



**REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA**  
**MINISTÉRIO DA ENERGIA E ÁGUAS**  
**REDE NACIONAL DE TRANSPORTE DE ELECTRICIDADE**

**ANGOLA HUILA-CUNENE INTERCONNECTION PROJECT (HCIP)**

**under the**

**REGIONAL ENERGY TRANSMISSION, TRADE AND DECARBONIZATION (RETRADE) MPA**

**P512716**

**RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

**Draft**



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# 1 Definitions

| Term                               | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Community                          | A group of individuals broader than a household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognised social, religious, economic or traditional governmental ties, or through a shared locality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Compensation                       | Payment in cash, or in kind, for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time that the asset needs to be replaced.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Cut-off date                       | The date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by a project. Persons occupying a project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed upon date, will not be compensated (IFC, 2002). |
| Displacement assistance            | Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, shelter, and services that are provided to affected people during their move. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with displacement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses.                                                   |
| Economic displacement              | Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest), which results from the construction or operation of a project, or its associated facilities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Eligible crops                     | Crops planted in this project's moratorium area, by project-affected people, prior to the moratorium date, and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RPF.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Eligible land                      | The land (cropped and fallow, agricultural and communal) within this project's moratorium area that is eligible for compensation in accordance with this RPF.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Eligible structures                | The buildings and structures constructed within this project's moratorium area prior to the moratorium date, and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RPF.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Host community                     | People living in, or around, areas to which people, who are physically displaced by a project, will be resettled to, and whom, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Household                          | A person or group of individuals living together, in an individual dwelling, who share cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Indigenous Peoples                 | Communities' meetings the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards 7 on Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (officially designated by Ethnolinguistic Minorities)                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Involuntary resettlement           | Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons, or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Livelihoods restoration programs   | Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income), and maintain or improve economic security for project-affected people, through the provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, including, but not limited to, activities such as training, agricultural production and processing, and small and medium enterprises.                                          |
| Environmental and Social Framework | Comprehensive set of guidelines and policies designed to manage environmental and social risks in development projects.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Environmental and Social Standards | Are a set of guidelines and requirements designed to ensure that development projects are implemented in a way that is environmentally sustainable and socially responsible.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ethnolinguistic Minorities         | Angolan term (Ethnolinguistics Minorities) analogous with <i>indigenous peoples</i> (see above)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Physical displacement              | Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Affected Persons            | Are individuals, households, or communities who are directly or indirectly impacted by a development project. These impacts can be due to land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or changes in access to resources and services. The effects on PAPs can be physical (displacement from homes) or economic (loss of livelihoods or income sources).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Project Affected Communities        | Are groups of people, typically residing within a specific geographical area, who are collectively impacted by a development project. These communities may experience direct or indirect effects on their environment, social structure, health, livelihoods, and cultural heritage due to the project's activities. Unlike individual Project Affected Persons (PAPs), PACs consider the broader, collective impact on community dynamics and social cohesion.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Relocation                          | A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and their move from a project area.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Replacement Cost                    | Is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Replacement value                   | Replacement value for <i>land</i> is 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; plus, the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; plus, the cost of any registration fees and/or transfer duties. Replacement cost for <i>structures</i> is defined as the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to, or better than, those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially-affected structure; plus, the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site; plus, the cost of any labour and contractor's fees; plus, the cost of any registration fees and/or transfer duties. |
| Resettlement                        | A process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at a designated site. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Resettlement-affected household     | Any household that will be affected by land acquisition as a result of a project; this includes physically displaced and economically displaced households. In other words, it comprises all those households who either reside, have an asset or structure within, or make use of land that intersects any of a project's servitudes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Resettlement policy framework (RPF) | A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with sub-projects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of ESS5, providing instructions and guidance to develop subsequent site-specific RPs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Resettlement Plan (RP)              | Is a comprehensive document that outlines the process and measures to be taken for resettling individuals or communities displaced by a development project. The RP ensures that displaced persons receive fair compensation, that their livelihoods and living conditions are restored or improved, and that adverse impacts are mitigated. The plan is essential for managing the social impacts of projects requiring land acquisition or leading to the displacement of people.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Right of Way (RoW)                  | Transmission Line Right of Way is a cleared strip of land, also called <i>corridor of servitude</i> , used by a utility to install, operate, maintain, and repair high-voltage power lines. The width of the RoW varies depending on the line's voltage and other factors like conductor swing and safety considerations. Property owners typically grant a utility an easement for the RoW, which allows the utility access to the land but restricts the owner from building or growing things that could interfere with the lines.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Security of tenure    | When individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Servitude             | A transmission line servitude is an easement on another person's land, defining specific areas and setting restrictions on the landowner's use of that land to ensure public safety and infrastructure integrity. This right allows the utility to access and control the land for the essential purpose of power transmission, even though they do not own the land itself. It provides a legal framework for the use of the land, preventing conflicts between the utility company and the private landowner, and ensures safety by defining safe distances and access rights. |
| Stakeholders          | All individuals, groups, organisations, and institutions interested in, and potentially affected by, a project, or having the ability to influence a project.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Temporary Servitude   | Is related to the temporary disruption of all current land uses in a corridor to either side of the permanent servitude, caused by the constructions works of the Transmission Lines and related infrastructure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Tenant                | A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Traditional authority | A person who assumes a leadership role by virtue of his/her community's tradition or custom.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Vulnerable household  | A household 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

