



**Portucel Mocambique – the Navigator
company**

Falses promises – Climate Chaos

Country Context – Mozambique

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world, - about 46% of the population below the poverty line, predominantly rural; Zambezia and Manica amongst the poorest provinces!

Also one the most vulnerable to climate change impacts; extreme weather events, floods, droughts;

Poverty and hunger are intrinsically linked, with food insecurity being prevalent in rural areas, about 24% of households suffer from chronic food insecurity;

Considered rich in natural resources, including land, native forest and other resources. Forest area has seen an alarming decrease, according to data from the last national forest inventory of 2018, from 2007 to 2018 - loss of 21% of the total forest area and 36% of the productive forest area.

In 11 years, Mozambique lost **8 374 128** ha of native forest;



Forests VS Monoculture Plantations – the Case of Portucel Mocambique

Tabela 1 Média anual do desmatamento dos períodos 1972 – 1990 e 1991 – 2002

Província	Desmatamento (ha*ano)	
	1972 – 1990 (Saket, 1994)	1990 – 2002 (Marzoli, 2007)
Maputo	17 600	16 000
Gaza	3 087	13 000
Inhambane	14 573	11 000
Manica	12 289	23 000
Sofala	10 740	20 000
Tete	16 995	27 000
Zambézia	27 749	31 000
Nampula	29 507	33 000
Cabo Delgado	11 389	25 000
Niassa	8 246	21 000
Total	152 173	219 000

- Manica and Zambezia Provinces are among the most affected by deforestation and forest degradation;
- Manica and Zambezia were also among the richest in forest areas;
- With very good agroecological conditions for food production – Manica!

Tabela 4 Área de florestas estimada por província para os anos 2003, 2013 e 2016.

Província	2003	2013	2016
Niassa	8 354 351,43	8 022 337,84	7 979 446,13
Zambézia	5 631 363,65	5 171 520,42	5 161 225,43
Inhambane	4 415 045,35	4 383 621,54	4 381 875,77
Tete	4 126 701,06	3 976 457,08	3 968 110,20
Cabo Delgado	4 117 471,25	3 975 773,56	3 962 592,38
Gaza	3 289 819,40	3 226 654,87	3 223 145,73
Manica	2 366 303,47	2 000 028,99	1 945 513,72
Sofala	2 023 059,79	1 737 712,67	1 706 956,70
Nampula	2 232 072,34	1 485 263,70	1 405 069,49
Maputo	439 760,51	436 199,70	436 199,70
Cidade de Maputo	1 550,35	1 550,35	1 550,35
País	36 997 498,59	34 417 120,74	34 171 685,60

Resisting Monoculture Plantations – the Case of Portucel Mocambique

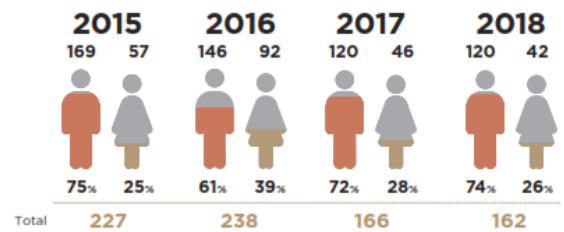
- Portucel Mozambique was established in April 2009 and is part of the Navigator group (80%) and IFC (20%);
- Acquired 356 000 hectares and affected over 24 000 families, mostly local subsistence farmers, in two provinces Zambezia and Manica;

Province	Districts	Hectares	Affected Families
Manica	Bárue	183000	11000
	Manica		
	Mossurize		
	Gondola		
	Sussundenga		
Zambézia	Ile	173000	13000
	Mulevala		
	Namarrói		





Maximum plantation area
Up to 237 473 ha
 Planted area (Dec 2018):
13 468 ha



MANICA PROVINCE

DUAT area: 152 658 ha
Number of DUATs: 22
Year of award: 2011
Plantation area: Up to 121 924 ha
Planted area (Dec 2018): 1 965 ha
Districts: Barue, Gondola, Manica, Mossurize, Vandeuzi and Sussundenga



ZAMBÉZIA PROVINCE

DUAT Area: 173 324 ha
Number of DUATs: 31
Year of award: 2009
Plantation area: Up to 115 549 ha
Planted area (Dec 2018): 11 303 ha
Districts: Ila, Namuno, Muevala e Alto Molocué



