one single family. Both adults at the homestead reported being unemployed and solely reliant on subsistence agriculture, with the household reporting no monthly income. The homestead reported having two machambas, fruit trees, livestock and poultry as a means of sustaining their livelihoods.

Homestead Q9

Homestead Q9 is affected by the proposed CTT Project as a portion of one of the homestead's machambas (0.18 ha) falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of seven people currently resides at the homestead, within one single family. Both of the adults in the household reported being unemployed and solely reliant on subsistence farming and the selling of natural resources (grass bundles), generating a monthly income of approximately MZN 10,000.00 (US \$ 158.35). The household reported having six machambas used for subsistence agriculture. The homestead also reported having fruit trees, livestock and poultry as a means of sustaining their livelihoods.

Homestead Q10

Homestead Q10 is affected by the proposed CTT Project as a portion of one of the machambas (0.24 ha) falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of four people currently resides at the homestead, within one single family. All four of the family members at the homestead reported being unemployed and largely reliant on subsistence farming. The household has three machambas used for subsistence agricultural purposes, fruit trees and poultry as a mean of sustaining their livelihoods.

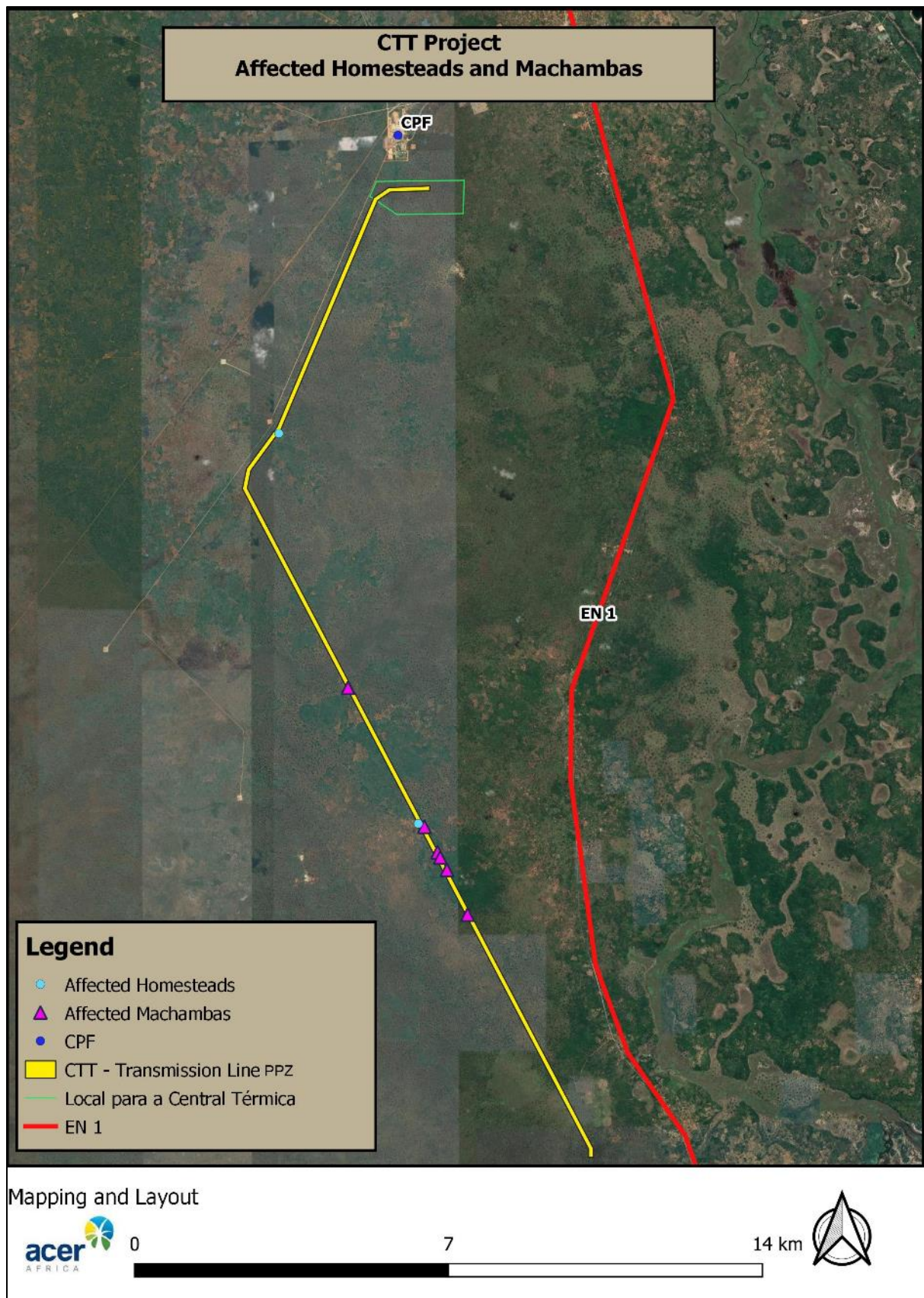
Homestead Q11

Homestead Q11 is affected by the proposed CTT Project as a portion (1.19 ha) of one of the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of six people currently reside at the homestead, within one single family. Both parents reported being unemployed, however, the head of the homestead reported receiving an income through practicing as a traditional doctor. This was reported to provide the homestead with an income in excess of MZN 10,000.00 per month (US \$ 158.35). The household has two machambas and fruit trees as a means of contributing to their livelihoods.

Homestead Q12

Homestead Q12 is affected by the proposed CTT Project as a portion (0.1 ha) of one the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ. A total of three people currently reside at the homestead, within one single family. Both adults at the homestead reported being unemployed and solely reliant on subsistence farming and the selling of natural resources (wood). The homestead reported a monthly income of approximately MZN 3,000.00 (US \$ 47.51) from the selling of wood. The household has a single machamba, which is immediately adjacent to the homestead, fruit trees and poultry as a means of supplementing their livelihoods.

The location of the affected households and machambas are provided in the figure below.



SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Land acquisition

Project land requirements

The CTT project has the following land requirements:

- 116 ha for the Gas to Power Plant, including the 100 m PPZ.
- 20 ha for the gas pipeline (2 km pipeline with a 100 m PPZ).
- 250 ha for the transmission line (25 km transmission line with a 100 m PPZ).
- 1.5 ha for the surfaced access road to the CTT site, (500 m road with a 30 m PPZ).

Land occupation

Land occupation in the Project area is largely made up of informal villages with a low population density. Villages and/or homesteads are typically located close to roads. No households or agricultural activities were identified on the CTT site or within the PPZ of the gas pipeline. Two homesteads were identified as having infrastructure within, or partially within, the transmission line PPZ and, thus, will require permanent physical resettlement. A further six homesteads were identified as having a machamba or a portion thereof within the transmission line PPZ and, thus, will require economic resettlement.

Current land use practices

Land use within the project area is dominated by subsistence agricultural activities with all the homesteads surveyed reporting access to at least one machamba, with most homesteads having, on average, access to three machambas. 75% of homesteads reported keeping livestock and/or poultry, with the most commonly kept animals being chickens and goats with only two homesteads keeping cattle. The Zone of Influence is also heavily utilised by households for the collection of natural resources. The most common natural resources harvested/used in the area are wood and grass.

Households and associated structures

Households

The following physical resettlement is required as a result of the transmission line PPZ (the only project component resulting in physical resettlement):

<input type="checkbox"/> People	–	23.
<input type="checkbox"/> Homesteads	–	2.
<input type="checkbox"/> Households	–	6.
<input type="checkbox"/> Structures	–	15.

Associated structures

Homesteads typically comprise various structures, such as a main house and/or bedroom, kitchen structure, storerooms and/or granaries, toilets and/or bathrooms. The following structures are affected:

<input type="checkbox"/> House/bedroom	–	10.
<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional house (used for ceremonies)	–	1.
<input type="checkbox"/> Storeroom	–	3.
<input type="checkbox"/> Toilet/bathroom	–	1.

Vulnerable groups

Special consideration is given to vulnerable groups when resettlement takes place. As recommended by World Bank Group guidelines, special assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups, including the following:

- Provision for separate and confidential consultation.
- Priority in site selection in the host area.
- Resettlement near to kin and former neighbours.

- ☐ Assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home.
- ☐ Priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance.
- ☐ Monitoring of nutritional and health status to ensure successful integration into the resettled community.

The following vulnerable groups were identified:

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| ☐ Women headed households with children and youth | - | 1 household. |
| ☐ Elderly headed households with children (and no other adults) | - | 2 households. |

While these vulnerable groups have been identified as being affected, it should be noted that the majority of the population within the zone of influence exhibit low levels of income, poor literacy rates, have poor access to services and are reliant on subsistence agriculture. Considering this, higher levels of assistance will be required in explaining the resettlement process as well as ensuring that the livelihoods of the resettled households are not adversely affected as a result of the project.

Agricultural land

A total of six homesteads were recorded as having a machamba within the 100 m transmission line PPZ. Importantly, only portions of these machambas fall within the PPZ and not the entire machambas. As no agricultural activities are permitted within the PPZ, the affected portions of the machambas will be lost on a permanent basis. In addition, the two homesteads requiring physical resettlement will be moved to areas in excess of 10 km from their existing machambas. While the homesteads will still have access to their existing machambas outside of the Project PPZ (as requested by them) alternative land will also be made available closer to the resettlement site. To address this, alternative land will be prepared and provided to the affected parties. A total of only 9.3 ha of agricultural land will be lost.

Tree crops and Utexma (palm wine)

Households make use of the trees to supplement their livelihoods and, therefore, any losses or damages to fruit trees require compensation to maintain the livelihoods of the affected parties. While some fruit trees may be located in the immediate vicinity of the homestead, it is common for trees to be situated further afield. While not identified by households during the socio-economic survey, experience from other projects in the area suggests that the brewing of palm wine (Utexma) is another important livelihood activity. As is the case with fruit trees, it is common that the palm which produces the sap for the brewing of the wine is not necessarily located immediately adjacent to the homestead. Damages to or losses of palms need to be compensated. While it was not possible to quantify the exact number of trees and palms that may be affected (due to access constraints), a worst-case scenario has been used, i.e. it has been assumed that all the trees that households reported having, will be lost on a permanent basis. On this basis, a total of 521 trees will be lost and require compensation.

Tourism industry

It has been estimated that there are 22 tourism facilities in Inhassoro that could potentially be affected by the proposed beach landing site and equipment off-loading process and activities. The potentially affected facilities provide holiday accommodation while a limited number also provide restaurant services and fishing charters. The number of facilities impacted will be the same regardless of which site is chosen (SETA or Maritima). To ensure that livelihoods are not negatively impacted, a compensation methodology has been developed and discussed with tourism operators in the area.

Fishing industry

The area in which the temporary jetty will be located is already designated as a no-fishing zone by the maritime authorities and, therefore, there are no anticipated direct impacts on fishermen. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that the possibility remains of some form of disruption, however, it is not possible to quantify this impact and associated losses prior to the event occurring. To ensure that livelihoods are

not negatively impacted, a compensation methodology has been developed and discussed with tourism operators in the area.

Informal vendors and compensation for *ad hoc* damages

There is the potential that small shops or informal vendors operating adjacent to the transportation route to have their business activities temporarily interrupted as a result of Project activities. There is also the potential that unforeseen damages may occur during construction for which compensation is required. To ensure that livelihoods are not negatively impacted, a compensation methodology has been developed. It should be noted that no actual informal vendors were identified as requiring relocation due to the activities of road widening, since they are already set back from the Inhassoro roads by a drainage canal.

Graves and areas of spiritual significance

Three homesteads reported having a total of six graves within the transmission line PPZ² and a single homestead reported having an 'area of spiritual significance' within the transmission line PPZ. In all cases where graves are in proximity to Project infrastructure or construction activities, consultation will need to be undertaken with the next of kin to determine the necessary procedure to protect or exhume and rebury the grave or to provide alternate mitigation. Importantly, the presence of a grave within the transmission line PPZ does not automatically necessitate the need to exhume and rebury the grave. This will be required only in cases where a grave will be affected by the construction of Project infrastructure or, alternatively, if the next of kin expresses concern regarding construction activities taking place in vicinity of a grave.

COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Resettlement principles

Mozambique Decree 31/2012 defines levels of affected individuals as *Directly Affected Population*, *Indirectly Affected Population* and *Temporarily Affected Population*. Entitlements are defined to cover all categories under WB 4.03/PS5. These criteria have been used in distinguishing between the different affected population groups for the CTT project:

- ❑ The directly affected population is the population that lives or has an entire machamba within the 100 m transmission line PPZ. All infrastructure in these areas will need to be removed and the affected households resettled. Further, access to all agricultural land will be lost within the transmission line PPZ.
- ❑ The indirectly affected population is the population that does not have any infrastructure within the 100 m transmission line PPZ, but they do have a portion of a machamba in this area.
- ❑ The temporarily affected population are those people with graves and/or family cemeteries within the 100 m PPZ. In addition, the fishing and tourism industries in Inhassoro and any parties economically displaced as a result of land acquisition or use restrictions (e.g. roadside vendors) are considered to be 'Temporarily Affected'.

Resettlement paradigms

Consistent with World Bank OP 4.03, PS 5/IFC Performance Standard 5, and GOM legislation and regulations, resettlement for the CTT project will be undertaken within the framework of the following principles/paradigms:

- ❑ Resettlement of households, inclusive of all affected persons, will be undertaken in such a manner that, as a minimum, no one is worse off than prior to resettlement and preferably is 'better off' than prior to resettlement. This will involve restoring and, over time, improving incomes and living standards of affected households and persons, while enabling them to maintain their cultural identities.

² One homestead reported four graves and two homesteads a single grave each.

- Resettlement will be undertaken within a development paradigm that addresses the socio-economic development needs of resettled households, host communities and the wider region within which the proposed project is being undertaken.

Considering that a single homestead will be resettled to each of the host communities (Pambara and Mangungumete) it is not anticipated that there will be any socio-economic impacts on the host communities. However, both host communities do fall within the broader project area (as defined by the SIA) and are likely to benefit from any social investment associated with the project.

Categories of loss and affected persons

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| □ Directly affected | - | 2. |
| □ Indirectly affected land users | - | 6. |
| □ Temporarily affected (graves and areas of spiritual significance) | - | 7. |

Eligibility and entitlement framework

Physical resettlement

All homesteads within the PPZ of any project infrastructure and, thus, directly affected by the proposed project will be eligible for resettlement. All resettled parties will be entitled to structures of an improved standard (and which comply with Government regulations) to those that were lost and assistance in the moving process.

Economic resettlement

All parties found to have lost access to agricultural land on a permanent basis will be entitled to land of similar quality and size which has been demined and prepared for agriculture, and which is located within a reasonable distance from the homestead (this is inclusive of homesteads requiring physical resettlement who are resettled in an area approximately 10km from their existing agricultural land). Damages to any annual crops and/or tree crops will be compensated in accordance with the compensation entitlements. Affected parties will also be provided with crop starter packs to assist with re-establishing agricultural activities on the replacement land.

Fishermen

Artisanal fishermen as well as other resources users utilising the project area and dependent on the resources from the project area (including the beach, intertidal zone, estuarine zone, riverine zone and coastal lakes) will be eligible for compensation and/or other measures to ensure their livelihoods are not adversely affected if any project activities result in a direct loss of income or the reduced access to resources.

Tourism Operators

Compensation will be paid only to entities incurring a direct loss of income (actual financial loss) as a result of Project activities. Consideration will also be given to claims related to secondary effects, for example, noise, visual impacts, etc. All claims lodged will be investigated but the claimant will need to provide evidence of actual financial loss.

Informal vendors and ad hoc damages

Any informal vendor or other party that experiences a direct financial loss as a result of the project will be eligible for compensation.

Loss of natural resources

No temporary or permanent loss to natural resources is anticipated.

Compensation and related entitlements

Physical resettlement

In accordance with Decree 31/2012 and the World Bank OP 4.12, anyone who is resettled is entitled to conditions equal to or above their previous standard of living. Decree 31/2012 also notes that resettled parties in rural areas are entitled to a plot not less than 5,000 m² and in urban areas a plot of no less than 800 m² and nothing less than a three-bedroom house with an area of 70 m² to be built of conventional materials and to an approved design. To ensure that access to services is improved, the following will be provided to the permanently resettled households:

- A water tank to collect rainwater (in the event of the affected household choosing a traditional house (thus limiting runoff of rainwater from the roof) an alternative will be sourced).
- A borehole will be drilled for each of the two affected homesteads and equipped with a manual pump. However, it will be a condition that the broader community can access water from these boreholes.
- A toilet located within the house connected to a septic tank system³.
- A solar panel per household.
- Provision of a fenced-off refuse pit.

Economic resettlement

Damages to annual crops will be compensated according to the loss of one season's production, based on the size of the area affected. The value per hectare will be determined by yield (per season) and price data for the specific crop provided by the Government, as verified by current market values with the higher of the two values being used. Any affected party found to have experienced damages, losses or lost access to tree crops will be provided with replacement trees ('mature' seedlings) at a ratio of two seedlings for each tree lost. Compensation will be paid on the basis of loss of production and the consequent loss of income accumulated over the period required for the new trees (replacement trees provided) to become productive. In respect of the permanent loss of machambas, replacement land at a ratio of 1:1.5 ha, of a similar or better quality and locational advantage to the land lost will be sourced, demined, bush cleared, prepared for planting and formally registered.

Fishermen

Compensation will be paid for the loss of a single day of fishing (this along with notification of barge movements and restrictions is to dissuade people from purposefully fishing in the project-affected area to obtain compensation). These values will be determined through consultation with the Inhassoro Fishing Association. Compensation will also be paid for consumables (for example, diesel) used in the wasted day's fishing effort. These kinds of costs are direct and will be calculated at the time of a claim.

Tourism

All affected entities will be provided with compensation equivalent to the productive value of their operation (as reported to the Government) for the period that their operation is impacted.

Informal vendors

Compensation will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be negotiated between the affected persons, the Community Liaison Officer and the community leader, and will be based on a typical day's earnings. Compensation will be paid for the number of days that the informal vendor is affected by the Project. In the event of any damages being incurred to merchandise held by the informal vendor, compensation will be provided at replacement value for actual damages incurred.

Ad hoc damages

3 While it is not anticipated that the house will have running water, water obtained from the borehole will be used to flush the toilet. The request for the toilet to be located within the house came during discussions with the affected parties.

Ad hoc damages may occur during the Project and will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Loss of access to natural resources

Financial compensation will be provided to the PAP at a market related price in order to ensure that the natural resource can be purchased from local vendors or alternatively cover the time required for the PAP to harvest the natural resource at a site further afield.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

To meet the goals of Mozambican and World Bank Group policies (OP 4.03, PS 5/IFC Performance Standard 5) to maintain and improve the livelihoods of the parties affected by resettlement or economic displacement, both in terms of standards and sustainability, a livelihoods restoration plan has been developed. During the social survey, respondents most commonly reported their main concerns were access to healthcare, employment, education, and water. These findings have helped shape the proposed livelihoods restoration plan.

The livelihood restoration plan has been developed as a 'Three Tier' intervention plan, namely:

- Tier 1 Provide measures to ensure the livelihoods (and socio-economic conditions) of the affected homesteads are returned to pre-project levels.
- Tier 2 Provide measures to ensure that livelihoods (and socio-economic conditions) of the affected households are improved.
- Tier 3 Provide measures for the general improvement of livelihoods (and socio-economic conditions) for the broader community.

Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the livelihood restoration plan are both mandatory for the project proponent and are the indicators against which monitoring and evaluation (Section 12) will be undertaken. Tier 3 provides recommendations on areas that could potentially be included as part of the project social investment plan. As such the interventions detailed in Tier 3 are not binding on the project proponent.

Tier 1:

- The replacement of all lost assets.
- The replacement of agricultural land.
- The preparation of agricultural land.
- Compensation of crops for all lost growing seasons.
- Compensation for lost income/revenue.
- Compensation for loss of access to natural resources.

Tier 2:

- Improved services (for the physically resettled homesteads):
 - Water.
 - Sanitation.
 - Electricity.
 - Refuse disposal.

Tier 3:

- Health
 - HIV and AIDS intervention programmes.
 - Malaria prevention programmes.
- Improved services (for the broader community).
 - Water.
 - Sanitation.
 - Electricity.
- Improved infrastructure, e.g. schools and clinics.
- Employment (cash for work programmes)

- Agricultural development assistance.

CONSULTATION WITH POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PARTIES

Previous consultation

Consultation was initiated during the compilation of the RPF in 2018 and during public consultation in January 2019 as part of the EIA process. During this time, district administrators and community leaders were informed of the Project and the undertaking of the social surveys. During the undertaking of the social survey in 2018, discussions were held with each of the potentially affected households. In 2018 and 2019, consultation was undertaken with fishermen and tourism operators, in the form of focus group meetings.

Consultation for the RPRIAP

Community consultation

A public meeting was held on 29 January 2020. All potentially affected parties were informed of and invited to the meeting 14 days prior to the meeting taking place (as per Technical Directive 155/2014). Public notices were also placed at community meeting points within the project area informing the community of the meeting. The public meeting was also attended by representatives from the Inhassoro District Government, the Vilanculos District Government, and the Inhambane Provincial Government.

Head of households

During the social survey undertaken in January and February 2020 as part of this RPRIAP formulation, household heads were provided with background information regarding the CTT Project. Household heads were offered the opportunity to raise concerns regarding the project. No significant concerns were raised. Following confirmation of the homesteads requiring physical resettlement and those requiring economic resettlement, follow up consultation was undertaken with the affected parties regarding resettlement sites. The head of each of the affected homesteads as well as the community leaders, and representatives from the Vilanculos and Inhassoro District Government signed off on the proposed alternative land for both physical and economic resettlement. Considering that only two homesteads require physical resettlement and six economic resettlement it was agreed with the Inhassoro and Vilanculos District Authorities to engage with the affected parties directly as opposed to holding a community meeting to discuss resettlement locations.

Fishermen

A focus group meeting was held with the Inhassoro Fishing Association and the Inhassoro District Maritime Authority in Inhassoro town on 24 January 2020.

Tourism operators

Tourism establishments within Inhassoro were approached individually and provided with a letter detailing the proposed project.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section identifies institutions responsible for RPRIAP implementation and monitoring, including potential external institutions with whom the project proponent can partner. The World Bank Group recommends the involvement of external stakeholders to promote capacity building amongst institutions and transparency on resettlement activities.

Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee

As detailed in the Mozambican Regulations for the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities (Decree 31/2012), a Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee has been established by the Minister supervising Territorial Planning, with supporting bodies being the Provincial and District Resettlement Commissions. The committee has the following functions:

- To monitor, supervise and make methodological recommendations for the entire resettlement process.
- To issue technical opinions about the resettlement plans.
- To prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process, considering the previously approved plans.
- To propose the notification of the proponent of an activity to provide information about the progress of the resettlement process (sic).
- To prepare the draft Internal Regulations of the Committee.
- To propose complementary rules for the implementation of the Internal Regulations.

During the compilation of the RPRIAP, representatives from the Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee were engaged. It was confirmed by the representatives that considering the limited number of people affected and anticipated limited impact of the project on livelihoods, the participation of the entire committee is not required. It was, however, confirmed that once final resettlement packages are presented to the affected parties, a representative from the committee will attend to oversee the process. In the event of significant disputes relating to resettlement, the Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee will be informed and consulted and remain the overall regulatory authority for the resettlement process.

Also, it was confirmed prior to the compilation of the RPRIAP, that no District or Provincial Committee currently exists. Representative from each of the departments that would typically make up the committee were, however, engaged and informed of and invited to the public consultation session. Going forward, these representatives will be consulted and kept informed of all resettlement related developments.

Resettlement Steering Committee

Working under the guidance of and reporting to the Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee⁴, a Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) will be created at the onset of the project to facilitate coordination of resettlement activities. The RSC will complement the Project Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee which is required by the Mozambican resettlement regulations.

Community Liaison Officer and participation

The success of the resettlement and livelihood restoration programmes will largely depend on the Project proponent being able to establish and maintain sustainable relationships with the directly and indirectly affected households. A full time CTT Project Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be appointed in 2020 to oversee all community consultation as well as being the contact for any concerns emanating from the community, including those related to resettlement and impacts on livelihoods.

CTT Resettlement team

A dedicated resettlement team will be required to manage the entire resettlement process. The CTT resettlement team will report directly to the CTT Project Manager and will be inclusive of the following positions and responsibilities:

- Resettlement manager.
- In field manager.
- Field enumerators.

4 It was confirmed that a District Committee currently does not exist. These representatives would, therefore, be from the District Government Departments that would typically make up the District Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee.

Specialised third parties will be involved in livelihood restoration measures (study, design, and implementation) providing technical assistance. In the case of the CTT project, such assistance will be directed to subsistence farming activities in the project area. National research institutes that have experience in the Inhambane Province and Inhassoro District will be deployed to assist farmers to improve their annual production, achieve food security and raise their income through the sale of surplus produce.

Grievance and dispute resolution

Considering the disruptive nature of involuntary resettlement (both physical and economic, and possible indirect impacts), incidences of dissatisfaction and unhappiness among both the affected households and the broader community are likely. A grievance and dispute resolution procedure is imperative to deal with complaints in an efficient and transparent manner.

The Project proponent will implement and closely monitor the grievance resolution mechanism, although the mechanism will be designed to follow traditional communication lines. Typically, any grievances relating to resettlement and/or compensation will first be reported through local leadership channels. This will involve the complainant informing the *Secretario de Quarteirões* (Block Secretary) who in turn will inform the *Régulos* (Chief). The *Régulos* is required to inform the CLO who reports the grievance to the proponent's project management official. Grievances can also be reported directly to project management or personnel, in which case it will be redirected to the described channels, unless the aggrieved person specifically requests otherwise. Importantly, grievances can be reported in person, in writing, electronically or via telephone. Contact details for the project management team will be made available through information leaflets as well as onsite notice boards.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND AUDITING

Implementation schedule

Actual resettlement implementation is estimated to take nine months to complete following the approval of the RPRIAP. The critical path of the programme is the length of time required to construct replacement houses.

Monitoring and evaluation

OP 4.03/PS 5 indicates the need to monitor and evaluate the Resettlement Action Plan throughout implementation and completion. Further, Mozambican Regulations for the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities (Decree 31/2012) outlines the responsibilities for the State and the company in monitoring and evaluation.

Considering the above, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for the CTT Project will be commensurate with the Project's risks and impacts. For cases where livelihood restoration is involved, M&E will be conducted at least once, as close to the harvesting period as possible, to determine whether claimants' livelihoods have been restored to levels which are the same or better than their pre-existing levels. Where resettlement is involved, the replacement housing and other infrastructure for every household is to be inspected, in consultation with the owner, the required Mozambican Government representatives and the relevant representatives from the RSC. To ensure that the livelihoods of the affected parties have not been adversely affected but rather improved, key indicators and variables have been identified which should be monitored to determine if the livelihoods of affected parties have been successfully re-established. While some data will be quantitative (crop yields, soils fertility, etc.), a large volume will be qualitative as it relates to people's perceptions. As the number of affected parties is limited (two homesteads require physical resettlement and six homesteads require economic resettlement) it is recommended that M&E (exit interviews) be undertaken with each of the resettled households.

Auditing

It is recommended that the Project Proponent employs an external auditor to audit the resettlement and livelihoods restoration processes. The external audit should be undertaken once during implementation (mid-implementation) and once following the complete implementation of the Resettlement and Livelihoods Restoration Plan.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This RPRIAP has been prepared to meet the requirements of the World Bank Group's operational policies as well as the requirements of Mozambican legislation. While there are a number of project components that have the potential to lead to physical and/or economic resettlement, following the undertaking of a socio-economic survey and engagements with potentially affected parties, it was confirmed that only the transmission line will result in physical and economic resettlement. In total, the CTT Project will require the physical resettlement of two homesteads and the partial economic resettlement of six homesteads all of which will lose access to a portion of existing machambas.

If implemented as proposed, the two homesteads requiring physical resettlement will have improved access to services as well as improved living conditions while their livelihoods should not be adversely impacted. The same applies to the affected parties having portions of agricultural land moved. The provision of alternative land and crop starter packs and compensation for the lost growing seasons should ensure that no lasting impact is felt as a result of the project.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACER	ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CPF	Central Processing Facility
CTT	Central Termica de Temane
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento dos Terras (Land Use Right)
EDM	Electricidade de Moçambique
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GOM	Government of Mozambique
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDPPE	Small Scale Fisheries Development Institute
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIP	National Fisheries Research Institute
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGtP	Mozambique Gas to Power Plant
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PPZ	Partial Protection Zone
RPRIAP	Resettlement Plan & Resettlement Implementation Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSC	Resettlement Steering Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SOW	Scope of Work
TEC	Temane Energy Consortium (Pty) Ltd
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Artisanal fisheries	Fishing operations using small vessels (less than 10 m long) or no vessels, with much of the catch used for subsistence consumption, although some is processed, sold or traded.
Census	Any field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their assets; undertaken in a manner to meet National legislation and World Bank Safeguard Policies. The census must be complemented by additional information gathered during consultations with affected communities and local leaders.
Compensation	The payment in cash, and jobs, houses, in kind, land and conservation measures, or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole depending on the context, the nature of the right of use or occupancy, the type of losses and the purpose of the resettlement or economic displacement.
Cut-off date	The date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person without ownership or legal occupancy rights who newly occupies land identified for Project use, will not be eligible for compensation.
Economic resettlement/ displacement	Loss of assets or access to assets or places of work that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood.
Exclusion zone	A defined area around Project infrastructure or equipment (including the beach landing site, barge and barge lanes) where non-project entities and activities are prohibited.
First order fishmonger, trader or processor	Individuals/groups to whom artisanal fisheries directly sell their catch.
Homestead	A number of related family members, some or all with their own families, residing at the same location and who share common resources and livelihood strategies.
Household	A single family unit (nuclear family).
Industrial fisheries	Fishing operations carried out in Mozambican waters or beyond, using motor-driven vessels more than 20 m long and motors of up to 1,500 hp. Vessels use crushed ice or have on-board refrigeration to preserve the catch, use mechanical fishing methods and are equipped with Global Positioning Systems (GPS).

Involuntary displacement	<p>The involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of benefits from use of such land. • Relocation or loss of shelter. • Loss of assets or access to assets. • Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the project affected person has moved to another location or not.
Involuntary land acquisition	<p>The taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner holds uncontested customary rights.</p>
Land	<p>Agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the project.</p>
Land acquisition	<p>The taking of, or alienation of, land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the project.</p>
Livelihood	<p>This refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilise to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.</p>
Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF)	<p>An outline of the general principles that will be adopted in determining what affected parties who are economically displaced are entitled to (for example, compensation, other assistance), to provide them with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.</p>
Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	<p>A plan that establishes the entitlements (for example, compensation, other assistance) of affected persons and/or communities who are economically displaced, to provide them with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.</p>
Machamba	<p>Subsistence farming plot.</p>
Partial Protection Zone (PPZ)	<p>Land for which no right to land use by third parties exists and in which the exercise of any other activity other than that for which the PPZ was defined (established for infrastructure by operation of the Mozambican land law), must be licensed.</p>
Physical resettlement	<p>Relocation for loss of shelter.</p>
Project affected persons	<p>Those persons who, because of land acquisition or involuntary displacement, economic and/or adverse social impacts, regardless of whether the said project affected persons must physically relocate or not. PAPs can include informal land occupants/users that lack formal and/or customary rights. These people may have their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of living adversely affected, whether the project affected person must move to another location or not.

- Right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected.
- Access to productive assets or natural resources adversely affected, temporarily or permanently.
- Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

Replacement cost

An amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs.

The cost is to be based on the market rate (commercial rate) considering the Mozambican legislation for transaction of property. In terms of land, this may be categorised as follows:

Replacement cost for agricultural land means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use, located in the vicinity of the affected land (or in the absence of a land market the value needed to obtain a parcel of land with similar functional and locational advantages), plus the costs of:

- Preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land.
- Any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees.

Replacement cost for houses and other structures means the prevailing market cost of replacing affected structures of the quality equal to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area. Such costs shall include:

- Purchase of building materials.
- Transporting building materials to the construction site.
- Any labour and contractors' fees.
- Any registration costs.
- Pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of (or amount required to obtain) land of equal size and locational advantage in a similar area, plus the transaction costs.

Resettlement assistance

The measures to ensure that project affected persons who may be required to be physically relocated are provided with assistance, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is required, for ease of resettlement during relocation and any transitional losses.

Resettlement plan

A settlement instrument (document) which contains specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by the project proponent to resettle and compensate the affected people before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

Semi-industrial fisheries	Semi-industrial fisheries operate in coastal areas using motor-driven vessels from 10 to 20 m in length and motors of less than 350 hp. The operations use ice or mechanical refrigeration for on-board preservation of the catch, and they may also use mechanical fishing methods.
Utxema	An alcoholic wine (Utxema) is made from the sap of the palm (<i>Hyphaene natalensis</i>) that is indigenous to the project area.
Vulnerable groups	Refers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low capacity households – especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, widows, ethnic minorities and/or subjects of gender bias, low income households and informal sector operators.• Incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work.• Child-headed households.• Any other vulnerable groups, among other things, characterised by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenue.
Zone of influence	The zone of influence is defined as the Partial Protection Zone (and the immediate area surrounding it) for the Central Termica de Temane (CTT) site, transmission line and gas pipeline where the social survey was undertaken for the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in 2018 and for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan in 2020.

AUTHORS

Resettlement planning and the compilation of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan were undertaken by Mr DN Keal (ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants (ACER)) under the direction of Dr R-D Heinsohn (ACER) who also conducted an internal review of this report.

REQUIREMENTS OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN, RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN AND AN ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The requirements of a Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Implementation Action Plan (RPRIAP) as detailed in section 3.2.2 and 3.2.4 Ministerial Resolution No. 156/2014 of September 19 and of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) (as detailed in the World Bank Operation Policy 4.03, PS 5/OP 4.12) and the sections within the report where they are addressed, are provided in the tables hereunder.

Resettlement Plan

Requirement	Reference
Inventory of current occupants of the affected area	Section 4, Section 6 and Section 7
Plan for providing compensation and assistance to resettled persons	Section 8
The selection of the resettlement areas, providing details regarding the assessment of the physical, environmental and morphological situation	Section 8 and Section 10
Description of the current land use by type of use, types of existing constructions (residential, services, social infrastructure, among others)	Section 4
Possible social impacts of the transfer, including the extent of full or partial losses of assets, as well as the physical or economic scale of those affected	Section 5
Common property on which the persons base their subsistence and livelihood, untitled usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing or use of forest areas)	Section 4
Temporary occupation (lease or loan)	N/A
Public infrastructure and social services benefiting the population that will be affected by the project	Section 4 and Section 6
Social and cultural characteristics of the affected communities and basic organizational and structural systems	Section 4
Integration of the host community, measures for mitigating the impact of the resettlement on the host communities	Section 5
Survey of the main constraints, potentials, physical, biotic and anthropogenic structure	N/A
Assessment of the quality of urban fluidity and functionality (functionality of the road network, supply of services, supply of public spaces, multifunctional integration, land access, access to housing, quality of the municipal services, and infrastructure network	Section 4
Analysis of environmental and ecosystem quality, (level of comfort of the open spaces, comfort quality of the buildings, percentage of the natural areas, size of green areas, pollution, level of consumption of ecosystem resources, level of vegetation biodiversity, environmental health conditions, etc.)	N/A
Analysis of morphological quality, (architectonic quality of the district/residential area/town, quality and continuity of the natural landscape, etc.)	N/A

Resettlement Implementation Action Plan

Requirement	Reference
Institutional Matrix – Presentation of the bodies involved in the preparation and implementation of the plan, their authorities and responsibilities, clearly specified and disclosed to the community	Section 11
Timeline – Presentation of the deadlines for implementing the tasks and that will serve as an important instrument for control, monitoring and assessment of the resettlement process	Section 12
Budget – The budget must also include the expenses related to the construction of the housing units and the infrastructure and other charges inherent to the process and the families, and the type of compensation to be paid for tangible (e.g. fruit trees) and intangible assets	Section 13
Program for transferring families and their property	Section 12
Phases for the implementation of urbanization works, earthmoving, and roadway and parking infrastructure. Underground infrastructure and their components (drainage, water supply, electrical power, telecommunications networks, etc.)	Section 12
Social programs for promoting education, training, professional qualification, culture and good environmental practices	Section 9
Programs for promoting employment and generation of income, including the number of graduates, their organization, subjects to be taught, frequency and respective costs	Section 12

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Requirement	Reference
Census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets	Section 4 and Section 7
Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance provided	Section 8
Consultation with displaced people about acceptable alternatives	Section 10
Institutional responsibilities for implementation and procedures for grievance redress	Section 11
Arrangements for monitoring and implementation	Section 12
Timetable and budget	Section 12 and Section 13

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Economic growth within Mozambique has been resulting in an increased demand for electricity (increasing by an estimated 6-8% annually (Golder, 2018a)). In an effort to assist in addressing the increasing demand, Moz Power Invest, SA (a company to be incorporated under the laws of Mozambique) and Sasol New Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd are proposing the construction of the Central Termica de Temane (CTT), a new gas-driven electricity generation plant near the Sasol Central Processing Facility (CPF) in the Inhassoro District of Mozambique (the Project). It is anticipated that the CTT plant will produce approximately 420-450 MW of electricity. The joint development partners, Moz Power Invest SA and Sasol New Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd are hereinafter referred to as the Project Proponent.

In 2018, as a requirement of the World Bank's appraisal on providing funds for projects of this nature, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was compiled for the project. The World Bank indicated that an RPF was the appropriate instrument to address the requirements for project appraisal as the final technical configuration and design of the CTT project were not complete and, thus, the magnitude of resettlement could not be accurately determined. The RPF also fulfilled the requirements to comply with the first phase of the Mozambican resettlement process, viz. a Physical and Socio-economic Survey Report. This was submitted together with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) as per Ministerial Resolution No. 156/2014. The ESIA and Physical and Socio-economic Survey Report were approved by MITADER in January 2020 (approval letter No. N°668/MITADER/180/GM/183/2019).

With the approval of the ESIA and the development of further detail regarding the technical configuration and design of the CTT project, this document addresses the requirements of the second stage of the Mozambican resettlement process as the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Implementation Action Plan (RPRIAP), and serves as the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to meet the requirements of the World Bank Group's operational policies⁵.

1.2 Aim and Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan

The Scope of Work (SOW) that guided the compilation of the RPRIP is provided hereunder.

1.2.1 Desktop review

- ❑ Review existing material (i.e. Resettlement Policy Framework).
- ❑ Review relevant Mozambican legislation and international safeguards (World Bank OP 4.03, PS 5/IFC Performance Standard 5, etc.).
- ❑ Prepare a questionnaire to obtain data on current demographics, the socio-economic environment and livelihood strategies of the affected population within both the resettled and host communities (if applicable)⁶.

⁵ As per World Bank OP 4.12, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan has been compiled as opposed to a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as the impacts on the entire displaced population are minor and fewer than 200 people are to be displaced.

⁶ Considering the size of the 'host communities' (Pambara and Mangungumete) and that a single homestead is being resettled in each it was determined that a full socio-economic survey of the host community was not required. Socio-economic data were however obtained from the Socio-economic Baseline Assessment and the Social Impact Assessment conducted as part of the CTT Project.

1.2.2 *Field work*

- Identify all households requiring resettlement (be it temporary or permanent resettlement and of an economic or physical nature) according to the Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) requirements of each project component.
- Administer a questionnaire with each affected household (preferably with the household head).
- Identify any roadside vendors or other small businesses that may require physical or economic resettlement as a result of the project⁷.
- If required, administer a questionnaire with each of the affected roadside vendors or small businesses.
- Compile an asset inventory and keep records of each affected household and/or businesses.
- Define land use planning requirements such as the extent of agricultural lands, access to natural resources, water supply and social infrastructure.

The following activities were undertaken for the temporary beach landing site:

- Register fishermen and first order fishmongers, traders and processors operating within the vicinity of the temporary beach landing site⁸.
- Undertake a baseline assessment of fishing activities, including first order fishmongers, traders and processors.
- Undertake a baseline assessment of tourism establishments (hotels) and tourism operators (fishing charters, dive charters, etc.) in Inhassoro.

1.2.3 *Consultation*

- Undertake public participation/community consultation in line with the legislated requirements detailed in Ministerial Resolution No. 156/2014 of September 19 and Decree 31/2012 of 8 August.
- Communicate a cut-off date after which any new households settling or undertaking agricultural activities within the project affected area will not be eligible for resettlement and/or compensation.
- Consult with the affected households (both households requiring physical and economic resettlement) on a one-on-one basis (as required) to ensure that they understand how resettlement will take place, what compensation they are eligible to receive and how their concerns and grievances will be addressed.
- Through the fishing associations, engage with fishermen in focus group discussions to ensure that they understand how any losses will be compensated.
- Engage with tourism establishments and tourism operators within Inhassoro.
- Engage with any roadside vendors, or other small businesses that may be affected by the proposed project due to widening of roads.
- Engage with non-government and community organisations as well as research institutes operating in the area.

⁷ During fieldwork it was established that no roadside vendors are expected to be affected by the CTT project and, thus, to reduce expectations and potentially perceived impacts, a decision was taken not to administer questionnaires with these parties. However, a procedure has been developed to determine compensation in the unlikely event of damages being incurred.

⁸ This was undertaken through obtaining records from the Inhassoro Fishing Association. As no impact is anticipated on fishermen and to reduce expectations and potentially perceived impacts a decision was taken not to administer questionnaires with these parties.

1.2.4 RPRIAP compilation

- ❑ Assess the potential socio-economic impacts on the affected households and host community (if applicable) and identify required mitigation measures.
- ❑ Develop a valuation methodology for all affected assets registered during field work and determine compensation values.
- ❑ Frame all resettlement activities within a development paradigm in order that livelihood strategies, with the necessary support, can be re-established over time.
- ❑ Develop a RPRIAP to meet the requirements of Ministerial Resolution No. 156/2014 of September 19 and the World Bank Group's policies.
- ❑ Develop a formal grievance redress mechanism that clearly defines how concerns or issues that arise are to be dealt with.
- ❑ Compile a livelihood restoration plan (inclusive of a compensation procedure for fishermen and first order fishmongers, traders and processors) for inclusion in the RPRIAP.

