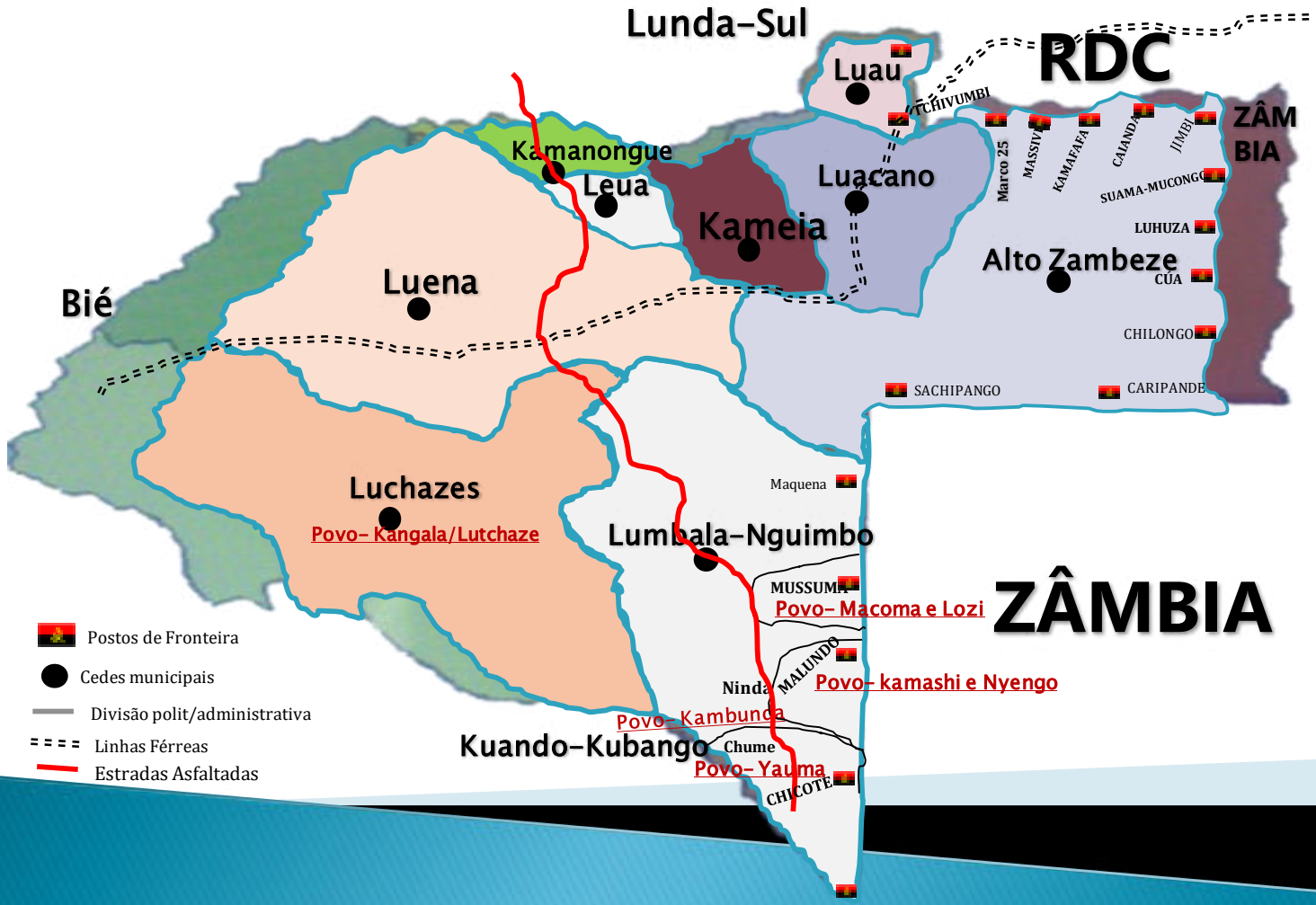
Land conflicts and food insecurity in Moxico Province

Organization: Angola Round Table of German NGOs

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Lunda-Sul
RDC
Luau
TCHIVUMBI
ZÂM
BIA
Kamanongue
Leua
Luacano
Marco 25
MASSIVI
KAMAFAFA
CAIANDA
JIMBE
SUAMA-MUCONGO
LUHUZA
Kameia
Alto Zambeze
CUA
Luena
Bié
CHILONGO
SACHIPANGO
CARIPANDE
Luchazes
Povo- Kangala/Lutchaze
Maquena
Lumbala-Nguimbo
MUSSUMA
Povo- Macoma e Lozi
ZÂMBIA
MALUNDO
Ninda
Povo- kamashi e Nyengo
Povo- Kambunda
Kuando-Kubango
Chume
Povo- Yauma
CHICOTE
Postos de Fronteira
Cedes municipais
Divisão polit/administrativa
Linhas Férreas
Estradas Asfaltadas

Political, economic and cultural meaning of land

- criterion for citizenship
- economic asset
- medium or carrier of identities and collective memories

Who owns the land in Angola?

