

RELOCATION OF GRAVES

WHY RELOCATION OF GRAVES IS REQUIRED?

To enable the construction of the onshore LNG facilities, Area 1 (Mozambique LNG project) and Area 4 (Rovuma LNG project) concessionaires – the Project - have been granted a license over a 6,000-ha area on the Afungi peninsula, in Cabo Delgado province, by the Government of Mozambique.

The graves are relocated as part of the overall land acquisition process and is completed prior to the Project accessing the land for construction purposes, as per the Resettlement Plan approved by the Mozambican Government.



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Project has extensively consulted with the impacted households, communities, religious authorities and other stakeholders regarding required cultural rites and religious ceremonies to be fulfilled prior to and during grave relocation. The Project engages each affected household regarding their non-objection to relocate the graves, their interest in participating in the relocation, and the ceremonies and rituals required. Respect for all different religions or spiritual beliefs is demonstrated.

Project also maintains a Grievance Mechanism available to the households.

GRAVES RELOCATION PROCESS

The graves relocation process complies with Mozambican legislation and international guidelines.

The **Mozambican legislation** includes:

- Law for Protection of Cultural Assets which determines the legal protection of tangible and intangible assets of the Mozambican Cultural Heritage.
- Archaeological Heritage Protection Regulation.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment legislation (notably the Ministerial Diploma Nº. 129/2006, of 19 July), which determines the requirement to understand the Cultural Heritage baseline situation, including graves, and management plans in case of impact.

The **International guidelines** include (I) IFC Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage; (II) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) – Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 16 November 1972, Paris.

In conformity with the above standards, the Project has developed a (I) Cultural Heritage Management Plan that forms part of the broader Environmental and Social Management Framework; (II) Graves Relocation Procedure; and (III) Chance Finds Procedure.

(I) Cultural Heritage Management Plan that forms part of the broader Environmental and Social Management Framework

- The plan contains information and management practices and measures pertaining to both tangible and intangible cultural heritage assets.

(II) Graves Relocation Procedure

The graves relocation procedure established the need to:

- Engage the community on the acceptability of disturbing and moving graves and seek its views on an appropriate relocation site and necessary precautions and ceremonies.
- Facilitate the socio-culturally appropriate step by step relocation of directly affected burial grounds and graves.

(III) Chance Finds Procedure

The chance finds procedure establishes that:

- If something is identified, then work is stopped, and the area protected. The Project's site resident Cultural Heritage monitor is sent for to inspect the site.
- If unclaimed human remains are confirmed, police must first investigate and followed by consultations to determine the relocation process.



QUITUNDA CEMETERY

All graves were relocated to a purpose built Quitunda cemetery in a walking distance of resettlement village of Quitunda. Site selection and design of the cemetery was carried out in consultation with Community Resettlement Committees and religious leaders. It includes a boundary wall, roads, shaded areas, cemetery administration building and toilets.

Consecration ceremonies, including both Muslim and Catholic religious services, and rituals, as requested by the communities, were performed by the affected communities at the new cemetery site in order to allow construction of the Quitunda cemetery to commence. The Project facilitated these ceremonies and rituals by providing goods

and logistical support for such ceremonies. The cemetery is divided into an area for Christians and separated area for Muslims, and the households are free to visit the graves in the new cemetery at any time they desire as no restrictions or visitation schedule is in place.

1527 graves were identified to date and all of them have been relocated as of May 2024.

OVERVIEW

All **1527**

Graves already relocated
(as of May 2024)

ABOUT MOZAMBIQUE LNG



The Mozambique LNG Project, currently under force majeure, started with the discovery of a vast quantity of natural gas off the coast of northern Mozambique in 2010, leading to a \$20 billion Final Investment Decision in 2019.

Mozambique LNG is the first onshore development of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant in the country of

Mozambique. The project includes the development of the Golfinho and Atum fields located within Offshore Area 1 and the construction of a two-trains liquefaction plant with a capacity of 13.12 million tonnes per year. The Area 1 contains approximately up to 65 Tcf of gas resources, of which 18 Tcf will be developed with the first two trains.

TotalEnergies EP Mozambique Area 1 Limitada, a wholly owned subsidiary of TotalEnergies SE, operates the Mozambique LNG project with a 26.5% stake, together with Mitsui E&P Mozambique Area 1 Limited (20%), ENH Rovuma Area 1, SA (15%), ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited (10%), Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited (10%), BPRL Ventures Mozambique BV (10%), and PTTEP Mozambique Area 1 Limited (8.5%).

TotalEnergies, one of the largest LNG players and an industry leader in Africa, is uniquely qualified to ensure the Mozambique LNG project brings meaningful sustainable benefits for the country and helps to meet the world's increasing demand for sustainable, reliable and cleaner energy sources.

OVERVIEW

20B

Final Investment Decision

65TCF

Gas Resources