1.3 Methodology

The RPRIAP aims to quantify the magnitude of resettlement, both physical and economic, associated with the development of the CTT, establish resettlement requirements and develop an implementation plan for the undertaking of resettlement. To this end, the following work was undertaken:

- ❑ A literature review of existing reports including the CTT Project Social Impact Assessment (SIA) (Golder 2018a), the CTT Tourism Impact Assessment (Golder, 2018b), the Socio-economic Baseline Study – Mozambique Gas to Power Project (Golder, 2018c) and the CTT Resettlement Policy Framework (ACER, 2019).
- ❑ A review of existing maps, aerial imagery and statistical data from the Instituto Nacional de Estatística.
- ❑ A review of relevant legislation, regulations and international norms and frameworks governing resettlement to ensure a sound understanding and, importantly, alignment with the requirements of the Government of Mozambique (GOM) and other institutions.
- ❑ A social survey of households residing on the proposed CTT site and within a 100 m corridor of the transmission line and gas pipeline routes. The survey enumerated the following key characteristics:
 - Demographics.
 - Socio-economics.
 - Livelihood strategies.
 - An inventory of all structures at each homestead.
 - Inventory of any graves and/or places of worship/spiritual significance.
 - Land and resource use, and livestock ownership.
- ❑ Consultation with provincial and District Government representatives as well as local community leaders (traditional leaders).
- ❑ A public meeting with the local community, community leaders, representatives from the Inhassoro and Vilanculos District Administration and Provincial Government representatives.
- ❑ One-on-one consultation with each of the potentially affected parties.
- ❑ Consultation with each of the homesteads requiring physical resettlement together with representatives from the District Administration, community leaders from the host community and the immediate neighbours within the host communities.
- ❑ Focus group meetings with the potentially affected fishing association within Inhassoro.

1.4 Clearance and disclosure of the RPRIAP

This RPRIAP has been compiled to comply with the relevant Mozambican and World Bank requirements. In terms of the Mozambican legislation, this RPRIAP serves as the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Implementation Action Plan that will be submitted to the District Government for approval.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project location

The CTT site (the location of the proposed gas to power facility as illustrated in Figure 1) is approximately 500 m to the south of the existing Sasol Central Processing Facility (CPF), which is located within the Temane/Mangungumete area of the Inhassoro District within the Inhambane Province of Mozambique. The site is approximately 40 km north-west of the town of Vilanculos and 30 km south-west of the town of Inhassoro. An electrical transmission line will run approximately 25 km in a south to south-easterly direction from the CTT to the existing Vilanculos Sub-station, the majority of which falls within the Inhassoro District (with the most southern section of the transmission line within the Vilanculos District of Inhambane Province). A new gas pipeline, approximately 2 km, will link the CTT site to the proposed LPG facility.

2.2 Project components and operation

2.2.1 Key project components

- ❑ Gas to power plant with a generation capacity of 420-450 MW. It is estimated that the footprint of the CTT will be 20 ha.
- ❑ Two New access roads and associated Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) (expected to be 30 m), over a total length of 1,4 km:
 - To the north of the CTT to connect to the existing Temane CPF access road.
 - To the east of CTT, to be used as a secondary access during construction
- ❑ Gas pipeline (approximately 2 km) that will feed the power plant with natural gas from the proposed LPG facility. A PPZ of 100 m (50 m either side of the pipeline) will be included in this plan.
- ❑ 400 kV electrical transmission line (approximately 25 km) from the power plant to the Vilanculos Sub-station. For the purposes of the plan the transmission line will have a PPZ 100 m wide (50 m either side of the centre line of the transmission line) and will be inclusive of a fire break (vegetation control) and a gravel maintenance road.
- ❑ Temporary jetty at Inhassoro for the purpose of the delivery of equipment and infrastructure to build the power plant expected to use only approximately 1 ha of land or less. This will include transshipment and barging activities to bring equipment to the jetty and onward land transport to the Project site.
- ❑ Additional nominal widening of the servitude for vehicle turning points at points to be identified along these linear servitudes.
- ❑ Construction camp (including housing/accommodation for construction workers) and contractor laydown areas adjacent to the CTT power plant site (included in the DUAT area of the CTT power plant site).
- ❑ Temporary reinforcement of an existing bridge and road across sections of the Govuro River where the existing bridge is not able to bear the weight of the equipment loads that need to be transported from the beach landing site to the CTT site. Alternatively, a temporary bridge can be built aside of the existing bridge, with new temporary access roads.

A provisional layout of infrastructure footprints, including the proposed linear alignments, is provided in Figure 1.

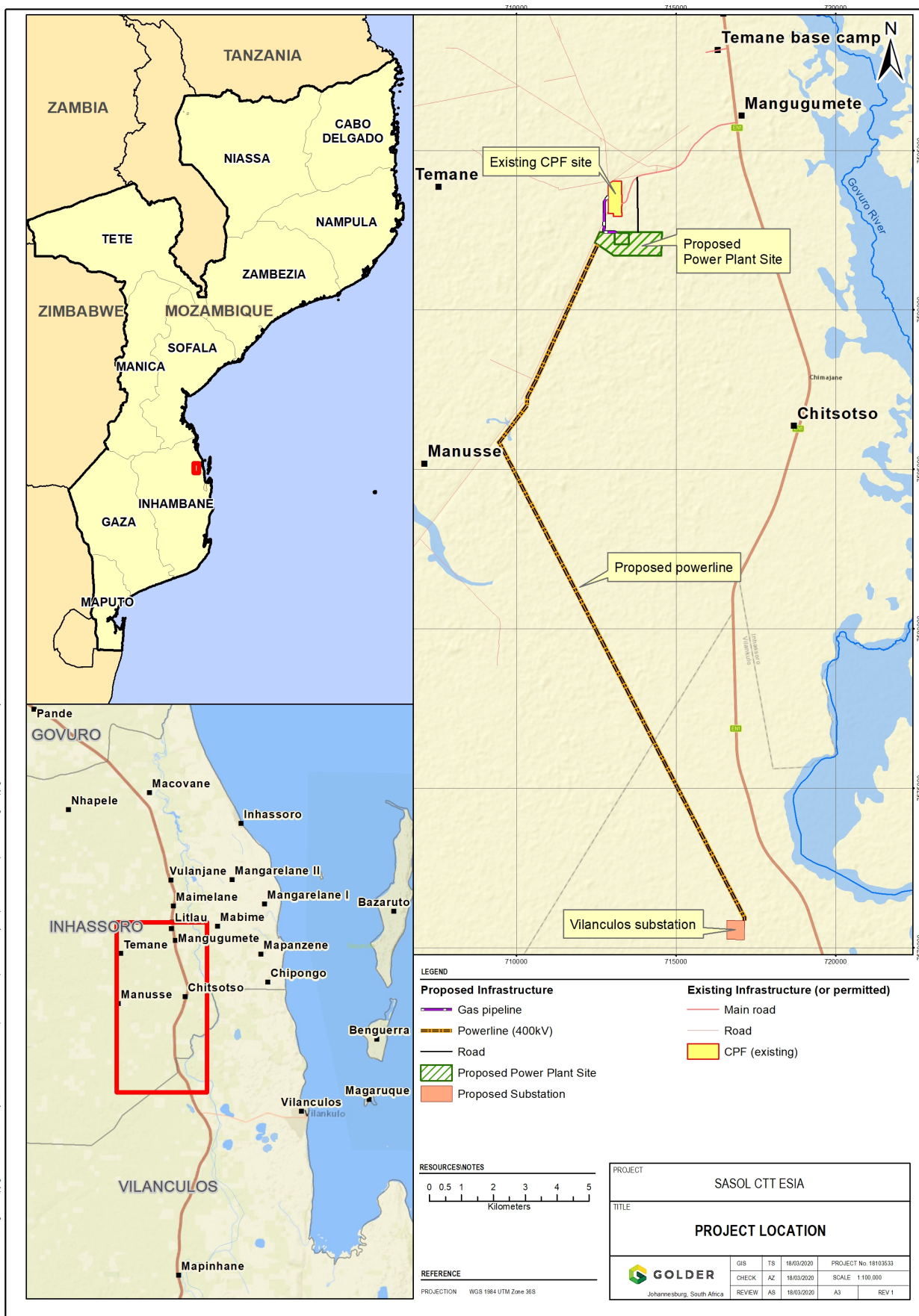


Figure 1 CTT project location
(Map compiled by Golder Associates)

2.2.2 Ancillary infrastructure

The CTT project will include the following ancillary infrastructure that will fall within the existing DUAT area for the CTT project:

- Maintenance facilities, administration and other buildings.
- Telecommunications and security.
- Waste (solid and effluent) treatment and/or handling facilities. Disposal will be offsite by third parties in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The heavy equipment and prefabricated components of the power plant will be brought in by ship, transferred by barge and landed on the beach near Inhassoro. The equipment and components will be brought to site by special heavy vehicles capable of handling abnormally heavy and large dimension loads.

2.2.3 Temporary jetty site and transport route

Currently, there are two proposed locations for the temporary jetty (at Maritima and SETA), both located within the town of Inhassoro approximately 350 meters from each other. Large, heavy equipment and materials will be transported to a Mozambican port (still to be determined but likely the Port of Beira) via ship. Equipment and materials will be transferred to a flat bottom barge at this port. The barge will be pulled by tugboats in existing shipping lanes until offshore of Inhassoro where they will turn and travel towards the coast.

Due to the draught of the tugboats (approximately 3 meters) and their powerful open propellers, the use of tugboats within 1 km of the shore is to be avoided. From 1km offshore a cable system consisting of two cables (E-Bos cables) fixed at one end to the jetty and the other to a fixed anchor on the sea bed, will be used together with a 'workboat' for guiding the barge to the temporary jetty location. The barge will be moved/guided along the E-Bos cables via a mooring cable running from the E-Bos cables to a tugger winch on the barge. From approximately 100 meters offshore, mooring lines will be attached to the barge to assist with manoeuvring the barge to the temporary jetty. It is anticipated that this entire process will take approximately seven hours to complete and will be planned to coincide with tides. As the tide ebbs, the barge will rest on the beach and off-loading of the equipment can occur. Once off-loading has been completed, the barge will be floated on the next available high tide. It is anticipated that between five and ten barge trips will be required throughout the entire construction period (8-15 months).

Currently, the Maritima beach landing site is the preferred option as it presents less technical challenges and is anticipated to cause less disruption to local systems (both environmental and social) than the SETA option. However, in terms of potential economic resettlement/displacement, it has been determined that the impact will be the same for both alternative sites. Importantly, as discussed in Section 5, it is believed that there will not be any economic resettlement/displacement or livelihood impacts as a result of the temporary jetty and the transportation of heavy equipment and materials.

The transportation route from Maritima will require road upgrades to a short section of road within Inhassoro (required to join the beach landing site with the R241). Thereafter, the project site will be accessed along the R241, the EN1 and the existing access road. Access to the site from SETA (the alternative option) will simply be via to the R241, the EN1 and the existing access road. As part of the transportation route, the Govuro River bridge on the R241 will need to be reinforced, or alternatively a temporary bypass bridge will need to be constructed. None of these activities will require any economic resettlement/displacement or have any impact or

disruption to existing livelihoods. Following the assessment of the transportation route options, it is believed that neither of the transportation route options will impact on roadside vendors or informal traders. Figure 2 illustrates the beach landing sites and transport route options.

2.2.4 Resettlement

Following the completion of the RPF and the finalisation of project design, it was confirmed that only the transmission line PPZ will result in physical (loss of homesteads) and economic (loss of access to agricultural land) resettlement. No homesteads or agricultural activities were identified as being affected by the other project infrastructure, viz. CTT site, access road and gas pipeline.

Permanent resettlement will occur in cases where homesteads, including associated infrastructure such as toilets, storerooms, cattle kraals, etc., fall within the required PPZ (2 homesteads). Permanent resettlement will also be required in cases where access to agricultural land is permanently lost and/or where agricultural activities are limited to the degree that the affected party cannot continue to farm on the land (six homesteads).

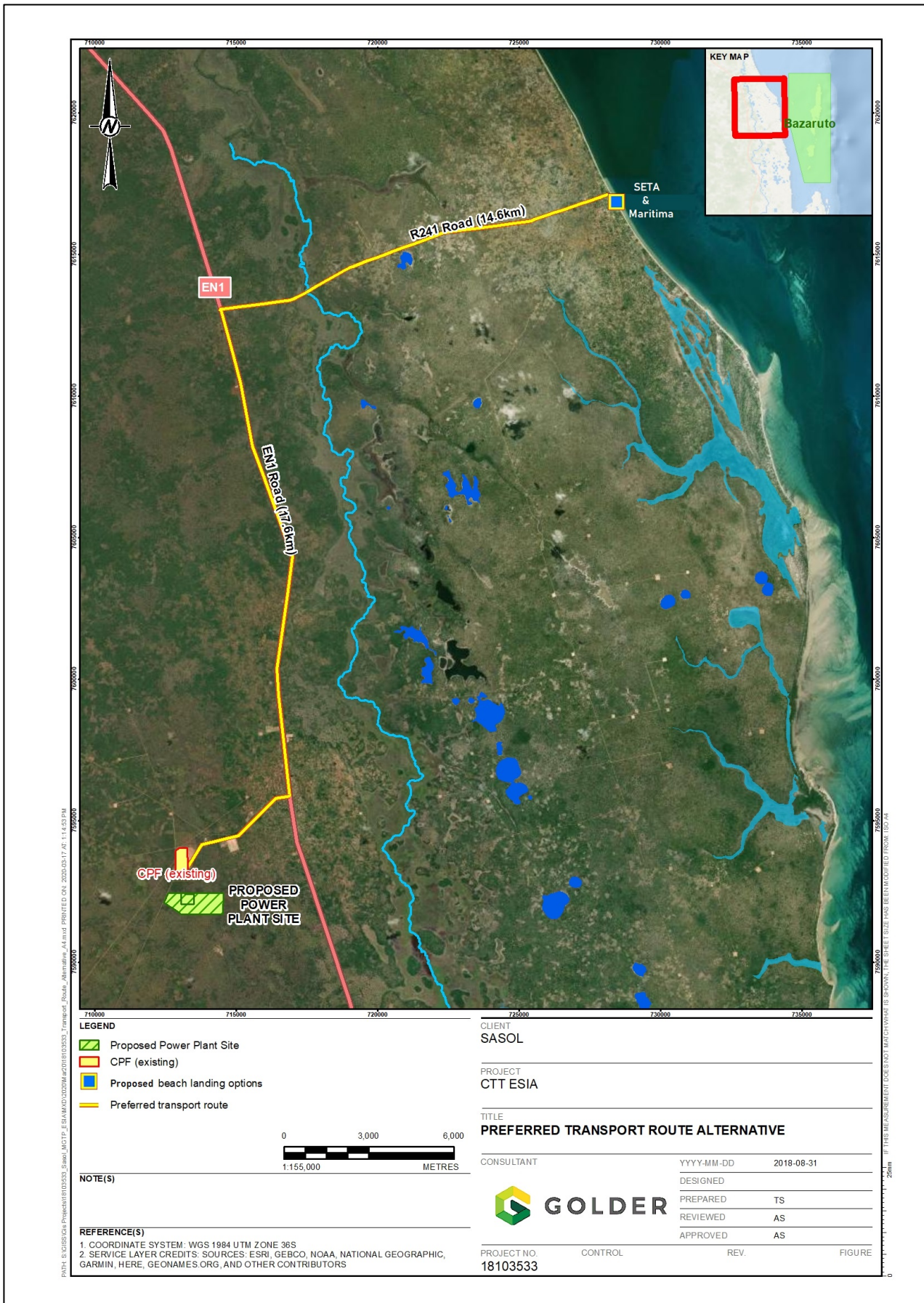


Figure 2 Temporary jetty sites and transport route
(Map compiled by Golder Associates and adapted by ACER)

3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

The RPRIAP for the CTT project has been developed according to Mozambican laws, decrees, policies and regulations relevant to resettlement activities and international normative frameworks.

3.1 Mozambique Decree 31/2012 and Technical Directive 155/2014

Mozambique is one of the few countries in the region that has published a specific legal framework for Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation resulting from economic activities. The Government, with the support and technical assistance from international institutions, has developed the legal framework to welcome foreign investments and promote socio-economic development.

The national Decree Number 31/2012 of 8 August 2012 stipulates the basic 'rules and principles' of the resettlement process, with a view to promote citizens' quality of life and the protection of the environment. The decree outlines the principles that drive a resettlement process (Article 4) (Table 1) (ACER, 2014).

Table 1 Principles that drive the resettlement process

Resettlement Principles	
Social Cohesion	Social integration. Re-establish the standard of living.
Social Equality	Conditions equal or above their previous standard of living.
Direct Benefit	Possibility to benefit directly from the undertaking and its socio-economic benefits.
Social Equity	Access to available means of social services and resources.
Non-Alteration of the Income Level	Possibility to re-establish their previous basic income level.
Public Participation	Hearings of local communities and others interested in and/or affected by the activity.
Environmental Accountability	Obligation to repair or compensate the resulting damages.
Social Responsibility	The investor must create social infrastructure which promotes learning, leisure, sports, health, culture and other community projects.

Although international organisations recommend the avoidance or minimisation of resettlement, the Mozambican legal framework does not refer to this practice directly. Rather, the local regulations on resettlement are intended to optimise the opportunity for the development of those who have to be resettled due to a new economic activity on the land they currently use (the focus is to maximise the social benefits to promote development). This is well phrased in Technical Directive 156/2014, Section 1: *The challenge faced by governmental institutions and all participants in the resettlement process is to ensure that the resettlement process is socially constructive, and that it takes advantage of the opportunities that the projects offer, to develop new structured and standardised housing centres.*

The following are important provisions of Decree 31/2012:

Technical Committee

The decree creates a Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee, which is a multi-sectoral technical advisory body appointed by Government to oversee and inspect the implementation of a resettlement action plan.

The functions of the Technical Committee are to propose, supervise and monitor resettlement methodologies, issue technical opinions, prepare reports and propose complimentary rules. An *ad hoc* committee is also appointed to involve local and specific stakeholders. A Support Bodies Committee is intended to mobilise and raise awareness among the population and to inform the authorities about any irregularities. In 2014, Ministerial Resolution No. 155/2014 was released to regulate in more detail these two committees. The Ministerial Resolution further regulates the composition, functions and scope of work of the committees. The manner in which the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee will function and how it relates to the Resettlement Steering Committee is discussed in Sections 11.2 and 11.3.

Rights and responsibilities

The decree establishes the rights of the Affected Population as follows (Article 10):

- 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 their new place of residence.
- To live in a physical space with infrastructures and social facilities.
- To have space to perform their subsistence activities.
- To give their opinion on the entire resettlement process.

The rights are reinforced in Technical Directive 156/2014, with special attention to the right to information, viz. the studies undertaken and the RPRIAP development process.

The responsibilities of the proponent include the design and implementation of a RPRIAP: costs, risks, inspections, changes to the scope and to repair any additional loss resulting from resettlement.

Housing and infrastructure

The decree outlines the minimum requirements for layouts of houses and resettlement towns. An extensive consultation process is linked to the design of houses and other infrastructure, as these are required to reinforce social and cultural practices (ACER, 2014).

3.2 Technical Directive 156/2014

The Technical Directive for the Elaboration and Implementation of Resettlement Plans (156/2014) provides guidelines for the steps to be taken and the products to be presented during the various phases of preparing a Resettlement Action Plan. It provides a detailed index of the RPRIAP, developed and implemented in phases, which shall be presented to the authorities for approval:

- Physical and Socio-Economic Report. This involves the preparation of inventories and descriptions of the physical environmental situation, the socio-economic situation and possible host areas, as well as the steps to be taken in the preparation of the RPRIAP. This initial phase identifies the potential impacts of the project and of the entire resettlement process and recommends ways to minimise or mitigate them.

- ❑ Resettlement Plan. This is the overall instrument that provides details of the social compensation, economic and land occupation mechanisms, including details regarding land use, general building conditions, layout of traffic routes, characteristics of the infrastructure networks, social infrastructure and services, as well as social programs. The plan may be prepared and implemented in phases for linear infrastructure projects, the construction of dams and other projects implemented in phases.
- ❑ Resettlement Implementation Action Plan. This is a document that accompanies the Resettlement Plan and provides the institutional matrix with the responsibilities of the various participants in the process, the timeline for implementing the activities and the budget for the entire resettlement implementation process (ACER, 2014).

3.3 International safeguards

There are a number of international safeguards that apply to a project of this nature. The World Bank Group (for example, the International Finance Corporation) provides the accepted international safeguards for sustainable development. It is these safeguards on which the majority of public sector funding institutions base their environmental and social sustainability requirements. The Equator Principles have been developed by private sector banks to achieve the same or similar objectives.

3.3.1 ***WB OP 4.03, PS 5/IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement***

OP4.03 (PS5)/IFC Performance Standard 5 on resettlement recognises that land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use as a result of a project are likely to have adverse impacts on communities and individuals who make use of the land. Involuntary resettlement includes both physical and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets, and loss of income sources or livelihood means). Article 3 of Performance Standard 5 provides the following objectives:

- ❑ To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- ❑ To avoid forced eviction.
- ❑ To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- ❑ To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- ❑ To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

The requirements of an ARAP are detailed in OP 4.12 Annex A – Involuntary Resettlement Instruments and are detailed below:

- ❑ A census survey of displaced persons and the valuation of assets.
- ❑ Description of compensation and resettlement assistance to be provided.
- ❑ Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives.
- ❑ Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress.
- ❑ Arrangements for implementation and monitoring.
- ❑ A timetable and budget.

3.4 Mozambican legislation compared to WB OP4.03/PS 5

Mozambique has improved its legislation related to involuntary resettlement during recent years as the development of the extractive sector has required the reallocation of land for economic development. The legislation was outlined taking into consideration the technical advice of the World Bank and other institutions on development; therefore, there are similarities between international safeguards and local legislation.

Although efforts were made to introduce specific legislation on resettlement plans to promote the rights of the affected population and optimise benefits, these were insufficient to solve critical issues of socio-economic development that the implementation of a resettlement plan may cause. Importantly, the State does not have sufficient social resources or the infrastructure to cope with the demands of resettlement plans complying with international standards. Decree 31/2012 was an attempt to regulate the RPRIAP process, and later, Technical Directive 156/2014 provided additional regulations to make the process clear for authorities, affected populations and the private sector.

An analysis has been undertaken to compare local laws and regulations with World Bank Group requirements to identify gaps to describe how these will be filled (Table 2).

Table 2 Comparison between Mozambican legislation and World Bank Group standards

Topic	Decree 31/2012 Technical Directive 156/2016	World Bank OP 4.03/ PS 5	CTT Project – Measures taken to address gaps
Need for a Resettlement Action Plan	A RPRIAP has been identified as the core document. The regulations stipulate the minimum requirements.	A RPRIAP is the core document prior to implementation. The required information and process are specified.	This document, the CTT RPRIAP, has been compiled to address the requirements of both the World Bank Group and Mozambican legislation.
Need for a Social Impact Assessment	An SIA is conducted during the ESIA process prior to the RPRIAP to identify impacts and mitigations.	An SIA is necessary to identify impacts on potentially affected populations.	An SIA has been conducted for the CTT project.
Consultation	Regular consultation with Technical and Support Committees. Four public consultations prior to RPRIAP approval.	At least two formal consultation for ARAP; participation of PAPs in resettlement planning and implementation to include their desires and opinions in the RPRIAP.	Preliminary consultation was undertaken during the social survey in 2018. Further consultation was undertaken in January 2019 in conjunction with the ESIA (consistent with Mozambican legislation). This included the public review of the Draft RPF and the presentation of the RPF during public meetings. During the compilation of the RPRIAP, a formal public meeting was held prior to the undertaking of the social survey. Follow up consultation was undertaken with the PAPs regarding resettlement locations and entitlements. A description of public consultations undertaken in compiling the RPRIAP are provided in Section 10.
Institutional Framework	A Technical Committee has been appointed at National Level to supervise RPRIAPs. A Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee will be appointed to the CTT at the appropriate time.	The parties responsible and implementation arrangements for the actions required to finalise and implement the RPRIAPs; Government and civil society institutions should be involved in all phases of resettlement.	It was established that a District and Provincial Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee has not yet been established. Consultation was undertaken with all parties on a district level that would typically constitute the Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee. The Institutional and Organisational Arrangements are detailed in Section 11.

Topic	Decree 31/2012 Technical Directive 156/2016	World Bank OP 4.03/ PS 5	CTT Project – Measures taken to address gaps
General Objectives of a RPRIAP	Optimise social and economic development opportunities associated with the resettlement process.	Avoid, and if not possible, minimise negative impacts associated with resettlement.	World Bank OP 4.03/PS 5 was followed, viz. avoiding resettlement as far as practically possible. Further, efforts will be made to optimise development opportunities. A livelihood restoration plan has been developed (Section 9). All PAPs will be left in a better position than prior to the project as detailed in Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Matrix.
Compensation Standards / Calculation of Asset Compensation	Minimum infrastructure requirements: Loss of family house: 3-bedroom house, constructed of conventional material, no matter the construction material used on the previous house, access to electricity and water, access to roads, schools, etc.	Provide compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and restore or improve livelihoods and standards of living.	Minimum requirements of Mozambican legislation will be met in terms of replacement housing and livelihoods will be restored as a minimum to current levels, with the intention to improve the situation. Access to basic services (water, sanitation and electricity) will be improved. Full replacement cost for non-housing structures will be provided and in-kind replacement for all agricultural land will be provided. Crops and fruit trees: families will be allowed to cultivate until it is time to move and compensated at market value for any standing crops that cannot be harvested. For fruit trees, replacement will be at market value including foregone benefits. It will also include compensation in-kind with replacement fruit tree seedlings provided.
Cut-off Date for Eligibility	No reference to cut-off dates evident in the Mozambican legislation.	Establish a cut-off date for eligibility so that new occupants of the project site will not be eligible, which must be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	A cut-off date for eligibility and a moratorium preventing further development or settlement within the project area was agreed by community leaders and GoM representatives. This was

Topic	Decree 31/2012 Technical Directive 156/2016	World Bank OP 4.03/ PS 5	CTT Project – Measures taken to address gaps
			communicated during public consultation and reiterated during consultations with PAPs.
Eligibility Criteria	People living in the area, who lost any of their goods such as Infrastructure, house and people who suffered permanent or temporary interruption of their productive activities	Individuals and communities that have experienced involuntary resettlement (physical and economic) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. This includes people with formal legal rights to land, customary rights recognised by law and those with no formal rights to the land.	Any party that will lose assets or access to assets (permanent or temporary) such as infrastructure, agricultural land or natural resources or is shown to have had their livelihood negatively impacted in anyway by the CTT project will be eligible for compensation.
Disclosure of Information	<p>Public consultations are to be held throughout the process, publicised through the main existing means of social communication and locations where notices are traditionally posted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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 process. ❑ A second meeting for presentation and discussion of the alternative resettlement areas. ❑ A third meeting must take place after the document is prepared – resettlement plan with budget and timeline. ❑ The fourth meeting must take place upon completion of the document and prior to its approval. 	<p>Resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.</p> <p>Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement.</p>	The disclosure or consultation required in terms of Mozambican legislation, limits consultation to planning period and the period for the compilation of resettlement documentation. To comply with the requirements of the World Bank, consultation with the affected parties and communities will continue through the entire resettlement process and during monitoring and evaluation.
Social Values compensation	No social cost of expropriation included	Includes the intangible cost of expropriation	Livelihood restoration includes transitional support if required.

Topic	Decree 31/2012 Technical Directive 156/2016	World Bank OP 4.03/ PS 5	CTT Project – Measures taken to address gaps
Livelihood restoration	Limited provisions	Requires full restoration	The Livelihoods Restoration Plan aims at full restoration, with improvements. Its effectiveness will be monitored against the baseline provided in this document.
Sustainability of institutional services	No explicit requirements	Requires institutional arrangement for RPRIAP implementation	Project proponent commits to overseeing the resettlement process to completion including the livelihood restoration process.
Vulnerability	No provision made.	Required particular attention to vulnerable PAPs	The RPRIAP identifies vulnerable parties and includes provisions and a budget to address issues arising on a case by case basis.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	A mechanism for filing claims and managing conflicts concerning the resettlement process is always necessary. The Technical Commission will handle claims from affected persons when no local solutions are possible between the proponent and the affected persons. The mechanism must establish a clear and well-defined time limit for the sustainable resolution of the claim (for example, a maximum of three weeks) and shall specify that the legal system may be used as final recourse for resolving the claim.	The client will establish a GRM consistent with Performance Standard 1 as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	A GRM has been established and allows for the raising of any concerns pertaining to the resettlement and compensation process. The GRM has clearly stipulated timeframes for the resolution of complaints and will allow for both mediation and legal resolution of complaints. Compensation will be placed in escrow pending final resolution of any compensation related complaints.

In the event of any discrepancies existing between the World Bank Standards and the relevant Mozambican legislation governing Resettlement, the more stringent regulations of the two will be applied to the CTT Project.

3.5 Land tenure system

Articles 109 and 110 of the Mozambican Constitution establish:

- ❑ Land ownership is vested in the State.
- ❑ All Mozambicans have the right to use and enjoy the land as a means of creating wealth and social wellbeing.
- ❑ Land may not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated.
- ❑ The right to use and enjoy land is conferred by the State, and conditions for such use are determined by the state (ACIS, 2007).

Access to land for economic as well as residential purposes is governed by the Land Law (*Lei de Terras – Law No. 19/97 of 01 October*), its regulation (*Regulamento da Lei Terras – Decree No. 66/98 of 08 December*) and the Technical Annex to the regulations (ACIS, 2007).

The 1997 Land Law recognises a use right to land known as a DUAT (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento dos Terras*) which can be obtained in one of three ways (Hilhorst and Porchet, undated):

- ❑ Customary norms and practices. Occupation by individuals and local communities⁹ based on customary norms and practices. This allows for individuals as well as local communities to obtain a DUAT by occupation based on local traditions, for example, the inheritance of land from ancestors (ACIS, 2007).
- ❑ Good faith occupation. A DUAT can be obtained by individuals who have, in good faith, been using land for a minimum of 10 years. This is only applicable to national citizens (ACIS, 2007).
- ❑ Authorisation of an application presented to the State. The Mozambique State grants DUATs for renewable periods of 50 years. Grant applicants are required to prepare an exploitation plan. The plan is reviewed by the State and, if accepted, a provisional grant is issued for either two years for foreign persons or entities or five years for Mozambican nationals (Hilhorst and Porchet, undated). During the provisional grant period, the exploitation plan should be met, and, if it is met, the definitive DUAT is granted (ACIS, 2007).

In terms of the CTT project, the obtaining of land rights through customary norms and practices, and good faith occupation are of particular relevance. Due to the growing demand for land, both communities and individuals are being encouraged to formally register the land over which they have a DUAT. However, both the Constitution and Land Law note that a DUAT is not limited to those holding registration papers for land and that Mozambican nationals and local communities hold a DUAT to land through rights under customary norms and practices or through good faith occupation of the same area for more than ten years. As such, land rights based on either good faith occupation or customary norms and practices are not jeopardised by the absence of registration or being formally documented, and, in cases of conflict over land ownership, oral testimony bears the same weight as documented proof (ACIS, 2007). In addition, while DUATs issued through authorisation of an application have a fixed duration of 50 years, those based on customary norms or good faith have no time limit (ACIS, 2007).

⁹ Community is defined in the land law as 'A grouping of families and individuals living in a territorial area equal or inferior to a locality, with the aim of safeguarding common interests through the protection of residential and agricultural areas (be they in use or fallow), forests, places of cultural importance, grazing lands, water resources and expansion areas'.

The use of customary norms and practices is more commonly used as a means of recognising existing DUATs, with good faith occupation rarely used as a means of justification (ACIS, 2007). In the context of the CTT project, the land tenure laws suggest that it is likely that any land affected (agricultural or residential) by project infrastructure is likely to have a DUAT through customary norms and practices, albeit that the DUAT will not be registered. This scenario implies that all people who lose access to land and/or access to natural resources, inclusive of areas which may currently be fallow, are entitled to compensation for their losses and replacement land if land has been lost.

3.6 Safety standards for powerlines

Decree 57/2011 details the regulations and establishes safety standards and guidelines pertaining to the design of high voltage power lines. Of particular relevance to the CTT project is Article 28 (clause 3) which stipulates the following right of way requirements:

- ❑ 30 meters for power lines of 66 kV or less (i.e. 15 meters on each side of the centre line).
- ❑ 50 meters for power lines of 66 kV or more (i.e. 25 meters on each side of the centre line).

4 THE PROJECT AREA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

This section provides an overview of the demographic and socio-economic profile of the Inhassoro District and the Inhambane Province. These figures place in context the project receiving social environment, inclusive of the proposed host communities of Pambara and Mangungumete. Data from national surveys undertaken by the GOM in 2013 and 2017 have been obtained from the *Instituto Nacional de Estatística*. In addition, findings from community surveys undertaken within the broader project area¹⁰ by the SIA team in 2014 and updated in 2018 have been incorporated, as have findings from the social-survey undertaken in February 2020 during the socio-economic survey of potentially affected households within the Zone of Influence. Importantly, to ensure that all PAPs were identified, field enumerators undertook social surveys with all homesteads within the vicinity of the transmission line PPZ. As such, the number of homesteads enumerated is higher than the actual number of affected homesteads. This section provides details all homesteads enumerated while details of the actually affected homesteads are provided in Section 6 – Details of Project Affected Persons.

4.1 Demographics

4.1.1 Population

At the time of the most recent population survey in Mozambique, the population of the Inhassoro District was reported to be 57,037 people, giving the district a population density of approximately 12.7 people/km². This indicates that the district is significantly less densely populated than both the Inhambane Province (20.7 people/km²) and the country (31.3 people/km²) (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). The Vilanculos District, by comparison is larger with a total population of 151,709 people and a population density of 25.9 people/km², making the district on average more densely populated than the province, but less densely populated than the country (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). The population within both districts can be described as young with the majority of the population (75% in Inhassoro and 73% in Vilanculos) below the age of 34. The population structure of the two districts is illustrated in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The pyramid shape is indicative of an area which would be classified as developing (high proportion of the population under the age of 15), characterised by high fertility and mortality rates.

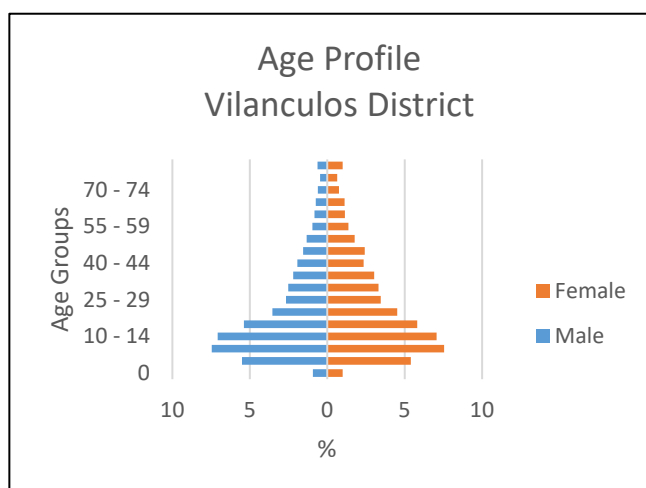


Figure 3 Vilanculos population structure

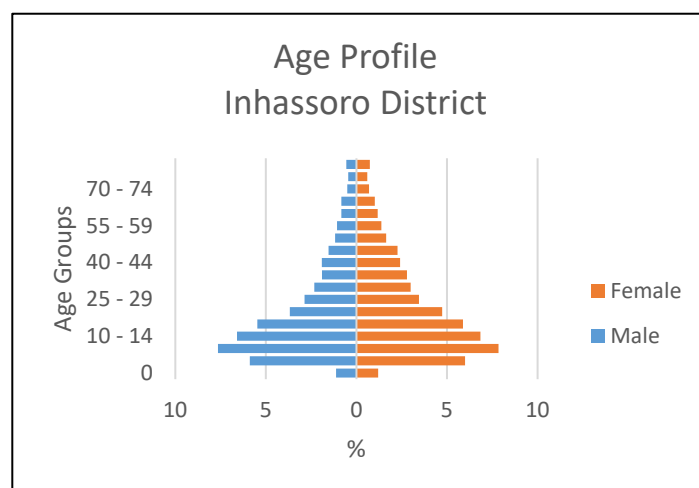


Figure 4 Inhassoro population structure

¹⁰ The SIA identified 12 villages/communities within the broader study area of the CTT project, namely: Temane, Mangungumete, Manusse, Chitsotso, Mabime, Mapanzene, Chipongo, Maimelane, Mangarelane, Litlau, Munavalate and Pambara.

Settlement patterns in the Inhassoro District and Vilanculos District, as is the case throughout much of Mozambique, have been influenced by long periods of war during which people were concentrated within urban centres or nucleated settlements. Since the end of the war, people returned to rural areas, with settlement often occurring in linear patterns adjacent to transport routes.

From the household survey which was conducted within the Zone of Influence for purposes of developing the RPRIAP, it was established that there are 15 households that may be affected (either through physical or economic resettlement), with a total population of 80 people. Of the population residing at the 15 potentially affected households, 52% are female with a high proportion of the total population (41%) being under the age of 15. The age structure of the potentially affected population is illustrated in Figure 5. The shape of Figure 5 is indicative of an area which would be classified as developing (high proportion of the population under the age of 15), characterised by high fertility and mortality rates.

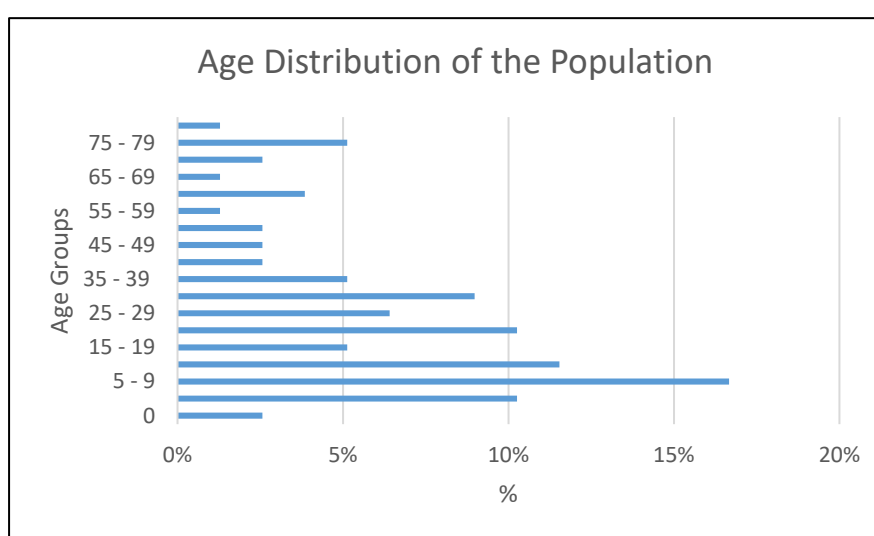


Figure 5 Age distribution of the population in the Zone of Influence

The population within the proposed host communities exhibits similar trends, viz. a high proportion of the population classified as young. Pambara, located adjacent to the EN1 and stretching inland has a population of approximately 7,000 people and in general, is more densely settled than the surrounding areas (Golder, 2018c). Mangungumete, also located adjacent to the EN1, is smaller with an estimated population of 3,237 people (Golder, 2018c).

4.1.2 Education

Access to education within the broader project area (as defined by the SIA and including the host communities) is reported to be poor with less than half of all respondents reported having completed primary school, less than 10% having completed secondary school and more than a third reporting no formal education (Golder, 2018a). The literacy levels provided by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística for the Inhambane Province support these findings, with 33% of the population over the age of 15 reported to be illiterate, with levels of illiteracy higher among the rural population (38%) than the urban population (20%). Illiteracy is also higher among females (38%) than males (27%) throughout the Inhambane Province (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017).

These findings correspond with those from the socio-economic survey undertaken in the Zone of Influence where it was found that 31% of the population reported no formal education, 41%

some primary education, 17% reported having completed a primary education, 7% some secondary education and 1% reported have completed secondary school. No one in the Zone of Influence reported any level of tertiary education. Access to education amongst females was poorer than that of males, with 33% of females reporting no access to formal education in comparison to 28% of males, only 11% of females reported completing primary education in comparison to 25% of males, and 3% of females reported having some secondary education and 0% completed secondary education in comparison to 8% of males having some secondary education and 3% having completed secondary education.

It should be noted that both of the proposed host communities (Pambara and Mangungumete) both have primary schools which will allow better access to education for the children of the resettled homesteads.

4.2 Land holdings

As detailed in Section 3.3, the 1997 Land Law recognises a use right to land known as a DUAT, which can be obtained either through customary norms and practices, good faith occupation or through the authorisation of an application presented to the State. In the case of obtaining a DUAT through customary norms and practices or good faith occupation, no registration papers are required. In terms of the Zone of Influence, households residing on the transmission line route do not have a formally registered DUAT for the land that they reside on and farm. There are, however, a number of DUATs registered within the vicinity of the transmission line, with a single DUAT affected by the southernmost section of the transmission line (Figure 6). The affected DUAT holder has been consulted throughout the development of the RPRIAP. A total of 15 hectares of the DUAT will be lost. This will be compensated as detailed in Section 8. Copies of the DUAT information provided by the GOM are included in Annexure 1.

4.3 Occupational patterns and livelihoods

4.3.1 Occupational status

Data from the social survey undertaken with households in the vicinity of the transmission line route show that only 4% of the population reported being employed. 29% of the population reported being unemployed, 29% reported being active in the informal sector, 23% scholars, and 15% were reported to be non-school-going children (either too young or not attending school). Those reported to be employed were employed in a variety of activities including transport, construction and mining, while those active in the informal sector included activities such as the selling of natural resources (grass, wood, etc.), selling of charcoal, operating small shops and/or working as informal vendors.

No small shops or informal vendors were identified as being affected by the CTT site, access road, and transmission line or gas pipeline. Based on observation and local knowledge, there is a possibility that limited small shops or informal vendors may temporarily be affected by the transportation route to and from the beach landing site. The manner in which these affected parties will be compensated for losses is dealt with in Section 8.