Legal considerations on land ownership

- According to the Angolan constitution, land is public property
- It can be transmitted to a natural person or a legal entity, having in mind the rational and effective use according to applicable law

- The Angolan law recognizes:

1. Local communities' access to and use of land
2. Public ownership of natural resources
3. Compensation and benefit of citizens living in the vicinity of oil or diamond extracting zones

How land conflicts emerged in Moxico

- Due to persistently low oil prices, Angola's petroleum-based economy is in crisis since 2014
- Economic diversification was seen as an answer to the depencence on oil
- The answer on oil-dependence was Political shift towards the fostering of agricultural production
- In 2016, Ex-President dos Santos promissed to support agricultural enterprises in Moxico with favourable credits by the national development bank BDA
- Many entrepreneurs got engaged in the acquisition of rural community lands
- Often without following the legal procedures which require the consultation of local communities

Cont: Mapping of natural resources

- The Ministry of Natural Resources, Oil and Gas started mapping natural resources in the entire region
- This mapping process provided influential politicians with information to areas with unexplored potentials of extractive reserves such as diamond and copper
- Consequently, some political entrepreneurs started to negotiate deals on rural community lands as speculative objects in several provinces such as Moxico ignoring legal requirements
- Many land titles were emitted in Luanda without involvement or even knowledge of local administrations

Emergence of (illegal) timber trade

- In the last years, logging has become one of the most profitable businesses in Angola
- Especially Chinese companies engage in this business, using licenses of Angolan citizens, mainly political businessmen
- Angolan law does not allow foreigners to have licenses for this type of business

Impacts of 'land grabs' in Moxico

- Peasant villagers must travel up to 15 km to find land for cultivation because the land near their homes is occupied.
- Many are forced to move to live on their farms because of the distance
- In the new places, usually there are no basic social structures such as schools for the children, medical posts, so communities become more vulnerable
- Communities are no longer able to cultivate since they fear that some day someone with a title will come along and tell them to leave the area because the land has already been bought
- Legal insecurity exacerbates existing food insecurity due to climate change (overall less precipitation, a shorter rain season and more intense single rainfall events with more run-off)

Food insecurity

- The agricultural culture of the people of Moxico is based on cassava production
- Cassava (also manioc, yuca) crops need 2-3 years to be harvested, i.e. the farmers rely longer on one particular cultivation area
- With increasing land denials and legal insecurity for farmers, they are afraid to invest too much in land that could be taken away from them
- Due to climate change, in 5 of the 9 municipalities, cassava harvest is getting poorer because of higher temperatures and less rain
- This causes food insecurity, aggravating poverty and vulnerability for communities

Loss of livelihoods example of honey production

- Moxico does not have public companies such as the diamond companies in the Lunda provinces
- Honey production was once one of the main sources of income for families in Moxico
- With the emergence of logging, honey production is more difficult and less fruitful
- Many former forests are devastated and ecologically degraded due to the use of chemicals by Chinese logging companies

Mitigating actions by civil society organizations

- Empowerment of communities by supporting their local initiatives:
- Delimitation of rural lands communities, facilitating and capacity building
- Supporting the initiatives of community based social organizations such as:
- Village Development Committees, Agricultural Associations/Cooperatives, trainings on DH approach to land law, trainings on sustainable agricultural and climate adaptation techniques etc.
- Facilitate and promote rights-based approaches and advocacy: Local-National-Global

Fazenda de Camaiangala,
16 mil hectares, só cerca de 1500 hectares explorados, 55 milhões de USD investidos e vendida num privado a cerca de 10 milhões de USD.



Fazenda de Camaiangala





Exploração de Madeiras e seu impacto negativo













Produção de Mel










Mel
do Moxico
COAPA
Cooperativa Agro-Pecuária Pesca e Agricult
Mel
Mel

Estiagem faz aumentar a Temperatura e a mandioca apodrecer em 5 municipios dos 9 municipios.



THUNASAKWILA MWANE/
Thank you/Obrigado

SABINO CALUCANGO CASENO