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## ACRONYMS

| Abbreviation | Definition                                                                                                     |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AAAC         | All-Aluminium Alloy Conductor                                                                                  |
| AC           | Alternating Current                                                                                            |
| ACSR         | Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced                                                                           |
| ADECOS       | Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário                                                                         |
| AIDS         | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome                                                                            |
| ANNA         | Angola-Namibia Interconnector Project                                                                          |
| CBD          | Convention on Biological Diversity                                                                             |
| CNAS         | National Council for Social Action                                                                             |
| CNRSPDD      | National Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilized Personnel and Displaced Populations |
| CCS          | Carbon Capture and Storage                                                                                     |
| CP           | Provincial Commission                                                                                          |
| DNPAIA       | National Direction for Prevention and Assessment of Environmental Impacts                                      |
| ECB          | Electricity Control Board                                                                                      |
| ECC          | Environmental Clearance Certificate                                                                            |
| ECO          | Environmental Control Officer                                                                                  |
| EHS          | Environmental, Health, and Safety                                                                              |
| EIA          | Environmental Impact Assessment                                                                                |
| ESIA         | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment                                                                     |
| ESF          | Environmental and Social Framework                                                                             |
| ESMF         | Environmental and Social Management Framework                                                                  |
| ESMP         | Environmental and Social Management Plan                                                                       |
| ESS          | Environmental and Social Standards                                                                             |
| FAA          | Angolan Armed Forces                                                                                           |
| FPIC         | Free, Prior and Informed Consent                                                                               |
| GEF          | Global Environment Fund                                                                                        |
| GIS          | Geographic Information System                                                                                  |
| GM           | Grievance Mechanism                                                                                            |
| HCIP         | Huila-Cunene Interconnection Project                                                                           |
| HIV          | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                                                                                   |
| IBA          | Important Bird Area                                                                                            |
| IDP          | Internal Displaced Populations                                                                                 |
| INRH         | National Institute of Water Resources of Angola                                                                |
| IFC          | International Finance Corporation                                                                              |
| IP/SSAHUTLC  | Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities                 |
| IPCC         | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change                                                                      |
| IPP          | Indigenous People Planning                                                                                     |
| IPPF         | Indigenous People Policy Framework                                                                             |
| IPT          | Independent Power Transmission                                                                                 |
| IRP          | Integrated Resource Plan                                                                                       |
| ISO          | International Standards Organization                                                                           |
| IUCN         | International Union for Conservation of Nature                                                                 |
| kV           | Kilovolt                                                                                                       |
| kT           | Kilo Tonnes                                                                                                    |
| kV           | Kilovolt                                                                                                       |
| LIDAR        | Light Detection and Ranging                                                                                    |
| LIDAR        | Light Detection and Ranging                                                                                    |