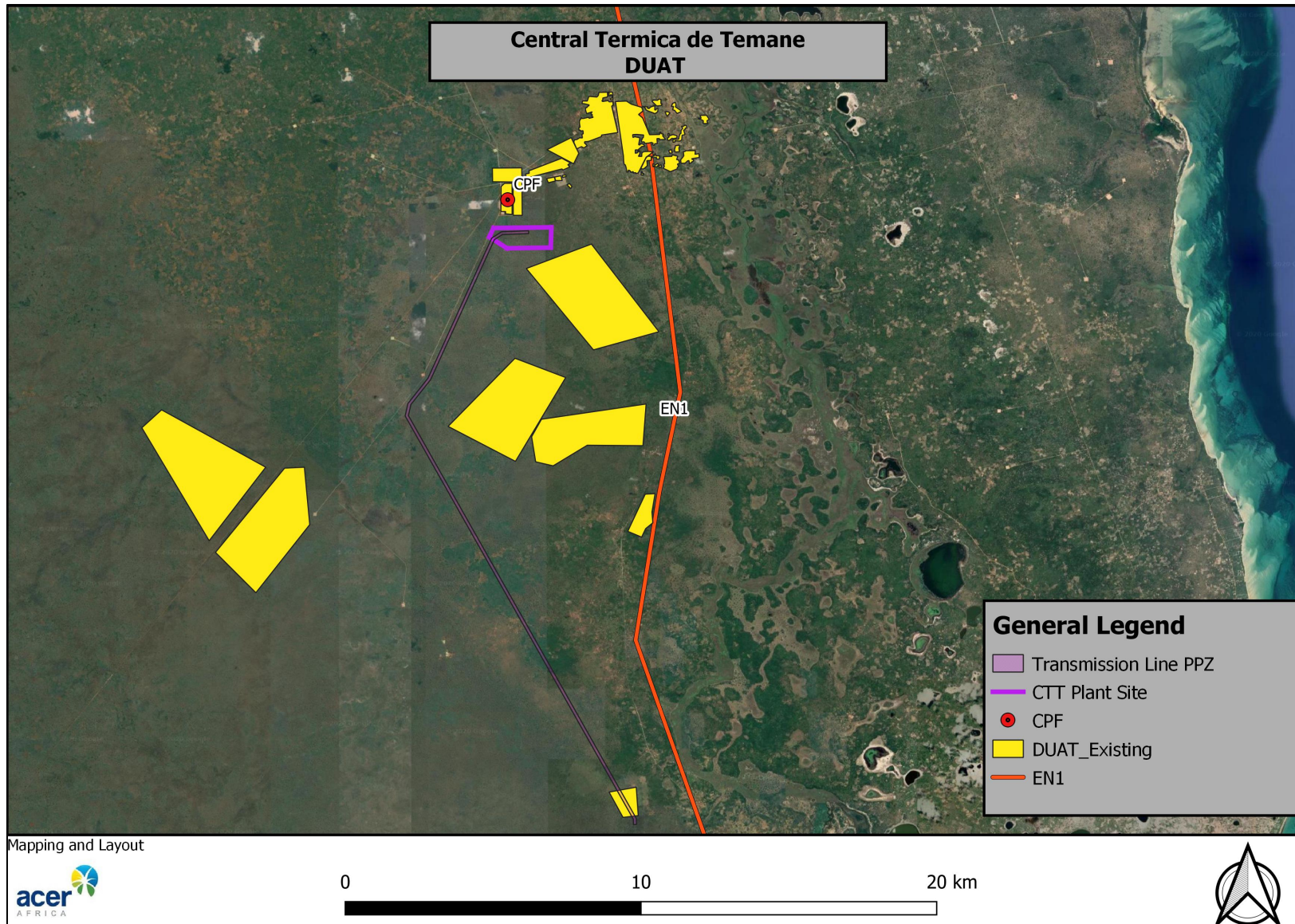


Figure 6 Registered DUATs within the Zone of Influence

4.3.2 Land use and –livelihood strategies

During the survey of potentially affected persons in the Zone of Influence, all of the households reported making use of a machamba (subsistence agricultural plot). This is supported by 78% of respondents reporting that they (themselves) and other members of their households are subsistence farmers. On average, households reported having three machambas per households, each of which is farmed by a separate member of the household. The exception is in the vicinity of the southern end of the transmission line where commercial agriculture is currently taking place, with parcels of land being irrigated using centre pivots (Plates 1 and 2). In addition, all households reported making use of fruit trees located around their homesteads and 73% of households reported keeping livestock (cattle and goats) and poultry (chickens).

These findings align with those from the SIA where it was found that subsistence agriculture was one of the major livelihood strategies in the broader area (Golder, 2018a). Other means of generating income identified in the SIA included fishing (particularly in coastal areas, albeit there is limited fishing in freshwater lakes and rivers), livestock, the production and sale of charcoal and production of palm wine (Golder, 2018a). Plates 3 and 4 show examples of machambas within the Zone of Influence.

The proposed host communities of Pambara and Mangungumete exhibit similar trends, with the majority of households reported to be reliant on subsistence agricultural activities (including livestock) as a means of supporting their livelihoods (Golder, 2018c).



Plate 1 Land currently under commercial agriculture



Plate 2 Centre pivots being used in land under commercial agriculture



Plate 3 Machamba cleared in preparation for planting



Plate 4 A machamba with mixed cropping

4.3.3 Income sources and levels

The majority (73%) of households within the Zone of Influence reported having some form of monthly cash income. The majority of these households reported generating their monthly income from the informal sector with activities such as the sale of charcoal, the selling of natural resources (grass, wood, etc.) and the selling of agricultural produce grown on a subsistence plot. A single household reported being sent money by a family member working in a different area.

Four households reported operating a small shop, three work as security guards (all of whom work at Sasol well pads), one is a commercial farmer, one a farm labourer, one a construction worker, and four reported being informal vendors selling various products including local beer and eggs. The remaining five households reported making an income through the sale of produce grown on their subsistence plots.

Despite a seemingly relatively high percentage of households reporting a monthly income, the value of the monthly income was relatively low, with 55% of households reporting an income of less than MZN 5,000.00 per month (US \$ 79.18/month)¹¹.

Findings from the Social Impact Assessment (Golder, 2018a) and the Social Baseline Study (Golder, 2018c) undertaken for the project show that this trend (a lack of formal employment) exists throughout the broader project area (as defined by the SIA), including the proposed host communities.

¹¹ An exchange rate of US \$ 1.00 – MZN 63.15 has been used throughout this report. This is the average US Dollar, Mozambican Metical exchange rate over the past six months (OANDA, 04/07/2020).

4.4 Access to services

4.4.1 Access to piped water

The majority (77%) of households within the Inhambane Province report not having access to piped water within their homestead, with the majority of households reporting to get water from a communal well (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). Within rural areas of the Inhambane Province, 91% of households reported not having access to piped water within their dwelling, while in urban areas 43% of households reported not having access within their dwelling (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017).

Access within the Zone of influence is similar to that of rural households throughout the Inhambane Province, with a single household reporting to have access to a private borehole and the remaining households accessing water from a communal well. The majority of households (60%) reporting having access within 1 km of their homestead, 27% within 2.5 km of their homestead and 13% within 4.5 km of their homestead. Importantly, no households reported paying for water, albeit that it was noted that if there is a breakdown with the well pump, households contribute to the cost of repairs.

Access to water within the proposed host communities is believed to be similar with the majority of households accessing water from communal wells (Golder, 2018c). It should, however, be noted that some households in Mangungumete reported access to piped water (Golder, 2018c), while the Vilanculos District Authorities have confirmed that some households have piped water within Pambara and that there are plans in place to improve access in the area.

4.4.2 Access to sanitation

The majority of households within the Inhambane Province (47%) reported having access to an 'improved pit-latrine', 36% to a 'non-improved pit-latrine', and 13% reported having no sanitation facilities. The remaining 4% of households reported access to formal waterborne sanitation (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). Rural areas within the Inhambane Province exhibit similar conditions: 16% of households reported no access to sanitation, 41% a 'non-improved pit-latrine', 41% an 'improved pit-latrine' and 2% formal waterborne sanitation (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). In comparison, the findings from the survey undertaken within the Zone of Influence show that 40% of households have no access to sanitation and 60% have access to a pit-latrine.

Access to sanitation within the proposed host communities is believed to be similar with the majority of households broader project area (as defined by the SIA), including the proposed host communities, reporting to make use of pit-latrines (Golder, 2018c).

4.4.3 Source of energy

The majority of households within the Inhambane Province (22%) reported making use of batteries and 20% paraffin as their primary source of energy. 16% of households within the province reported access to electricity (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). Rural areas of the Inhambane Province exhibit the same trends, with 24% making use of batteries and 22% making use of paraffin; however, only 2% of households have access to electricity (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2017). The proposed host communities of Pambara and Mangungumete are both reported to have electricity, albeit not every household is connected (Golder, 2018c).

4.5 Household structures

Household structures recorded during the survey with potentially affected parties in the Zone of Influence included main houses/bedrooms, storerooms/storage structures, kitchen structures and toilet/bathroom structures. The most commonly used materials for the construction of these structures can be classified as 'traditional' with most walls made from 'wattle and daub' or reeds, with limited structures made from corrugated iron and concrete blocks. 45% of structures with roofs reported to use corrugated iron while 49% reported to use thatch. A breakdown of potentially affected structures is provided in Section 7.2 of this report. Examples of the different structures recorded are shown in Plates 5 – 10.

The use of 'traditional' materials are consistent throughout the broader project area (as defined by the SIA), including the proposed host communities with houses built of conventional material generally located at the district headquarters (Golder, 2018c).

4.6 Access to healthcare

The Inhassoro District does not have a district hospital located within its borders, with the closest district hospital located in the town of Vilanculos (Golder, 2018a). The most common reported reasons for health consultations are malaria, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, anaemia, tuberculosis and acute respiratory tract infections, including pneumonia (Golder, 2018a).

On average, people within the Zone of Influence reported having to travel 16 km to access healthcare facilities. The majority of households (86%) reported travelling to Pambara to visit a healthcare facility with other households reported accessing healthcare facilities in Mangungumete and Temane. The need for better healthcare facilities is a concern raised during public consultation undertaken as part of the SIA (Golder, 2018a). This was confirmed with improved access to healthcare being the most 'important need' identified during the social survey. The presence of healthcare facilities in the proposed host communities of Pambara and Mangungumete will allow for improved access to health services for the resettled homesteads.

4.7 Ethnicity and religion

Three ethnolinguistic groups occur within the Inhassoro District, viz. the Matsuda, the Ndau and Elomwe, with Xitswa the predominant local language (Golder, 2018a). There are approximately 50 churches within the district, with the majority (approximately 22%) being Roman Catholic, followed by Evangelical Protestants and Old Apostles (18% each) (Golder, 2018a).



Plate 5 Example of a 'main house' made from reeds with a thatch roof



Plate 6 House made of 'wattle and daub' with a thatch roof



Plate 7 House made from corrugated iron



Plate 8 Toilet structure



Plate 9 Example of a grain store



Plate 10 Example of a kitchen structure

5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS (AS RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT)

Resettlement is the process whereby people or their economic activities are relocated away or excluded from the project area subject to a compensation and assistance package. Involuntary resettlement is often a lengthy and costly process which potentially can have a number of social impacts on the affected communities caused by alterations to existing livelihood strategies and conflict between resettled and host communities. The potential impacts described and discussed in this RPRIAP are those associated with resettlement and economic displacement and not other impacts (and their mitigation) of the proposed project, for example, traffic impacts related to heavy vehicles transporting equipment to site, which are addressed in the SIA report prepared by Golder (2018a).

The proposed CTT project will require the physical resettlement of two homesteads and the economic resettlement/displacement of an additional six households. The homesteads requiring physical resettlement are those within the transmission line PPZ (100 m corridor). Those requiring economic resettlement/displacement are those with agricultural land within the transmission line PPZ 100 m corridor. Fishermen and tourism operators (including accommodation establishments) operating in the vicinity of the beach landing sites and small shops or informal vendors may also be temporarily affected by the CTT project, albeit that it is considered unlikely.

If managed and executed correctly, resettlement should impact minimally on the livelihoods of the resettled parties. However, if not managed correctly, resettlement will have significant social impacts, most notably the inability of affected households to re-establish and maintain their livelihoods.

5.1 Loss of access to agricultural land

During construction, it is likely that access to portions of land currently used for subsistence and commercial agricultural purposes may be lost. The impacts that the various infrastructure components may have on access to agricultural land during construction are identified below:

- ❑ CTT plant.
Permanent loss of access will occur to any agricultural activities taking place within the footprint of the CTT plant. During the survey undertaken in the Zone of Influence, no agricultural activities were identified on the plant site, however, based on experience, once bush clearing of the CTT site commences, it is likely that community members will come forward claiming rights to the affected land. Based on Mozambican Land Law (Section 3.3), these claims will be considered valid even if the land is not currently under cultivation. In the event of this occurring, compensation for these parties will need to be provided in accordance with the principles described in Section 8 – Compensation and Entitlement Framework.
- ❑ Transmission line.
A number of machambas were recorded within the 100 m corridor of the transmission line. During the construction of the transmission line, it is likely that access to these machambas will be restricted. Further, given that no agricultural activities are permitted within the transmission line PPZ, the use of the land will be lost on a permanent basis. In such cases, alternative land will need to be sourced, prepared and made available to the affected households.

Considering the relatively sparse nature of settlement in the area, it is likely that alternative land within proximity of the existing machambas will be available. All parties who lose land on a permanent basis will have alternative land sourced and prepared as detailed in Section 7 – Compensation and Entitlement Framework.

Households requiring physical resettlement will also have the accessibility of their existing machambas impacted upon due to an increased distance between the resettlement sites and the existing agricultural land. In such cases, alternative agricultural land closer to the resettlement site will be provided. In addition, affected parties will also be guaranteed access to their existing machambas.

Considering the reliance of households within the project area on subsistence agriculture for household nutrition (as detailed in Section 4.3.2), any loss of agricultural land has the potential to have a significant impact on livelihoods. As such, measures will be taken to ensure that agricultural land of a similar standard is provided to the affected party prior to any losses being incurred and in readiness for the next planting season. To negate the potential of land being of a lesser quality and, thus, less productive, land will be replaced at a factor of 1 – 1.5, i.e. for every 1 ha lost, 1.5 ha will be provided.

5.2 Loss of access to natural resources

During construction, it is likely that there will be restricted access to certain areas, that may result in some households losing access to areas where they previously collected natural resources, particularly wood (used for building, an energy source and to generate an income, e.g. through the production and sale of charcoal) and grass (used in building). However, it needs to be appreciated that households do not collect these resources from a single, stipulated area, but rather from communal areas. This coupled with the sparsely settled nature of the project area and the abundant availability of natural resources, it is not anticipated that this will be a significant impact as households will be able to harvest these natural resources elsewhere.

5.3 Economic displacement/loss of revenue

During construction, the proposed beach landing site, associated infrastructure and the presence of construction machinery may have a negative impact on the fishing and tourism sectors.

It has, however, been confirmed that both the alternative locations (Maritima and SETA) for the temporary jetty are within an area that is already designated as a 'no-fishing zone' by the Inhassoro Maritime Authority (Figure 7). Therefore, it is unlikely that the temporary jetty will have any impact on fishing activities or the livelihood of fishermen in Inhassoro. There is, however, potential that during the barging of goods to the temporary jetty, fishermen may have to alter routes to avoid the barge, potentially causing an inconvenience to them. This impact will be sporadic (five to eight barge trips throughout the entire Project) and temporary in nature and is unlikely to be affect current livelihood strategies (thereby being of minor significance).

Concerns were raised by fishermen that increased activity in the area may result in reduced catch volumes. Again, considering the location of the temporary jetty within a 'no-fishing zone', and the limited number of barge trips this is not believed to have any impact. However, provision has been made to ensure that if impacts are encountered, there is the necessary procedure in place to maintain livelihoods (Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Framework).

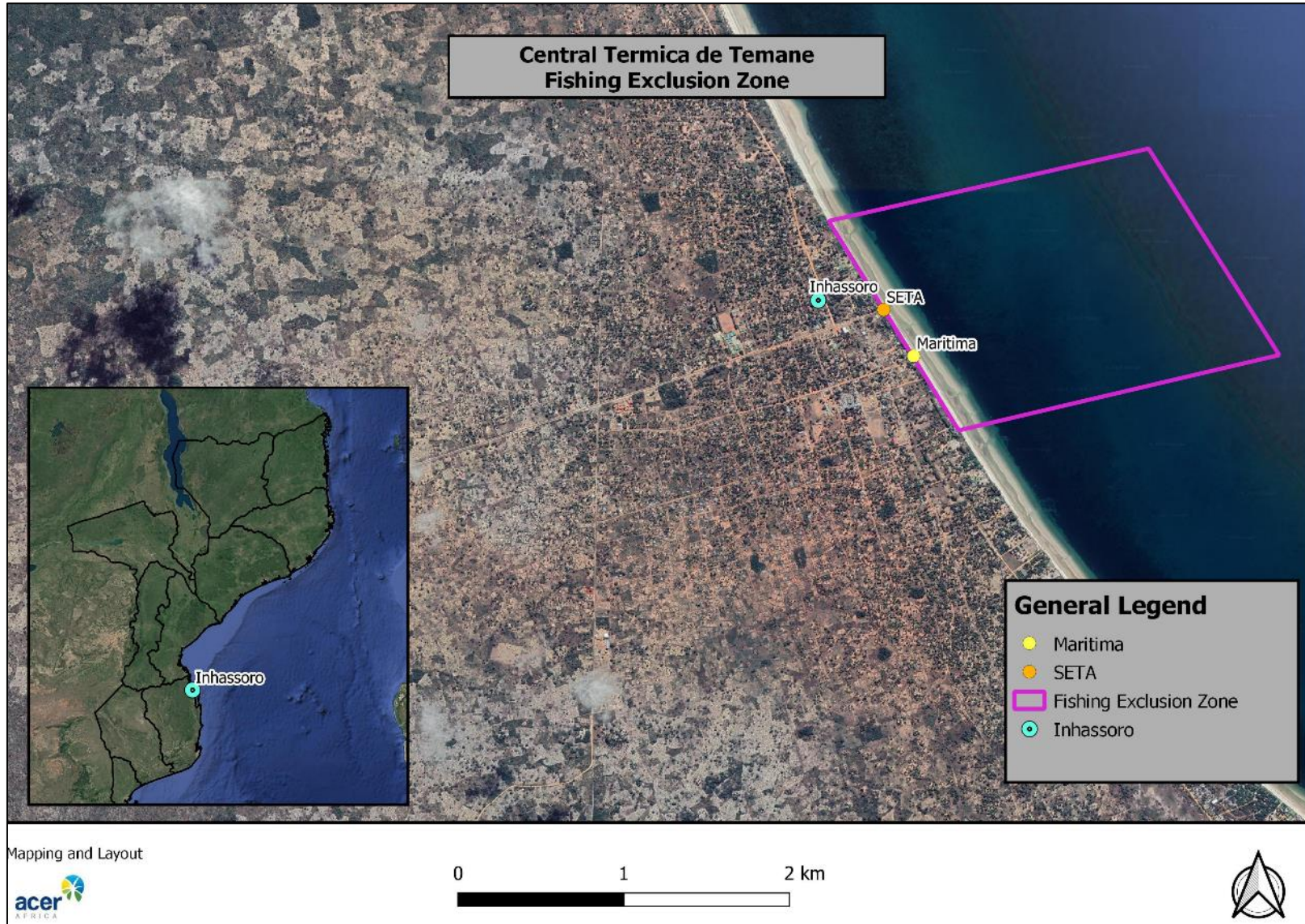


Figure 7 Location of no-fishing area in relation to the proposed beach landing site alternatives

The presence of the temporary pier and large construction machinery (barge, large trucks to transport infrastructure, cranes, etc.) may have a negative impact on the tourism industry in the area. Through discussions with the potentially affected lodges, viz. those immediately adjacent to the proposed sites, it was noted that the presence of such infrastructure and machinery is likely to result in the lodges being less attractive for tourists, resulting in lost income. Concerns were also raised regarding the impact that the presence of such infrastructure and machinery may have on fishing charters operated by the lodges.

However, it was noted that the presence of construction workers often drives up the demand for accommodation and, thus, while there may be a drop in tourism activities, the occupancy rate of the lodges may not be negatively affected.

There is the potential that small shops or informal vendors operating adjacent to the transportation route may have their business activities temporarily interrupted as a result of project activities. Any impact will be temporary in nature as, once the required upgrades to the transportation routes are complete, they will be able to continue with their activities. However, as there is no widening of the R241, EN1 or CPF access road and no small businesses or informal vendors were identified on the transportation route between Maritima and the R241, the potential for such impacts occurring is considered unlikely. A compensation methodology has, however, been prepared to ensure that any impacts are fairly compensated (Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Framework).

Importantly, while some households reported receiving an income through operating as informal vendors/owning small shops, none of these are expected to be affected by the proposed project.

5.4 Loss of housing and associated infrastructure

Any homesteads and associated infrastructure within the 100 m corridor of the transmission line, gas pipeline, and CTT plant site would need to be relocated/removed, with the affected families resettled. Such infrastructure will generally be inclusive of houses/bedrooms, outside kitchens, outside bathrooms/toilets, granaries and cattle kraals/chicken runs, etc. (details of the potential losses are provided in the asset inventory in Section 7.2).

While the resettlement process will ensure that resettled parties are provided with a new house of the appropriate standard and size, and will receive compensation for other structures (granaries, cattle kraals, etc.), it needs to be considered that the majority of the affected households would have developed their existing household over time and are likely to have some form of emotional connection to the homestead and their location. It is important that the potential subjective socio-economic impacts¹², such as the emotional stress associated with resettlement, are considered as they can have far reaching impacts that can result in significant opposition to and mobilisation against projects (Du Preez & Perold, 2005). As such, the resettlement process is designed and implemented in such a way so as to be as stress-free as possible for the affected party/ies.

5.5 Social differentiation and inequality

At present, the socio-economic status of the population in the project area is largely homogeneous in nature, with the majority of households having limited annual income, reliant on subsistence farming activities for household nutrition (possibly a limited income as well) and residing in traditional dwellings. As a result of resettlement, it is likely that the resettled parties will have formal houses constructed as per the Mozambican Resettlement requirements (if not

¹² Subjective social impacts. These are mentally or emotionally related impacts of people, such as negative public attitudes, psychological stress or reduced quality of life and are less easy to quantify than objective social impacts.

requested otherwise by affected parties). The presence of larger, more formal houses in an area characterised by houses made of traditional materials may lead to a perceived social differentiation and inequality. The influx of contractors during construction will also increase the level of inequality, albeit that there are already a number of contractors residing and working in the area. Such social differentiation and inequality may lead to unease within the community and general opposition to the project.

5.6 Exhumation and reburial of graves

A total of six grave sites and one area of spiritual significance were identified within the 100 m PPZ of the transmission line route. During construction, some of these graves may need to be exhumed and reburied. Importantly, even if a grave will not be directly impacted but is in proximity to project infrastructure, the next-of-kin should be consulted to ensure that there is no unnecessary disturbance and that any traditional ceremonial requirements are undertaken.

As with resettlement, the exhumation and reburial of graves is a sensitive matter with significant subjective impacts; therefore, all affected families should be treated with due respect. The manner in which the exhumation of graves is to be dealt with, is provided in Section 7.9.

5.7 Loss of access to services

As a result of resettlement, affected parties may experience a reduction in their access to services such as water, sanitation, healthcare and education. However, the principle that any loss of access to services will be restored to at least the same level as prior to resettlement will be adopted. Thus, it will be ensured that resettlement homesteads will have access to the minimum services required by Mozambican Law or at least equivalent to those available prior to resettlement as required by the adequacy, equivalent locational advantages and improved living conditions criteria of OP4.03/ PS5. However, the homesteads requiring resettlement are being moved to more urban centres and, therefore, access to education and healthcare will be improved while improved access to water and sanitation will be ensured through solar energy and boreholes (Section 8).

6 DETAILS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The following section provides an overview of the social structure, livelihood strategies and socio-economic status of the homesteads that either require physical resettlement (two homesteads) or economic resettlement (six homesteads) as a result of the transmission line PPZ. In considering the affected parties the following should be noted:

- ❑ The PPZ is 100 m wide, 50 m either side of the centre line of the transmission line.
- ❑ Construction will only occur within a limited portion of the PPZ (immediately adjacent to the centre line), i.e. the entire 100 m PPZ will not be required for construction.
- ❑ Tall plants outside this area but underneath the conductors will be removed. It is only these plants for which compensation will be paid. Tall plants on the periphery of the PPZ are unlikely to be affected.
- ❑ It was not possible to accurately determine the position of all fruit trees due to access constraints (the potential of unexploded ordnance).
- ❑ Compensation will be paid for actual losses following the demarcation of the construction footprint within the PPZ of the transmission line.

Details of affected structures, other entities and agricultural land are provided in Section 7 - Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. Details of what each household is entitled to are provided in Section 8 - Compensation Framework and Entitlement Matrix. The location of each of the affected households and the affected machambas is provided in Figure 9.

6.1 Physical resettlement

6.1.1 Homestead Q2

The location of Homestead Q2 is shown on Figure 10. Homestead Q2 is affected by the proposed CTT project as the majority of the homestead, inclusive of structures, falls within the transmission line PPZ.

Social Structure of the Homestead

A total of ten people currently reside at the homestead. The homestead is comprised of three related families, i.e. there are essentially three households located at the single homestead. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 8.

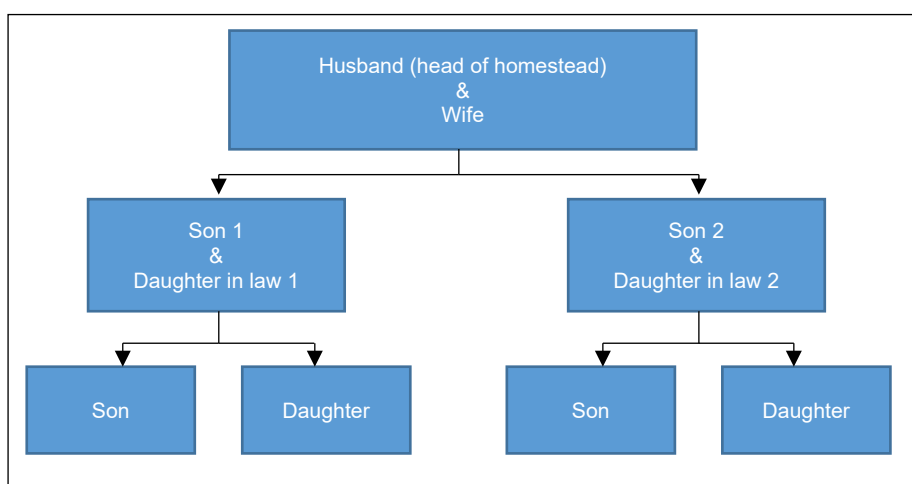


Figure 8 Family structure of Homestead Q2

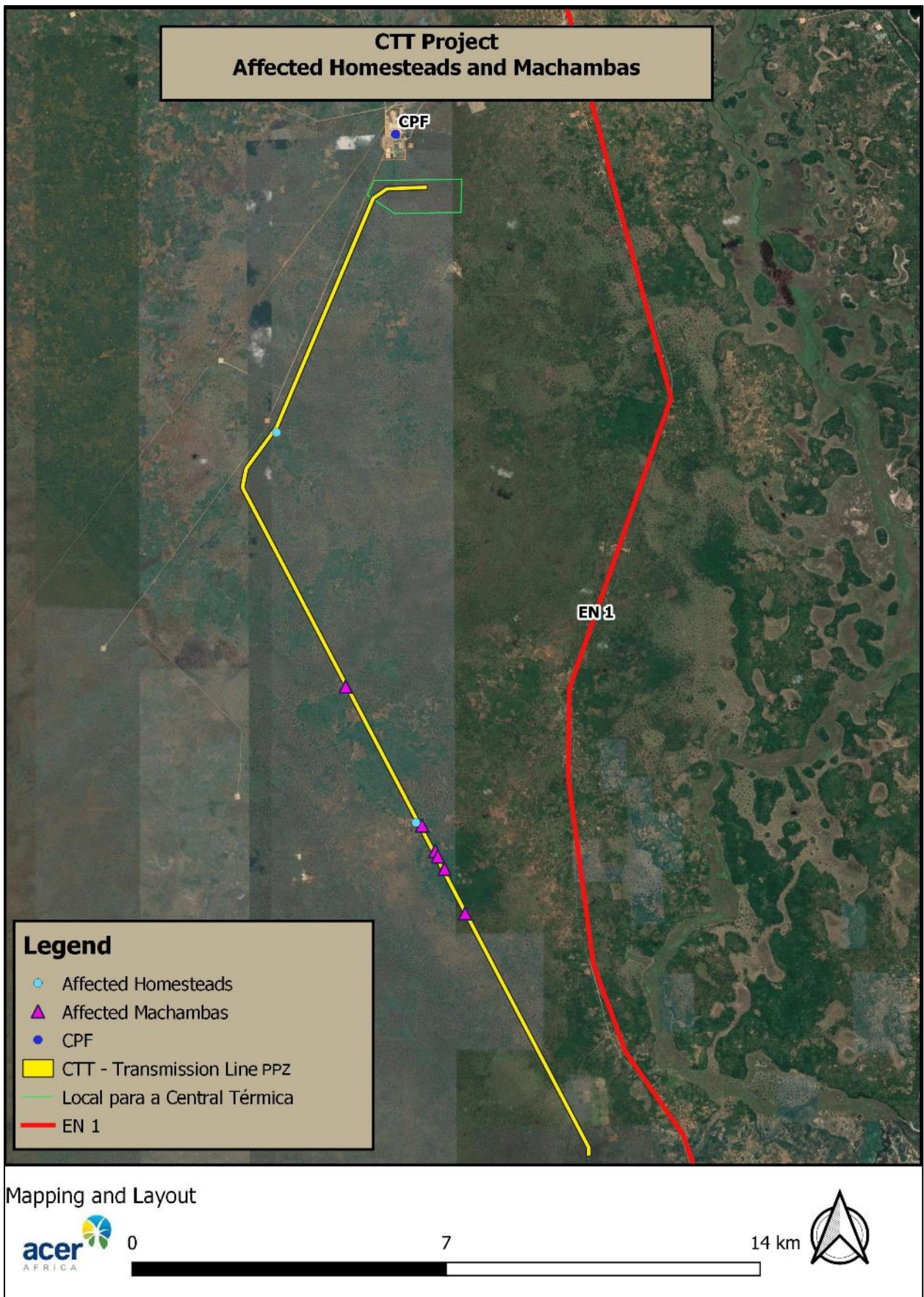


Figure 9 Location of affected households and machambas

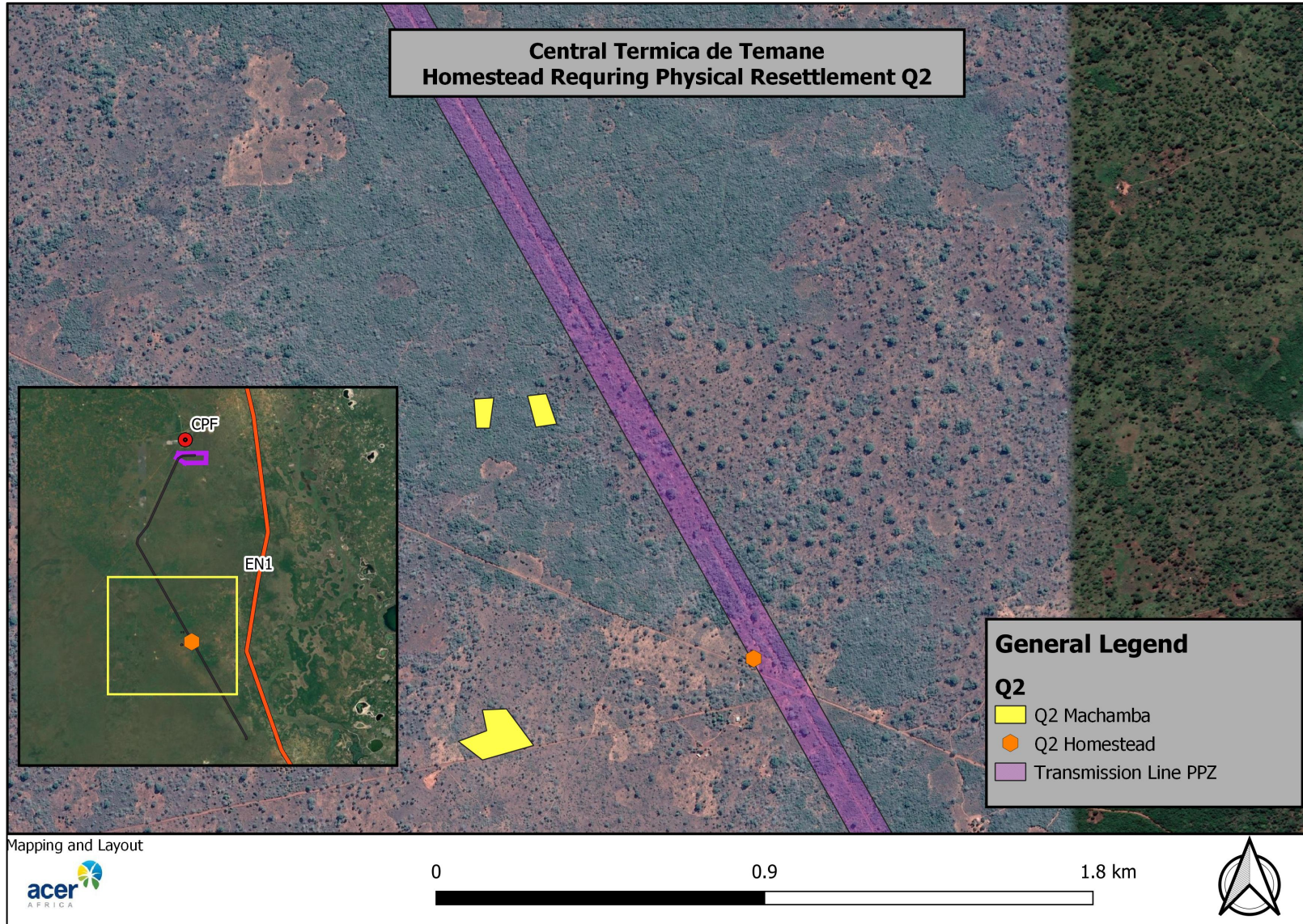


Figure 10 Location of Homestead Q2 and associated machambas

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

Two of the members of the homestead (Son 1 and Son 2) reported being formally employed in the construction and mining sectors, respectively. The head of homestead, his wife and 'daughter in-law 1' and 'daughter in-law 2' all reported working as subsistence farmers. The homestead also reported harvesting and selling grass used for building and thatching. This is to obtain supplementary household income. The grass is harvested from communal land. In total, the homestead reported a monthly income of approximately MZN 5,000.00 per month (US \$ 79.18)

The household reported having five machambas used for subsistence agriculture purposes, all located approximately 2 km from the homestead¹³. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, millet and peanuts. Importantly, none of the machambas are affected by the CTT project. Use is also made of fruit trees, with the homestead having 30 cashew trees, 2 mango trees, 4 Natal Mahogany trees, 2 lemon trees and 3 avocado trees. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead; however, some are located outside the transmission line PPZ and, therefore, will not be damaged. The household also reported having livestock (goats) and poultry (chickens) that are kept and fed within the immediate vicinity of the homestead. Figure 10 illustrates the location of the homestead and machambas in relation to the transmission line PPZ.

Access to Services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole within 1 km of the homestead. While the homestead has a single pit latrine facility, members of the homestead also reported making use of the surrounding bush for sanitation purposes. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking purposes. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 10 km from the homestead. While none of the children are currently of school going age, the closest primary school is approximately 3.5 km from the homestead.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Employment.
- Education.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Transport.
- Access to electricity.
- Access to water.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Food security.
- Access to sanitation.

6.1.2 Homestead Q7

The location of Homestead Q7 is shown on Figure 11. Homestead Q7 is affected by the proposed CTT project as a portion of the homestead falls within the transmission line PPZ. Importantly, only two of the structures at the homestead fall within the PPZ (one house and one storeroom) with the remainder of the structures located outside the PPZ. However, it is recommended that the project proponent replace all the house structures at the homestead as detailed in Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Matrix.

¹³ The machambas are contiguous and contained within the three machambas illustrated in Figure 10.

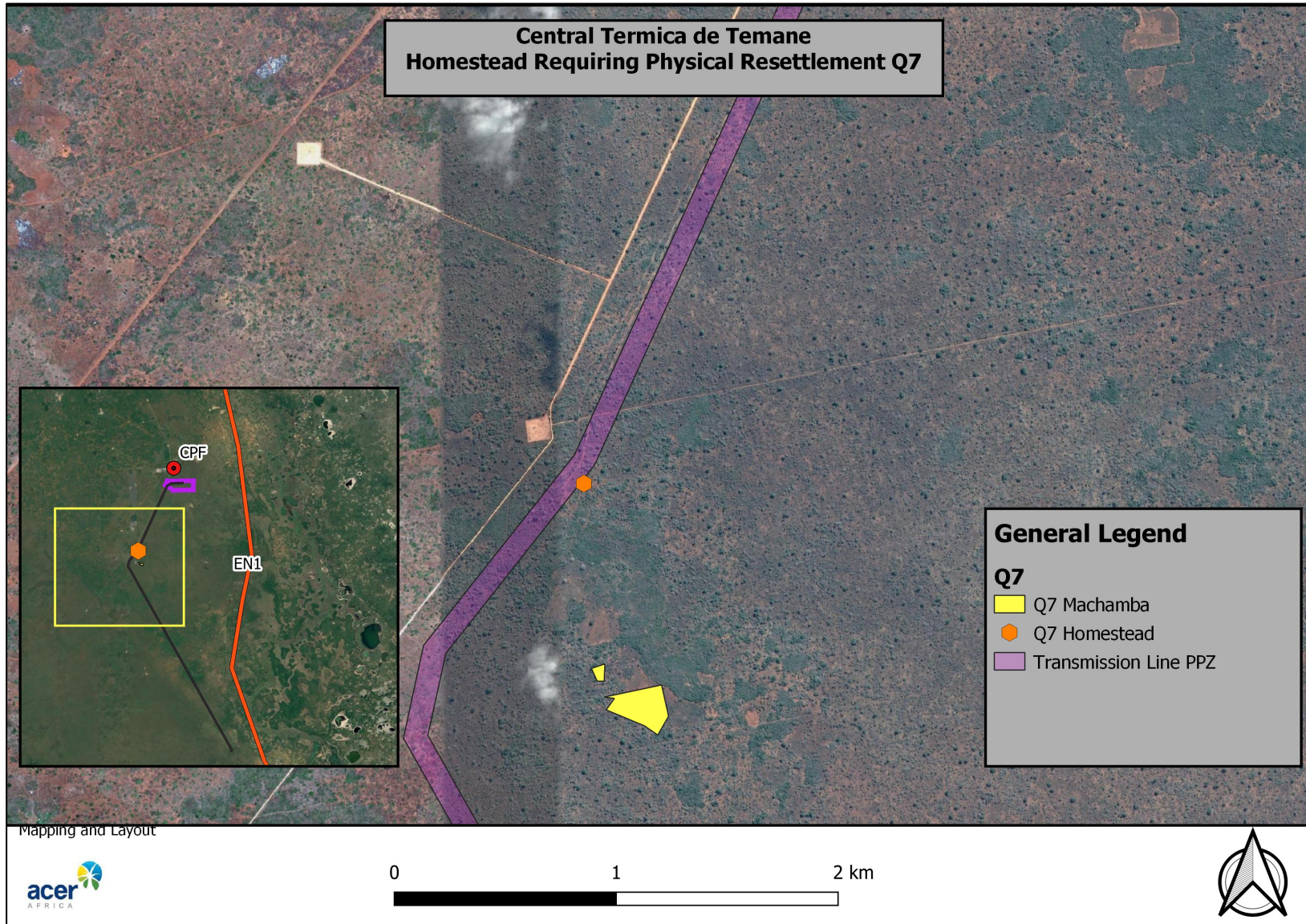


Figure 11 Location of Homestead Q7 and associated machambas

Social structure of the homestead

A total of 13 people currently resides at the homestead. The homestead is comprised of three related families, i.e. there are essentially three households located at the single homestead. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 12.

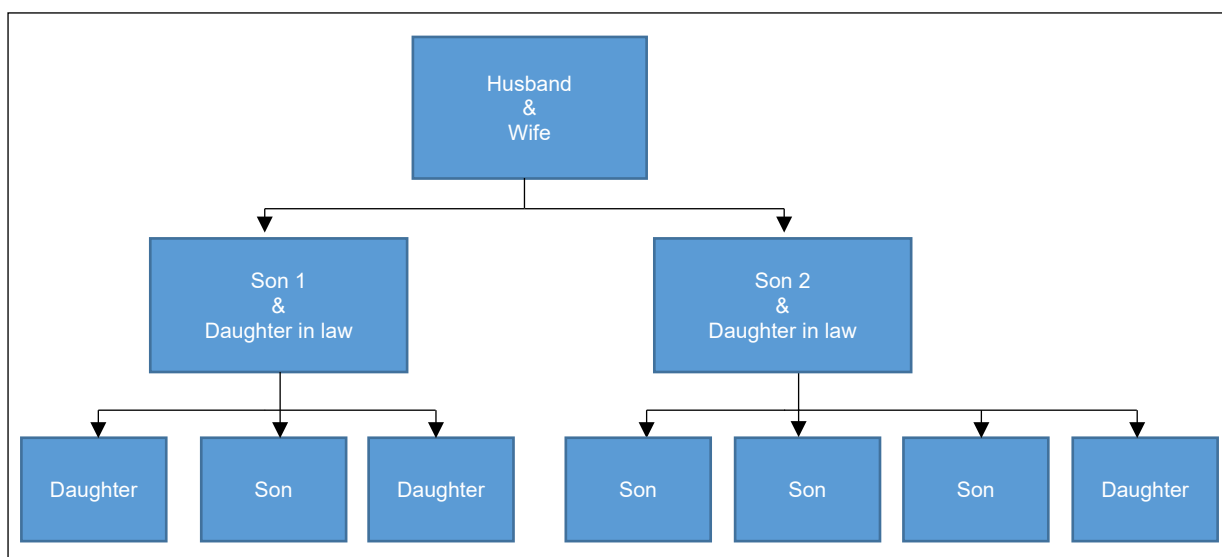


Figure 12 Family structure of Homestead Q7

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

None of the people residing at the homestead reported formal employment. However, the household head breeds goats that are sold on an *ad hoc* basis. This generates a limited income. The household reported having six machambas used for subsistence agriculture all located approximately 1 km from the homestead¹⁴. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, millet and peanuts. Importantly, none of the machambas are affected by the CTT project. Use is also made of fruit trees, with the homestead having 12 cashew trees, 25 mango trees, 50 Natal Mahogany trees, and 10 avocado trees. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and the balance are located outside the transmission line PPZ and, therefore, will not be damaged. The household also reported having livestock including cattle, goats and pigs as well as poultry (chickens), all of which feed on communal land.

Access to Services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole approximately 4.5 km from the homestead. The homestead reported having no access to sanitation facilities and, thus, make use of the surrounding bush. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking and charcoal production (the charcoal is also used for cooking). Healthcare facilities are accessed in Mangungumete, approximately 18 km from the homestead. The children of school going age attend a primary school approximately 5 km from the homestead (two children) and a secondary school approximately 15 km from the homestead (two children). The location of the homestead and associated machambas is provided in Figure 10.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Access to water.
- Employment.

