

Annex 2: Extensive facts for chapter 6

FACTS: CONDITIONS FROM THE COMMUNITIES BEFORE RESETTLEMENT

A location near a riverbank – to allow families to grow crops in two seasons, as they currently do (families work in inland fields during the wet season and in fields located on the river banks (“baixas”) and river islands during the dry season).

Good soils for fields (machambas) and grazing - as most of the families depend both on machambas and animal production. The new resettlement site, therefore, must have good soils for agriculture and enough resources for grazing cattle.

Access to Zambezi and Revuboè islands - since community members have fields on islands, they would like to have access to these even if they are resettled in an area far away from these islands. It was pointed out that islands and baixas (fields at the river bank, red.) are an important subsistence resource for families as they practise agricultural activities there.

Houses and other structures – structures such as cattle pens and chicken coops must remain close to the main residential structure for better control of the livestock. Therefore, the architecture of the new resettlement site must take into account that all the structures must be replaced according to the current layout, in order to allow owners to manage their animals.

Source: *Resettlement Action Plan p. 126, Golder associates Africa (PTY) Ltd. September 2009*

FACTS: THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN SHOWS:

1. The companies knew about the difficult water conditions:

“The surface water resources are poorly developed in the area with no perennial water course running within or nearby the development area. The existing seasonal streams are highly dependent on the wet season for their flow pattern and therefore cannot be considered a continuous water source,” (p. vii, p. 156, p. 158)

2. Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, including the first transport of people to Mualadzi was scheduled to commence before a solution had been found to the water issue:

“The water availability of the Muarazi (Mualadzi red.) site will be confirmed during the implementation phase” (RAP p. vii, p. 156)

3. Riversdale and the government would need to find an alternative resettlement site if no sustainable solution to the water problem was found:

“The water availability of the Muarazi (Mualadzi red.) site will be confirmed during the implementation phase, but should this prove to be insufficient then a further process of site identification will be undertaken. In addition, should Muaeazi (Mualadzi, red.) prove unsuitable for any other natural or socio political reasons, the consultation process will be recommended to identify another suitable host area” (p. 156)

4. Reduced water availability figures on the list of anticipated losses connected to the move to Mualadzi:

“The majority (40-50 percent) of affected households from Capanga obtain drinking water from the Revuboè River and other streams, particularly during dry season. However these and other households also have access to community wells (with and without handpumps). eighteen households have access to piped water outside their homes or from communal standpipes. These water sources will no longer be accessible to the affected households when they leave the EZ (exclusion zone, red.) and the Capanga area.” (p. 116, list of key losses p.123).

Annex 3: List of Sources

Note: All sources are cited in the chapters, appendix 2 serves as a guide for further information.

Chapter 1:

Chapter one summarizes the findings in this investigation.

Chapter 2:

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Chapter 3:

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Chapter 4

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<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2014-report/download>
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<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13229&LangID=E>
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