| Abbreviation                 | Definition                                                        |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LLSU                         | Large Livestock Stock Units                                       |
| L&FS                         | Life and Fire Safety                                              |
| LSA                          | Later Stone Age                                                   |
| LVIA                         | Landscape and Visual Assessment                                   |
| M                            | Metre                                                             |
| m <sup>2</sup>               | Square Metre                                                      |
| Masl                         | Metres above sea level                                            |
| MANcoManagement CommitteeMAV | Maximum Allowed Values                                            |
| MASFAMU                      | Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion           |
| MCDM                         | Multi-Criteria Decision Making                                    |
| MFA                          | Armed Forces Movement                                             |
| MINAMB                       | Angolan Ministry of Environment                                   |
| MINAGRIF                     | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry                              |
| MPA                          | Multi-programmatic Approach                                       |
| MPI                          | Multidimensional Poverty Index                                    |
| MVA                          | Mega Volt Amp                                                     |
| MW                           | Megawatt                                                          |
| NamPower                     | Namibia Power Corporation (Proprietary) Limited                   |
| NAPA                         | National Adaptation Programme of Action                           |
| NDP                          | National Development Plan                                         |
| NOx                          | Nitrous Oxide                                                     |
| NTS                          | Non-Technical Summary                                             |
| OCGTs                        | Open Cycle Gas Turbines                                           |
| OECD                         | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development            |
| OHS                          | Operational Health and Safety                                     |
| OHTL                         | Overhead Transmission Line                                        |
| OPEC                         | Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries                 |
| OPGW                         | Optical Ground Wire                                               |
| OPHI                         | Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative                   |
| OHS                          | Operational Health and Safety                                     |
| OPGW                         | Optical Ground Wire                                               |
| PAP                          | Project Affected Persons                                          |
| PV                           | Photovoltaic                                                      |
| PM                           | Particulate Matter                                                |
| PNAAC                        | National Climate Change Adaptation Plan                           |
| PNE                          | National Emissions Plan                                           |
| PPE                          | Personal Protective Equipment                                     |
| PRODEL                       | “Empresa Pública de Produção de Electricidade”                    |
| PS                           | Performance Standards                                             |
| REPTUR                       | General Regulation on the Territorial, Urbanistic and Rural Plans |
| RETRADE                      | Regional Energy Transmission, Trade and Decarbonization Project   |
| RIT                          | Resettlement Implementation Team                                  |
| RNT                          | Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade                      |
| RP                           | Resettlement Plan                                                 |
| RPF                          | Resettlement Policy Framework                                     |

| Abbreviation | Definition                                            |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| RS           | Resettlement Specialist                               |
| RTE          | Round Trip Efficiencies                               |
| RTT          | Resettlement Task Team                                |
| SADC         | South African Development Community                   |
| SAPP CC      | Southern African Power Pool Co-ordination Centre      |
| SCC          | Social Cost of Carbon                                 |
| SDG          | Sustainable Development Goal                          |
| SEP          | Stakeholder Engagement Plan                           |
| SFDRR        | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction          |
| SFP          | Strategy to Fight Poverty                             |
| SMHI         | Swedish Meteorological Hydrological Institute         |
| SNPC         | National Civil Protection Service                     |
| SPV          | Special Purpose Vehicle                               |
| STD          | Sexually Transmitted Diseases                         |
| SPI          | Standardised Precipitation Index                      |
| STD          | Sexually-Transmitted Disease                          |
| SR           | Scoping Report                                        |
| SWOT         | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats     |
| TB           | Tuberculosis                                          |
| ToR          | Terms of Reference                                    |
| TSS          | Total Suspended Solids                                |
| TURH         | Titles of Use of Water Resources                      |
| UNDP         | United Nations Development Programme                  |
| UNFCCC       | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNITA        | National Union for the Total Independence of Angola   |
| USD          | United States Dollar                                  |
| UXO          | Unexploded Ordinance                                  |
| VAC          | Visual Absorption Capacity                            |
| VG           | Vulnerable Group                                      |
| VGP          | Vulnerable Groups Plan                                |
| ToR          | Terms of Reference                                    |
| UNDP         | United Nations Development Programme                  |
| UNFCCC       | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USD          | United States Dollar                                  |
| UXO          | Unexploded Ordinance                                  |
| VG           | Vulnerable Group                                      |
| VGP          | Vulnerable Group Plan                                 |
| Vul          | Vulnerable Species                                    |
| W            | Watts                                                 |
| WB           | World Bank                                            |
| WCDRR        | World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction           |
| WHO          | World Health Organisation                             |
| WWTP         | Waste Water Treatment Plant                           |