¹⁴ The machambas are contiguous and contained within the machambas illustrated in Figure 11.

- Healthcare facilities.
- Education.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Access to electricity.
- Transport.
- Food security.
- Access to sanitation.

6.2 Economic resettlement

The following homesteads have existing machambas or a portion thereof within the transmission line PPZ; however, their homesteads are located outside of the PPZ. These households will, therefore, not require physical resettlement but will require economic resettlement as they will lose access to portions of their machambas on a permanent basis.

6.2.1 Homestead Q1

The location of Homestead Q1 is shown on Figure 14. Homestead Q1 is affected by the proposed CTT as a portion of one of the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ.

Social Structure of the Homestead

A total of two people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family, i.e. a single household. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 13.

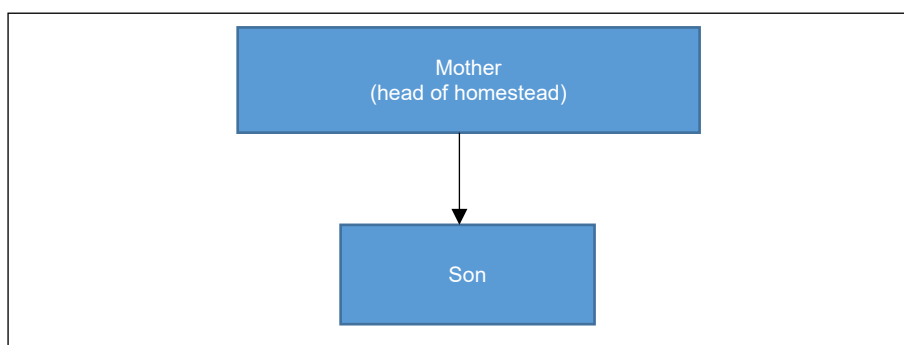


Figure 13 Family structure of Homestead Q1

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

The head of the household reported being unemployed and reliant on subsistence farming and the selling of natural resources to make a living. On average, the household has a monthly income of between MZN 2,000.00 and MZN 2,500.00 (US \$ 31.67 – US \$ 39.59).

The household reported having three machambas used for subsistence agriculture. One of the machambas is located immediately adjacent to the homestead, a portion of which (0.1 ha) will be lost as it falls within the transmission line PPZ. The other two machambas are located within 2 km of the homestead and are unaffected by the transmission line PPZ. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, millet and peanuts. Use is also made of fruit trees, with the homestead having 8 cashew trees, 6 mango trees, 5 Natal Mahogany trees, and 1 avocado tree. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and will not be affected. However, it is possible that some of the trees may fall within the area required during construction of the transmission line and, thus, will be damaged. The location of the affected machambas is illustrated in Figure 14.

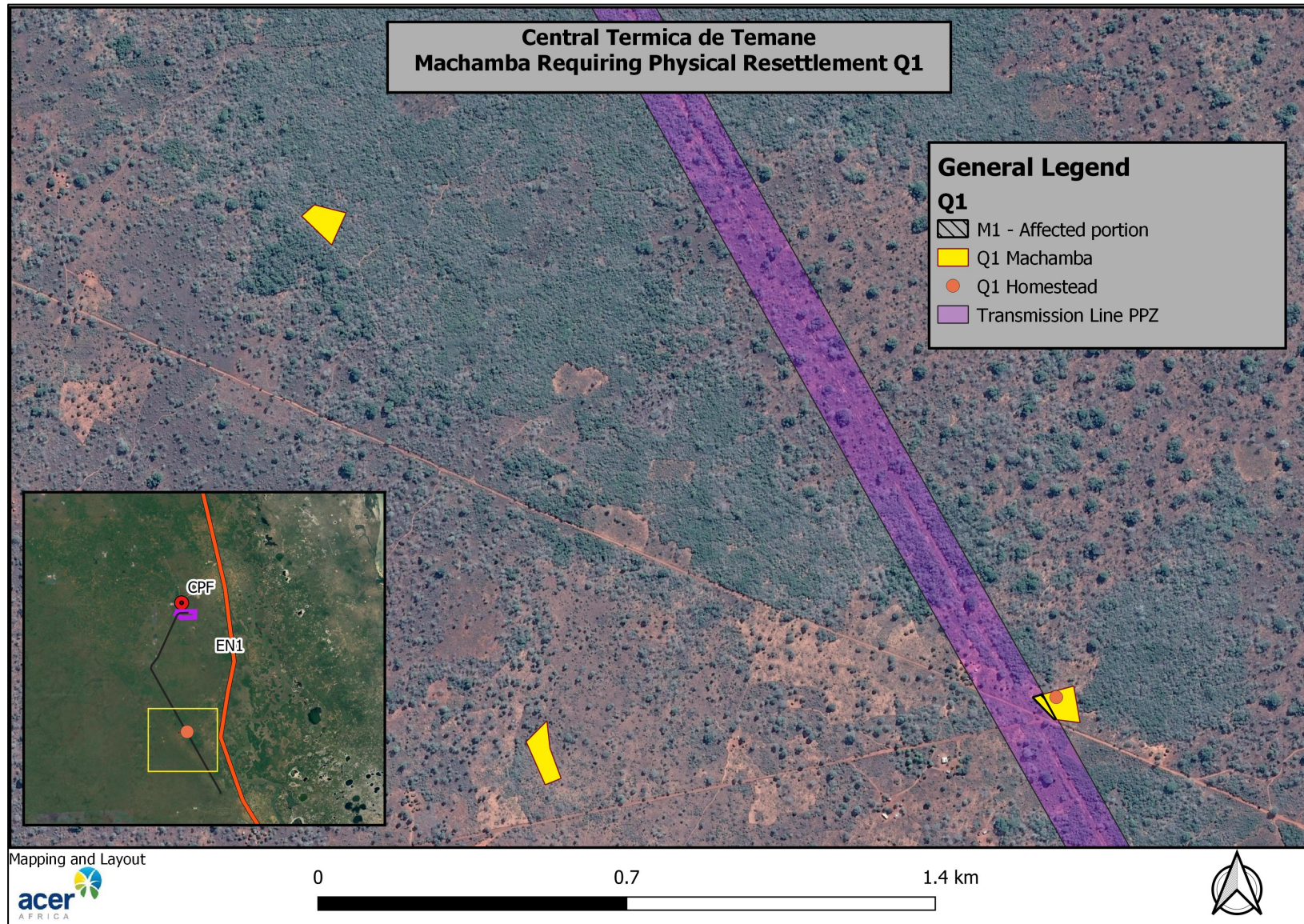


Figure 14 Location of Homestead Q1 and associated machambas

Access to Services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole within 1 km of the homestead. The homestead reportedly has no access to sanitation facilities and, thus, makes use of the surrounding bush. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking while charcoal is purchased and also used for cooking. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 9 km from the homestead. The child of the head of homestead attends primary school approximately 3.5 km from the homestead. Importantly, access to these services will not be affected as a result of the CTT project.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Education.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Access to water.
- Employment.
- Transport.
- Access to electricity.
- Food security.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Access to sanitation.

6.2.2 Homestead Q4

The location of Homestead Q4 is shown on Figure 15. The reason why Homestead Q4 is affected by the proposed CTT is that a portion of one of the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ.

Social Structure of the Homestead

A total of three people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family (albeit that the child is a grandchild), i.e. one household. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 16.

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

Both adults at the homestead reported being unemployed and solely reliant on subsistence agriculture, with the household reporting no monthly income.

The household reported having two machambas used for subsistence agriculture. One of the machambas is located immediately adjacent to the homestead and will be slightly affected (0.005 ha) by the transmission line PPZ. The other machamba, located within 1 km of the homestead, will have a portion (0.62 ha) lost as it falls within the transmission line PPZ. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, cassava and peanuts. Use is also made of fruit trees, with the homestead having 17 cashew trees, 25 mango trees, 4 Natal Mahogany trees, 1 lemon and 20 avocado trees. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and will not be affected. However, considering the proximity of the household to the transmission line PPZ, it is possible that some of the trees are within the transmission line PPZ and will, therefore, be lost/damaged. Livestock (goats) and poultry (chickens) are also kept as a means of supporting the homestead livelihood. The location of the affected machambas is illustrated in Figure 15.

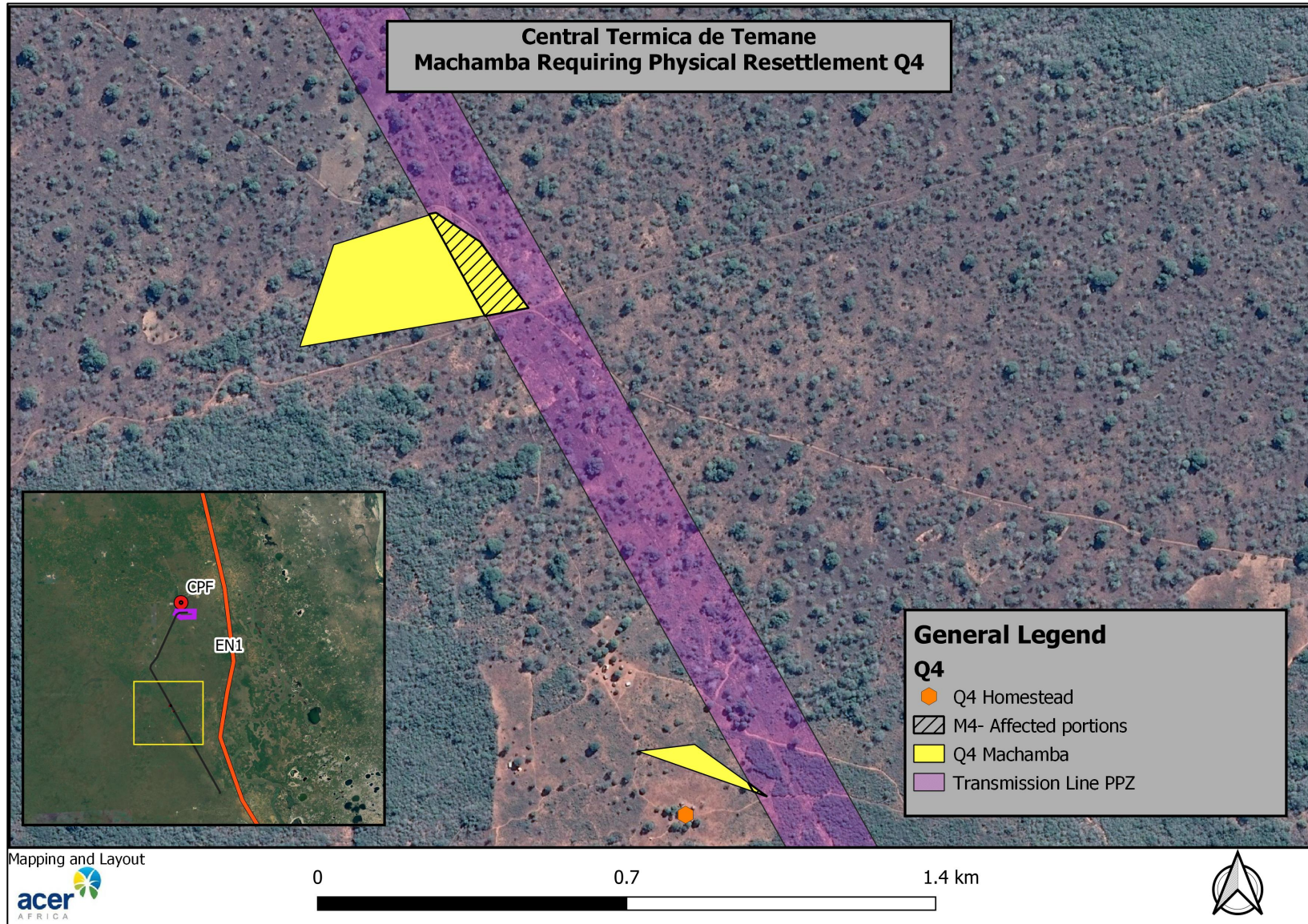


Figure 15 Location of Homestead Q4 and associated machambas

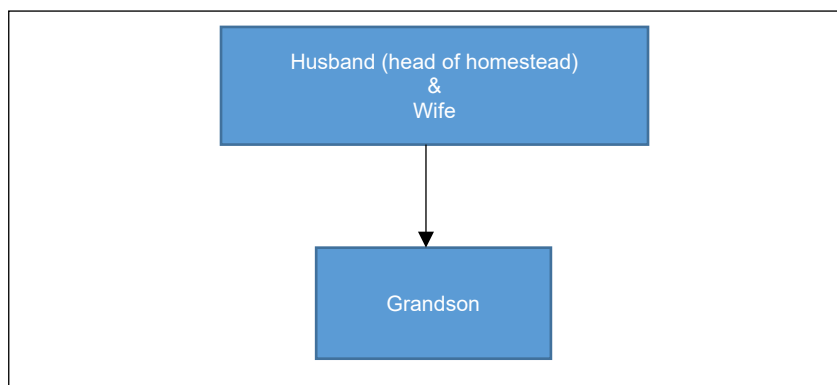


Figure 16 Family structure of Homestead Q4

Access to Services

Water is obtained from a communal borehole within 2 km of the homestead. The homestead currently makes use of a pit latrine for sanitation. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking while charcoal is purchased and also used for cooking. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 8 km from the homestead. The grandchild of the head of homestead attends primary school approximately 8 km from the homestead. Importantly, access to these services will not be affected as a result of the CTT project.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Food security.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Education.
- Access to electricity.
- Access to water.
- Employment.
- Transport.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Access to sanitation.

6.2.3 Homestead Q9

The location of Homestead Q9 is shown on Figure 17. The reason why Homestead Q9 is affected by the proposed CTT is that a portion of one of the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ.

Social Structure of Homestead

A total of seven people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family, i.e. one household. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 18.

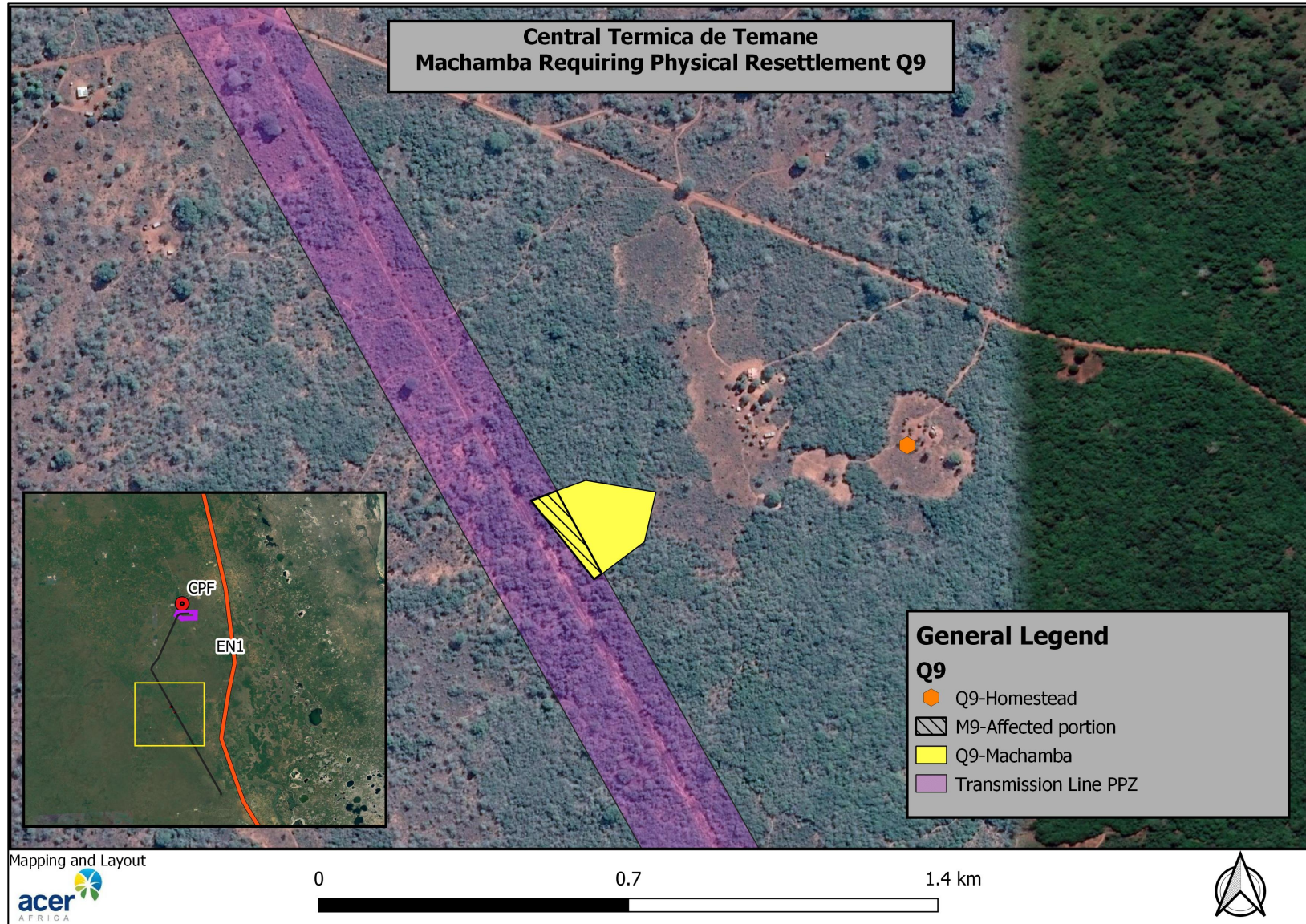


Figure 17 Location of Homestead Q9 and affected machambas

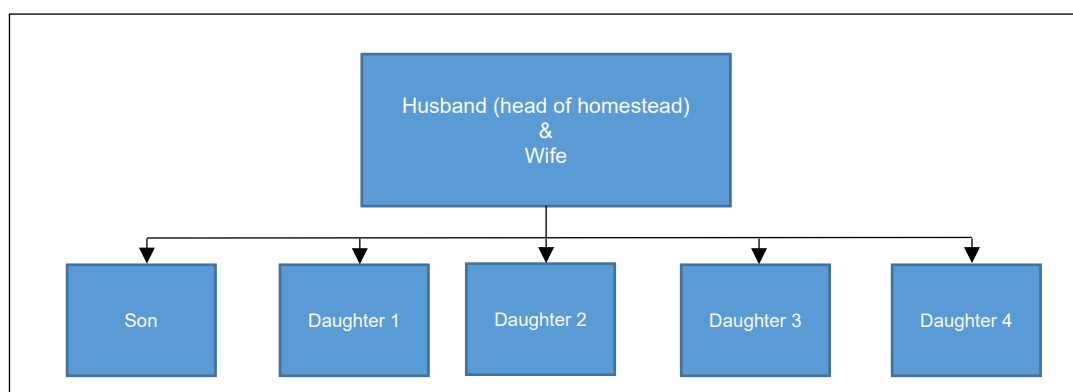


Figure 18 Family structure of Homestead Q9

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

Both of the adults in the household reported being unemployed and solely reliant on subsistence farming and the selling of natural resources (grass bundles), generating a monthly income of approximately MZN 10,000.00 (US \$ 158.35). The grass is harvested from communal areas.

The household reported having six machambas used for subsistence agriculture. One of the machambas is located within 1 km of the homestead, a portion of which (0.18 ha) falls within the transmission line PPZ, which will, therefore, be lost on a permanent basis. The other five machambas are more than 2 km from the transmission line PPZ and are unaffected. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, millet and peanuts. Use is also made of fruit trees with the homestead having 16 cashew trees, 7 mango trees, 4 avocado trees, 7 pawpaw trees and 5 coconut trees. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and will not be affected. However, there is the possibility that some trees may fall within the area required for construction and, thus, will be damaged. Livestock (goats) and poultry (chickens) are also kept as a means of supporting the homestead livelihood. The location of the affected machambas is illustrated in Figure 17.

Access to Services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole within 500 m of the homestead. The homestead currently makes use of a pit latrine for sanitation. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking as well as for the production of charcoal which is also used for cooking. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 20 km from the homestead. The children of school going age attend primary school approximately 3 km from the homestead. Importantly, access to these services will not be affected as a result of the CTT project.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Education.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Access to electricity.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Transport.
- Food security.
- Employment.
- Access to water.
- Access to sanitation.

6.2.4 Homestead Q10

The location of Homestead Q10 is shown on Figure 20. The reason why Homestead Q10 is affected by the proposed CTT is that a portion of one of the machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ.

social structure of homestead

A total of four people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family, i.e. a single homestead. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 19.

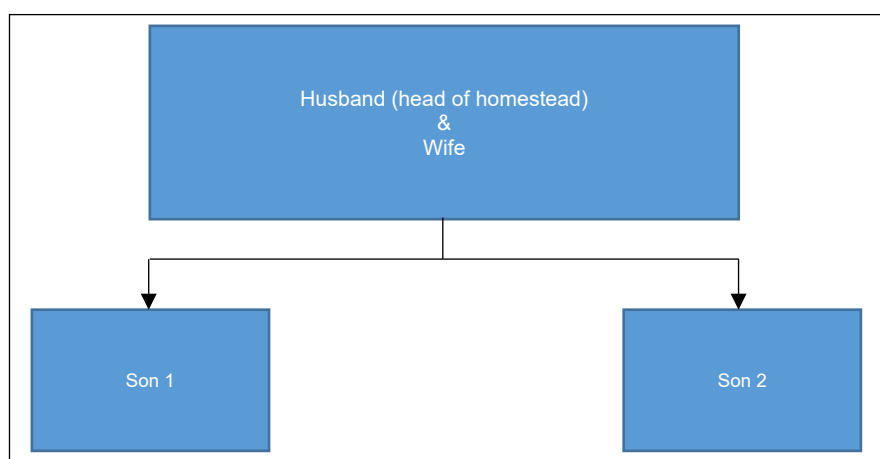


Figure 19 Family structure of Homestead Q10

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

All four of the family members at the homestead reported being unemployed¹⁵ and largely reliant on subsistence farming. It was, however, noted that both sons are actively seeking employment. While the homestead reported no set monthly income, it was noted that the head of the household does, on occasion, assist with the preparation of machambas for other parties, a service for which he is paid. However, this is seasonal and inconsistent. While the homestead is located approximately 3 km from the transmission line, the household has a machamba that is located within the vicinity of the transmission line PPZ.

The household has three machambas used for subsistence agriculture purposes. A portion of one machamba (0.24 ha) falls within the transmission line PPZ and will, therefore, be lost on a permanent basis. The two other machambas are located more than 2 km away from the transmission line PPZ and are unaffected. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, millet and peanuts. Use is also made of fruit trees with the homestead having 18 cashew trees, 20 mango trees, 6 Natal Mahogany trees, 4 pawpaw trees, 7 coconut trees and 20 banana plants. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and will be unaffected; however, it is common for fruit trees also to be planted close to machambas and, thus, some might fall within the transmission line PPZ. The homestead also reported keeping poultry (chickens) as a means of supplementing their livelihood. The location of the affected machambas is illustrated in Figure 20.

¹⁵ Both sons are of economically active age.

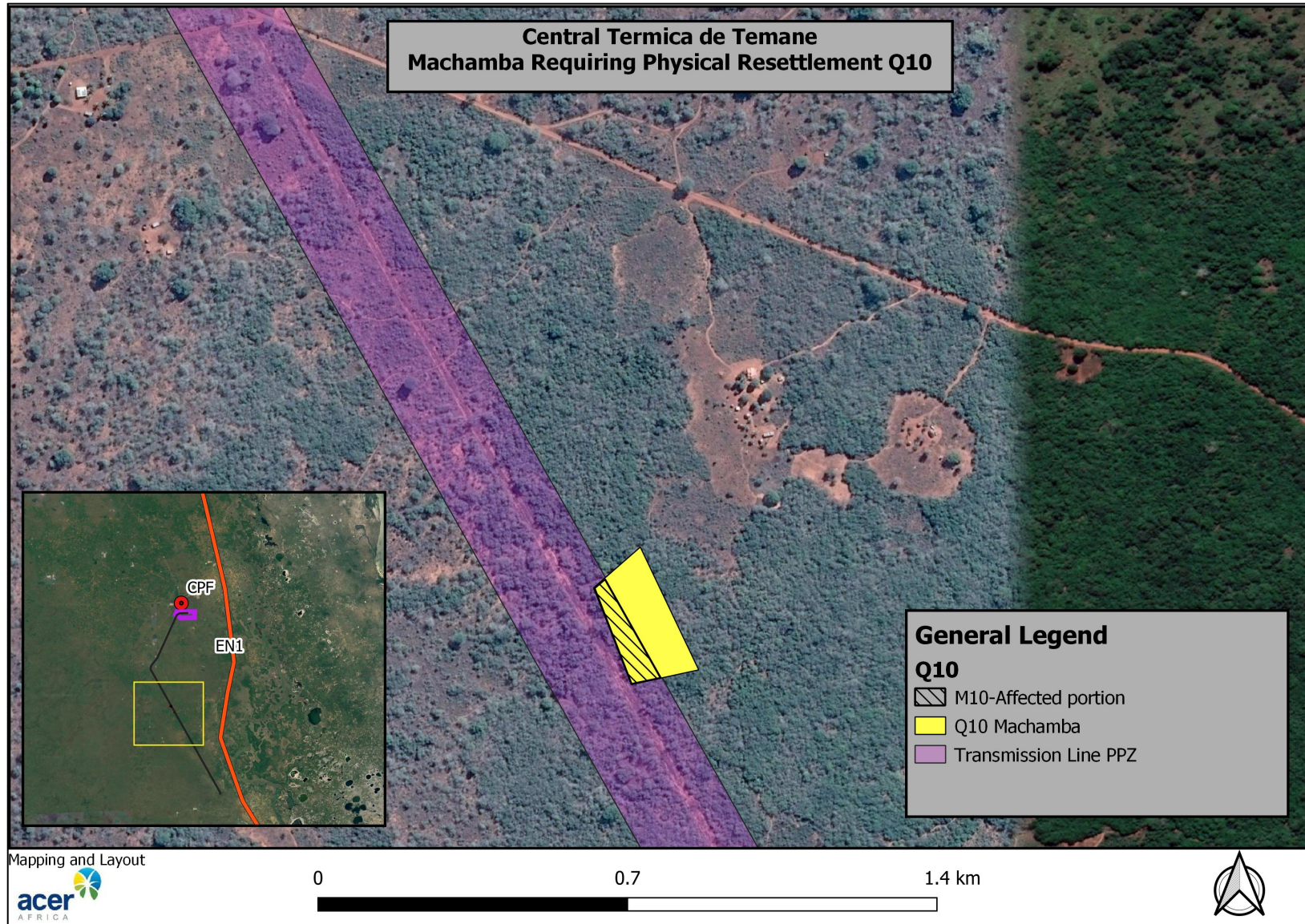


Figure 20 Location of Homestead Q10 and affected machambas

Access to Services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole within 500 meters of the homestead. The homestead currently makes use of a pit latrine for sanitation. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking purposes. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 10 km from the homestead. Neither of the children residing at the homestead are of school going age, however, the closest primary school is approximately 500 meters from the homestead and the secondary school is 35 km from the homestead. Importantly, access to these services will not be affected as a result of the CTT project.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Employment.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Education.
- Access to water.
- Food security.
- Transport.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Access to electricity.
- Access to sanitation.

6.2.5 Homestead Q11

The location of Homestead Q11 is shown on Figure 22. The reason why Homestead Q11 is affected by the proposed CTT is that a portion of one of the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ.

Social Structure of Homestead

A total of six people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family, i.e. this a single household. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 21.

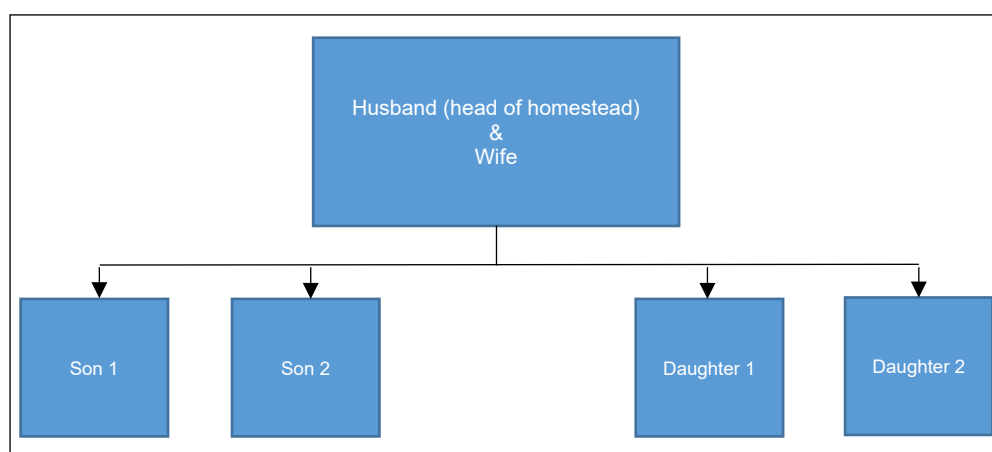


Figure 21 Family structure of Homestead Q11

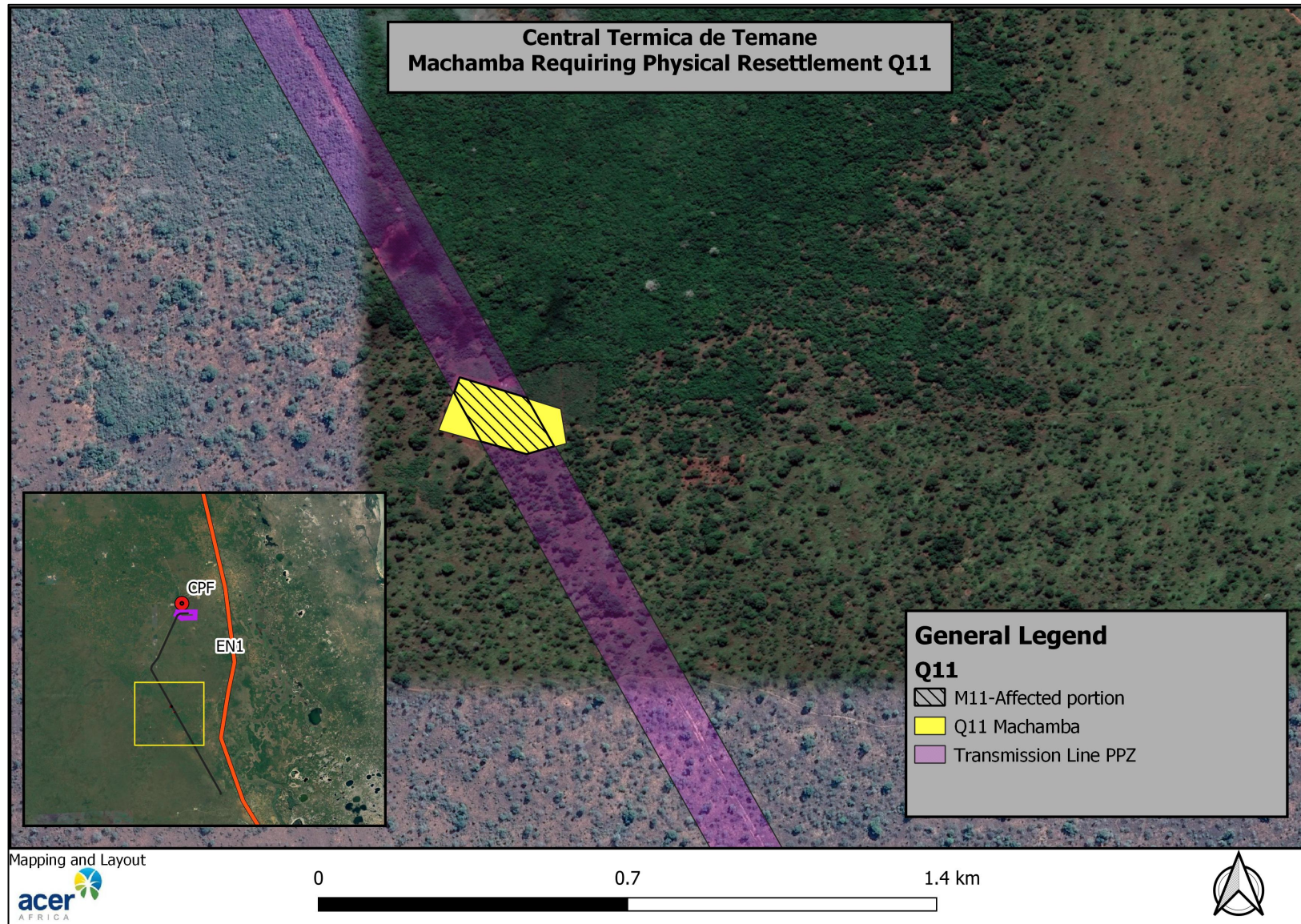


Figure 22 Location of Homestead Q11 and affected machambas

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

Both parents reported being unemployed and no longer seeking employment in the formal sector. While both adults reported being reliant on subsistence agriculture, the head of the homestead reported receiving an income through practicing as a traditional doctor. This was reported to provide the homestead with an income in excess of MZN 10,000.00 per month (US \$ 158.35).

The household is reliant on subsistence agricultural activities. The household has two machambas, one of which is affected by the PPZ of the transmission line (1.19 ha). The other machamba is unaffected. Crops grown on the machambas include maize, cowpeas, and peanuts. Use is also made of fruit trees with the homestead having 22 cashew trees, 17 mango trees, 6 Natal Mahogany trees, 4 avocado trees, 6 coconut trees and 16 pawpaw trees. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and will be unaffected; however, it is common for fruit trees also to be planted close to machambas and, thus, some might fall within the transmission line PPZ. No livestock are kept by the household. The location of the affected machamba is illustrated in Figure 22.

Access to Services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole within 500 meters of the homestead. The homestead currently makes use of a pit latrine for sanitation. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 10 km from the homestead. All four children attend a primary school within 1 km of the homestead. Importantly, access to these services will not be affected as a result of the CTT project.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Education.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Access to water.
- Food security.
- Access to electricity.
- Transport.
- Employment.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Access to sanitation.

6.2.6 Homestead Q12

The location of Homestead Q12 is shown on Figure 23. Homestead Q12 is affected by the proposed CTT as a portion of one of the homestead's machambas falls within the transmission line PPZ.

Social Structure of Homestead

A total of three people currently resides at the homestead, comprising a single family (albeit that the child is a grandchild), i.e. a single household. The structure of the family is provided in Figure 24.

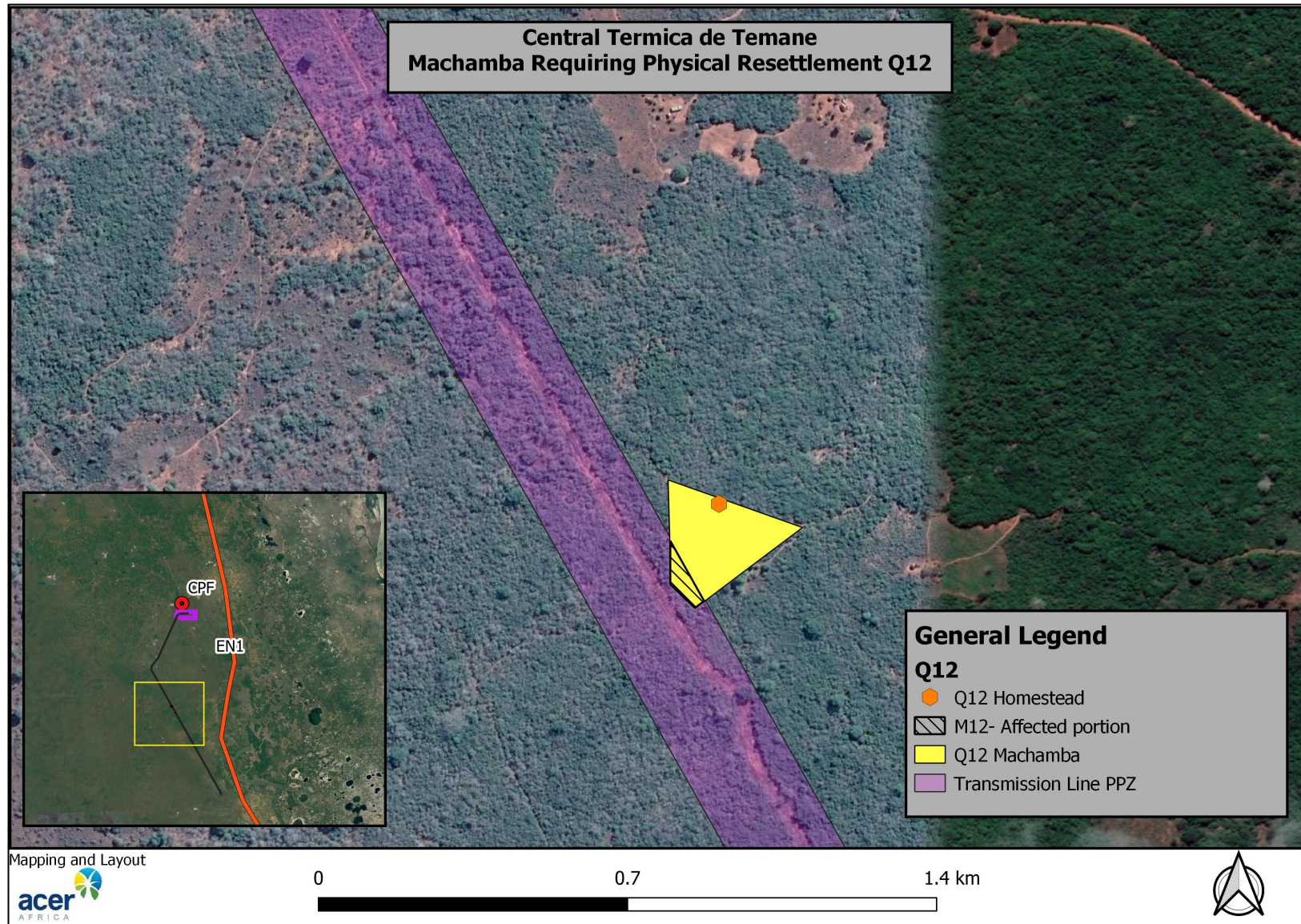


Figure 23 Location of Homestead Q12 and associated machambas

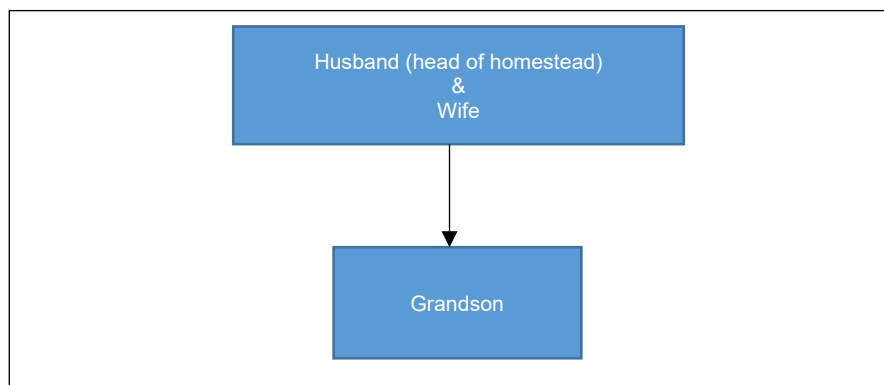


Figure 24 Family structure of Homestead Q12

Occupational Status and Livelihood Strategy

Both adults at the homestead reported being unemployed and solely reliant on subsistence farming and the selling of natural resources (wood). The homestead reported a monthly income of approximately MZN 3,000.00 (US \$ 47.51) from the selling of wood.

The household has a single machamba which is immediately adjacent to the homestead. While the homestead is outside of the transmission line PPZ, a portion of the machamba (0.1 ha) falls within the PPZ and, thus, will be lost on a permanent basis. Crops grown on the machamba include maize, millet, and peanuts. Use is also made of fruit trees with the homestead having 20 cashew trees, 16 mango trees, 6 pawpaw trees and 17 coconut trees. Most of the trees are located immediately around the homestead and will be unaffected; however, considering the proximity of the homestead to the transmission line PPZ, some of these fruit trees may be damaged. A limited number of chickens are kept by the household to supplement their livelihood. The location of the affected machamba is illustrated in Figure 23.

Access to services

Water is currently obtained from a communal borehole within 1 km of the homestead. The homestead currently makes use of a pit latrine for sanitation. Wood, collected from communal areas, is used for cooking. Healthcare facilities are accessed in Pambara, approximately 25 km from the homestead. The grandchild of the adults is not of school going age; however, the closest primary school is approximately 4 km from the homestead. Importantly, access to these services will not be affected as a result of the CTT project.

Priorities

The following was prioritised by the homestead in order from most important to least important:

- Healthcare facilities.
- Access to electricity.
- Food security.
- Transport.
- Access to water.
- Employment.
- Education.
- Access to farm/agricultural land.
- Access to sanitation

7 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

This section provides details of the homesteads that will require physical resettlement (two homesteads) and economic resettlement (six homesteads). Other homesteads registered during the socio-economic survey but confirmed as not requiring resettlement (physical or economic) are not included.

7.1 Land acquisition

7.1.1 Project land requirements

The CTT project has the following land requirements:

- 116 ha for the Gas to Power Plant, including the 100 m PPZ.
- 20 ha for the gas pipeline (2 km pipeline with a 100 m PPZ).
- 250 ha for the transmission line (25 km transmission line with a 100 m PPZ).
- 1.5 ha for the surfaced access road to the CTT site, (500 m road with a 30 m PPZ).

Tables are provided for each of the affected entities throughout this section, with a summary table of impacts per project component provided in Table 9 at the end of this section.

7.1.2 Land occupation

Land occupation in the project area is largely made up of informal villages with a low population density. Villages and/or homesteads are typically located close to roads. No households or agricultural activities were identified on the CTT site or within the PPZ of the gas pipeline. Two homesteads were identified as having infrastructure within, or partially within, the transmission line PPZ and, thus, will require permanent physical resettlement. A further six homesteads were identified as having a machamba or a portion thereof within the transmission line PPZ and, thus, will require economic resettlement. While none of the homesteads or machambas have formal DUATs attached to them (as noted in Section 4.3), these households will still have a DUAT through either customary norms and practices or good faith occupation.

7.1.3 Current land use practices

Land use within the project area is dominated by subsistence agricultural activities with all the homesteads surveyed reporting access to at least one machamba, with most homesteads having access to three machambas. Typically, each of these machambas is farmed by a different member of the homestead. The most commonly grown crops are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 Crops grown in the project area

Crop type	Percentage of homesteads farming the crop
Maize	80%
Peanuts	80%
Cowpeas	67%
Millet	40%
Cassava	33%

The majority of machambas are located relatively close to the homestead, with an average distance of 1.4 km between the machamba and the homestead (75% of respondents reporting

to be within a 30-minute walk of their machamba). While all homesteads reported access to machambas, only 13% of households reported making use of a vegetable garden within their homestead, with commonly grown vegetables including lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and sweet potatoes.