MANICA PROVINCE

Number of families in DUAT area (est.): 11 401
Food insecurity: 32%
No-income families: 13%
Families with annual income below 57 USD: 34%
Stable production of cassava / corn: 68% / 99%
Families owning livestock: 42%
Adult illiteracy: 32%
Schools with access to drinking water: 55%
Cases of malaria per year per child (0-4 years): 2.7



ZAMBÉZIA PROVINCE

Number of families in DUAT area (est.): 12 754
Food insecurity: 32%
No-income families: 22%
Families with annual income below 57 USD: 62%
Stable production of cassava / corn: 93% / 76%
Families owning livestock: 22%
Adult illiteracy: 52%
Schools with access to drinking water: 23%
Cases of malaria per year per child (0-4 years): 2.2

Portucel Monoculture Plantations – Impacts on Local Communities

- Loss of access to fertile and productive land leading to food insecurity;
- Impoverishment of local communities and loss of their livelihoods;
- Loss of crops and fruit trees;
- Restricted access to water and other vital resources;
- Increased distance to water points;
- Increased corruption and bribery, especially to ensure work opportunities in the company;
- Those who refused to give away their land were left with no compensation and surrounded by trees;
- Intimidation of community members who speak up against the company;
- Refusal to provide information on the land acquisition process, on the compensation process and on the environmental and social monitoring reports;
- Forced sexual favors in exchange for promises of employment and access to social responsibility programs; Women, children and the elderly are the most affected!



chamam-me Dona
Fátima Três Machuaca
Natural de Mquaha
Reclamação

Eu estou ajeitar sobre moral
que Trácia & Portucel Moçambique
prometeu pagar Trinição
Casas de Chapa Vieças Capeta
de Capito uma capeta de
vaca Bicicleta Hospital
Escola Reabilitação de Estradas
Assim como Pontica

Eu quero continuar a minha
machamba esas pessoas que
trabalha levar o capito
para na machamba deles

Sempre em Fátima Três Machuaca
Mquaha A08 25/04/2021

Portucel Moçambique

Helena Mavúcio
Setente de Ha pala

Lamento bastante por
que levaram a minha macha-
mbe por apressadamente!
por sua vez, ihu e tempo
tevalva a minha machamba
nos enlanchavam que iramos
receber bicicleta, capito
pato...
nato mar, nato mar tevalva
a minha machamba.

A08:25/04/2021

Resisting Monoculture Plantations – Whose interests are we fighting against?

- Portucel is a high priority project for the Mozambique government - the Reforestation strategy and REDD strategy have been developed to fulfill the needs of investments such as Portucel;
- Changes in national forest definition to include monoculture plantation - Reforestation strategy and REDD strategy – facilitate redd schemes and carbon markets; - **who funds these changes?**
- The national land use mapping identifies areas for food production, but many of the areas were attributed to plantation companies, including Portucel;
- Huge lobby from the global north and corporations – to implement false solutions, REDD+ schemes, NBS; climate smart agriculture, etc; huge interests;
 - **National Land Policy under review;**
 - **National Forest Law under review**

Navigator company sustainability report 2016 – 2018

- “Access to land for planting forests is preceded by agreements with communities and families, in a voluntary process. These agreements are witnessed by traditional leaders and administrative Authorities and then are archived. Through compliance with the rules of free, prior and informed consent”
- At the end of 2018, the Company had concluded agreements with around 3,500 families. – **Illegal agreements!**

Final Considerations

Any option or proposed “solution” that requires more incentives for corporations will be perpetuating and reinforcing capitalism and corporate power.

Allowing corporations to get hold even more power and influence is not ever an option for the future we want to see. Adopting false solutions will only reinforce corporate impunity and human rights violations, we have no examples whatsoever of “fair or sustainable” being implemented by corporate forestry projects...

Allowing or promoting false solutions will only further exacerbate Lack of will and funding to implement the real solutions for structural and holistic change that already exist to the climate, biodiversity and food crises;





**Muito Obrigada
Thank you
kanimambo**

**Justiça Ambiental – JA!
Friends of the Earth Mozambique**

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