# 1 Introduction

This document presents the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared on behalf of the Angola Huila-Cunene Interconnection Project (HCIP) under Regional Energy Transmission, Trade and Decarbonization Project (RETRADE) multiphase programmatic approach<sup>1</sup>, which is extensive to the overall activities of Angola – Namibia Interconnection (ANNA) Project. The RPF was prepared according to the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the existing legal and policy framework of Angolan Government, incorporating any supplementary measures necessary to achieve consistency with ESS5 principles and standards. Its fundamental purpose to establish terms of agreement between relevant authorities in Angolan Government and the World Bank regarding principles and procedures to be used in subsequent preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Plans (RPs) and its' implementation. World Bank approval of an RP (or RPs) is required before project authorities invite bids for any contracts in which works are expected to involve physical or economic displacement as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on access or use of natural resources.

The RPF is intended to address any risks related to physical and/or economic displacement, and to ensure arrangements are in place to mitigate any adverse impacts that may occur. The Angolan Government hereby agrees to apply the principles, procedures, and standards incorporated in ESS5 of the World Bank ESF (Environmental & Social Framework) if obtaining any sites for project use would cause economic displacement or physical displacement.

## 1.1 Overview

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) co-ordinates the planning, generation and transmission of electricity on behalf of member state utilities in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. As such, SAPP has identified the Angola-Namibia (ANNA) Transmission Interconnector Project as one of the energy pool initiatives. The aim of the project is to alleviate the current electricity supply constraints and contribute towards security of energy supply in the long run by enhancing the distribution of electricity in the region. The project is intended to link the Namibian and Angolan electricity networks in the north-western part of Namibia and the southern part of Angola, initially supplying power to towns in the southern part of Angola, mainly Xangongo, Cahama and Ondjiva; but also to make provision for the future integration of the proposed Baynes Hydro-power Facility's 400 kV line(s). Anticipated economic benefits are to unlock alternative, cheaper energy generation sources across the region, improve access to cleaner energy sources (with lower emissions), reduce cost of transmission (due to an increase in transmission route options) and reduce the risk of supply interruptions to both countries. This contributes towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The project is funded by the World Bank and will be implemented by Ministry of Energy and Water through Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade (RNT). An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are required to meet the international lender standards for environmental and social sustainable development, and to meet national legal requirements. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), closely linked to the Performance Standards (PS) of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), will guide the RPF that will be undertaken separately for the Namibian and Angolan sections of the HCIP Project, so as for Cahama-Xangongo-Ondjiva Transmission Line (TL) segment to meet the specific national legal requirements.

In 2019 SAPP supported the preparation of feasibility studies and project scoping for the transmission interconnector project between the two countries. As part of this role, it was undertaken the Preliminary Design and the ESIA, including an RPF, on the preferred transmission corridor. The design and environmental approval processes are for the construction of a 400 kV overhead transmission powerline,

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<sup>1</sup> The program development objective for RETRADE MPA (P175190) is to support energy security, resilience and a low carbon transition in the Southern Africa region by scaling regional electricity trade and strengthening transmission infrastructure.

with a total length of approximately 362 km from the Kunene substation in Namibia (currently under construction) to the proposed Lubango substation in Angola. The greatest portion of the proposed transmission line (approximately 331 km) will be located within southern Angola (Figure 1 - Locality map of the proposed ANNA Transmission line) and approximately 32 km will be in Namibia. The ESIA applications will consider a 2 km-wide corridor along the 331 km project length, and a transmission line servitude up to 100 m wide aligning with SAPP and RNT standards. However, the final RoW wide for the TL covered by the Project will be determined based on technical requirements to be assessed during the technical designs. The servitude would impose restrictions on the use of the property within this corridor and would need to be cleared of trees and obstacles that may interfere with the line, as well as a footprint of approximately 80 m x 40 m around each pylon. A single-track unpaved access route for the easement will be required to be established beneath the line.