75% of homesteads reported keeping livestock and/or poultry, with the most commonly kept animals being chickens and goats with only two homesteads keeping cattle. While chickens and goats typically graze/feed around the homestead, it was confirmed that cattle are grazed on communal land further afield.

The Zone of Influence is also heavily utilised by households for the collection of natural resources. The most common natural resources harvested/used in the area include wood and grass (used by 100% of households for cooking and construction while some households also reported selling grass) and clay (66% of households reporting to use it for building). A limited number of households (30%) reported producing charcoal, which is then either used for cooking or sold.

7.2 Households and associated structures

7.2.1 Households

Table 4 details the estimated resettlement required for the CTT project. Importantly, only the project infrastructure components that will result in physical or economic resettlement have been included, viz. the transmission line (all other project components (CTT site, gas pipeline, temporary jetty, transportation routes, etc.) are excluded).

Figures in Table 4 indicate actual damages, i.e. the number of homesteads requiring physical resettlement. As these households will be moved away from their existing machambas, alternative agricultural land will also be required. This is detailed in Section 7.4.

Table 4 Estimated physical resettlement required

	Transmission Line
	100 m PPZ
People	23
Homesteads	2
Households	6
Structures	15

7.2.2 Affected structures

Homesteads typically comprise various structures, such as a main house and/or bedroom, kitchen structure, storerooms and/or granaries, toilets and/or bathrooms. Table 5 details the total assets for each of the two homesteads requiring physical resettlement.

Table 5 Details of total household assets directly and indirectly affected by the CTT

	Transmission Line 100m PPZ		
	Q2	Q7	Total
House/bedroom	6	4*	10
Traditional house (required for ceremonies)	1	0	1
Storeroom	2	1	3
Toilet/Bathroom	1	0	1

* While only a single house will be affected at homestead Q7 (i.e. all other house structures fall outside of the transmission line PPZ) it is recommended that the project proponent replace all the houses to reduce the potential for animosity within the family and towards the project.

7.3 Vulnerable groups

Special consideration is given to vulnerable groups when resettlement takes place. The World Bank Group provides a clear definition to identify these groups within the affected population:

“People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits”.

Men and women may have different opportunities for access to land, resources, employment and markets; therefore, provision must be made to ensure these groups are involved in all decision-making processes and that they fully understand their options for resettlement and/or compensation.

Vulnerable groups include households headed by women, children or the elderly; households where elders are looking after children; households characterised by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenue; and households where members are stigmatised as a result of traditional or cultural bias; for example, handicapped family members.

As recommended by World Bank Group guidelines, special assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups, including the following:

- Provision for separate and confidential consultation.
- Priority in site selection in the host area.
- Resettlement near to kin and former neighbours.
- Assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home.
- Priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance.
- Monitoring of nutritional and health status to ensure successful integration into the resettled community.

Vulnerable groups will be assisted to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation and encouraged to choose the options with the lowest risk.

Details of vulnerable groups

Data gathered during the survey provided insight into the different vulnerable groups that require either physical or economic resettlement. The following vulnerable groups were identified:

- Women headed households with children and youth.
- Elderly headed households with children (and no other adults).

Women headed households with children and youth

The Project area is largely patriarchal, with females provided fewer opportunities than males (such as access to education). While it appears that females in the younger generation do have improved access to education, a higher proportion of males than females are accessing secondary education.

Thus, a household headed by a female who is the sole provider for children is considered to be in a vulnerable position. This group may need assistance in understanding the scope of the resettlement plan, their options available for compensation and the risks that could develop after resettlement. Homestead Q1, which requires economic resettlement (Section 6 – Project Affected Persons), is classified as vulnerable as it is a woman-headed household with a young child.

Elderly headed homesteads with children

Four of the affected homesteads can be considered vulnerable as the head of the homestead is elderly and the homestead has young children. The affected homesteads are Q2 (physical resettlement), Q4 (economic resettlement), Q7 (physical resettlement), and Q11 (economic resettlement). However, it should be noted that at two of these homesteads (Q2 and Q7), while the head of the homestead is elderly, the children are young adults (with their own families) who continue to reside at the same homestead as their parents and who provide support to their parents. In the other two cases, it is likely that the children have moved to live with their grandparents due to the death of their parents, their parents being unable to support them or due to their parents working away from home.

A summary of vulnerable households requiring either physical or economic resettlement is provided in Table 6.

Table 6 Vulnerable households

Vulnerable Household	Transmission Line
	100m PPZ
Woman headed households with children and youth (economic resettlement)	1
Elderly headed households with children and no other adults (economic resettlement)	2

While these vulnerable groups have been identified as being affected, it should be noted that the majority of the population within the zone of influence exhibit low levels of income, poor literacy rates, have poor access to services and are reliant on subsistence agriculture. Considering this, higher levels of assistance will be required in explaining the resettlement process as well as ensuring that the livelihoods of the resettled households are not adversely affected as a result of the project.

Health-related vulnerabilities

As noted in Section 4.6 access to healthcare services are limited with people travelling on average 16km, while improved access to healthcare was identified as a key concern during the social survey. Considering this people residing in the broader project area are likely to be particularly vulnerable to health-related concerns. A detailed Health-Impact Assessment was undertaken as part of the ESIA for the proposed project which provides a baseline assessment of health in the broader project area and identifies specific vulnerabilities, impacts and concerns.

Management requirements

The following management measures will be implemented during the resettlement process:

- ❑ Key indicators will be monitored prior to, during and after resettlement (Section 12.2, Tables 17, 18 and 19).
- ❑ An understanding of any family ties, reliance on other community members and social networks will be developed.
- ❑ In the event of the potentially affected party being reliant on other family or community members, such parties will be resettled close to one another.
- ❑ Project employment opportunities will be provided to vulnerable groups prior to offering them to other members of the affected communities.
- ❑ In the event of a vulnerable household requiring resettlement, they will be provided with the opportunity to be resettled as close as possible to available services (water, healthcare, education facilities, etc.).
- ❑ Vulnerable groups will be supported to access available local services to address their particular needs.
- ❑ Vulnerable groups will be prioritised for resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance.

7.4 Agricultural land

Six homesteads were recorded as having a machamba within the 100 m transmission line PPZ. Importantly, only portions of these machambas fall within the PPZ and not the entire machambas. As no agricultural activities are permitted within the PPZ, the affected portions of the machambas will be lost on a permanent basis. In addition, the two homesteads requiring physical resettlement will be moved to areas approximately 10 km from their existing machambas. While the homesteads will still have access to their existing machambas which are located outside of the transmission line PPZ (as requested by them) alternative land will also be made available closer to the resettlement site. In order to address the loss of access to agricultural land, alternative land will be prepared and provided to the affected party as detailed in Section 8 - Compensation Framework and Entitlement Matrix. Table 7 provides details of the number of machambas affected and the size of the affected area.

Table 7 Machambas affected by project infrastructure

Infrastructure	Number of affected homesteads*	Total size of machambas	Total affected area	Replacement land (x 1.5)
Transmission Line – 100 m PPZ	8	14.51 ha	9.3 ha	13.95 ha

* Six homesteads with machambas within the 100m PPZ and two homesteads requiring physical resettlement and therefore, require alternative land close to the resettlement sites.

7.5 Tree crops and Utxema (palm wine)

As noted in Section 4.3.2, during the socio-economic survey all households reported making use of fruit trees. While some fruit trees may be located in the immediate vicinity of the homestead, it is common for trees to be situated further from the homestead. Households make use of the trees to supplement their livelihoods and, therefore, any losses or damages to fruit trees require compensation to maintain the livelihoods of the affected parties¹⁶. Households requiring physical resettlement will also be compensated for a loss of access to fruit trees.

While not identified by households during the socio-economic survey, experience from other projects in the area suggests that the brewing of palm wine (Utxema) provides another important livelihood activity. As is the case with fruit trees, it is common that the palm which produces the sap for the brewing of the wine is not necessarily located immediately adjacent to the homestead. Damages to or losses of palms need to be compensated. The approach to this is detailed in Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Framework.

While it was not possible to quantify the exact number of trees and palms that may be affected (due to access constraints), a worst-case scenario has been used, i.e. it has been assumed that all the trees that households reported having, will be lost on a permanent basis. Table 8 provides details of an estimated number of trees likely to be impacted.

Table 8 Estimated number of trees that may be affected

Tree Species	Transmission Line
	100 m PPZ
Cashew	160
Mango	143
Natal Mahogany	79
Lemon	4
Avocado	62
Pawpaw	33
Coconut	40

7.6 Tourism industry

It has been estimated that there are 22 tourism facilities in Inhassoro that could potentially be affected by the proposed beach landing site and equipment off-loading process and activities (Golder, 2018b). The potentially affected facilities provide holiday accommodation while a limited number also provide restaurant services and fishing charters. The number of facilities impacted will be the same regardless of which site is chosen (SETA or Maritima). As detailed in Section 5, there are various implications for the tourism industry as a result of the beach landing site which may have an impact on occupancy rates as well as tourism activities, such as fishing charters. These may have economic implications (the approach to compensation is dealt with in Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Framework).

¹⁶ Tree crops are generally isolated individual trees, i.e. they are not planted as a formal orchard.

7.7 Fishing industry

The artisanal fishing industry is a significant sector within the project area with a large number of households reliant on it for their livelihoods. Fishing activities in the area include seine netting off the beach, primarily operated by hand; however, some mechanised systems are operated, as well as the use of hand lines off boats ranging in size from 6-9 m (Golder, 2018b). As discussed in Section 5.3, the area in which the temporary jetty will be located has been declared by the maritime authority as a no-fishing zone and, therefore, there are no anticipated direct impacts on fishermen. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that the possibility remains of some form of disruption (Section 5.3), however, it is not possible to quantify this impact and associated losses prior to the event occurring. To ensure that livelihoods are not negatively impacted, a methodology as to how compensation will be provided is detailed in Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Framework.

7.8 Informal vendors and compensation for *ad hoc* damages

As detailed in Section 5, there is the potential that small shops or informal vendors operating adjacent to the transportation route may have their business activities temporarily interrupted as a result of project activities. There is also the potential that unforeseen damages may occur during construction for which compensation is required. To ensure that livelihoods are not negatively impacted, a methodology as to how compensation will be provided is detailed in Section 8 – Compensation Framework and Entitlement Framework.

7.9 Graves and Areas of spiritual significance

Three homesteads reported having a total of six graves within the transmission line PPZ¹⁷. One household also reported having an area of spiritual significance within the transmission line PPZ. The remaining households noted that deceased family members were buried at locations outside of the project area. In all cases where graves or areas of spiritual significance are in proximity to project infrastructure or construction activities, consultation will need to be undertaken with the next of kin/head of the affected household to determine the necessary procedure to protect or exhume and rebury the grave, or provide alternate mitigation, e.g. fencing the grave or area of spiritual significance or to determine if any traditional ceremonies are required. Importantly, the presence of a grave or area of spiritual significance within the transmission line PPZ does not automatically necessitate the need to exhume and rebury the grave or move the area of spiritual significance. This will be required only in cases where a grave or area of spiritual significance will be affected by the construction of project infrastructure or, alternatively, if the next of kin/head of the affected household expresses concern regarding construction activities taking place in vicinity of a grave or area of spiritual significance. In all cases dealing with graves and areas of spiritual significance, whether the protection of the graves or areas of spiritual significance as exclusion zones or the exhumation and reburial of remains, the next of kin/head of the affected household must be involved in all activities, with the physical completion of activities inspected and signed-off by the resettlement team (Section 11.4).

¹⁷ One homestead reported having four graves while two other homesteads reported a single grave each.

Table 9 Summary of impacts per project component

Facility	Land Area Needed	Status	Impacts (Estimated)	Instrument
Gas to power plant (including PPZ)	116 ha	Acquired	Two machambas registered in 2015, zero registered in 2018- 2020	Social survey and preparation of RPRIAP
Surfaced access road to the CTT site	3 km (width to be determined)	Acquired	Zero	Social survey and preparation of RPRIAP
Gas pipeline (2 km)	2 km x 100 m PPZ (20 ha)	Acquired	Zero	Social survey and preparation of RPRIAP
400 kV electrical transmission line (approximately 25 km) (with firebreak and gravel road along the transmission line centre line)	25 km x 100 m PPZ (250 ha)	Acquired	Physical and economic resettlement/displacement – 2 homesteads Economic resettlement – 6 homesteads	Social survey and preparation of RPRIAP
Temporary jetty site	<1 ha	Site selection in progress	No impact anticipated	Focus group meetings and meeting with Maritime Authority
Transportation route	None	Route selection in progress	No impact anticipated	Confirmed during site visits
Temporary bridge structures across the Govuro River	To be determined	To be determined by final project design	No impact anticipated	Confirmed during site visits

8 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

8.1 Resettlement principles

A summary of Mozambique Decree 31/2012 defining levels of affected individuals is provided in Table 10.

Table 10 Definition to be applied according to Mozambique Decree 31/2012

Affected Population	Definition	Description
	Directly Affected Population	People who have lost all their goods, such as houses, means of subsistence and other types of infrastructure
	Indirectly Affected Population	People who have suffered permanent or temporary interruption of their productive activity ¹⁸
	Temporarily Affected Population	People who have suffered non-pecuniary losses during the works execution period

Mozambique Decree 31/2012 defines levels of affected individuals as *Directly Affected Population*, *Indirectly Affected Population* and *Temporarily Affected Population*. Entitlements are defined to cover all categories under WB 4.03/PS5. These criteria have been used in distinguishing between the different affected population groups for the CTT project:

- ❑ The directly affected population is the population that lives or has an entire machamba within the 100 m transmission line PPZ. All infrastructure in these areas will need to be removed and the affected households resettled. Further, access to all agricultural land within the transmission line PPZ will be lost.
- ❑ The indirectly affected population is the population that does not have any infrastructure within the 100 m transmission line PPZ, but they do have a portion of a machamba in this area.
- ❑ The temporarily affected population are those people with graves and/or family cemeteries or areas of spiritual significance within the 100 m PPZ. In addition, the fishing and tourism industries in Inhassoro and any parties economically displaced as a result of land acquisition or use restrictions (e.g. roadside vendors) are considered to be 'Temporarily Affected'.

8.2 Resettlement paradigms

Consistent with international safeguards (World Bank OP 4.03, PS 5/IFC Performance Standard 5), and GOM legislation and regulations, resettlement for the CTT project will be undertaken within the framework of the following principles/paradigms:

- ❑ Resettlement of households, inclusive of all affected persons, will be undertaken in such a manner that, as a minimum, no one is worse off than prior to resettlement and preferably is 'better off' than prior to resettlement. This will involve restoring and, over time, improving incomes and living standards of affected households and persons, while enabling them to maintain their cultural identities.
- ❑ Resettlement will be undertaken within a development paradigm¹⁹ that addresses the socio-economic development needs of resettled households, host communities and the wider region within which the proposed project is being undertaken.

¹⁸ These parties would be defined as 'Directly Affected' in terms of the World Bank definition.

¹⁹ In so far as is achievable within the limits of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan.

As a single homestead will be resettled to each of the host communities (Pambara and Mangungumete) it is not anticipated that there will be any socio-economic impact on the host communities. However, both host communities do fall within the broader project area (as defined by the SIA) and are likely to benefit from any social investment associated with the project.

The CTT Project is committed to remaining involved with communities, households and individuals affected by its activities for the duration of the project, which, in this case, means the completion of construction, any on-going commitments during operation and the resolving of any concerns arising out of a period of monitoring and evaluation. Initially, this will be undertaken via the RPRIAP and ancillary plans, for example, the Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LRP) developed in support of the RPRIAP and, latterly (or in parallel), as part of on-going corporate social investment within communities affected by the project. The LRP will be implemented until such time as the socio-economic status of the affected parties has been restored to pre-project levels.

8.3 Categories of loss and affected persons

Table 11 summarises the number of households identified for compensation and resettlement assistance. Importantly, these figures do not include potentially affected fishermen or tourism operators as it is not anticipated that these parties will be impacted. Nevertheless, a procedure has been developed to deal with any losses incurred by fishermen or tourism operators in the unlikely event that they are impacted. This is detailed in Sections 8.5.3 and 8.5.4

Table 11 Categories of loss

	All entities with the transmission line 100 m PPZ
Directly Affected	2
Indirectly Affected Land Users	6
Temporarily Affected (graves/areas of spiritual significance)	7

8.4 Eligibility and entitlement framework

All households, persons and/or companies requiring physical and/or economic resettlement/displacement or shown to have experienced a loss of revenue as a direct result of the CTT project will be eligible for resettlement and/or compensation including livelihood restoration²⁰. A summary of the eligibility and entitlement framework is provided in Table 12 and a breakdown of entitlements per affected homestead is provided in Annexure 2.

8.4.1 Physical resettlement

All homesteads within the PPZ of any project infrastructure and, thus, directly affected by the proposed project will be eligible for resettlement. All resettled parties will be entitled to structures of an improved standard (and which comply with Government regulations) to those that were lost and assistance in the moving process.

Affected parties will be offered the opportunity to dismantle and salvage any material at their homesteads prior to demolition. The demolition of homesteads will take place only once the construction of the new homesteads is complete, and the affected parties have been

²⁰ This is inclusive of all parties affected by transportation routes and/or any project ancillary infrastructure (e.g. stockpiles).

successfully resettled and provided with any other compensation and/or assistance due to them.

8.4.2 Economic resettlement/displacement

All parties found to have lost access to agricultural land on a permanent basis will be entitled to land of similar quality and size which has been demined and prepared for agriculture, and which is located within a reasonable distance from the homestead (this is inclusive of homesteads requiring physical resettlement who are resettled in an area a significant distance from their existing agricultural land). Parties that lose land within a DUAT issued through authorisation of an application to the GOM and that is used for commercial purposes will be given the choice of being provided with alternative land or with cash compensation.

Damages to any annual crops and/or tree crops will be compensated in accordance with the compensation entitlements (Section 8.5). Affected parties will also be provided with crop starter packs to assist with re-establishing agricultural activities on the replacement land.

8.4.3 Fishermen

Artisanal fishermen (including fishermen fishing from the shore) with a valid license/registration²¹ as well as other resources users (e.g. mussel harvesters) utilising the project area and dependent on the resources from the project area (including the beach, intertidal zone, estuarine zone, riverine zone and coastal lakes) will be eligible for compensation and/or other measures to ensure their livelihoods are not adversely affected if any project activities (construction, maintenance, etc.) result in a direct loss of income or the reduced access to resources. First order fishmongers, traders or processors will be considered for compensation on proven losses²². Industrial and semi-industrial fisheries will not be eligible for compensation²³ as they are mobile and able to continue their operations outside of project areas (and, consequently, should not be impacted).

8.4.4 Tourism

Compensation will be paid only to entities incurring a direct loss of income (actual financial loss) as a result of project activities, i.e. if an activity cannot be carried out as a result of project activities. Consideration will also be given to claims related to secondary effects, for example, noise, visual impacts, etc. and the effect of this on tourism operations where the continuation of normal activities is prevented. All claims lodged will be investigated but the claimant will need to provide evidence of actual financial loss. In an attempt to minimise potential financial losses, project-appointed contractors will be encouraged to use potentially affected facilities; however, the project proponent cannot dictate to contractors and it will be up to them to decide which facilities they use.

8.4.5 Informal vendors and ad hoc damages

Any informal vendor or other party that experiences a direct financial loss as a result of the project will be eligible for compensation. Examples of this include an informal vendor having to temporarily move away from an area to allow vehicle access, damages to informal vendors' merchandise as a result of project activities, unintended damages to tree crops during transportation, etc.

²¹ All industrial, semi-industrial and small scale (including artisanal) fishers are required to be licensed.

²² This will be subject to negotiation between the affected party and the project proponent.

²³ As deduced from a review of literature and as successfully applied previously on offshore projects in Mozambique.

8.4.5 Loss of access to natural resources

No temporary or permanent loss to natural resources is anticipated. This is because the affected areas are relatively small compared to the available communal land and because once construction is complete, parties will be able to continue harvesting as prior to the project.

8.5 Compensation and related entitlements

There are a number of factors which need to be considered prior to detailing compensation and entitlements. Decree 31/2012 relates primarily to large scale resettlement of entire villages. In comparison, the CTT project will require limited physical resettlement (two homesteads) and limited economic resettlement (limited portions of six machambas) in sparsely populated areas (and occasioned by linear activities).

In the case of both physical and economic resettlement/displacement, alternative land has been sourced in consultation with the traditional leader, and Government representatives, in line with Mozambican custom and in consultation with the affected person(s)²⁴. Maps showing the location of the proposed alternative land are provided in Annexure 3

As detailed in Article 16 of Decree 31/2012, the process is accompanied by the establishment of access roads, a water supply system, sanitation, electrification, health post, school, day-care centre, market, shops, police station, leisure and recreation sites, sports facilities, and worship and meeting places. Considering the proposed resettlement sites are closer to the more urban centres of Pambara and Mangungumete, the resettled households will have better access to such services than was previously the case.

Cash compensation for any asset has been calculated at full replacement cost (the value of obtaining an equivalent asset in the local market, plus all transaction costs and with no deductions for depreciation or salvage value of the asset being compensated).

8.5.1 Physical resettlement

Loss of house

In accordance with Decree 31/2012, anyone who is resettled is entitled to conditions equal to or above their previous standard of living. Decree 31/2012 also notes that resettled parties in rural areas are entitled to a plot not less than 5,000 m² and in urban areas a plot no less than 800 m² and nothing less than a three-bedroom house with an area of 70 m² to be built of conventional materials and to an approved design. All affected parties have been informed of their entitlement to a replacement houses of this standard. The quality of the work and materials will be monitored by the resettlement steering committee and signed off by the project proponent and head of the affected household. Proposed designs for the replacement houses (inclusive of a kitchen) is provided in Annexure 4.

Following the contractor's defects liability period (12 months), the affected parties will be responsible for the maintenance of the replacement houses and associated infrastructure. This will be communicated to and agreed with the affected parties prior to resettlement taking place.

²⁴ Subject to confirmation by Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas.

Resettlement location

Alternative land for the two homesteads has been identified by the affected parties, representatives from the District Government and community leaders. It has been confirmed that homestead Q2 will be resettled to Pambara and homestead Q7 to Mangungumete. Importantly, each household within the homestead will be provided with their own plot of land. Following the demining of the resettlement areas, District Government representatives will formally demarcate the new areas and formally register the DUAT for the affected party. Copies of the agreements between the head of the affected homesteads and the community leaders are attached in Annexure 5.

Loss of access to services

Neither of the affected households currently has access to electricity, water, or formal sanitation. While it has been confirmed by the Inhassoro and Vilanculos District Authorities that the resettlement sites will have these services (water and electricity) in the future, in the event that the plots are not serviced at the time when resettlement takes place each household will be provided with the following to ensure access to services is improved:

- A water tank to collect rainwater.
- A borehole will be drilled for each of the two affected homesteads and equipped with a manual pump. However, it will be a condition that the broader community can access water from these boreholes.
- A toilet located within the house connected to a septic tank system²⁵.
- A solar panel²⁶ per household.

Loss of associated infrastructure

A number of additional structures were recorded at the affected households including kitchen structures, storerooms, etc. Affected parties should be given the option of being provided with financial compensation based on the size of the lost structure and materials required to replace it or having the structure rebuilt by a contractor²⁷. In the event of financial compensation being chosen, the affected parties will also be compensated for their labour to construct the replacement structure.

8.5.2 Economic resettlement/displacement**Loss of agricultural land and annual crops**

Annual crops will be considered to be temporarily damaged and compensated for according to the loss of one season's production (land will be prepared and delivered prior to the following planting season), based on the size of the area affected. The value per hectare will be determined by yield (per season) and price data for the specific crop provided by the GOM, as verified by current market values with the higher of the two values being used. The possibilities include:

- Machamba cultivated with only one type of crop, to be compensated for the loss of that particular crop only.
- Machamba cultivated with a number of different crops; in which case compensation is to be paid according to a mixed crop method (basket) or for the actual crops affected.

²⁵ In the event of the house not having running water at the time of resettlement, water obtained from the borehole will be used to flush the toilet. The request for the toilet to be located within the house came during discussions with the affected parties.

²⁶ It is not possible to provide domestic electricity supply directly from a transmission line; therefore, solar panels are proposed.

²⁷ Compensation will not be provided for kitchen and toilet structures as these are included in the replacement house design.

- ❑ Loss of production is usually limited to a single season. However, in cases where affected parties experience a loss for more than a single season, compensation will be paid for each season which is lost.

An indicative list of compensation values for a single growing season of various annual crops is provided in Annexure 6. These prices will need to be updated/verified and validated as covering market/full replacement value immediately prior to the commencement of the project.

Tree crops

Any affected party found to have experienced damages, losses or lost access to tree crops will be provided with replacement trees ('mature' seedlings) at a ratio of two trees for each tree lost. This is to reduce the risk of the replacement trees not surviving. Compensation will be paid on the basis of loss of production and the consequent loss of income accumulated over the period required for the new trees (replacement trees provided) to become productive. Affected parties are informed that responsibility for cultivation is entirely their own; however, they are provided with advice on cultivation and compensation for their labour which can be in kind, which can take the form of tools or other goods. Prices will be calculated at the rate provided by the GOM as verified by current market values with the higher of the two values being used. An indicative list of prices for tree crops is provided in Annexure 7. These prices will need to be verified/updated and validated as covering market/full replacement value immediately prior to the commencement of the project.

Importantly, due to access constraints caused by the potential presence of unexploded ordnance, it is not possible to accurately determine the exact number of tree crops that will be damaged during construction. Due to this, compensation will be paid for actual losses following the demarcation of the construction footprint within the PPZ of the transmission line.

Permanent loss of agricultural land

In respect of the permanent loss of machambas, replacement land at a ratio of 1:1.5 ha, of a similar or better quality and locational advantage to the land lost will be sourced, demined, bush cleared, prepared for planting and formally registered (i.e. the affected party must be provided with a DUAT for the new land which will be issued to men and women including collective persons)²⁸. Any clearing of the area and land preparation must preferably be done by hand to minimise soil disturbance to prolong soil fertility (preferably undertaken by the affected persons with them being paid compensation for their labour). The replacement land has been identified by the local traditional leader and Government representative, in line with Mozambican custom and in consultation with the affected person(s)²⁹. In the case of agricultural land being lost on a permanent basis, in addition to replacement land, the affected party will also be paid compensation for the loss of the crop value per growing season times the number of seasons lost. As detailed in Table 7, a total of 9.3 ha of agricultural land will be lost on a permanent basis (2.43 ha of agricultural land due to the transmission line PPZ and 6.87 ha due to households being resettled to new locations). In the case of those machambas affected by the transmission line PPZ, as only portions of machambas will be lost, the affected parties, together with the community leaders, have agreed that land will be made available adjacent to the affected machamba (at a ratio of 1:1.5 ha), thus, ensuring that the land quality and potential are not compromised. Signed agreements by all affected parties are provided in Annexure 8. In the case of those households requiring physical resettlement, while it has been communicated to and agreed upon by the affected parties that they will still have access to their existing machambas, land will be made available and prepared closer to their resettlement sites. The

²⁸ Prior to land being handed over and formally registered the agricultural potential of the land will be assessed and compared with the affected land. In the event of the alternative land having lesser agricultural potential an alternative location will be sourced.

²⁹ Subject to confirmation by Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas

exact location of the alternative land for machambas will be confirmed prior to resettlement taking place.

A single DUAT used for commercial agricultural purposes will be partially impacted at the southern section of the transmission line. The DUAT holder will be provided with the option of either receiving alternative land (with an approved DUAT) or cash compensation for the loss of land. The value of cash compensation will be based on market value.

8.5.3 Fishermen

As detailed in Section 8.4.3, only artisanal fisheries will be eligible for compensation. Compensation will be calculated as follows:

- ❑ Determine an average catch's composition (for example, type of fish, class of fish, etc.), volume (weight, quantity, etc.) and effort (type of fishing gear used). This will be determined through data from the fishing associations.
- ❑ Establish an acceptable value (for example, per kg, per boat, per person or per day) for a mixed catch (as informed by current market values). An example of this information is provided in Annexure 9. This will be determined through data from the fishing associations.
- ❑ In principle, compensation will be paid to any individual for the loss of a single day of fishing (this along with notification of barge movements and restrictions is to dissuade people from purposefully fishing in the project-affected area to obtain compensation).
- ❑ Compensation will also be paid for consumables (for example, diesel) used in the wasted day's fishing effort. These kinds of costs are direct and will be calculated at the time of a claim.

A claims register will be available at the Inhassoro Fishing Association office throughout construction. The claims register will be checked on a weekly basis by the project Community Liaison Officer (CLO). In the event of a claim being registered it will be investigated by the Resettlement Team. The affected party/parties will be kept informed throughout the investigation of the claim.

Fishermen are encouraged to continue fishing in areas outside the exclusion and/or safety zones (the barge route). Compensation will not be paid for parties who register more than one claim in the same area (i.e. fishermen returning to the exclusion and/or safety zones with the sole purpose of receiving compensation will not be compensated). All registered claims will be scrutinised to prevent opportunistic claims.

As per their daily activities throughout the year, catch volumes are recorded by the Small-Scale Fisheries Development Institute (IDPPE) at various locations along the Mozambique coast. Using these data and data from the National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP), it can be determined if catch volumes increase or decrease. Should decreases be experienced, which, following an independent investigation, are directly attributable to CTT project activities, the difference in volumes can be calculated (assuming no outside factors, such as poor weather) and using the established compensation values, the difference will be payable as compensation. This would be for the duration of reduced catches. In the event that this occurs, the process will be expedited (through the prioritisation of the required research and interventions by the project proponent) and if deemed necessary, compensation paid as soon as is practically possible so as to ensure that the livelihoods of the affected parties are not adversely affected.

8.5.4 Tourism

Potential impacts resulting from off- and near-shore activities primarily relate to the loss of access to and use of resources, and loss of and disruption to income sources and livelihoods (i.e. economic displacement). Prior to construction commencing all tourism operators will be informed of the procedure should they feel they have been negatively impacted by the project and informed that all complaints and claims should be registered with the project CLO.

All affected entities will be provided with compensation equivalent to the productive value of their operation (as reported to the GOM) for the period that their operation is impacted, for the duration of project activities in an area. Affected tourism, associated operators and tourism dependent businesses will be compensated on proven actual financial loss. All complaints will be investigated by an independent assessor (loss adjuster) to be appointed by the project proponent in the event of a complaint being received. Compensation will be via electronic bank transfer, alternatively in cash for the informal sector.

However, it should be noted that efforts will be made during construction to limit negative impacts by encouraging contractors and project personnel to be accommodated at potentially affected tourism facilities.

8.5.5 Informal vendors

Potential impacts on informal vendors relate to either vendors being unable to temporarily continue with their activities in a given area due to transportation vehicles or road widening being required, or through unintended damages to merchandise. In the event of informal vendors having their operations temporarily affected as a result of project activities, financial compensation will be provided. Compensation will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be negotiated between the affected PAP, the CLO, and the community leader, and will be based on a typical day's earnings. Compensation will be paid for the number of days that the informal vendor is affected by the project. As a minimum, compensation will be provided for a full day, i.e. if the vendor was affected for a portion of a day a full day's compensation will be provided. In the event of any damages being incurred to merchandise held by the informal vendor, compensation will be provided at replacement value for actual damages incurred. All complaints/claims will be communicated via the grievance and dispute resolution procedure detailed in Section 11.6.

8.5.6 Ad hoc damages

Ad hoc damages may occur during the project and will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. In the event of unplanned damages occurring to crops or tree crops as a result of project activities, these will be compensated as detailed in Section 8.5.2. Each case should be investigated by the project CLO in conjunction with the community leader from the affected area.

8.5.7 Loss of access to natural resources

In the event of any party losing access to natural resources as a direct result of the project and through consultation with the affected party and the community leader it is determined that these natural resources cannot reasonably and sustainably be obtained elsewhere, the affected party will be entitled to compensation. Financial compensation will be provided to the PAP at a market related price in order to ensure that the natural resource can be purchased from local vendors or alternatively cover the time required for the PAP to harvest the natural resource at

a site further afield. The amount of any given natural resource required will be determined through consultation with the PAP, community leader and the CLO. All complaints/claims will be communicated via the grievance and dispute resolution procedure detailed in Section 11.6.

Table 12 Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Required Action
Physical Resettlement			
Loss of residential land and structures	Households within the PPZ of any project infrastructure (including access routes and any ancillary infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> New land with a minimum size of 800 m² <input type="checkbox"/> Minimum of a three-bedroom house of 70 m² <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of a 5,500 litre JoJo Tank and gutters for the collection of rainwater <input type="checkbox"/> Drilling of a borehole and installation of a manual water pump <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of solar panels <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of all existing structures <input type="checkbox"/> Conditions equal to or above previous standard of living <input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to salvage any materials from homestead prior to resettlement (with no financial penalty) <input type="checkbox"/> Equal or improved access to services (such as water and electricity) <input type="checkbox"/> Moving allowance (where applicable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of alternative land <input type="checkbox"/> Management of construction process including quality control <input type="checkbox"/> Registration of DUAT for new land <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance in moving all required items to the new site
Economic resettlement/displacement			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	Persons who have lost access to agricultural land on a permanent basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provided with replacement land at a rate of 1.5 ha per hectare lost, of a similar or better quality and locational advantage that has been prepared for agricultural purposes (agricultural potential of the land to be assessed prior to being handed over). <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative land, as far as possible and unless otherwise requested by the PAP, should be provided as close as possible to the affected parties homestead or existing machambas. <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation for the number of seasons' production of the lost crops <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional support (where necessary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of alternative land <input type="checkbox"/> Registration of DUAT for alternative land <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of replacement land for agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Calculation of compensation based on area and crops affected <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation for losses incurred
Temporary loss of agricultural crops	Persons who have temporarily lost access to agricultural land or who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation based on the number of seasons of lost production/value of crop lost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Calculation of compensation based on area and crops affected

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Required Action
	experience damages to agricultural crops		<input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation for losses incurred
Loss of tree crops	Persons who experience damages, losses, or lost access to tree crops	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation on the basis of loss of production over the period required for the new tree to become productive <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis (considering provision for survival rate of species)	<input type="checkbox"/> Calculation of compensation based on type of tree lost <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation for losses incurred <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery of replacement trees/compensation for planting labour
Loss of access to fishing grounds or other marine resources	Artisanal fishers who lose access to fishing grounds or other marine resources as a result of the project	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation for a loss of a single day's fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation for a loss of consumables <input type="checkbox"/> Other verified losses on a case by case basis	<input type="checkbox"/> Calculation of compensation based on average catches and lost consumables <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation
Reduced earnings for tourism establishments and operators	Tourism establishments and operators with actual financial losses as a direct result of the project	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation for actual losses incurred	<input type="checkbox"/> Review of claim by an independent assessor <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation
Graves and areas of spiritual significance			
Exhumation of graves or moving or demarcating of areas of spiritual significance	Next of kin (grave) and/or head of the affected household (area of spiritual significance)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of exhumation and reburial or moving of area of spiritual significance (including marking of the grave or area of spiritual significance) <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of all necessary ceremonies <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of alternative mitigation (marking and fencing off grave/area of spiritual significance) <input type="checkbox"/> Support in the process of implementing all mitigation measures by qualified service providers	<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation with the next of kin and/or head of the affected household and traditional leader regarding the required exhumation and reburial process and required ceremonies for the movement of the area of spiritual significance. <input type="checkbox"/> Arrangement of expert support <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation
Loss of access to natural resources			
Temporary loss of access to areas where natural resources are collected	Persons who have lost access to areas where they previously collected natural resources as a result of construction activities and who cannot reasonably collect natural resources elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of the natural resources to which the affected party has lost access <input type="checkbox"/> Access restored or access to alternate resources facilitated	<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation with the community leader to identify suitable alternative areas <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation will be paid at market value for natural resource in the volumes required as determined through consultation with the affected household and community leader.

Table 13 Valuation methodology

Entity	Relevant Legislation	Approach	Valuation Methodology
Physical Resettlement			
House	Decree 31/2012	Replacement as per Decree 31/2012 with a minimum 70 m ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Affected party agrees upon house design and materials <input type="checkbox"/> New house constructed at cost of the project proponent, with a minimum of 70 m ²
Associated structures	None	Option of having structures rebuilt by contractors or cash compensation for structures lost (storeroom, cattle kraal, etc.) but excluding houses, kitchens and toilets.	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation for materials (thatch, wooden poles, etc. at market value. Market value obtained through a minimum of three quotes in the local area <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation for labour is calculated based on a minimum of three quotes obtained from local contractors to rebuild the structure <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation is agreed by the affected party
Agricultural land	Decree 31/2012	Alternative land at a ratio of 1.5 ha per hectare lost, of similar quality and locational advantage	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of demining, de-bushing and preparing the alternative land is covered by the project proponent <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of registering a new DUAT is covered by the project proponent
Economic Resettlement/Displacement			
Crops	None	Cash compensation	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation is calculated based on yield per hectare (ton/ha), obtained from the GOM and validated according to market prices (MZN/ton). The higher of the two rates (GOM or market) is the value at which compensation is calculated

Trees	None	Cash compensation and replacement trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tree crops will be compensated on the basis of loss of production and the consequent loss of income accumulated over the period required for a new tree to become productive at market/full replacement value <input type="checkbox"/> New trees on a two for one basis are provided to the affected party. Data on the time taken for tree crops to become productive are obtained from the GOM (if available, alternatively this is obtained from literature). Trees replaced at a rate compatible with survival probability aiming to ensure one on one effective replacement. Planting labour is compensated <input type="checkbox"/> Price data are obtained from the GOM and market prices <input type="checkbox"/> The higher of the two rates is the value at which compensation is calculated
Fishermen	None	Cash compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Data obtained from the Inhassoro Fishing Association, including average catch composition (class of fish, weight, quantity, etc.) and fish prices. Consumables used during a fishing trip will be determined on a case-by-case basis at the time of the loss <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation is paid for a single lost day's fishing (value of average catch and cost of consumables)
Tourism	None	Cash compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Proven financial (revenue) loss (financial records from the affected tourism establishment)
Natural resources	None	Replacement of lost resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The project proponent is to pay cash for the lost resource to the affected household and implement measures to ensure access to alternate resources if the loss of access is permanent

9 LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN

To meet the goals of Mozambican and World Bank Group policies to maintain and improve the livelihoods of the parties affected by resettlement or economic displacement, both in terms of standards and sustainability, a livelihoods restoration plan has been developed. During the social survey, respondents most commonly reported their main concerns were access to healthcare, employment, education, and water. These findings have helped shape the proposed livelihoods restoration plan.

The livelihood restoration plan has been developed as a 'Three Tier' intervention plan, namely:

- ❑ Tier 1 Provide measures to ensure the livelihoods (and socio-economic conditions) of the affected homesteads are returned to pre-project levels.
- ❑ Tier 2 Provide measures to ensure that livelihoods (and socio-economic conditions) of the affected households are improved.
- ❑ Tier 3 Provide measures for the general improvement of livelihoods (and socio-economic conditions) for the broader community.

Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the livelihood restoration plan are both mandatory for the project proponent and are the indicators against which monitoring and evaluation (Section 12) will be undertaken. Tier 3 provides recommendations on areas that could potentially be included as part of the project social investment plan. As such the interventions detailed in Tier 3 are not binding on the project proponent.

A number of possible interventions and/or programmes are described below. If implemented successfully, these will assist in ensuring that the livelihoods of the affected parties and the broader community are not adversely affected by the CTT project. Where possible, the project proponent will partner with local non-government and community-based organisations. It is also recommended that the project proponent engage with other organisations/companies operating in the area (e.g. Sasol) so as to link/align livelihood restoration activities and ensure that there is not duplication of effort. In particular, partnering with developmental organisations is encouraged as these organisations possess a large amount of local knowledge as well as industry expertise which will aid in ensuring that the livelihoods restoration programme meets its objectives.

A breakdown of Tier 1 (Table 14), Tier 2 (Table 15) and Tier 3 (Table 16) of the livelihood restoration plan is provided below.

Table 14 Tier 1 interventions

Tier 1 – Mandatory Livelihood Restoration Measures			
Affected Persons	Impact	Livelihood Response	Timeframes
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent loss of access to land where the existing homestead is located. <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent loss of access to existing shelter at the homestead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Demined and bush cleared plot with a minimum size of 800 m². <input type="checkbox"/> Minimum of a three-bedroom house of 70 m². 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All activities to be completed prior to construction commencing.
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent loss of ancillary structures at the homestead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for each lost structure at market related prices. <input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to salvage any materials prior to resettlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All activities to be completed prior to construction commencing.
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of access to existing machambas (due to distance between resettlement location and existing machambas). <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on ability of households to sustain their livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for the loss of crops for a single growing season. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide replacement land at a rate of 1.5 ha per hectare lost. <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement land to be demined and prepared for agricultural purposes. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of crop starter packs. <input type="checkbox"/> Continued access to existing machambas (if requested). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation for damages prior to damages being incurred. <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of alternative land prior to construction commencing. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of crop starter packs prior to the next planting season.
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent loss of access to fruit trees (due to distance between the resettlement location and the existing fruit trees). <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on ability of households to sustain their livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for the loss of fruit trees. <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement tree provided on a two for one basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for all fruit trees. <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement trees provided prior to the next planting season.
Six homesteads losing access to machambas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent loss of access to agricultural land. <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on ability of households to sustain their livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for the loss of crops for a single growing season. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide replacement land at a rate of 1.5 ha per hectare lost. <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement land to be demined and prepared for agricultural purposes. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of crop starter packs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of compensation for damages prior to damages being incurred. <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of alternative land prior to construction commencing. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of crop starter packs prior to the next planting season.

Households with fruit trees within the construction footprint.	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent loss of access to fruit trees. <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on ability of households to sustain their livelihoods.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for the loss of fruit trees. <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement tree provided on a two for one basis.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation following the demarcation of the construction footprint within the PPZ of the transmission line. <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement trees provided prior to the next planting season.
Households that have lost access to natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of access to natural resources for building, cooking, and selling.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for lost resources. <input type="checkbox"/> Secure access to alternative areas with natural resources.	<input type="checkbox"/> As and when impacts occur
Fishermen, first order fishmongers, traders, and processors	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of income and the ability of the affected household to sustain their livelihood.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for actual losses incurred.	<input type="checkbox"/> As and when impacts occur.
Tourism operators.	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of income and the ability of the affected party to sustain their livelihood.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation for actual losses incurred.	<input type="checkbox"/> As and when impacts occur.

Table 15 Tier 2 interventions

Tier 2 – Mandatory Livelihood Restoration Measures			
Affected Persons	Livelihood Improvement	Approach	Timeframes
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to water.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide a borehole at the location of the new homestead. <input type="checkbox"/> Install a water tank with each newly constructed house for the harvesting and storage of rainwater.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed prior to construction commencing.
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to sanitation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of a toilet per new house connected to a septic tank system.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed prior to construction commencing.
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to electricity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Install solar panels on each newly constructed house.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed prior to construction commencing.
Two homesteads requiring physical resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to refuse disposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of a fenced-off pit into which refuse can be discarded and periodically covered.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed prior to construction commencing.
Six homesteads losing portions of their machambas	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved agricultural practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of training/advice on crop production to improve yields and crop storage.	<input type="checkbox"/> Following the preparation of alternative land.

Table 16 Tier 3 interventions

Tier 3 – Proposed measures for consideration in the project social investment plan	
Focus Area	Activity
Health	Provide support to existing HIV and AIDS programmes operating in the project area. This may include training for healthcare workers, the provision of testing kits, provision of condoms to healthcare centres and information pamphlets and posters.
	Establish programmes to reduce the incidence of malaria in the area. These programmes may include the distribution of mosquito nets within the communities and spraying campaigns.
Services (Water, sanitation, and electricity)	Undertake an assessment of existing wells within the project area and determine measures to improve them. This should include repairing broken pumps and in cases where pumps have not been installed, installing pumps. Water accessed from wells should be tested and, where required, filtration and or chlorine dispensing systems installed to provide clean and safe potable water. New wells should be drilled to improve access to water in the project area.
	Provide local schools and healthcare centres within the project area with 'improved' pit latrines which include formalised pits, toilets, and ventilation.
	Provide local schools and healthcare centres within the project areas with solar panels.
Improved infrastructure	There is potential to improve public infrastructure within the project area. Improvements may include upgrades to local schools and healthcare centres (this can be in the form of infrastructure, equipment, resources, e.g. books, mosquito nets, etc), personnel training, etc), improvement of roads and the establishment of safe pedestrian pavements adjacent to roads.
Employment (Cash for work)	These programmes are mostly based on activities where members of the local community can offer labour through direct employment to the construction and operation of the proposed project. In general, the employment is for manual labour for a specific period of time. The concept can also be applied where the project proponent undertakes social investment projects where the affected communities identify community projects that would be of benefit to them. While those affected directly by resettlement should be prioritised for the provision of opportunities, employment opportunities should extend to the entire community.
Agricultural development assistance	These programmes are aimed at assisting local communities to improve their production with a view to moving away from subsistence agriculture, firstly, to attain food security at home and secondly, to produce a surplus for sale and income. Such assistance will be through the provision of crop starter packs, soil improvement measures, and agricultural training and input from agricultural extension officers.

10 CONSULTATION WITH POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PARTIES

10.1 Previous consultation

Consultation was initiated during the compilation of the RPF in 2018 and during public consultation in January 2019 as part of the EIA process. During this time, district administrators and community leaders were informed of the project and the undertaking of the social surveys. During the undertaking of the social survey in 2018, discussions were held with each of the potentially affected households. The household head was provided with project information and informed of the potential for resettlement. It was, however, stressed that the project was in the planning phase and that households should continue with their current livelihood activities. Household heads were offered the opportunity to raise concerns regarding the project. No significant concerns were raised.

In 2018 and 2019, consultation was undertaken with fishermen and tourism operators, in the form of focus group meetings. The parties were informed of the project, assured that in the event of any losses being incurred, compensation would be provided in accordance with a set procedure and informed that further consultation would take place.

10.2 Consultation for the RPRIAP

10.2.1 Community consultation

A public meeting was held on 29 January 2020. The meeting was held at the homestead of the community leader as it is located in proximity to the potentially affected parties (Plates 11 and 12). All potentially affected parties were informed of and invited to the meeting 14 days prior to the meeting taking place (as per Technical Directive 155/2014). Public notices were also placed at community meeting points within the project area informing the community of the meeting (Plates 13 and 14). The public meeting was also attended by representatives from the Inhassoro District Government, the Vilanculos District Government and the Inhambane Provincial Government including:

Inhassoro District

- District Administrator.
- Director of Services for Planning and Infrastructure.
- Director of the District Services of Economic Activities.
- A technician from Spatial Planning.
- A technician for Environmental Management.

Vilanculos District

- Permanent Secretary (representing the Administrator).
- Director of Services for Planning and Infrastructure.
- Director of the District Services of Economic Activities.
- A technician from Spatial Planning.
- A technician for Environmental Management.

Inhambane Provincial Government

- Two representatives from the Provincial Geographic and Cadastral Services.

A copy of the letter of invitation distributed to community members and the district and provincial government are provided in Annexure 10.

During the public meeting, an overview of the project was provided followed by details regarding permitted activities within the PPZ areas and an explanation of the resettlement process. The attendance register and minutes from the public meeting are provided in Annexure 11.



Plate 11 Presentation material during the public meeting held on 29 January 2020



Plate 12 Public meeting held on 29 January 2020

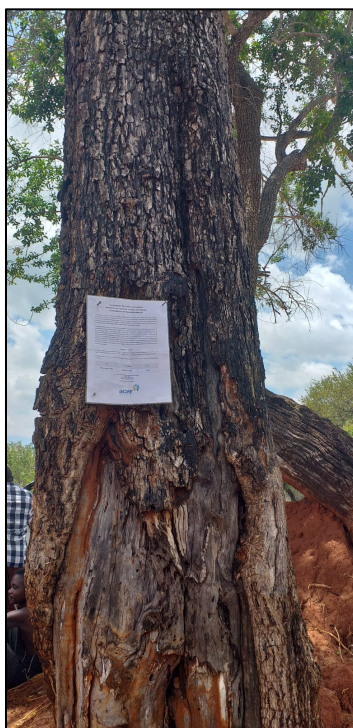


Plate 13 Notice informing the community of the public meeting

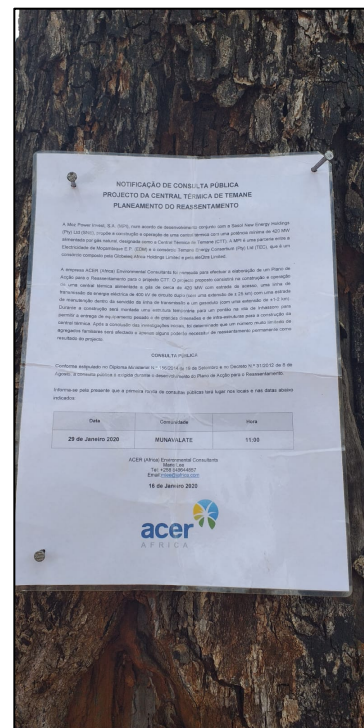


Plate 14 Notice informing the community of the public meeting

10.2.2 Head of households

During the social survey undertaken in January and February 2020 as part of this RPRIAP formulation, household heads were provided with background information regarding the CTT project. Key information provided to the household heads included:

- ❑ The need to enumerate their household due to the possibility of resettlement being required as a result of the project.
- ❑ It was explained that resettlement was undesirable and that the project would be planned, as far as reasonably practical, to avoid resettlement.
- ❑ An explanation as to the manner in which compensation and resettlement will be undertaken (in the event of resettlement being required).

- ❑ Confirmation that a moratorium on further development within the transmission line PPZ has been signed by community leaders and, thus, only structures registered during the current social survey will be compensated in the event of resettlement occurring.
- ❑ Assurance that follow up consultation would take place to inform them if they are to be resettled and in the event of resettlement being required, a detailed explanation of what they are entitled to and of the resettlement process.

Household heads were offered the opportunity to raise concerns regarding the project. No significant concerns were raised.

Following confirmation of the homesteads requiring physical resettlement and those requiring economic resettlement, follow up consultation was undertaken with the affected parties regarding resettlement sites. Considering that only two homesteads require physical resettlement and six homesteads economic resettlement, the affected parties were engaged with directly as opposed to holding a further community meeting to discuss the proposed resettlement sites.

Physical resettlement

Separate meetings were held with each of the affected homesteads requiring physical resettlement. The meetings were attended by members of the affected homesteads, community leaders and representatives from the Vilanculos District Government (homestead Q2) and Inhassoro District Government (homestead Q7). During these meetings the proposed resettlement sites were discussed (Plate 15).

Follow up meetings were then held at the proposed resettlement sites³⁰ (Plate 16). The meetings were attended by members of the affected homesteads, community leaders from the host communities, the immediate neighbours within the host communities and representatives from the Vilanculos District Government (homestead Q2) and Inhassoro District Government (homestead Q7). At the conclusion of the meeting the head of each of the affected homesteads as well as the community leaders and government representatives signed off on the proposed resettlement sites (Annexure 5). Minutes from the meetings are provided in Annexure 11.



Plate 15 Meeting with household Q2 regarding proposed resettlement site

Plate 16 Site visit to the proposed resettlement site for homestead Q7 in Mangungumete

³⁰ The meeting for Homestead Q7 took place at the proposed resettlement site in Mangungumete on 06 August 2020 and the meeting for Homestead Q2 took place at the proposed resettlement site in Pambara on 10 August 2020.

Economic resettlement

Site visits were undertaken with those homesteads requiring economic resettlement. The head of each of the affected homesteads as well as the community leader signed off on the proposed alternative land for economic resettlement. Copies of the documents are provided in Annexure 8.

10.2.3 Host communities

The proposed resettlement sites are in Pambara (homestead Q2) and Mangungumete (homestead Q7) (the host communities). Considering the size of the host communities the significance of a single homestead moving into these areas is negligible and no impacts on the host community are anticipated. Due to this consultation was only undertaken with the community leaders from the host community, the neighbours immediately adjacent to the resettlement sites and representatives from Vilanculos District Government (homestead Q2) and Inhassoro District Government (homestead Q7). Minutes from the meetings are included in Annexure 11.

10.2.4 Fishermen

A focus group meeting was held with the Inhassoro Fishing Association and the Inhassoro District Maritime Authority in Inhassoro town on 24 January 2020 (Plates 17 and 18). During the meeting the fishermen were provided with the following information:

- ❑ The need for the establishment of a temporary jetty to land and transport large equipment, and the location of the temporary jetty at either Maritima or SETA.
- ❑ The barging process was explained to the fishermen with it being emphasised that between five and ten barge trips would be required throughout the entire project.
- ❑ Fishermen were informed that during periods when the barge was not located at the temporary jetty, the public will have full access on the beach and around the temporary jetty.
- ❑ It was explained that in the event of any losses being incurred, compensation will be provided in accordance with a set procedure.

The attendance register and minutes of the meeting are provided in Annexure 12.

10.2.5 Tourism operators

Tourism establishments within Inhassoro were approached individually and provided with a letter detailing the proposed project. A copy of the letter is included in Annexure 13. Tourism establishments and operators were afforded the opportunity to raise concerns regarding the project.

The tourism establishments raised the following concerns regarding the proposed project:

- ❑ The impact that the beach landing site may have on people visiting the area due to the presence of large infrastructure on the beach.
- ❑ It was noted by the respondents that this can be offset to some degree by accommodating project staff.
- ❑ The impact that any exclusion zones may have on the launching of boats for fishing charters, diving trips and other tourism related activities.



Plate 17 Consultation taking place with members of the Inhassoro Fishing Association



Plate 18 Consultation taking place with members of the Inhassoro Fishing Association

11 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 Institutional framework

This section identifies institutions responsible for RPRIAP implementation and monitoring, including potential external institutions with whom the project proponent can partner. The World Bank Group recommends the involvement of stakeholders to promote capacity building amongst institutions and transparency on resettlement activities.

Government institutions (as detailed in Section 11.2) will be involved during planning and implementation: the entitlement process; allocation of land per household; improvements to public buildings, such as schools; the provision of services such as water supply, sanitation and electricity, and other public infrastructure. The project proponent will partner with civil society and other institutions to assist in achieving several goals on specific critical issues, such as rural women empowerment; entitlement land rights awareness; and HIV and AIDS education. This will form part of the project proponent's corporate social responsibility programme (still to be formulated).

11.2 Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee

As detailed in the Mozambican Regulations for the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities (Decree 31/2012), a Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee has been established by the Minister supervising Territorial Planning, with supporting bodies being the Provincial and District Resettlement Commissions. The committee includes the following representatives:

- Two members of the Territorial Planning sector.
- One member of the Local Administration sector.
- One member of the Public Works and Housing sector.
- One member of the Agricultural sector.
- One member of the related area.
- One member of the Provincial Government.
- One member of the District Government.
- One member of the Resettlement steering committee (Section 11.3).

The committee has the following functions:

- To monitor, supervise and make methodological recommendations for the entire resettlement process.
- To issue technical opinions about the resettlement plans.
- To prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process, considering the previously approved plans.
- To propose the notification of the proponent of an activity to provide information about the progress of the resettlement process (sic).
- To prepare the draft Internal Regulations of the Committee.
- To propose complementary rules for the implementation of the Internal Regulations.

During the compilation of the RPRIAP, representatives from the Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee were engaged. It was confirmed by the representatives that considering the limited number of people affected and anticipated limited impact of the project on livelihoods, the participation of the entire committee is not required. It was, however, confirmed that once final resettlement packages are presented to the affected parties, a representative from the committee will attend to oversee the process. In the event of significant disputes

relating to resettlement, the Technical Resettlement and Supervision Committee will be informed and consulted and remain the overall regulatory authority for the resettlement process.

Also, it was confirmed prior to the compilation of the RPRIAP, that no District or Provincial Committee currently exists. Representative from each of the departments that would typically make up the committee were, however, engaged and informed of and invited to the public consultation session and were also engaged with extensively regarding the proposed resettlement sites (Section 10.2.2). Going forward, these representatives will be consulted and kept informed of all resettlement related developments.

11.3 Resettlement Steering Committee

A Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) will be created at the onset of the implementation of the RPRIAP to facilitate coordination of resettlement activities.

The RSC should consist of the following standing members:

- Two representatives of the District Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee³¹.
- Local leadership - locality chief and Régulos (traditional Chief).
- Two community appointed representatives (potentially vulnerable groups such as women and the elderly are to be represented).
- Project proponent (CTT environmental and social management teams, with authority to make decisions). The project proponent will need to act as the main driver of the work of the RSC and also provide a secretariat function.

The RSC will have the following key functions:

- Act as a mechanism for information exchange, complementary planning and coordination of implementation activities.
- Ensure adherence to the project's resettlement and compensation policies.
- Assess the progress of the resettlement programme and suggest modifications where necessary.
- Identify issues/areas of concern and suggest corrective measures.
- Assist with the identification of socio-economic development opportunities.
- Execute and manage the overall resettlement programme and expenditure against budget.

The RSC should meet regularly (initially monthly but decreasing frequency over time) during the resettlement planning and implementation phases to assist with the coordination of all resettlement and livelihood restoration tasks, and especially with those requiring inputs from Government departments.

11.4 Community liaison and participation

The success of the resettlement and livelihood restoration programmes will largely depend on the project proponent being able to establish and maintain sustainable relationships with the directly and indirectly affected households. A full time CTT project Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be appointed to oversee all community consultation as well as being the contact for

³¹ As noted in Section 11.2, it was confirmed that a District Committee currently does not exist. These representatives would, therefore, be from the District Government Departments that would typically make up the District Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee.

any concerns emanating from the community, including those related to resettlement and impacts on livelihoods.

It is envisaged that the CLO will undertake and manage the following activities:

- ❑ Institutional and process training and support (assist community representatives and the broader community in understanding the resettlement framework and process).
- ❑ Liaison and consultation with project affected stakeholders, and engagement protocols.
- ❑ Dissemination of project related information to affected communities and other local stakeholders.
- ❑ Ongoing monitoring of community reactions to project implementation.
- ❑ Facilitation of a grievance redress procedure and reporting to a senior manager of the project proponent.

11.5 CTT Resettlement team

A dedicated resettlement team will be required to manage the entire resettlement process. The CTT resettlement team will report directly to the CTT Project Manager and will be inclusive of the following positions and responsibilities:

- ❑ Resettlement manager – responsible for the overall management of the resettlement process.
- ❑ In field manager – responsible for the day to day management of the resettlement process and quality control for work undertaken by the infield resettlement team.
- ❑ Field enumerators – an estimated two field enumerators will be required. Field enumerators will be responsible for engaging with PAPs, the registration of damages incurred, tree crops, etc. The field enumerators will also provide resettlement assistance where required.

The resettlement team will be established once the project has been confirmed and prior to the implementation of the RPRIAP. An organogram for the institutional arrangements for resettlement is provided in Figure 25.

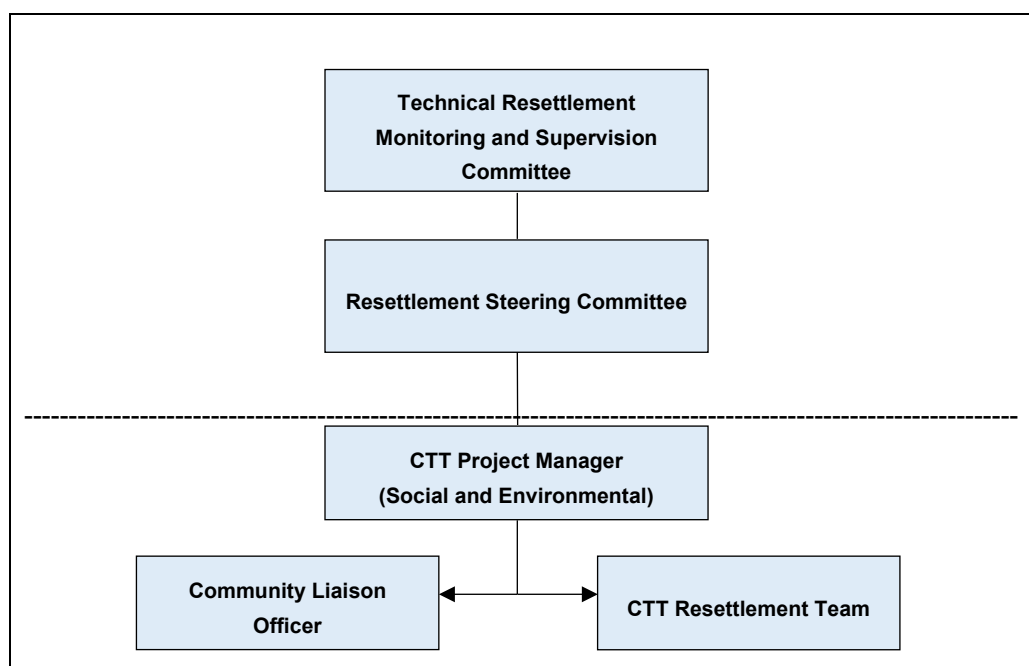


Figure 25 Organogram of the institutional arrangements for resettlement

Specialised third parties will be involved in livelihood restoration measures (study, design and implementation) providing technical assistance. In the case of the CTT project, such assistance will be directed to subsistence farming activities. The project proponent will aim to mobilise national research institutes that have experience in the Inhambane Province and Inhassoro District to assist farmers to improve their annual production, achieve food security and raise their income through the sale of surplus produce. Where possible, the assistance of non-governmental organisations will be solicited.

There are several benefits to all parties from making alliances with local institutions and organisations. The main objective of these partnerships is to delegate the implementation and monitoring of different issues to experts, preferably local, in the field. The community, in general, will appreciate the participation of these stakeholders as they will also see the benefit of having local institutions overseeing the RPRIAP and promoting dialogue and transparency.

11.6 Grievance and dispute resolution³²

Considering the potentially disruptive nature of involuntary resettlement, incidences of dissatisfaction and unhappiness among both the affected households and the broader community are possible. A grievance and dispute resolution procedure is imperative to deal with complaints in an efficient and transparent manner.

In addition, a set grievance procedure enables all affected parties to know exactly how to lodge complaints and how they will be addressed in an impartial manner. In accordance with OP 4.03, PS 5, the grievance mechanism will be freely accessible to all affected parties, without retribution and will take account of existing judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms.

A detailed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has also been included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) submitted in conjunction with the full CTT ESIA documentation. The SEP requires that the announcement of the presence of a GRM will be made during the stakeholder consultation process (undertaken as part of the ESIA). The format of the procedure has been kept simple for it to be clear and easy to understand. The CLO will serve as a Grievance Officer. The CLO/Grievance Officer should be familiar with social management processes and trained in the management and resolution of community concerns and conflicts.

The CLO/Grievance Officer must be an impartial facilitator, i.e. an honest broker between the affected communities and the project proponent (and endorsed by the wider affected community). This is especially important for the building of trust and to ensure that valid concerns and grievances are raised effectively and timeously.

The SEP further sets forth a three-tier process for the GRM, namely:

- ❑ Tier 1 – the internal GRM process (carried out by Senior CTT representatives and the Senior Review Committee).
- ❑ Tier 2 – Senior Committee Review carried out by Senior CTT representatives (Heads of Environment and Communities or higher), local traditional governance, an independent mediator for the grievance process.
- ❑ Tier 3 – Judicial review through the magistrates' courts and higher as necessary.

³² The grievance and dispute resolution procedure detailed here follows the same principles and process as that provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan compiled for the CTT project. There will be one grievance and dispute resolution procedure for the project (to avoid duplication and confusion).

The CTT Safety Health and Environment Manager and the CLO/Grievance Officer will be collectively responsible for the coordination of ongoing stakeholder engagement and the GRM. The project proponent will implement and closely monitor the GRM, although the mechanism will be designed to follow traditional communication lines. Typically, any grievances relating to resettlement and/or compensation will first be reported through local leadership channels. This will involve the complainant informing the *Secretario de Quarteirões* (Block Secretary) who in turn will inform the *Régulos* (Chief). The *Régulos* is required to inform the CLO who reports the grievance to the proponent's project management official. Grievances can also be reported directly to project management or personnel, in which case it will be redirected to the described channels, unless the aggrieved party specifically requests otherwise. Importantly, grievances can be reported in person, in writing, electronically or via telephone. Cognisance is taken of the need to be sensitive to vulnerable groups such as women and to facilitate suitable access for grievances from these parties to be properly reported. Women will be informed of their right to request their complaint be recorded by a woman and for status updates to be provided by a woman (as opposed to a male in both instances). This is a function that the project proponent will provide. Should any party request that they remain anonymous from other members of the community or community leaders due to fear of repercussions, this will be respected. Contact details for the project management team will be made available through information leaflets as well as onsite notice boards.

Following this, a date will be set by the project management official (within a stipulated timeframe of 14 days) for mediation between the complainant, the Project Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee, the project proponent and local leadership. It is the responsibility of the CLO/Grievance Officer to be in regular communication with the *Régulos* to ensure that any complaints and/or concerns are raised and dealt with immediately and the status of the claim is communicated to the aggrieved person.

If the local leadership together with the Project Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee and the project proponent are unable to come to a resolution with the complainant within a stipulated time (14 days) the matter should be referred to the District Administrator. Again, the Project Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee will be available to provide a mediation process together with the District Administrator. If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or, alternatively, if the complainant does not receive any feedback within a stipulated time (14 days), the complaint should be submitted to the courts of law.

Importantly, the grievance process will be widely publicised in the project area and every effort will be made to make sure that all affected parties are aware of the procedure and how it functions. Furthermore, detailed records of all grievances, actions taken, and resolutions will be maintained by the project proponent and will be freely available for scrutiny by the GOM and third parties. Complainants will also be informed of their rights and of the availability of other recourse (including judicial and World Bank) at any time throughout the process.

12 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING AND AUDITING

12.1 Implementation schedule

Actual resettlement implementation is estimated to take nine months to complete following the approval of the RPRIAP. The critical path of the programme is the length of time required to construct replacement houses. The proposed programme does not include the entire time required for livelihood restoration activities and the monitoring and evaluation programme as these activities/programmes will continue after the completion of physical resettlement. A Gantt chart showing the programme for RPRIAP implementation is provided in Figure 26.

The final RPRIAP, this document, will require approval by the World Bank Group and disclosure according to OP4.03/PS5 as well as approval from the GoM. No construction will be initiated until all final plans have been prepared, approved and implemented to the extent established in their respective schedules, including completion of compensation prior to impacts occurring³³.

12.2 Monitoring and evaluation

OP 4.03, PS 5 indicates the need to monitor and evaluate the Resettlement Action Plan throughout implementation and completion. Paragraph 14 states:

The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action as necessary. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement risks, the client will retain competent resettlement professionals to provide advice on compliance with this Performance Standard and to verify the client's monitoring information. Affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process.

Further, the Mozambican Regulations for the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities (Decree 31/2012) outline the responsibilities for the State and the company:

- ❑ The company is responsible for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the RPRIAP.
- ❑ The company is also responsible for facilitating the monitoring and evaluation activities that the Committee will need to perform.
- ❑ The Territorial Planning Department has the responsibility of monitoring the entire resettlement plan and disseminate good practices.
- ❑ The Local Administration has the responsibility of monitoring the performance of the RPRIAP.
- ❑ The Public Works and Housing Department has the responsibility to guide and monitor the establishment and development of infrastructure, namely, for access, water and electricity supply, sanitation, drainage, and for opening or improving access roads, and to guide and monitor the construction of public buildings.

33 In some cases, compensation may follow damage due to access constraints occasioned by land mines and unexploded ordnance.

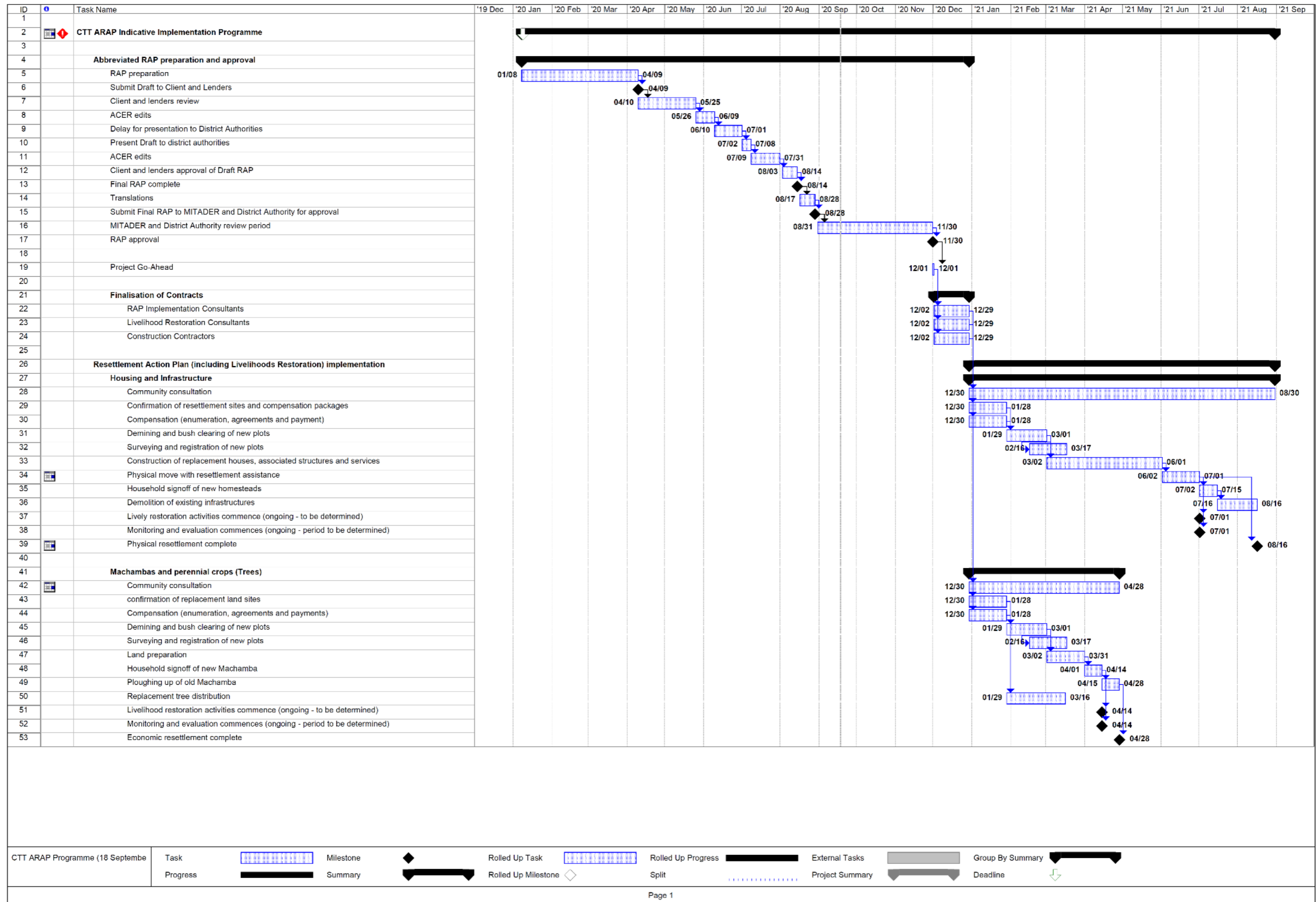


Figure 26 CTT Resettlement Plan- Programme

Considering the above, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for the CTT project will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. For cases where livelihood restoration is involved, M&E will be conducted at least once, as close to the harvesting period as possible, to determine whether claimants' livelihoods have been restored to levels which are the same or better than their pre-existing levels. Where resettlement is involved, the replacement housing and other infrastructure for every household is to be inspected, in consultation with the owner, the required Mozambican Government representatives and the relevant representatives from the RSC.

To ensure that the livelihoods of the affected parties have not been adversely affected but rather improved, key indicators and variables have been identified which should be monitored to determine if the livelihoods of affected parties have been successfully re-established. Key indicators for the monitoring of graves that were exhumed and reburied (including areas of spiritual significance), homesteads that were resettled and machambas that were re-established are provided in Tables 17, 18 and 19. These indicators have been adapted from the Sasol Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme Volume 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, November 2004.

While some data will be quantitative (crop yields, soils fertility, etc.), a large volume will be qualitative as it relates to people's perceptions. As the number of affected parties is limited (two homesteads require physical resettlement and six homesteads require economic resettlement) it is recommended that M&E (exit interviews) be undertaken with each of the resettled households with the following proposed sample sizes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Homesteads	100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable households	100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Machambas	100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Graves/areas of spiritual significance	100%

Importantly, the M&E process entails the measuring (qualitative and quantitative), analysis and interpretation of findings to develop recommendations. The interpretation of the findings will indicate whether the livelihood restoration measures are successful or whether further/alternate interventions are required.

As no impact on artisanal fishers and tourism establishments and/or operators is expected, these entities have not been included in the M&E Matrix. However, three focus group meetings should be undertaken with the Inhassoro Fishing Association and tourism establishments during project construction. Focus group meetings should be held at the following times:

- Following the construction of the temporary jetty and prior to the arrival of the first barge.
- Midway through project construction, viz. following approximately half the required barge trips.
- Following the completion of construction and removal of the temporary jetty.

12.3 Auditing

It is recommended that the project proponent employs an external auditor to audit the resettlement and livelihoods restoration processes. The external audit should be undertaken once during implementation (mid-implementation) and once following the complete implementation of the Resettlement and Livelihoods Restoration Plan. Also, the owners of the CTT project will develop internal performance monitoring criteria to measure the performance of the rollout of the resettlement process on a quarterly basis and issue reports.

Table 17 Indicators, variables to measure and actions for grave and areas of spiritual significance monitoring and evaluation

Indicator	Variables to Measure	Actions	KPI
Family satisfied with the new gravesite or area of spiritual significance.	<input type="checkbox"/> Grave sites well demarcated. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements made (planted trees etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> Graves tended and maintained. <input type="checkbox"/> Area of spiritual significance well demarcated and maintained.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview with next-of-kin. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clearly demarcated and well-maintained graves and areas of spiritual significance.

Table 18 Indicators, variables to measure and actions for homestead monitoring and evaluation

Indicator	Variables to Measure	Actions	KPI
Resident is satisfied, accepts, and takes pride in new home (physical attributes).	<input type="checkbox"/> Resident's perception of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The site of the new homestead. ◦ The physical condition of the house. ◦ The condition of secondary infrastructure and outbuildings. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview with the household head. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical inspection. <input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assessment (original condition vs current, accounting for acceptable wear and tear). <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Resettled party is happy with the new homestead.
House is in a satisfactory condition.	<input type="checkbox"/> Condition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walls (cracks, flaking, damp, etc.). ▪ Roof (leaks, blown off, etc.). ▪ Windows (cracked, broken, chipped, etc.). ▪ Door (damp, warped, unhinged, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements made to the house (for example, guttering, security, decorations, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements made to the yard (construction of additional structures, gardens established, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical inspection. <input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assessment (original condition vs current, accounting for acceptable wear and tear). <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> No complaints regarding the quality of the new house. <input type="checkbox"/> No defects reported with the new house.
Outbuildings/additional structures are in a satisfactory condition. (Primarily reed, grass and thatch structures used as bathrooms and for storage).	<input type="checkbox"/> Structures in use. <input type="checkbox"/> Structures stable. <input type="checkbox"/> Construction material not degraded.	<input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical inspection. <input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assessment (original condition vs current, accounting for acceptable wear and tear). <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> All additional structures in good conditions and in use.

Table 18 continued

Indicator	Variables to measure	Actions	KPI
Solid waste disposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Area used for waste disposal (pit).	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal solid waste disposal in use.
Adequacy of access.	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to site of homestead possible (vehicular, on foot, by bicycle, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> Footpaths maintained.	<input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical inspection. <input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assessment. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of formal maintained access roads and paths.
Resettler social and socio-economic status.	<input type="checkbox"/> Household income. <input type="checkbox"/> Household expenditure patterns. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of visits to the clinic/hospital/traditional healer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview with the household head and other family members. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved household income. <input type="checkbox"/> Improved employment rate. <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced incidence of illness. <input type="checkbox"/> Improved access to services (healthcare, water, sanitation, and education, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Improved school attendance.
Resettler sense of ownership.	<input type="checkbox"/> DUAT applications initiated*. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition of homestead and associated structures.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview with the household head and other family members.	<input type="checkbox"/> Issuing of DUATs.
Adequate access to natural resources.	<input type="checkbox"/> Supply of fuel wood. <input type="checkbox"/> Supply of natural materials for building. <input type="checkbox"/> Supply of natural materials for craftwork. <input type="checkbox"/> Supply of natural foods.	<input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Interview with the household head and other family members.	<input type="checkbox"/> No reported shortage or conflict over access to natural resources.

* The resettlement process cannot be considered complete until DUATs are issued to all affected parties.

Table 19 Indicators, variables to measure and actions for machamba monitoring and evaluation

Indicator	Variables to Measure	Actions	KPI
Farming activities have resumed (variable to measure will largely be dependent on the time at which M&E is undertaken).	<input type="checkbox"/> Activities resumed by affected land user or by third party (tenant). <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of land preparation/cropping. <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of improvements (drainage, terracing, furrows, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of crop maintenance (weeding, watering, free of debris, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview with affected land user. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> All affected parties resumed agricultural activities.
Crop characteristics compared to unaffected neighbours.	<input type="checkbox"/> Productivity/yields. <input type="checkbox"/> Crop condition. <input type="checkbox"/> Crop mix.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviews. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Resettled parties producing yields similar to or better than surrounding farmers who were not resettled.
Condition of topsoil.	<input type="checkbox"/> Topsoil still viable for plant growth.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviews. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved topsoil.
Soil fertility.	<input type="checkbox"/> ph. <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen. <input type="checkbox"/> Potassium. <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphorus. <input type="checkbox"/> Conductivity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil sampling. <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical analysis.	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved soil fertility.
Replacement planting stock – crop starter packs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Received in good condition. <input type="checkbox"/> Utilised for planting/sold/bartered. <input type="checkbox"/> Viable crop produced.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviews. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% use of crop starter packs. <input type="checkbox"/> Average or better survival rate of crops relative to other farmers in the area.
Replacement planting stock – tree seedlings.	<input type="checkbox"/> Received in good condition. <input type="checkbox"/> Utilised for planting/sold/bartered. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance and care (protection, water, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviews. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% planting of replacement trees.

Table 19 continued

Indicator	Variables to measure	Actions	KPI
Land use disagreements (e.g. grazing vs crop production).	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidents of livestock damage to crops.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviews. <input type="checkbox"/> Observation. <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic record.	<input type="checkbox"/> No reported land use disagreements.
Land user's perceptions with regard to farming conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Expectations. <input type="checkbox"/> Soil quality. <input type="checkbox"/> Crop condition and yield.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviews (to be viewed comparatively).	<input type="checkbox"/> No complaints regarding farming conditions.

13 BUDGET

A cost estimate for the implementation of the RPRIAP and key aspects of the livelihood restoration process is provided in Table 20.

Table 20 Cost estimate for resettlement

	Cost per Unit	Unit	Affected	Total Cost (MZM)	Total Cost (US \$)
Houses (minimum 3 bedroom house of 70 m ²)	MZM 2,978,496.00	per house	6	MZM 17,870,976.00	\$ 263,234.29
Additional structures (made of traditional materials (excluding houses/bedrooms and toilets))	MZM 16,885.63	per structure	3	MZM 50,656.90	\$ 746.16
Boreholes	MZM 220,000.00	per borehole	2	MZM 440,000.00	\$ 6,481.07
Waste pits with fencing	MZM 20,350.00	per pit	2	MZM 40,700.00	\$ 599.50
Ceremonial costs ¹	MZM 14,223.55	per affected homestead	8	MZM 113,788.40	\$ 1,676.07
Compensation for damages to annual crops (cost for a basket of mixed crops)	MZM 97,610.00	per hectare	13.95	MZM 1,361,659.50	\$ 20,056.85
Compensation for damages to tree crops	Cost for number of reported trees			MZM 4,132,994.88	\$ 60,877.82
<i>Ad hoc</i> compensation for damages (10% of total damages)	10% of sum of damages for crops and tree crops			MZM 549,465.44	\$ 8,093.47
Bush clearing and land preparation of new agricultural land	MZM 4,390.00	per hectare	13.95	MZM 61,240.50	\$ 902.05
Demining of new agricultural land and residential plots ²	MZM 1,705,127.46	per hectare	14.43	MZM 24,604,989.28	\$ 362,424.35
Surveying and registration of DUAT ²	MZM 20,594.35	per property	8	MZM 164,754.76	\$ 2,426.79
Crop Starter Packs	MZM 5,550.00	per ha	13.95	MZM 77,422.50	\$ 1,140.41
Exhumation and reburial of graves	MZM 12,000.00	per grave	8	MZM 96,000.00	\$ 1,414.05
Contingency	10% of total costs (excluding implementation costs)			MZM 4,956,464.82	\$ 73,007.29
Implementation cost ³	MZM 7,789,221.50	N/A	N/A	MZM 7,789,221.50	\$ 114,732.97
Contingency (Implementation cost)	10% of implementation costs			MZM 778,922.15	\$ 11,473.30
Total				MZM 63,089,256.63	\$ 929,286.44

Notes

¹ Costs associated with undertaking of traditional ceremonies required when households are resettled (excluding the exhumation and reburial of graves).

² Costs that have been escalated at 10% per annum since the last definitive cost is available

³ Implementation costs include professional fees and disbursements for field as well as management staff. These are based on current professional fee and disbursement costs.

Basis of Costs

Costs of construction of houses are based on quotations from contractors in Inhambane Province obtained in 2020. The cost for houses is inclusive of a 5000 L water tank, electrical fittings and solar panels.

The cost of additional structures are based on the market price of materials (wooden poles and thatch) and the national minimum wage for the construction sector.

Costs for crops and tree crops have been based on GOM and Market prices (the higher of the two being used).

Ceremonial costs and the cost of grave exhumation and reburial are based on costs for other projects undertaken in the Inhambane Province in 2020.

Bush clearing and land preparation have been based on the minimum monthly wage for agricultural workers.

Demining costs and surveying and DUAT registration costs are based on the same costs from previous projects escalated at 10% per annum.

The cost of crop starter packs is based on a quotation received from a supplier in Inhambane Province.

Borehole and hand pump costs are based on a quotation received from a contractor in Inhambane Province.

The digging of pits by TLB and their fencing are based on estimates provided by a South African geotechnical engineer who recently worked in the area using TLBs.

An exchange rate of US\$ 1.00 to MZM 67.89 has been used (average over the past 6 months).

14 CONCLUDING REMARKS

This RPRIAP has been prepared to meet the requirements of the World Bank Group's operational policies as well as the requirements of Mozambican legislation. While there are a number of project components that have the potential to lead to physical and/or economic resettlement, following the undertaking of a socio-economic survey and engagements with potentially affected parties, it was confirmed that only the transmission line will result in physical resettlement. In total, the CTT Project will require the physical resettlement of two homesteads and the partial economic resettlement of six homesteads all of which will lose access to a portion of existing machambas.

If implemented as proposed, the two homesteads requiring physical resettlement will have improved access to services as well as improved living conditions while their livelihoods should not be adversely impacted. The same applies to the affected parties losing portions of agricultural land. The provision of alternative land and crop starter packs and compensation for the lost growing seasons should ensure that no lasting impact is felt as a result of the project.

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World Bank Operational Manual, OP 4.03, Performance Standard 5/IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

World Bank Operational Manual, OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement

World Bank Operational Manual, OP 4.12, Annex A – Involuntary Resettlement Instruments

ANNEXURE 1

DUAT Information



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
PROVINCIA DE INHAMBANE
GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE INHASSORO
SERVIÇO DISTRITAL DE ACTIVIDADES ECONÓMICAS

A:

ACER AFRICA

Sua Referência	Sua Comunicação	Nossa Comunicação	Data
		71/SDAE/GA/313/2018	18/09/18

Assunto: Parecer Técnico

Recebemos da V.Excelecia o pedido de esclarecimento no que diz respeito em algumas coordenadas, do trabalho realizado constatamos que as coordenadas fornecidas fazem uma Linha que recai sobre um processos com o nº 6533, em anexo uma planta a qual demonstra esse facto.