**Figure 1 - Locality map of the proposed ANNA Transmission line**

Additionally, the Ministry of Energy and Water through the RNT prepared a plan to develop the Cunene Transmission System (CTS) a 200 km overhead transmission line (OHTL) and supporting infrastructure which extends the existing 132 kilovolt (kV) transmission corridor between Namibia and Angola to the Cunene Province with an interconnection line between Cahama to Ondjiva (Figure 2). This segment will be

covered with additional Environmental and Social Studies that have been prepared, under WB's ESF guidance.

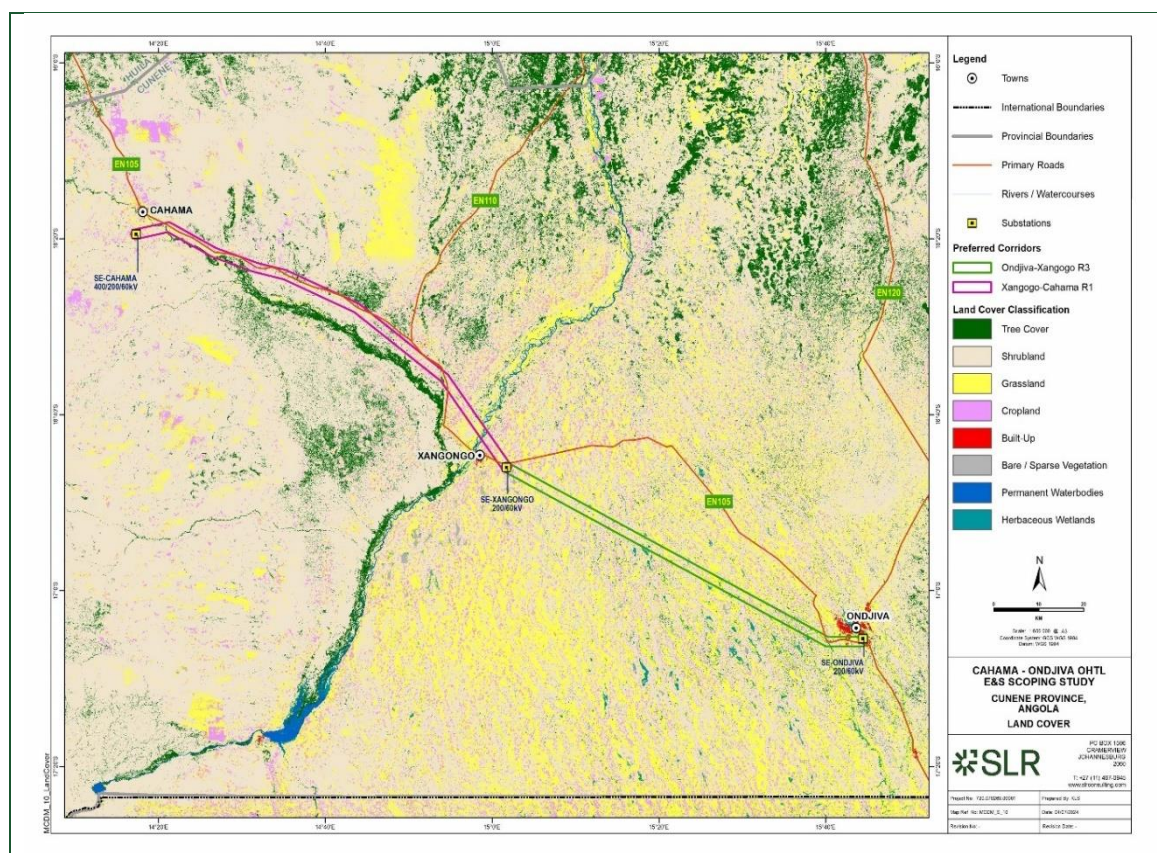


Figure 2 - Preferred Corridor Selected

The Project aims to create alternatives for exporting and importing energy to and from the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and to leverage the development of renewable energy projects through independent power producers (IPPs). The Angola Huila-Cunene Interconnection Project (HCIP) under the RETRADE-MPA will finance some of the overall activities envisioned.

The Project is a key component of Angola's broader electrification strategy designed to improve access to cleaner energy sources with lower emissions, reduce transmission costs through increased route options, and minimise the risk of supply interruptions. By bolstering the country's energy infrastructure, the Project aims to support economic growth, alleviate poverty, and enhance the quality of life for Angolan citizens.

Moreover, the Project aligns with the objectives of the SAPP, a cooperative initiative that connects the power grids of member countries in Southern Africa. By integrating Angola's energy infrastructure with SAPP, the Project not only enhances regional energy security and reliability but also facilitates cross-border energy trade, promoting a more resilient and interconnected power network across the region. This collaboration is crucial for leveraging shared resources, optimising energy distribution, and fostering sustainable development in southern Africa.

## 1.2 Project Context and Alignment with Policies

Angola's population has been growing rapidly, increasing the demand for energy to support residential, commercial, and industrial activities. As Angola continues to develop its economy, particularly through

industrialization and urbanisation, the demand for reliable and sufficient energy supplies has surged<sup>2</sup>. Frequent power outages and unreliable electricity supply have hindered economic activities and affected quality of life<sup>3</sup>.

To address these challenges, the Angola 2025 Long Term Strategy was established, setting global strategic objectives for the energy sector<sup>4</sup>. This strategy includes the 2013-2017 Action Plan for Energy, aiming to achieve 60% basic energy access by 2025. A crucial component of this strategy is the implementation of a renewable energy development policy during the 2015-2025 period. The key goals of the policy include:

- Increase the national electrification rate by approximately 60% by 2025, thereby increasing electricity access;
- Boost installed electricity production capacity by 9 900 MW by 2025 and reducing dependence on fossil fuels;
- Increase the share of renewables to enhance energy security and sustainability; and
- Transition to a more sustainable energy system.

The Angolan National Development Plan 2023-2027 builds on the foundations laid by the Long-Term Strategy by focusing on increasing the electrification rate and improving electricity infrastructure. The Plan aims to raise the electrification rate from 43% in 2022 to 49% by 2027, with a long-term goal of 72% by 2050; with more aggressive targets and specific projects aimed at improving access to electricity across the country<sup>5</sup>.

The overall vision addresses challenges such as frequent power outages and unreliable electricity supply by investing in new generation capacity and improving transmission and distribution networks across the country.

In addition, the Project aligns with Angola's commitments to the SAPP, actively enhancing regional energy integration and cross-border electricity trade.

The Project will support the following government objectives:

- Expand the Angolan national grid to Cunene Province.
- Reduce the diesel generation costs in Cunene Province.
- Allow renewable energy projects interaction into the grid.
- Provides an alternate corridor for the SAPP network.
- Provide the extension of the telecommunication network.

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<sup>2</sup> Solarin, S. A. et al., 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Abotsi, A.K., 2016.

<sup>4</sup> Angola's Power Sector long term vision (2016). Available at: <https://gestoenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/ANGOLA-POWER-SECTOR-LONG-TERM-VISION.pdf>. Accessed 14 June 2024.

<sup>5</sup> The Energy Year: Angola closes in on its 2022 electrification targets. Available at: <https://theenergyyear.com/articles/angola-closes-in-on-its-2022-electrification-targets/>.