Com os nossos melhores cumprimentos

O TÉCNICO

Brengy Mussá Rassul Cumbane
(Técnico Profissional em Agro-pecuária Topógrafo)



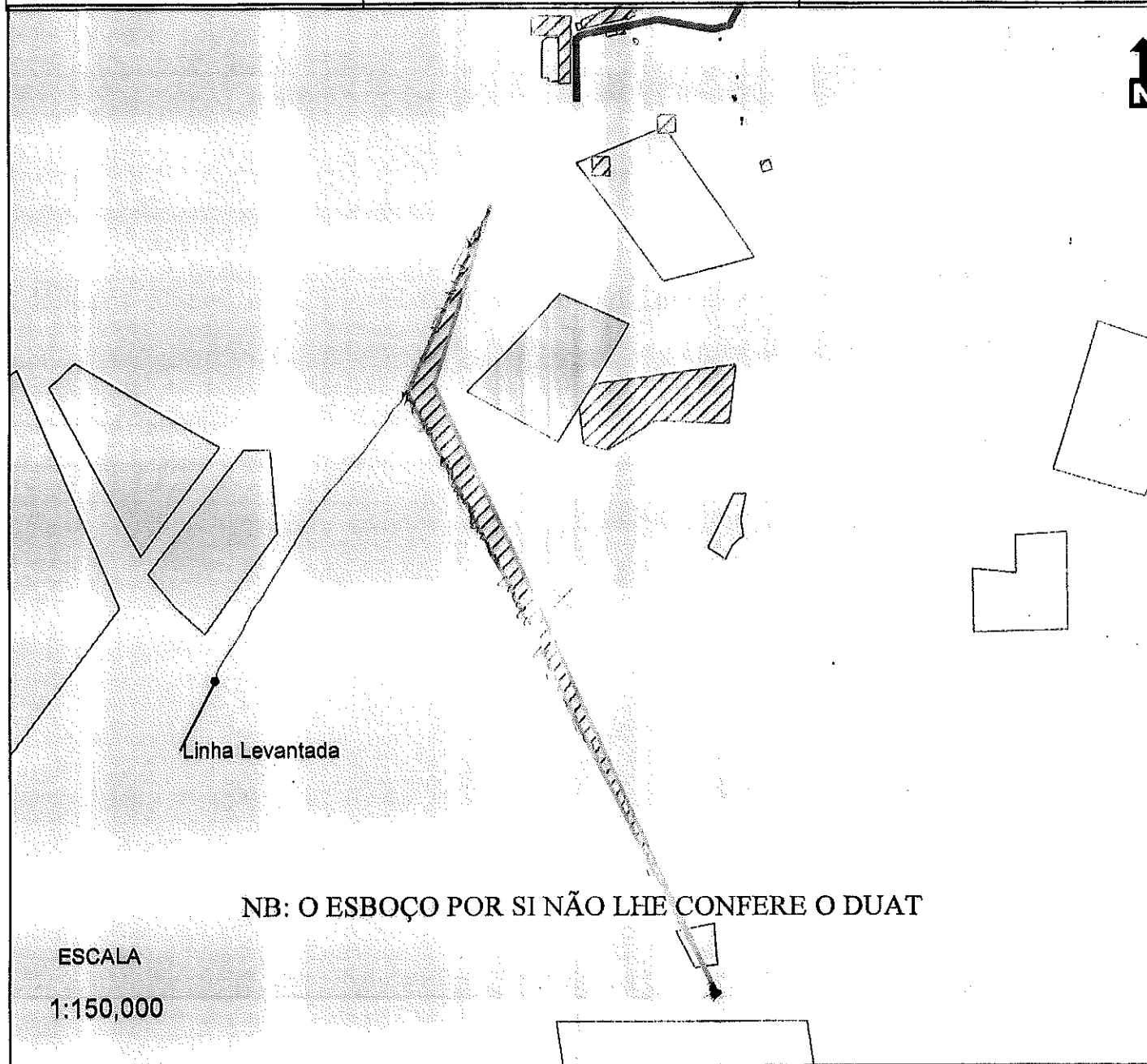
Esboço de Localização de Linha Situado na Localidades **Maimelane**, Distrito de **Inhassoro**,

Requerido por: **ACER AFRICA**

Destinado a:

Assinatura do Requerente.....

SPGC	SECCÇÃO TÉCNICA	VISTO
Folha nº 958 e + Área: tratasse de Linha Escala: 1/50000	Reconheceu: Brengy Cumbane Executou: Brengy Cumbane Verificou:	O Chefe dos Serviços Data...../.....2018



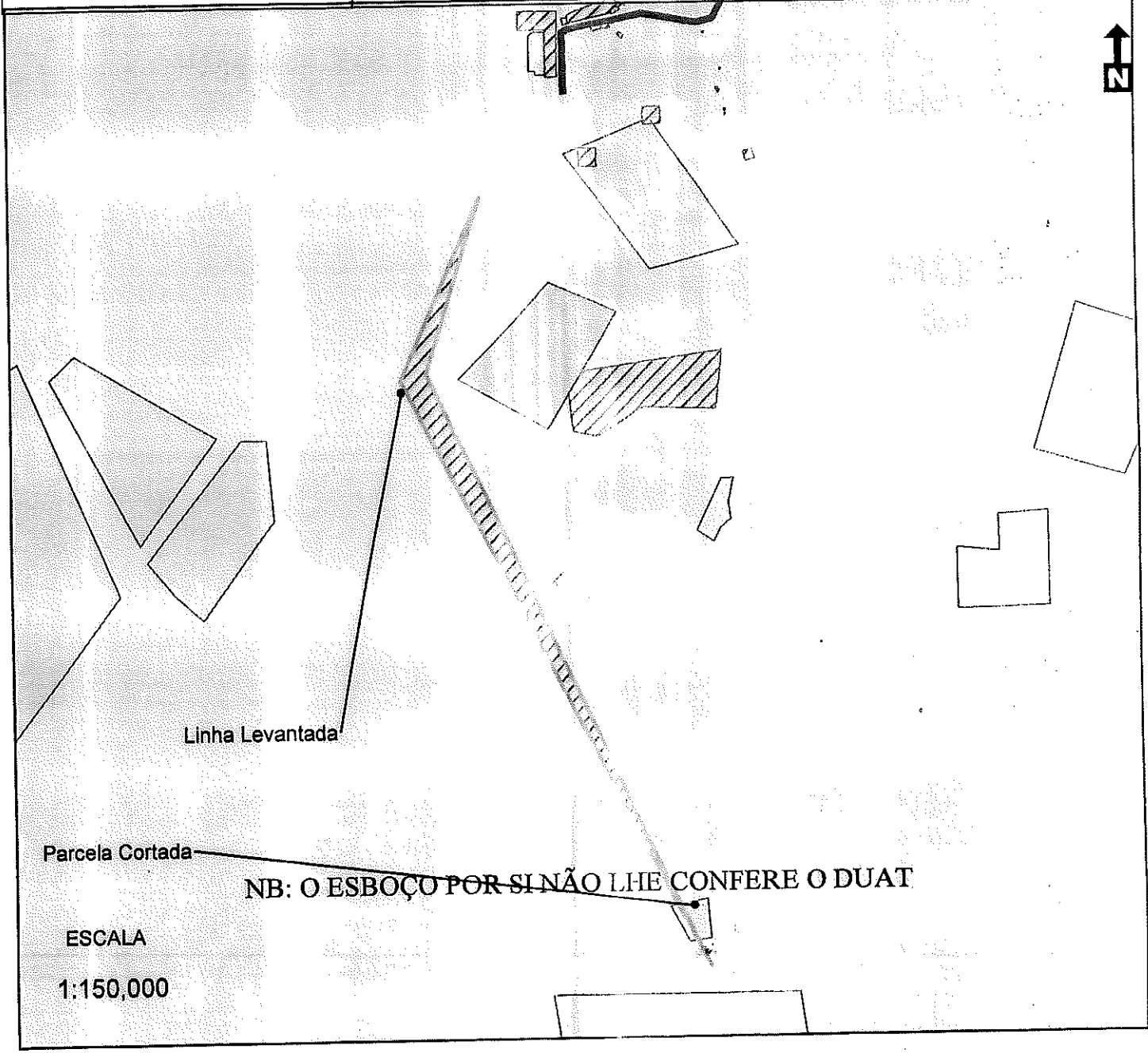
Esboço de Localização de Linha Situado na Localidades **Maimelane**, Distrito de **Inhassoro**,

Requerido por: **ACER AFRICA**

Destinado a:

Assinatura do Requerente.....

SPGC	SECCÇÃO TÉCNICA	VISTO
Folha nº 958 e + Área: tratasse de Linha Escala: 1/50000	Reconheceu: Brengy Cumbane Executou: Brengy Cumbane Verificou:	O Chefe dos Serviços Data...../.....2018



ANNEXURE 2

Entitlement Per Affected Homestead

Physical Resettlement		
Reference Number	Affected Entity	Entitlement
Q2	Replacement housing	Three new replacement houses (Minimum of a three-bedroom house of 70 m ²)
	Replacement land	New land with a minimum size of 800 m ²
	Replacement agricultural land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for associated structure	Cash compensation for four associated structures. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for damaged trees. Number of trees to be determined following the demarcation of the construction footprint within the PPZ of the transmission line.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of a 5,500 litre JoJo Tank and gutters for the collection of rainwater. Drilling of a borehole and installation of a manual water pump. Provision of solar panels.
Q7	Replacement housing	Three new replacement houses (Minimum of a three-bedroom house of 70 m ²)
	Replacement land	New land with a minimum size of 800 m ²
	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for associated structure	Cash compensation for a single associated structure. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for damaged trees. Number of trees to be determined following the demarcation of the construction footprint within the PPZ of the transmission line.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of a 5,500 litre JoJo Tank and gutters for the collection of rainwater Drilling of a borehole and installation of a manual water pump Provision of solar panels

Economic Resettlement		
Reference Number	Affected Entity	Entitlement
Q1	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for damaged trees. Number of trees to be determined following the demarcation of the construction footprint within the PPZ of the transmission line.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of crop starter packs.
Q4	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for a single associated structure. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of crop starter packs.
Q9	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for a single associated structure. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of crop starter packs.
Q10	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.

	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for a single associated structure. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of crop starter packs.
Q11	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for a single associated structure. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of crop starter packs.
Q12	Replacement land	Replacement agricultural land on a 1 – 1.5 basis.
	Compensation for a loss of a single growing season	Cash compensation based on the market value of the crop lost. To be determined prior to construction commencing.
	Compensation for damaged tree crops	Cash compensation for a single associated structure. Value to be determined on market related prices at the time of resettlement.
	Replacement trees	Replacement tree on a two-for-one basis
	Additional entitlements	Provision of crop starter packs.






ANNEXURE 3

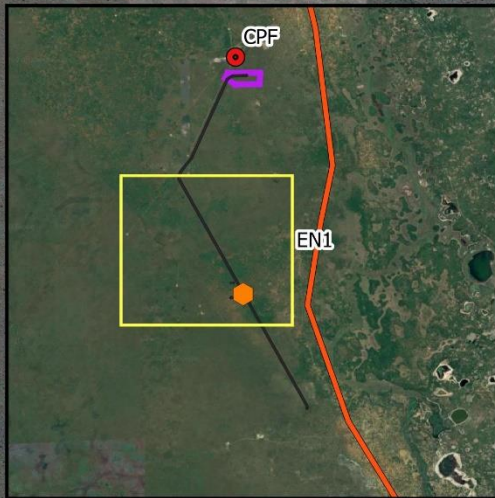
Maps showing alternative land for resettlement

Central Térmica de Temane Propriedade Rural que Requer Reassentamento Físico Q2

Legenda Geral

Q2

-  Q2 - Local de reassentamento(revisado)
-  Q2 Machamba
-  Q2 Homestead
-  ZPP da Linha de Transmissao de Energia Electrica
-  EN1










Mapeamento e Disposição

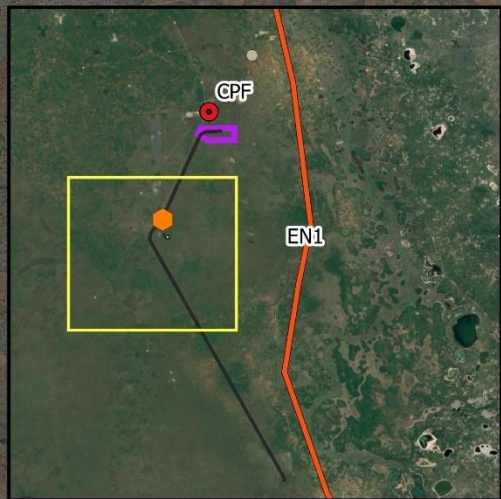


Central Térmica de Temane Propriedade Rural que Requer Reassentamento Físico Q7

Legenda Geral

Q7

-  Q7- Local de reassentamento(revisado)
-  Q7 Homestead
-  Q7 Machamba
-  ZPP da Linha de Transmissao de Energia Electria
-  CTT Plant Site
-  EN1
-  CPF



Mapeamento e Disposição



ANNEXURE 4

Proposed Design of Replacement Houses





ANNEXURE 5

Signed Agreements from Affected Homesteads regarding Resettlement Sites

**CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE
ACORDO SOBRE O LOCAL PROPOSTO PARA O REASSENTAMENTO**

Eu, **Azarias Nhacanjane Muabsa** (Número de I.D. **080607282778 C**) chefe do agregado familiar afectado confirmo o seguinte relativamente à proposta de reassentamento da nossa propriedade rural (habitações e terras associadas) como resultado do Projecto da Central Térmica de Temane:

- Eu e os outros membros do meu agregado familiar concordámos em mudar para o local de reassentamento proposto em ^{Mangungumete} ~~Pambara~~ (localização GPS **21°43'05.7"/35°05'04.1"**)
- Eu e os outros membros do meu agregado familiar fomos consultados a respeito do processo de reassentamento e tivemos a oportunidade de expressar as nossas preocupações e levantar questões relativas ao processo de reassentamento.
- Eu e os outros membros do meu agregado familiar não fomos forçados ou intimidados a mudar para o local de reassentamento proposto em ~~Pambara~~ ^{Mangungumete}
- A decisão de mudar para ~~Pambara~~ ^{Mangungumete} foi tomada após a consideração das diferentes opções de reassentamento e acreditamos que é a melhor opção para a nossa família.
- Fui informado de que, antes de o reassentamento ter lugar, a equipa de reassentamento irá apresentar-me e aos membros deste agregado familiar um pacote de reassentamento e compensação.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que não seremos obrigados a sair da nossa actual propriedade até termos recebido a compensação acordada pelas nossas perdas e até que a construção das infra-estruturas na nova propriedade estejam concluídas.

Chefe da propriedade rural (agregado familiar)

Nome: Azarias Nhacanjane Muabsa

Data: 06.08.2020

Assinatura: Muabsa

Reconheço a assinatura ^{Assinatura}..... do (a) Sr.(a)
Azarias Nhacanjane Muabsa
 feita na minha presença que certifico a sua **Identidade**
 em face do B.I. n.º **080607282778 C**
 emitido pela Direcção de Identificação Civil de
Inhambane aos **08** / **08** / **2020**
 Maimelane, aos **06** / **08** / **2020**
 O Conservador e Notário



Testemunha da propriedade rural (agregado familiar)

Nome:

Jaime Licho

Félix Azarias Mualosa

Data:

6/8/2020

JITAE JAIME

Assinatura:

JLg.

Representante do GdM

Nome:

Ulito A. Machado

Data:

06/08/2020

Assinatura:

[Signature]

Líder Comunitário

Nome:

Samuel Nalengue

Data:

06/08/2020

Assinatura:

SFM

Profissionais em matéria de Reassentamento

Nome:

Bernardo Tóvela

Data:

06/08/20

Assinatura:

[Signature]

CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE
ACORDO SOBRE O LOCAL PROPOSTO PARA O REASSENTAMENTO

Eu, Joao Madacuane Machave (Número de I.D. 081301518677 M) chefe do agregado familiar afectado confirmo o seguinte relativamente à proposta de reassentamento da nossa propriedade rural (habitações e terras associadas) como resultado do Projecto da Central Térmica de Temane:

- Eu e os outros membros do meu agregado familiar concordámos em mudar para o local de reassentamento proposto em Pambara (localização GPS 21°56'34.8" 35°07.009).
- Eu e os outros membros do meu agregado familiar fomos consultados a respeito do processo de reassentamento e tivemos a oportunidade de expressar as nossas preocupações e levantar questões relativas ao processo de reassentamento.
- Eu e os outros membros do meu agregado familiar não fomos forçados ou intimidados a mudar para o local de reassentamento proposto em Pambara.
- A decisão de mudar para Pambara foi tomada após a consideração das diferentes opções de reassentamento e acreditamos que é a melhor opção para a nossa família.
- Fui informado de que, antes de o reassentamento ter lugar, a equipa de reassentamento irá apresentar-me e aos membros deste agregado familiar um pacote de reassentamento e compensação.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que não seremos obrigados a sair da nossa actual propriedade até termos recebido a compensação acordada pelas nossas perdas e até que a construção das infra-estruturas na nova propriedade estejam concluídas.

Chefe da propriedade rural (agregado familiar)

Nome: _____

Data: 10-8-20

Assinatura: João Madacuane Machave

João Madacuane Machave
081301518677 M

Conservatória dos Registos de Imóveis
90/08/20

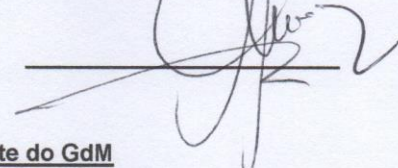
DIÁRIO N.º 1013



Testemunha da propriedade rural (agregado familiar)

Nome: Luiz Antonio Ribeiro (Chefe da past. Vltavio scale)

Data: 10.08.2020

Assinatura: 

Bernardo Adriano Pacheco
Antonio Gode
Joana

Representante do GdM

Nome: Carlos Linsine Amira João

Data: 10-08-2020

Assinatura: calinsine

Líder Comunitário

Nome: Adriano Amela Machava Mariat Kalele

Data: _____

Assinatura: Amela Machava

Profissionais em matéria de Reassentamento

Nome: Estúdio Manuel

Data: 10.8.2020

Assinatura: Estúdio

ANNEXURE 6

Reference Compensation Values for Annual Crops (Subject to Market Validation)

Crop	Indicative Compensation Value	
Maize	MZN 18,400.00	per hectare
Peanuts	MZN 120,000.00	per hectare
Cowpeas	MZN 50,000.00	per hectare
Millet	MZN 15,000.00	per hectare

ANNEXURE 7

Reference Compensation Values for Tree Crops (Subject to Market Validation)

Tree	Indicative Compensation Value	
Cashew	MZN 8,147.70	per tree
Mango	MZN 5,220.00	per tree
Natal mahogany	MZN 13,000.00	per tree
Orange	MZN 14,400.00	per tree
Lemon	MZN 8,400.00	per tree
Avocado	MZN 7,000.00	per tree
Pawpaw	MZN 1,827.36	per tree
Coconut	MZN 13,200.00	per tree

ANNEXURE 8

Signed Agreements for Alternative Agricultural Land

**PROJECTO da CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE (CTT)
Local Proposto para o Reassentamento - Machambas**

Eu, (chefe da propriedade rural afectada) Isaura Jose Matsinhe (08002-24031808400(08002-01/254) confirmo que eu, e os outros membros desta propriedade rural, concordamos com a localização proposta para terra alternativa (detalhada na página seguinte) a fim de compensar pela terra perdida como resultado do Projecto da CTT.

Ao assinar o presente acordo, confirmo o seguinte:

- O local proposto terá que ter o acordo por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Terá que ser feito um levantamento formal e registo do local proposto por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Fui adequadamente consultado pela equipa de reassentamento sobre o processo de identificação de terra alternativa.
- Fui informado de que serei compensado pela perda de colheitas cultivadas na porção de terra afectada que constitui a minha machamba.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que antes de perder o acesso à minha terra existente, a terra alternativa será desminada, desmatada e preparada para cultivo.

Assinatura: _____

Data: 04.04.20

Impressão do Polegar



ACER: BERNARDO

Oficial do Governo: _____

Assinatura: Bernardo

Assinatura: _____

Maria Tala (Community LEADER)

**PROJECTO da CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE (CTT)
Local Proposto para o Reassentamento - Machambas**

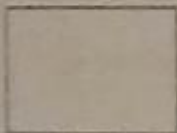
Eu, (chefe da propriedade rural afectada) Venancio Naife Chauque (080105966988 F) confirmo que eu, e os outros membros desta propriedade rural, concordamos com a localização proposta para terra alternativa (detalhada na página seguinte) a fim de compensar pela terra perdida como resultado do Projecto da CTT.

Ao assinar o presente acordo, confirmo o seguinte:

- O local proposto terá que ter o acordo por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Terá que ser feito um levantamento formal e registo do local proposto por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Fui adequadamente consultado pela equipa de reassentamento sobre o processo de identificação de terra alternativa.
- Fui informado de que serei compensado pela perda de colheitas cultivadas na porção de terra afectada que constitui a minha machamba.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que antes de perder o acesso à minha terra existente, a terra alternativa será desminada, desmatada e preparada para cultivo.

Assinatura: Venancio Naife Chauque Data: 6.4.2020

Impressão do Polegar



ACER

BENARDO

Oficial do Governo: _____

Assinatura:

BENARDO

Assinatura: _____

**PROJECTO da CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE (CTT)
Local Proposto para o Reassentamento - Machambas**

Eu, (chefe da propriedade rural afectada) Nelson Juliao Tivane (081300532000 J) confirmo que eu, e os outros membros desta propriedade rural, concordamos com a localização proposta para terra alternativa (detalhada na página seguinte) a fim de compensar pela terra perdida como resultado do Projecto da CTT.

Ao assinar o presente acordo, confirmo o seguinte:

- O local proposto terá que ter o acordo por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Terá que ser feito um levantamento formal e registo do local proposto por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Fui adequadamente consultado pela equipa de reassentamento sobre o processo de identificação de terra alternativa.
- Fui informado de que serei compensado pela perda de colheitas cultivadas na porção de terra afectada que constitui a minha machamba.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que antes de perder o acesso à minha terra existente, a terra alternativa será desminada, desmatada e preparada para cultivo.

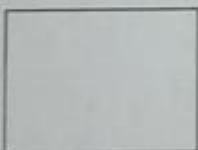
Assinatura:

Nelson Juliao Tivane

Data:

04/04/2020

Impressão do Polegar



ACER:

BENWADO

Oficial do Governo:

Assinatura:

Maria Tala

Assinatura:

Maria Tala (COMMUNITY LEADER)

**PROJECTO da CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE (CTT)
Local Proposto para o Reassentamento - Machambas**

MASSINGUÊ

Eu, (chefe da propriedade rural afectada) Alfeu Daniel Muabsa (080105217350 B)
confirmando que eu, e os outros membros desta propriedade rural, concordamos com a localização
proposta para terra alternativa (detalhada na página seguinte) a fim de compensar pela terra perdida
como resultado do Projecto da CTT.

Ao assinar o presente acordo, confirmo o seguinte:

- O local proposto terá que ter o acordo por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Terá que ser feito um levantamento formal e registo do local proposto por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Fui adequadamente consultado pela equipa de reassentamento sobre o processo de identificação de terra alternativa.
- Fui informado de que serei compensado pela perda de colheitas cultivadas na porção de terra afectada que constitui a minha machamba.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que antes de perder o acesso à minha terra existente, a terra alternativa será desminada, desmatada e preparada para cultivo.

ALFEU DANIEL MASSINGUÊ

Assinatura: _____

Data: 04.04.2020

Impressão do Polegar



ACER: BERNARDO

Oficial do Governo: _____

Assinatura: Bernardo

Assinatura: _____

Maria Talo (COMMUNITY LEADER)

**PROJECTO da CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE (CTT)
Local Proposto para o Reassentamento - Machambas**

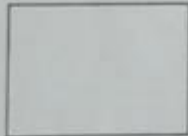
Eu, (chefe da propriedade rural afectada) Sebastião David Manhique (081307853278 N) confirmo que eu, e os outros membros desta propriedade rural, concordamos com a localização proposta para terra alternativa (detalhada na página seguinte) a fim de compensar pela terra perdida como resultado do Projecto da CTT.

Ao assinar o presente acordo, confirmo o seguinte:

- O local proposto terá que ter o acordo por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Terá que ser feito um levantamento formal e registo do local proposto por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Fui adequadamente consultado pela equipa de reassentamento sobre o processo de identificação de terra alternativa.
- Fui informado de que serei compensado pela perda de colheitas cultivadas na porção de terra afectada que constitui a minha machamba.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que antes de perder o acesso à minha terra existente, a terra alternativa será desminada, desmatada e preparada para cultivo.

Assinatura: Sebastião David Manhique Data: 4/4/2020

Impressão do Polegar



ACER: BERNARDO

Oficial do Governo: _____

Assinatura: [Handwritten Signature]

Assinatura: _____

**PROJECTO da CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE (CTT)
Local Proposto para o Reassentamento - Machambas**

Eu, (chefe da propriedade rural afectada) Albino Jegue Quelua (081304224869 F) confirmo que eu, e os outros membros desta propriedade rural, concordamos com a localização proposta para terra alternativa (detalhada na página seguinte) a fim de compensar pela terra perdida como resultado do Projecto da CTT.

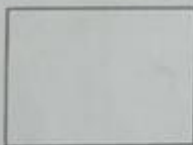
Ao assinar o presente acordo, confirmo o seguinte:

- O local proposto terá que ter o acordo por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Terá que ser feito um levantamento formal e registo do local proposto por parte do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estruturas antes de a terra ser disponibilizada.
- Fui adequadamente consultado pela equipa de reassentamento sobre o processo de identificação de terra alternativa.
- Fui informado de que serei compensado pela perda de colheitas cultivadas na porção de terra afectada que constitui a minha machamba.
- Fui informado pela equipa de reassentamento que antes de perder o acesso à minha terra existente, a terra alternativa será desminada, desmatada e preparada para cultivo.

Assinatura: Albino Jegue Quelua

Data: 04/04/2020

Impressão do Polegar



ACER: BENWANDU

Oficial do Governo: _____

Assinatura: [Handwritten Signature]

Assinatura: _____

Maria Kala (community LEADER)

ANNEXURE 9

Compensation Values for Fish Species (Subject to Updating and Validation)

PROVÍNCIA DE INHAMBANE

DISTRITO DE INHASSORO

CONSELHO COMUNITÁRIO DE PESCA DE FEQUETE

CARTA

O CONSELHO COMUNITÁRIO DE PESCA DE FEQUETE VEM ATRAVÉS DESTA CARTA DITAR OS PREÇOS DO PESCADO EM VIGOR.

PEIXE DA PRIMEIRA:

GAROPA	230,00MT
LADRÃO	190,00MT
VERMELHO	220,00MT
SERRA	190,00MT
LAGOSTA	300,00MT
LULA	230,00MT
PEIXE DE SEGUNDA ESTA A	150,00MT O KG.

NB:ESTES PREÇOS E DO PESCADOR .

SEM MAIS A INFORMAR OS NOSSOS MELHOR CUMPRIMENTO

O PRESIDENTE DO CGP



SECRETARIO

Guth's Francisco B. B. B.

ANNEXURE 10

Letter of Invitation to the Public Meeting

de Janeiro de 2020



ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants
Suites 5 & 6, Golden Penny Centre
26 Hely Hutchinson Road
PO Box 503, Mtunzini, 3867, South Africa

Tel: +27 (0) 35 340 2715
+27 (0) 35 340 2245
Fax: +27 (0) 35 340 2232
Email: info@acerafrica.co.za

www.acerafrica.co.za

Exmo. Sr./Sra. ####

**PROJECTO DA CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE
PLANO DE ACÇÃO PARA O REASSENTAMENTO
CONVITE PARA UMA REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA**

A Moz Power Invest, S.A. (MPI), num acordo de desenvolvimento conjunto com a Sasol New Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd (SNE), propõe a construção e operação de uma central térmica com uma potência mínima de 420 MW alimentada por gás natural, designada como a Central Térmica de Temane (CTT). A MPI é uma parceria entre a Electricidade de Moçambique E.P. (EDM) Temane Energy Consortium (Pty) Ltd (TEC), que é um consórcio composto pela Globeleq Africa Holdings Limited e a eleQtra Limited.

O projecto proposto consistirá na construção e operação de uma central de térmica alimentada a gás com estrada de acesso, uma linha de transmissão de energia eléctrica de 400 kV de circuito duplo (com uma extensão de ± 25 km) com uma estrada de manutenção dentro da servidão da linha de transmissão e um gasoduto (com uma extensão de $\pm 1-2$ km). Durante a construção será montada uma estrutura temporária para um pontão na vila de Inhassoro para permitir a entrega de equipamento pesado e de grandes dimensões e de infra-estruturas para a construção da central térmica. Após a conclusão das investigações iniciais, foi determinado que um número muito limitado de agregados familiares será afectado e apenas alguns poderão necessitar de reassentamento permanente como resultado do projecto.

A presente carta é um convite para participar na primeira reunião de consulta pública exigida para o desenvolvimento de um Plano de Acção para o Reassentamento conforme estipulado no Diploma Ministerial N.º 156/2014 de 19 de Setembro e no Decreto N.º 31/2012 de 8 de Agosto. As reuniões de consulta pública terão lugar nas comunidades indicadas a seguir:

Data	Comunidade	Hora

Aguardamos com antecipado prazer a sua participação no processo de planeamento do reassentamento. Caso tenha alguma dúvida ou necessite de mais informações, por favor contacte a Sra. Marie Lee na ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants (Tel: +258 848644857 ou Email: mlee@iafrica.com).

Com os melhores cumprimentos, subscrevemo-nos
Atenciosamente,
De V. Exa.

ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants

Duncan Keal
Gestor do Projecto

Agricultural, Community, Environmental and Rural Development Consultants (Pty) Ltd trading as ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants
Directors: Dr R-D Heinsohn (Managing), D R Schnetler (Financial), G J Churchill, P Moodley, D N Keal, Associates: A McKenzie
Reg No.: 95/05854/07 VAT No.: 4820230409

MBB Service International, Holding Company of: MBB Consulting Services (Eastern Cape, Nelspruit, Pietermaritzburg, South), ACER and Feroqs

ANNEXURE 11

Attendance Register and Minutes from Public Meetings



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
GOVERNO DA PROVÍNCIA DE INHAMBANE
DIRECÇÃO PROVINCIAL DA TERRA AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL
SERVIÇOS PROVINCIAIS DE GEOGRAFIA E CADASTRO

ADMINISTRAÇÃO DO DISTRITO DE INHAMBANE

Auto de consulta às comunidades Locais

(Artigo 27 do regulamento da lei de terras aprovado pelo decreto 66 98 de 8 de Dezembro)

Aos 29 dias do mês de Janeiro do ano de 2020

Neste Posto Administrativo de Miloncular, Localidade de Sede
Circulo Munavalate, teve lugar uma reunião de consulta orientada pelo
Administrador/Representante Dulce Eugénia Etron Antó-
nio Conhemba Cyrna
com envolvimento do Senhor Carlos Cirar Fernando
Técnico dos Serviços Provinciais de Geografia e Cadastro o Senhor
Dina Ernesto e Belmino Borizi, Técnico Do Serviço
Distrital De Planeamento e Infra-estruturas e 57 membros da comunidade, para
recolha de informações sobre o terreno pretendido pelo
Cidadão SASOL - Representado pela Aes-
tendo sido primeiro dada a explicação dos objectivos do requerente, auscultação dos membros da
comunidade sobre os direitos adquiridos, impedimentos ou termos de parceria e outras
constatações entre as partes vão destacar as seguintes intervenções:

Primeiro
interveniente: Ricardo Vilankulo - Foi abrangido
em parte pela linha e não consta da
lista dos que serão indemnizados

Segundo
Interveniente: Henrique Momade - Aceita as ideias
do projecto mas pede que a empresa crie
condições de água e energia.

Terceiro
interveniente Arone Mocamo - Aceita as condições
do projecto e pede esclarecimento acerca do
que será removido na linha.

Quarto

Interveniente: Orlando Chambiela - Aceita a adivida ou pagamento da linha, mas pede que sejam melhorados pela corrente electrica.

Quinto

Interveniente: Lucas Felisberto - Nas familias que tenham mais de 3 casas deve ser feitas as indemnizações pois o projecto prevê 13 para cada familia abrangida.

Sexto

Interveniente: Felix Nhamusua - Pede que sejam enviados quando comecarem pois existem tradições a serem seguidas na zona.

Sétimo

Interveniente: Silvestre de Monique - as Casas que pegaram fogo antes do inventario devem ser restituídas ou não.

Oitavo

Interveniente: João Madaguerne Machava - Não se opõem ao projecto desde que seja o que for acordado.

Nono

Interveniente: Azarias - Pede se possível que se contrate o mão-de obra local para ajudar na construção da linha.

Nos termos do n° 2 do artigo 27 do Regulamento da Lei de Terras encontram-se respectivamente presentes _____ titulares dos terrenos limítrofes, nomeadamente (apenas os nomes dos vizinhos dos terrenos limítrofes):

1. NORTE _____
2. SUL _____
3. ESTE _____
4. OESTE _____
5. _____

Do trabalho realizado constatou-se que (Indicar o tipo de benfeitoria) **RECOMENDAÇÕES:**
 Foi recomendado a ACER que após identificar as famílias fazer um reordenamento colectivo na forma de aldeia e criar condições físicas para os reordenados. E após eles estudarem a condições aceites pelo (s) requerente (se) e declara (m) que: *propõe um plano das ruínas.*
 Após a recomendação dada seria dada ao mais alto nível da empresa e no mercado um dia para todo o devir final.

Por ser verdade não havendo mais nada a tratar foi elaborada a presente acta, lida e traduzida em sítua (língua de influência local) e para constar e ninguém alegar ignorância foi lavrado este auto de consulta e vai assinado por mim escrivão e por todos os intervenientes, os directos, vizinhos, representantes do Estado e o requerente.

Nome	Quem é assinante
Adriano Amela Machava	
Felisberto Maranhão Macaete	
Carlos Augusto	
Sergio Ernesto Murrure	Chefe de Localidade (Mairim) (que)
Adriano Francisco Chirambó	Chefe de Posto Ad. Sede - Inhassoro
Domingos Silvestre	Técnico Gover. Vilankulo
Elton Vale	revisor da Adm de ISSO
Carlos Casarua Covane	Director de Saúde - ISSO
Judite Camisa David Paceli	Directora do SDAE - ISSO
Zito dos Santos Silva	ZITOC
Aníel Manuel Nito João	Director do SDAE - Vilankulo
Teófilo António Machava	Director SDAE - Inhassoro
Condido Manuel Francisco	colaborador - INACER
Bruno Toyala	Inumerador ACER
Ernesto Zucels	ACER
ANDRE AFANES	ACER
Duncan Keal	ACER
António Leal	ACER
António Luiz Manenguf	SDPI Inhassoro
Diogo Ernesto Jappissone	SDPI - Vilankulo
Fernão Jorge Almeida	SDAE - Vilankulo
Gasparino S. Maculena	SGE - Inhambane
Carlos César	SPGC - Inhambane

Lista dos Participantes

Maria Talão Chambela
Fernando Lásze Balch
Luís Vilanculos
Nadine Hauser Chambela
Januario taca Chambela
Luiza Pedro Ghibebe
Inara Anifa Ghibebe
Isaura José Matsinde
Elisa Luísa da Costa
Andria Taina
Julio Talão Chambela
Rosalia Vasco Timbe
Andria Lásze Mazongue
Sebastião David
Nelson Feliciano Ghibebe
Nelson Tivane
Ricardo João Tivane
Jorge Ghibebe
Chau Jampiao
Jerocinda taca
Amina Zacarias Vilanculos
Teresa Juliasse
Anita Almeida Huo
Florinda Pedro
Galado Daniel Chitanga
João Madsuane Machava
Azarias Mazongue Mucaba
Paulo Xavier Tivane
Albano Duzenta Chambela
Aone José Macamo
Victorino Bernardo Zucule
José Manuel Cumba
Ricardo Vilanculo
Daniel Lorenzo Machava
Luís Maela Tivane
Antonio Balapa Navele
Luca Felisberto Costa
Januario Lázaro Vilanculos
Carlos Fortes Navele
José Francisco Balape
Armando Sanzume Ghibebe
Salvador Lásze Machava
Domago Ugebe
João Ussuca Tivane

Lista dos Participantes

Arlin Sopeia
Verônica Nafe Chaúcup
Paulo Banzalari Vitanculos
Lucas Joas Naveki
Paul Joas Naveki
Nelson Fagnolo Mucabe
Samuel Hacio Inyane
Henrique Mamadi
Sinalo Mucabe Chambek
Orlando Chambek
Paulino Chambek
Telex Abenias
Laurinda Madalena Vitanculos

ACER AFRICA

ACTA SOBRE PLANO DE REASSENTAMENTO MINUTES FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN MEETING WITH

GOVERNO DE VILANCULOS

7 JULY/JULHO 2020

Opening

No dia 07 de Julho de 2020, realizou-se uma Reunião na sala de sessões da Cidade de Vilanculo, onde estavam presentes,

The Special meeting with Vilanculo Administration was called by ACER AFRICA at 8:30 on 7 JULY/JULHO 2020 in Vilanculo City Administration by Marie Lee, Consultant for Acer Africa.

Present

Administrador do Distrito: Galiza Matos Junior

Director do SDPI Sr Carlos Lipingue

SDAE Sra, Esperanca A. Paulo

INSS Sr Faruk Abdul Caimo

POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO DA SEDE E DE MAPINHANE, Srs Elisa Henrique, Luis Vilanculo

INEP, Sra Judide White

LIDER DE PAMBARA E SECRETARIO DE MUNAVALATE. Felizberto Maria Talao e Adriano A. Machava.

WELCOME

O Excentissimo Senhor Administrador do Distrito de Vilanculo, abriu a sessão de boas vindas a todos participantes e o Governo Local consequentemente abertura da mesma. Onde de varios assuntos disse que ACER tem que avançar com o programa dando a palavra o representante de Acer o Senhor, BERNARDO TOVELA

The Administrator opened the meeting and welcomed all. He gave ACER AFRICA the opportunity to address the meeting. The Presentation was done by Bernardo Tovela.

INTRODUCTIONS

BERNARDO TOVELA, tomou a palavra onde primeiro foi a apresentação dos seus colegas que o acompanhava, de referir que o representante da ACER, falou da necessidade e os programas que Acer tem com o plano de reassentamento e de Acção para a sua implementação, onde por varias apresentações houveram algumas perguntas que foram apresentados ao longo do encontro,

Bernardo introduced ACER Representatives and thank the District for the opportunity to discuss the Resettlement Plan. He also apologized on behalf of Mr Duncan Keal that could not attend the meeting due to the Covid-19 and explained the Purpose of the meeting as per the Presentation send to him by ACER Africa's Mr Duncan Keal. Bernardo the on the families and what type of sanitary will be done proceeded with the Presentation.

Open Issues

|O Senhor administrador agradeceu o Senhor Bernardo por sabia inteligencia como apresentou o plano de reassentamento e de acao

The Administrator thanked Mr Bernardo for the Presentation and opened the floor for Questions.

1. Contudo o Director do SDPI **Carlos Lipinque**, procurou saber do Acer a cerca das familias alargadas, que tem filhos pai maê na mesma casa, o que seria da Acer entemos de reassentamento? Dado isto segundo a pergunta feita pelo Administrador se tinha participado na Consulta Publica, ês a resposta do Director confirmando que este encontro é o primeiro que participa.

Director of SDPI Carlos Lipinque want to know how the family will be devided into different houses e.g. the father and the children. The Administrator asked if the Director was at the Public consultation. The Director said he was not at the Public Consultation.

2. O Sr Secretario Permanente do Distrito de Vilanculo, confirma ter participado na consulta Pública, mas que deixaram orientações segundo

a qual deveria se voltar ao terreno junto aos líderes para se ver onde poderia reassentar as famílias.

Permanent Secretary confirmed that he was a Participant in the Public Consultation held in January 2020. He said that the suggestion at the Public consultation was for ACER to go back with Technician from SDPI to identify new area for the Resettlement

3. O Senhor Administrador voltou a acautelar a situação de comunicação que é muito importante para o Governo local e não só.

The Administrator once again confirmed the importance of communication within the local government.

4. Domingos Tenesse, Governo de Distrito de Vilanculo gostaria de saber acerca de 5000m² de afastamento de famílias onde passará o projecto qual é o impacto positivo e negativo sobre as famílias e que tipo de sanitário serão feitos e a questão de serviços sociais tenses seguido o protocolo Mundial?

Domingos Tenesse from the Vilanculo District Government wanted to know about the 5000m² promised to the families, is this for each family or total per household. He also asked about the Positive and Negative impact and if the Social Responsibility will follow the World Protocol.

5. Líder comunitário de Munavalate e Pambarra, pediu que se fizesse o levantamento de tudo com as lideranças tradicionais e o Governo local, onde este confirma que outra vez viu máquinas em circulação onde acabaram de destruir cemitérios, machambas das populações e plantas que produzem as frutas. Todavia o representante da ACER o Senhor **CANDITO MANUEL FRANCISCO**, disse que o líder estava a fazer confusão, porque este projecto ainda não arrancou talvez seja outro projecto que ele se refere frizou.

Munavalate and Pambarra community leader asked for the participation of the traditional leaders and the local government. He said that he saw machines that destroyed cemeteries, field (machambas) and fruit trees. The Acer representative Mr Candido responded to the leader that is not this project as it has not started yet. I must be another project he refers to.

6. Os Serviços mais incluídos no reassentamento são: SDAE, CHEFE DO POSTO SEDE, SDPI, todavia o Senhor Administrador falou e vincou a necessidade de se reduzir os custos se este reassentamento se for feito em Pambarra, porque com o processo de furro de Agua iria beneficiar muitas familias, disse

The Administrator summarized again asking for good communication with the Local Government in the whole Resettlement process and that the following departments must be included in the Resettlement process, SDAE, Chief do Posto and SDPI. He also mentioned that they would prefer if the Resettlement is moved to an urban area like Pambara as the borehole will benefit many families.

7. Contudo confirma-se que em Vilanculo so tem uma familia para reassentar

Acer confirmed that there is only one Homestead in the Vilanculos district that must be resettled. The family is a father and two grown children, therefore it would be three houses as per Proposal

AO TERMINAR/CONCLUSION

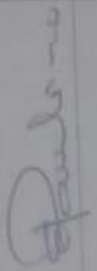
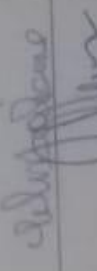
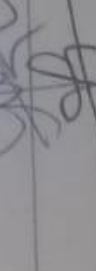
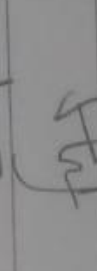
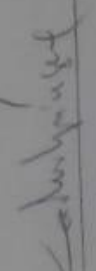
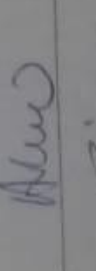


The administrator asked if the families cannot be resettled in Pambara. He mentioned that the whole community will benefit from the Borehole. He also stated that if you give water and electricity in the rural area this will attract more people and will cause the government stress as the government cannot provide schools and clinics everywhere. The government would prefer if the families resettle to a town e.g. Pambara as the government is doing town planning there that include schools and a clinic. The Water will then also be to the advantage of more people in the community. He also mentioned that Pambara will have EDM electricity and this will cost cheaper for the resettlement than Solar.

Minutes submitted by: Marie Lee

CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

DATA: 07 Julho 2020


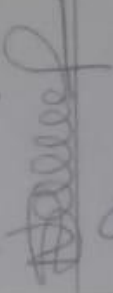

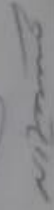

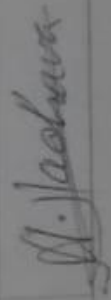
GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE VILANCULO

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE & EMAIL)	ASSINATURA
Esperança A Paulo	SDAE	7468 28 556 / 8668 28 000	
Diogo Henriques Jales	Posto Aéreo Populano	84 35 99768 / 8735 99768	
Luís Gonçalves Libório	posto de água Vlk. Sida	846357623 / 87	
Ferns Abdul Carlos	INSS	878415980	
Flores António	SETE	878644990	
Carlos Zimire	SAPI	872022523	
Abelardo Severina	SASMAS	846655087	
Ernesto Gonçalves	Gov. Distrito	846114918	

CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

DATA: 07 Julho 2020






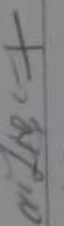

GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE VILANCULO

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE & EMAIL)	ASSINATURA
Paulo Brito	Governo Distrito Vilanculo	840710443	
Normo Franco	Delegação - Ukulo	847098683	
Edmundo de	INER	844651733	
Edmundo de	conservação	845653377	
Solizkento	Reborda Municipalite	847917244	
Thygiene bul	SOS MAS	842352346	
María Talor	Municipalitati	842809405	
Abner A. Machado	Sambanza	849007366	

CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

DATA: 07 Julho 2020

GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE VILANCULO

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE & EMAIL)	ASSINATURA
Cândido Manuel	Acera-Africa	847478516	
Teófilo Mabele	Edloc	846637992	
António Machado	TIAS	85465518	
Bálinto Vilas	SDV	842381909	
Constantino João	SDV	847803399	
Sousa A. Buias	SDV	844399125	
Felício Chisigane	GOU	842978610	Felís
Alfonso Carlos	GA	845785373	

ACER AFRICA

ACTA SOBRE PLANO DE REASSENTAMENTO MINUTES FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN MEETING WITH

GOVERNO DE INHASSORO

9 JULY/JULHO 2020

ABERTURA DE SESSO/OPENING

The Special meeting with Inhassoro Administration was called by ACER AFRICA at 9:00 on 9 JULY/JULHO 2020 in Inhassoro Sala de Sessões by Marie Lee, Consultant for Acer Africa.

ESTAVAM PRESENTES/PRESENT

Administradora do Distrito/ Administrator for the District

Director do SDPI

Director do SDAE

Conservador dos Registos e Notariado

Posto Administrativo Distrital Sede

Commandant Distrital

Chefe da Localidade de Maimelane

Lider de Manusse

Secretario de Munavalate

DIPTADER represented by Sr. Sergio Candito

WELCOME

Primerio foi a recepção calorosa com a chegada da sua excentissima senhora Administradora do Distrito de Inhassoro

The Administrator opened the meeting and Welcome all.

Onde o Secretario Permanente do Distrito deu a palavra de boas vindas a senhora Administradora consequentemente, a presentacao dos participantes em seguida a Excentissima Senhora Administradora tomou a palavra mandando os participantes do lado do Governo que se apresentassem.

The Permanent Secretary opened and Welcome the Administrator and confirmed that all the Participants are present at the meeting. The Administrator asked all present to introduce them.

A Excentíssima Senhora Administradora do Distrito de Inhassoro, abriu a sessão de boas vindas a todos participantes e o Governo Local consequentemente abertura da mesma. Onde de varios assuntos disse que ACER tem que avançar com o programa dando a palavra o representante de Acer o Senhor, **CANDITO MANUEL FRANCISCO.**

The administrator then gave ACER the opportunity to to their Presentation by Candito M Francisco.

INTRODUCTION

CANDITO MANUEL FRANCISCO, tomou a palavra onde primeiro foi a apresentação dos seus colegas que o acompanhava, de referir que o representante da ACER, falou da necessidade e os programas que Acer tem com o plano de reassentamento e de Acção para a sua Implementação disse.

Candido introduced ACER Representatives and thank the District for the opportunity to discuss the Resettlement Plan. He also apologized on behalf of Mr Duncan Keal that could not attend the meeting due to the Covid-19 and explained the Purpose of the meeting as per the Presentation send to him by ACER Africa's Mr Duncan Keal.

DISCUSSION

A Excentíssima Senhora Administradora do Distrito de Inhassoro a agradeceu ACER e parabenizou a apresentacao do Plano de Reassentamento e pergontou se havia umas questões por colocar.

|

The Administrator thanked Mr Candido for the Presentation and opened the floor for Questions.

- LIDER DE MANUSSE, procurou saber do Acer a cerca das familias alargadas, que tem filhos pais, mãe, na mesma casa, o que seria da Acer entemos de reassentamento? Dado isto segundo a pergunta feita pela Administradora ao Chefe da localidade Maimelane se tinha participado na Consulta Publica ou nao.

The Leader for Manusse wants to know about the families that stay together in the same houses. How will ACER handle the Resettlement. The administrator asked the Locality Chief for Maimelane if he was present at Public Consultation. He said that he did not attend the Public Consultation.

- O Chefe da localidade de Maimelane, respondeu com viva voz confirmando que este encontro é o primeiro que participa. E não ficou feliz porque não participou na consulta publica.

The Chief for Maimelane said that this is the first meeting he attended regarding the Resettlement plan

- A Administradora do Distrito de Inhassoro, confirma ter participado na consulta Pública, mas que deixou orientações segundo a qual deveria se voltar ao terreno junto aos lidres para se ver onde poderia reassentar as familias.

The Administrator confirmed that she was at the Public Consultation and that she advised ACER to go back to the area with the Leaders to see where they can Resettle the affected household.

- A Senhora Administradora voltou a acautelar a situação de comunicação que é muito importante para o Governo local e não so, procurou saber da ACER, oque gostariam de saber. Do lado do Governo do Distrito de Inhassoro?

The Administrator said that communication is very important between Local Government, Leaders and the Community. She then asked ACER what they require from Local Government as they invited them to the meeting.

- Chefe do Posto Inhassoro: Gostaria de saber acerca de 5000m² de afastamento de familias onde passará o projecto qual é o impacto positivo e negativo sobre as familias e

que tipo de sanitario serão feitos e a questão de serviços sociais tem seguido o protocolo Mundial, e não sou que não poderia acontecer o mesmo erro cometido quando o reassentamento foi feito em Magungumete.

The “Chefe do Posto” for Inhassoro wants to know if the 5000²m what is the negative and Positive impact and what kind of Toilet will be Provided. He asked if ACER followed the World Protocol. He said that when SASOL started they made a big mistake with the Resettlement in Magungumete and this must not happen again. The houses were not according to World Protocol.

- O Comandante Distrital de Inhassoro, primeiro agradeceu os participantes do encontro e parabenizou a apresentação calorosa do plano de reassentamento e de acção, segundo ele queria ver os acordos celebrados entre o projecto e a comunidade sem nenhum membro do governo, frisou.

The Comandant for the District thanked all people present and for the good Presentation for the Resettlement Plan. He said that all the documents in the presentation is between the community and ACER. He did not see any stamp or signature from Government.

- Administradora do Distrito de Inhassoro disse a ACER, que este tempo é tempo de organizar as comunidades, e perguntou de onde trariam as terras porque as terras pertencem ao estado nossa prioridade é de organizar a população disse, e pediu que se fizesse o levantamento de tudo com as lideranças tradicionais e o Governo local, onde este confirma que outra vez viu máquinas em circulação onde acabaram de destruir cemitérios, machambas das populações e plantas que produzem as frutas. Todavia o representante da ACER o Senhor **CANDITO MANUEL FRANCISCO**, porque este projecto ainda não arrancou talvez seja outro projecto que ele se refere frisou.

The administrator said that this is the time to organize the community and she asked ACER where they get the Land because the land belongs to the government. She said it is the Government's duty to organise the people. She asked that with the new project ACER must make a good plan for the community. Mr Candito responded

that all the processes will be done on time. Mr Candido confirmed that Inhassoro only have one Family to Relocate.

- Sergio Candito – Tecnico Superior dos servicos Provincias e Terra Ambiente e desenvolvimento rural participou a da reuniao e disse estar feliz do que ouviu e prometeu em ajudar a ACER se quiser qualiques ajuda.
Sergio from DIPTADER said he knows this project and we have to always involve the DIPTADER in the Resettlement work ACER is doing.

Os Serviços mais incluídos no reassentamento são: Chefe do Posto Sede e SDPI, todavia A Senhora Administradora falou e vincou a necessidade de se reduzir os custos se esta reassentamento se for feito em locais de acesso das Escolas e Hospitais, porque com o processo de furro de Agua iria beneficiar muitas familias, disse.

The Administrator said that ACER must always involve the Chefe do Posto and SDPI when doing Resettlement Plans. She said if more people have to be resettled it is better to relocate them close to Schools, Hospitals and Water. The water will be to the benefit of more people if Resettlement is in an urban area


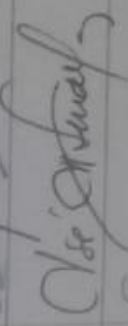
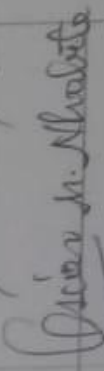

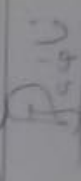
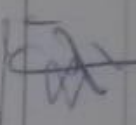


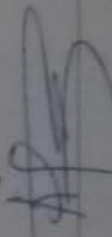
Não havendo mais nada, deu-se por encerrar a Reuniao, pela Senhora Administradora do Distrito de Inhassoro

The Administrator closed the meeting

Minutes submitted by: Marie Lee





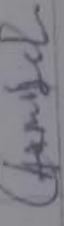



CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

DATA: 09 Julho 2020

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE & EMAIL)	ASSINATURA
Flas VARE	Gov. ANTOCATA	840202904	
Joe' Sendafa	PRM	845099157	
Quico Nkhalote	SOE & T-Subhansoro	847633814	
Tento A. Koko	SOPI-Subhansoro	84393932982	
Judite C.D. Pical	SDAE-Inhassoro	847032287	
Joe' Matulu	SD - Inhassoro	8424664233	
Alvaro Albano	SDSMA5 - Inhassoro	847461590	
Hansu I P Salasno	COMUNICADORA	877178942	
Alvaro Chionumba	Posto Ad. Sede	870455829	

CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

DATA: 09 Julho 2020

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE & EMAIL)	ASSINATURA
Sergio Pimenta	Central Termica de Temane	847118576	
Fernando	Lasec Balata	945730727	
Amandu M. Nhamitanga	União da Habitação de Dabizaga, Namibe	846659441	
Eduardo Nhamitanga	Fórum de Administração	84/564223586	
Luzinda Vitorino	Secretaria Distrital	847458344 nhambambulufegmail.com	
Orlando Chimbela	Deputado do Secretariado	845681306	
Amandu Nhamitanga	ACER - Africa	847478512	
Sergio Pimenta	G.P.A. - Inhiquilane	845001943	

Visto
____/____/____
O Administrador do Distrito

Edmundo Galiza Dimande Matos



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DE VILANKULO
SERVIÇO DISTRITAL DE PLANEAMENTO E INFRAESTRUTURAS

ACTA DA REUNIÃO NÚMERO UM

Aos Dezassete dias do mês de Julho de dois mil e vinte pelas Nove horas, decorreu na residência da família Machava a reunião de concertação entre a família afectada pelo projecto CTT, Governo do distrito e a empresa de consultoria ACER África estando presentes os senhores Carlos Samuel Lipingue, director do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infraestruturas, Esperança Artur Paulino, directora do Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas, Luís Camelane Vilanculo-Chefe do Posto Administrativo de Vilankulo e Horácio António Siteo- técnico do SDPI afecto na Repartição de Planeamento e Ordenamento Territorial, todos em representação do governo distrital, Bernardo Tovela, Cândido Manuel francisco, Ivo dos Santos Emídio João e Marie Madalena Lee, estes últimos em representação da empresa de consultoria ACER África, também estiveram presentes membros da família a ser reassentada e as autoridades locais.

A reunião tinha um único ponto de agenda, sensibilizar a família abrangida pelo projecto de modo a ser reassentado no povoado de Pambarra, uma zona urbanizada e que oferece todas condições básicas com acesso aos serviços de saúde, educação, energia água e demais infraestruturas sociais.

O senhor Bernardo Tovela, em representação da empresa ACER África, após uma breve apresentação da equipa da empresa de consultoria, informou aos participantes que a empresa iniciou com os trabalhos de levantamento de possíveis afectados pelo projecto em 2018 onde

constatou-se que no distrito de Vilankulo somente a família João Madakwane Machava era abrangida pelo traçado da linha e que de seguida reuniu-se com a família em causa e lhe foi explicado que existe um projecto de construção da linha de transmissão de energia a partir da Central de Temane até a futura subestação de Vilankulo no povoado de Pambarra. No referido encontro, a família foi explicada que haverá necessidade de ser reassentada num outro local deixando o traçado livre para a implantação da linha e a família receberá uma indemnização pelas plantas a serem cortadas no decurso dos trabalhos, exumação da ossada de entes queridos resultante da transferência das campas para um local a ser identificado pela família.

A família concordou com o reassentamento e tendo de seguida mostrado o local a serem construídas as novas casas e todas as infraestruturas que constituem o pacote de reassentamento e na mesma ocasião, o membro chefe da família afirmou que o local de reassentamento deve estar nas proximidades da actual residência uma vez ter machambas, gado e outros bens que pela sua natureza não podem ser transferidas para uma zona urbana, aliado a terceira idade em que o chefe do agregado se encontra e que desde criança a única coisa que sabe fazer é só machamba e criação de gado.

Depois de breve explicação, o senhor Bernardo Tovela, passou a palavra para a equipa que se encontrava no local em representação do Governo do Distrito de Vilankulo.

Tomando o uso da palavra, o senhor Carlos Samuel Lipingue, director do Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infraestruturas de Vilankulo, fez uma breve apresentação da equipa técnica que representava o governo distrital e de seguida explicou o objectivo da deslocação da mesma para a residência daquela família a ser reassentada, afirmando que um dos objectivos era conhecer o traçado da linha e a família a ser reassentada, pois o consultor já havia apresentado o relatório das actividades por ele realizado no terreno na IV Sessão Ordinária do Governo Distrital. Refira-se que o Governo do distrito de Vilankulo, representado pelo respectivo secretário permanente distrital e outros técnicos, participou numa das consultas públicas onde foi apresentado o projecto que resultará no reassentamento da família, mas não fazia ideia de onde passava a linha e muito menos das famílias afectadas daí ter-se recomendado que o consultor deveria envolver o governo em todo processo que culminará com o reassentamento das famílias abrangidas pelo projecto.

O senhor Carlos Samuel Lipingue, também explicou aos participantes que o outro objectivo que levou a equipa do governo distrital bem como da empresa de consultoria para aquela residência resulta da recomendação do Exmo. senhor administrador do distrito na qual,

qualquer reassentamento resultante de actividades económicas ou de outra natureza, as famílias deverão ser reassentadas em zonas urbanizadas onde poderão encontrar todas as condições básicas para o seu dia-a-dia e procurou saber do chefe do agregado se teria algum conhecimento sobre o projecto e das condições que o consultor apresentou para que a família seja reassentada no outro local e este ter respondido que a equipa já fez muitas visitas de trabalho naquele local e que já era do domínio dele que a família será retirada para um outro espaço sob todas condições acima apresentadas pelo consultor, mas reiterou que não irá concordar ser reassentado em Pambarra ou Munavalate tendo em conta que a única coisa que sabe fazer é agricultura e criação de gado.

A senhora Esperança Artur Paulino, directora do Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas, usou da palavra para esclarecer que a presença da equipa do Governo naquele local é mesmo pela defesa da família a ser reassentada e que o Governo nunca iria tomar decisões que possam prejudicar as famílias pois sem famílias, o governo não existiria.

O senhor Luís Camelane Vilanculo, chefe do Posto Administrativo de Vilankulo sede, interveio afirmando que reconhece o posicionamento do senhor Madakwane Machava de não querer sair do local habitual para o povoado de Pambarra tendo em conta que todas as bases de sobrevivência da família foram criadas na zona onde actualmente se encontram a residir daí que o governo propõe que a família faça uma residência nas proximidades do local onde fazem machambas mas as três casas a serem construídas resultante do reassentamento sejam construídas no povoado de Pambarra para permitir que os filhos netos e demais membros da família possam estar próximo dos serviços básicos nomeadamente, acesso a educação, saúde, água, telefonia móvel entre outros.....

De seguida o senhor Luís Camelane Vilanculo, teve uma conversa telefónica com um dos filhos da famílias que se encontra actualmente a residir e trabalhar na África do Sul que depois da explicação dada pelo chefe do posto ele concordou com a proposta de se construir as casas no povoado de Pambarra pois isso segundo ele irá trazer muitos benefícios para a família.

Ouve espaço para a intervenção do líder comunitário e da rainha e os mesmos comungam da opinião de que as casas sejam construídas em Pambarra e o líder comunitário chegou mesmo a afirmar que a família está abençoada por ter sido abrangido pelo projecto porque tem a máxima certeza que com iniciativas próprias nunca irião conseguir construir as casas e lhe fez entender que a família deve tomar a decisão hoje prevendo todas hipóteses que podem ocorrer no futuro daí que Pambarra é o local ideal e seguro.

Depois deste esclarecimento a família concordou com a proposta de ser reassentada no povoado de Pambarra e procurou saber quanto iria receber pela indemnização das árvores a serem removidas pela passagem da linha tendo o consultor respondido que ainda não fez o levantamento do número e o tipo de plantas a serem removidas pela construção da linha.

A senhora Marie Madalena Lee da empresa de consultoria procurou saber qual seria o tratamento em termos da fonte de água prevista no pacote de reassentamento tendo em conta que em Pambarra a família terá água canalizada, onde por consenso houve a proposta de que o furo de água seja construído em benefício da comunidade que se encontra nas proximidades do traçado da linha.

Principais deliberações da primeira reunião entre o governo, o consultor e a família afectada:

Primeira deliberação: O Governo distrital deve mostrar a família assim como o consultor o local a serem construídas as três casas;

Segunda deliberação: O furo de água deve ser construído nas mediações do local por onde passa a linha de modo a beneficiar a população local.

Depois do encontro seguiu se o levantamento dos pontos desde o local onde começa a linha no extremo Norte do distrito de Vilankulo até a futura subestação no povoado de Pambarra.

Nada mais havendo por se tratar, a reunião foi encerrada as doze horas e quarenta minutos, onde se lavrou a presente Acta que depois de lida será assinada por todos presentes.

Carlos Samuel Lipingue –SDPI

Esperança Artur Paulino- SDAE

Luís Camelane Vilanculo- P.A. Sede

Horácio António Siteo - SDPI

Bernardo Tovela- ACER África

Marie Madalena Lee- ACER África

Cândido Manuel Francisco - ACER África

Ivo dos Santos Emídio João- ACER África

João Madakwane Machava

Nome	Função	Contacto
1 - Carlos Samuel Espingue	Director - SDPI	872022523
2 - Esperança Antenor Paulino	Directora - SDAE	866828556
3 - Luis Gomes / que	Chefe do posto	846357623/87
4 - Horácio António Silva	Técnico - SDPI	846968883
- Maria Talau Almeida (a - Rainha baa)		
- Elizabetha Mantele Myache - Secretária Municipal		

Incuane

ACTA SOBRE A REUNIÃO REALIZADA

Aos Vinte e quatro dias do mês de julho de 2020 pelas dez horas, decorreu na residencia da Familia Muabsa uma reunião de concertação entre a familia afectada pelo projecto CTT, Governo do Distrito de Inhassoro e a empresa de Consultoria ACER AFRICA estando presente os Senhores:

1. O Director do SDPI-Inhassoro-Sr. **Tenito Acácio Machava**
2. Directora do SDAE-**Judite Cemuia**
3. Chefe do Posto-**Adriano Chivambo**
4. Chefe Substituto-**Carlos Lucas Nhamue**
5. Area da Construção-**Belidio Herinques**
6. Acer Africa: **Bernardo Tovela, Candido Manuel Francisco, Marie**

Magdalena Lee e Ivo dos Santos Emidio João.

A reunião teve como ponto de agenda, sensibilizar a familia abrangida pelo projecto de modo a ser reassentada no povoado de Mangungumete.

O Senhor Bernardo representante da Acer fez a introdução do programa e apresentação dos membros do Governo e os colaboradores da ACER.

Esta é a familia que foi identificada no âmbito do projecto do estudo social do CTT da linha de transmissão de 400KV culminou que está familia tinha que ser reassentada, por estar dentro de 100 metros da linha de servidão de 50-50 metros visto que, a linha passa algures.

Durante o debate com os financiadores do projecto verificamos que tinhamos que conversar com a familia afectada de modo a escolherem um sitio para além daqui e eles optaram que poderiam sair para serem reassentadas em Mangungumete.

O Director do SDPI- Perguntou no ambito do projecto CTT qual foi o acordo de reassentamento alcançado entre a familia e empresa de consultoria Acer Africa de modo a procurar um sitio para serem reassentadas porque lá haviam condições básicas: água, energia, hospital ,escolas e mercado.

O filho Agradeceu a presença do Governo e os colaboradores da Empresa Acer pelo este programa, para eles Mangungumete é melhor sitio e seguro porque as nossas crianças estaram perto das escolas e quanto as machambas nós iremos continuar a cultivar no local anterior.

A Directora do SDAE disse: Quém escolheu para ir a Mangungumete mas não conhecemos o sitio, mas o chefe da localidade tem conhecimento disso mas se ficarem em Mangungumete como vão cuidar as Machambas e os animais.

O filho respondeu que: Mangungumete será a nossa casa e as machambas havemos de vir fazer aqui porque o nosso terreno é grande e o projecto não irá ocupar todo o terreno.

A Directora Do SDAE perguntou se não haverá dificuldade para as crianças estudarem lá em Mangungumete?

O filho respondeu que não haveriam dificuldades porque as crianças estariam perto da escola.

O Senhor Candido representante da Acer disse que conforme a recomendação do Banco Mundial, as casas devem obedecer a legislação fazer as residências perto uma da outras, segundo a recomendação da Excelentíssima Administradora que construção que deve obedecer a lei de reassentamento vigente no País.

O Senhor Candido representante da ACER explicou que já haviam acordado com a família conforme o Banco Mundial que após o encontro com a Administradora voltamos para a família e ao Chefe da Localidade de Mangungumete para conhecer a família e testemunhar o que poderá acontecer.

A Directora e o Sr. Bernardo, frisaram que as machambas só podem ser feitas perto das suas residencias.

Chefe do Posto: Aceitaram mudar para Mangungumete e tem muitos sitios e vamos escolher o melhor lugar e falaremos com o chefe daquela zona para nos informar melhor acerca do local, mas também tem um novo Bairro perto de Joaquim Mara.

SDPI- Explicou que é nosso trabalho junto com o chefe da localidade para identificar um Bairro próprio que futuramente possa evoluir e que terá todos serviços sociais como água, energia, hospital e é preciso fazermos um bairro com promenor onde podemos atribuir ruas e a família concordou que tem de passar para aquela zona.

A Directora do SDAE perguntou como vão ser apoiadas as famílias que tem machambas?

Bernardo –Sobre as plantas das casas de principio era para se construir perto de onde eles vivem, as casas de banho vão ser construídas dentro de casa e as machambas vai se usar o modelo de substituição.

O Senhor Candido disse que as famílias abrangidas vão receber 03 casas do tipo 3.

A Directora do SDAE : Toda a família são três agregados e totalizam 15 pessoas e cada terreno terá seu Duat e os terrenos terão 40x30 metros ,cada família tem de receber o seu Duat e que após as construções ira se fazer consultas comunitárias para a devida entrega.

Inhassoro aos 03 de Agosto de 2020

Tenito Acácio Machava _____
Director do SDPI-Inhassoro

Judite Cemuia _____
Directora do SDAE

Adriano Chivambo _____

Carlos Lucas Nhamue _____

Belidio Herinques _____

Acer Africa:

Bernardo Tovela _____

Candido Manuel Francisco _____

Marie Magdalena Lee _____

Ivo dos Santos Emidio João_____

24 Julho 2020 Ramon Inacio F. M.

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NUMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
x Felix Azolin	Filho		
Safira Afonso	Espos		
Azulais N. H. Casar	M. 455 - Av. do Casar		
Adriano Chaves	Gosto Administração Sede	940455829 chaves@gestao.com.br	[Signature]
Gaby Fung Almeida	Especialidade de Maximização	742979739 gaby@gestao.com.br	[Signature]
Trento Acaso Cachorra	SOPSI	843933987	[Signature]
Judek Comen David Poole	SDAE Intelecto	847052287	[Signature]
Beldio Henrique [Signature]	SOPSI	846664811	[Signature]

ACTA SOBRE A REUNIÃO REALIZADA NA ESCOLA JOAQUIM MARA-MANGUNGUMETE

Aos Seis dias do mês de Agosto de 2020 pelas dez horas, decorreu na Escola Primária Joaquim Mara uma reunião de concertação entre a família Muabsa afectada pelo projecto CTT, Governo do Distrito de Inhassoro e a empresa de Consultoria ACER AFRICA estando presente os Senhores:

1. O Director do SDPI-Inhassoro-Sr. **Tenito Acácio Machava**
2. Tecnico do SDPI-**Brengy Mussá Rassul Cumbane**
3. Tecnico do SDPI-**Belmiro Luis Marrengula**
4. Chefe do Posto-**Adriano Chivambo**
5. Chefe Substituto-**Carlos Lucas Nhamue**
6. Directora da Epc Joaquim Mara-**Sara Zaqueu Cavele**
7. Lider Comunitário- **Samuel Massingue**
8. Chefe de Terra-**Jaime Licha**
9. Residente-**Titos Jaime**
10. Residente-**Flora Neca Muabsa**
11. Afectado-**Azarias Nhacanjane Muabsa**
12. Filho do afectado-**Feliz Azarias**
13. Acer Africa: **Bernardo Tovela, Candido Manuel Francisco, Marie Magdalena Lee**

A reunião teve como ponto de agenda, Identificar o local onde a família abrangida pelo projecto será reassentada definitivamente no Povoado de Mangungumete (Joaquim Mara).

O Senhor **Carlos Lucas Nhamué** Chefe Substituto fez a breve apresentação dos membros do Governo Distrital , colaboradores da ACER e os presentes.

Apois a apresentação, foi dada a palavra o **Chefe do Posto** onde ele disse que estava no encontro para testemunhar o local do reassentamento das famílias abrangidas pelo projecto CTT, depois deu a palavra ao Lider Comunitário para apresentar a família detentora do espaço onde se acordou que cada espaço devemos pagar Cinco Mil Meticais.

Tomou a palavra o Director do SDPI, que disse a terra é do estado e não se vende mas abre-se uma excessão de uma compensação. Por sua vez o Senhor Candido colaborador da ACER agradeceu aos presentes e depois pediu que fossem ver o local onde poderam ser reassentadas as famílias afectadas.

A colaboradora da ACER Marie Lee perguntou aos Representantes do Governo Distrital se o local identificado possuía as condições básicas (Água e Energia)? E o Director do SDPI respondeu que não porque o Bairro é novo e em expansão, portanto é da responsabilidade da empresa fazer um furo de água e colocar paineis solares.

Fomos identificar o sitio, mas a familia afectada não ficou satisfeita pelo local, e mais tarde a mesma familia disse que havia um outro espaço por reconhecer. Deslocamos com a familia até ao local escolhido e chegando lá os Tecnicos da Geografia e Cadastro-SDPI fizeram as verificações e constataram que o espaço tem muitos embondeiros, visto que são especies que não podem devastadas.

A familia afectada chegou a conclusão de que deveriamos voltar para o espaço inicial, conforme a referência do GPS 21⁰43'05.7"/35⁰05'04.1"

A recomendação do Director do SDPI foi de a empresa ACER voltar ao local identificado para efectuar a compensação de Quinze Mil Meticais do espaço para o reassentamento.

Terminando o encontro os Membros do Governo, Colaboradores da Acer, a familia afectada e os testemunhas procederam a assinatura do acordo sobre o local proposto para o reassentamento.

Inhassoro aos 06 de Agosto de 2020

Tenito Acácio Machava _____
Director do SDPI-Inhassoro

Tecnico do SDPI-**Brengy Mussá Rassul Cumbane** _____

Tecnico do SDPI-**Belmiro Luis Marrengula** _____

Chefe do Posto-**Adriano Chivambo** _____

Chefe Substituto-**Carlos Lucas Nhamue** _____

Directora da Epc Joaquim Mara-**Sara Zaqueu Cavele** _____

Lider Comunitário- **Samuel Massingue** _____

Chefe de Terra-**Jaime Licha** _____

Residente-**Titos Jaime** _____

Residente-**Flora Neca Muabsa** _____

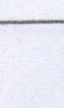
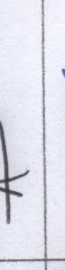
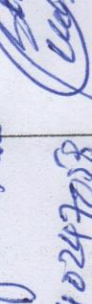
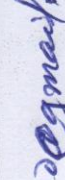
Afectado-**Azarias Nhacanjane Muabsa** _____

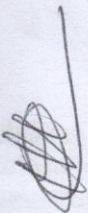
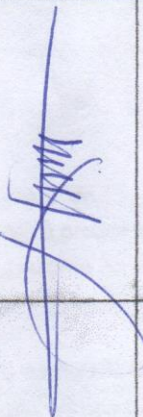
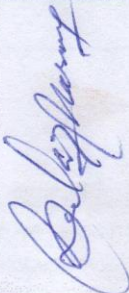


Filho do afectado-**Feliz Azarias** _____

Acer Africa:**Bernardo Tovela** _____

Candido Manuel Francisco _____

Marie Magdalena Lee _____

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
Trento Aedio Hachova	SAPI	tamachoc@jmail.com 843933982	
Renevy Fense Kansul Cumbane	SAPI-Isoro	brensy@cumbane@gmail.com 871247058/840247058	
Africão Chirambú	Posto Ad. Sede	Chirambura@gnmail.com 840455829	
sara Zaquere Lavele	Directora da EP112 Joaquim Motta	sarazacavale@gmail.com 845270670	
Samuel Masegue	Nider Comunitário	842899400	SM
Jaine Licha	Chefe Tera		Jaine
Dito Aine		843706863	Dito

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NUMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
FLORA NECA MUABSA	RESIDENTE		FLORA
ARIAS NTHACAY ne Muabsa	Afectado	844460075	
Filho Arias	Filho de Afectado	844460075	
Grah Bruno Xhr Jornal	Representante do chefe da localidade	842978735	
Dezimo Louz Narungula	SAP Inssono	848470410	
Cândido Manuel	ACER-ATINCA	847478576	
BENJAMIN TOVEA	ACER ATRUCA	847601979 benjaminloveira@gmail.com	

ACTA SOBRE A REUNIÃO REALIZADA NO NOVO LOCAL PARA O REASSENTAMENTO

Aos dez dias do mês de Agosto de dois mil e vinte pelas dez horas, decorreu na propriedade do Senhor uma reunião de concertação entre a família do Senhor **João Madacuane Machave** afectada pelo projecto CTT, Governo do Distrito de Vilankulo e a empresa de Consultoria ACER AFRICA estando presente os Senhores:

1. O Director do SDPI-Vilankulo-Sr. **Carlos Samuel Lipingue**
2. Jovem Empreendedor- **Bernardo Adriano Machava**
3. Chefe do Posto-**Luis Camelane Vilanculos**
4. Lider Comunitário- **Adriano Amela Machava**
5. Residente-**Amina, Joana**
6. Afectado-**João Madacuane Machave**
7. Familiar do afectado-**António Gove**
8. Acer Africa: **Bernardo Tovela, Candido Manuel Francisco, Marie Magdalena Lee**

A reunião teve como ponto de agenda, Identificar o local onde a família abrangida pelo projecto será reassentada definitivamente no Povoado de Pambara-Vilankulo.

O Senhor **Luis Camelane Vilanculos** Chefe do Posto de Pambara fez a breve apresentação dos membros do Governo Distrital , colaboradores da ACER e os presentes.

Apois a apresentação, foi dada a palavra o **Chefe do Posto** onde ele disse que estava no encontro para testemunhar o local do reassentamento das famílias abrangidas pelo projecto CTT, depois deu a palavra ao Lider Comunitário Senhor Machava, onde ele disse não tinha muita coisa a dizer mas a responsabilidade cabia aos membros do Governo.

Os colaboradores da ACER agradeceram aos presentes e somente o que nos levou até aquele local era para testemunharmos onde a família abrangida será reassentada.

A Dona Marie Lee, disse que este é o inicio do processo e não significa que poderão ser reassentadas hoje ou amanhã porque trata-se dum processo que precisa duma aprovação.

Fomos identificar o sitio e a família afectada ficou satisfeita pelo local,mas não tem agua e energia, conforme a referência do GPS 21°56'34.8"/35°07'06.9".

Terminando o encontro os Membros do Governo,Colaboradores da Acer, a família afectada e os testemunhas procederam a assinatura do acordo sobre o local proposto para o reassentamento.

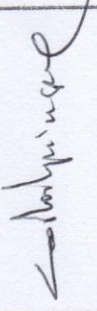
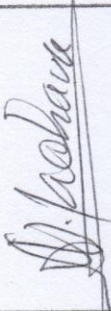
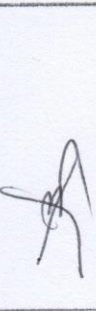
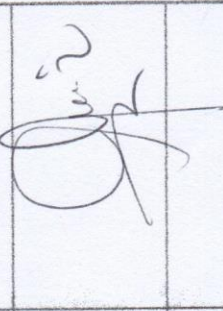
Inhassoro aos 10 de Agosto de 2020

Acer Africa



Marie Magdalena Lee

10-8-2020

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
Carlos Samuel Lipinque	SOPI-Vitakals	84/872022520 Carloslipinque@gmail.com	
Adriano AM	Lider e	849007366	
Benício Sabon	Jovem Empreendedor	847051355	
Luz Carmelina Viana	Pasto Seala	846357623/87	
Aurora	filha	848021147	
Jociana	Irmã	842152725	
Antônio Gole	GENRO	845765057	
JOÃO MACHADO MACHADO	FAMILIA Afectada		

Marta Faber Juba 8428091105 Maria

ANNEXURE 12

Attendance Register and Minutes from Meeting with the Inhassoro Fishing Association

ACTA DA PRIMEIRA OSCULTAÇÃO DA COMUNIDADE DE MECANJUINE

CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

Aos 24 de Janeiro de 2020, pelas 12 horas e sete minutos, reuniu na sua sede social dos pescadores de Inhassoro, uma oscultação comunitária -----

Estiveram presentes os associados num numero consideravel de 31 pessoas incluindo o Delegado Maritimo de Inhassoro e um representante das Pescas, tambem estavam presentes os Tecnicos num numero de 4 representando a ACER, e dois tecnicos da IBC constituindo a totalidade dos convidados.

Ouveram muitos intervinientes na reunião

Primeiro foi o Senhor **ALBERTO CARLOS**- que falou da necessidade de se receber o projecto porque futuramente podera nos ajudar e que o projecto seja serio, e pedir que os escritorios deste projecto que seja localizado aqui em Inhassoro.

Segundo interveniente foi a Senhora **EULALIA F. BAPTISTA**-a crescentou da palavra do primeiro interveniente foi clara em dizer que gostamos do projecto que vem para nos ajudar, porque eu sou vendedora a 25 anos vivo disse apontou.

JOSE JONASSE- gostaria de saber como val ser feita as compensações, pediu que pois o inicio do projecto havendo necessidade de recrutar mao de obra, noa pode se esquer das comunidades circunvisinhas, ainda acrescentou dizendo que nalgumas vezes a sazol nos prejudicou com o nosso pescado salientou.

JANUARIO ALBERTO- considerou que haveria impacto negativo por causa das dimencoes do barco

Senhor **MANUEL ALBERTO**- pode que as limitações do mar sejam bem vistos, gostaria de saber quantos metros estão reservados ?

HORACIO ALFREDO COMO- Técnico da Pescas acrescentou que deveria ser respeitada na área do pescado, e o pescador também deve respeitar a zona reservada.

SERGIO PASCOAL-Delegado Marítimo, advertiu os participantes que no local de conservação as banhistas não se pode pescar assim como o sítio onde vai estar tragado o barco, se um pescador violar este espaço reservado e acontecer qualquer acidente será da sua responsabilidade.

Não foi efectuado aviso convocatório, mas os pescadores presentes constituindo a totalidade, manifestaram unânime e expressamente a intenção de que a reunião se considerasse validamente constituída para deliberar sobre a seguinte "**Ordem do Dia**":

E por nada mais haver para tratar, foi a assembleia declarada encerrada pelas 14 horas e 10 minutos, e lavrou-se a presente acta que, depois de lida e aprovada vai ser assinada pelos Socios.

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PP Marie Magdalena Lee





CENTRAL TERMICA DE TEMANE POWER PROJECT

MEETING - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 24/01/2020

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
Boilete Hlio	IFSCA	844181917	Hlio
Fase Jovansane	Recodol	842586271, 872686271	Fuz
Alberto Endry - F.P.S. Sanga	Inovador	847027568	Alberto
Rosana Kam Acim	Comerciante	84 8383717	Rosana Kam
Antonio Pires Rodrigues	Rodrigues	84 83 76290	

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
Anibal José Almeida	Pescador	84 75 28682	
Claudio A. M. de Silva	Pescador	84 3734385	
Wilson A. M. de Silva	Pescador	84 3734385	
Rita Malanina	Comerciante	84 2042635	
Alícia Alexandre	Comerciante	84 7247036	Alícia Alexandre
Felix Nogueira	Pescador	84 638508	
Fernando	Pescador		Fernando

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
Marcelino Doming	Preador	84 8115788	
Manuel Alberto	Preador	84 3203334	
Gildo	Saulo	MANZE 113400	
Flórida Luis	comerciante	842029796	
ALBERTINA	PREADOR comerciante	84 4932990	AL
Sandra Luis	comerciante	840344433	
INês Fernando	comerciante de feix	847236770	

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
Adelino Tereser	Comerciante	844511305	ADIN
Joaneta Timosa	Comerciante	848113438	Joaneta
Aldo Tereso	Comerciante	847202819	Aldo Tereso
Justifina Solunda	Comerciante	84888600	
Elen Damias	Comerciante	84632566	
Famima	Comerciante	89	
Laurita Viagas	Comerciante	842737583	Laurita

NOME E SOBRENOME	EMPRESA OU ORGANIZAÇÃO	DETALHES DE CONTATO (NÚMERO DE TELEFONE, EMAIL, ETC.)	ASSINATURA
ESTRANGEIRO FRANCISCO	Comerciante	8476478609	Francisco Estrangeiro
ARMANDO QUEIROZ	Pescador	848377807	Armando Queiroz
Julio Teodoro	Comerciante	849860896	Julio Teodoro
Conte Veloso	Pescador	849096067	Conte Veloso
Francisco A. Gomes	Tecnicos - Pesca	848649091	Francisco A. Gomes
BERNARDO TORALVA	ACEA Africa	847601979	Bernardo Toralva

ANNEXURE 13

Copies of Letters provided to Tourism Establishments and Operators

de Fevereiro de 2020

Exmo. Sr./Sra. ####

PROJECTO DA CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE INFORMAÇÃO PARA ESTABELECIMENTOS TURÍSTICOS

A Moz Power Invest, S.A. (MPI), num acordo de desenvolvimento conjunto com a Sasol New Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd (SNE), propõe a construção e operação de uma central térmica com uma potência mínima de 420 MW alimentada por gás natural, designada como a Central Térmica de Temane (CTT). A MPI é uma parceria entre a Electricidade de Moçambique E.P. (EDM) e a Temane Energy Consortium (Pty) Ltd (TEC), que é um consórcio composto pela Globeleq Africa Holdings Limited e a eleQtra Limited.

O projecto proposto consistirá na construção e operação de uma central térmica alimentada a gás com estrada de acesso, uma linha de transmissão de energia eléctrica de 400 kV de circuito duplo (com uma extensão de \pm 25 km, com uma estrada de manutenção dentro da servidão da linha de transmissão) e um gasoduto (com uma extensão de \pm 1-2 km). A central térmica e o gasoduto serão construídos nas proximidades da Unidade Central de Processamento da Sasol, enquanto a linha de transmissão se estende entre a central térmica e uma nova subestação no distrito de Vilanculos. Durante a construção, será estabelecida uma estrutura temporária de cais na vila de Inhassoro para permitir a entrega de equipamentos e infra-estruturas pesados e de grandes dimensões para a construção da central térmica. O cais temporário e as operações associadas em Inhassoro irão envolver o seguinte:

- O cais temporário ficará localizado na praia abaixo do Hotel Seta ou Maritima. Uma decisão final será tomada após a conclusão do processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e do processo de contratação de empreiteiros.
- O cais temporário terá entre 80 - 100 metros de comprimento e 14 - 20 metros de largura.
- A infra-estrutura/equipamento será carregado num batelão num porto de Moçambique (ainda a ser determinado). O batelão irá movimentar-se através das rotas de navegação existentes até à costa de Inhassoro, onde irá virar e seguir em direcção à costa.
- O batelão será puxado por rebocadores ou para o cais temporário ou até uma distância de 1 km da costa, onde serão conectados cabos ao batelão e puxado com guincho até ao cais temporário.
- O batelão ficará no cais temporário durante aproximadamente 20 horas, retornando então posteriormente ao porto.
- Prevê-se um total de 5 a 10 deslocações do batelão ao longo de todo o período de construção de 8 a 15 meses.

No caso de o seu estabelecimento sofrer perdas financeiras como resultado destas actividades, estará disponível um procedimento para que sejam apresentadas reclamações, após as quais as reclamações serão investigadas. No entanto, deve-se notar que o ónus recai sobre o reclamante para fornecer prova de perdas.

PROJECTO DA CENTRAL TÉRMICA DE TEMANE
INFORMAÇÃO PARA ESTABELECIMENTOS TURÍSTICOS

Aguardamos com antecipado prazer a sua participação. Caso tenha alguma dúvida ou necessite de mais informações, por favor contacte a Sra. Marie Lee na ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants (Tel: +258 848644857 ou Email: mlee@iafrica.com).

Com os melhores cumprimentos, subscrevemo-nos
Atenciosamente,
De V. Exa.



ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants
Duncan Keal
Gestor do Projecto