## 2 Project Description

The ANNA project consists of a 400 kV power line, approximately 362 km long, from the Lubango substation in Angola to the Cunene substation in Namibia. The power line will be approximately 362 km long, of which approximately 331 km will be in Angola, and will also include the construction of a substation in Cahama. In Angola, the ANNA transmission line will be owned and operated by the Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade (RNT). The aim of the project is to alleviate the current electricity supply constraints and contribute towards security of energy supply in the long run by enhancing the distribution of electricity in the region.

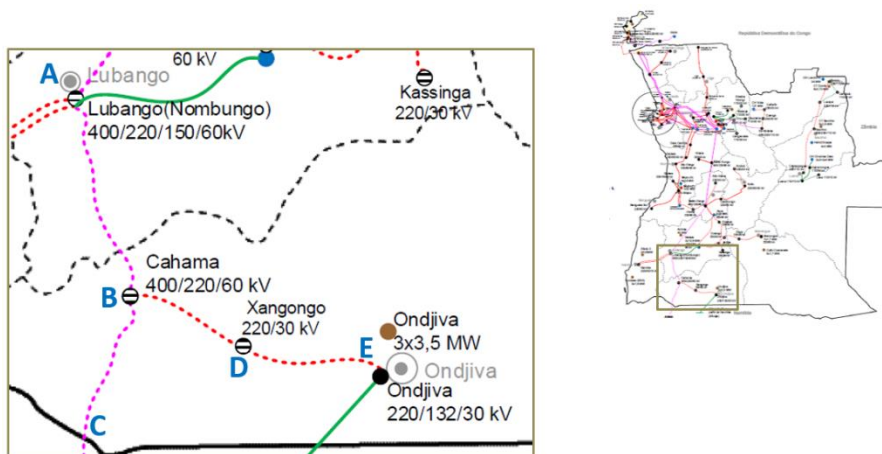
The Angola Southern Transmission project will finance activities to extend the power transmission capacity to the southern region of Angola and enable integration with the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). The physical interventions planned will include (i) the construction of two greenfield transmission lines of Lubango-Cahama-Namibian Border (Cunene) 400 kV TL (321 km) and Cahama-Xangongo-Ondjiva 220 kV TL (200 km) and associated substations; and (ii) small to medium scale works for smart grid upgrades across the transmission network, including the upgrade of the National Control Center (NCC) and construction of a backup NCC.

The proposed Project aims to extend lower-cost generation to the southern provinces of Angola through the construction of transmission lines to integrate the southern regions into the national transmission network. It will finance Angola's investment obligations towards the Angola-Namibia (ANNA) interconnection project which will create the transmission capacity needed in Angola to interconnect with the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). Benefits of the proposed project include: (i) displacing expensive diesel generation; (ii) increasing the availability and quality of service to communities in the south; (iii) opening up access to the regional electricity market, creating conditions for Angola to become an operating member of SAPP; (iv) increasing the alternatives for energy exports within SAPP; and (v) enabling the development of renewable energy projects in the south of Angola. The project cost is US\$520 million of which the IBRD allocation is US\$300 million. The French Development Agency (AFD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have been actively engaged during identification mission and follow-up meetings and they have all expressed interest to co-finance.

The ANNA transmission project consists of approximately 366 km of 400 kV transmission line, of which 321 km is in Angola, from the new Lubango substation through Cahama to the border with Namibia. In Namibia, the scope of works includes the 45km line from the border to the existing Kunene substation. The budget estimate for the full scope is US\$470 million of which US\$410 million corresponds the responsibility of the Government of Angola). ii. Cahama – Xangongo – Ondjiva Expansion Project. NamPower, the vertically integrated utility in Namibia, intends financing its part of the transmission line through its own financial resources.

The proposed transmission line aims to allow the electrification of some localities through which the ANNA project will traverse. It consists of the development of approximately 200 km of 220 kV transmission line. Upon completion, the proposed transmission line will also provide alternative ways for exporting/importing energy from SAPP, through the existing 132kV cross-border line which originally sends power from Namibia to the border town of Nonjava in Angola. Given the solar potential in the region, the proposed line will enable the development of renewable energy projects likely through independent power producers. Technical Assistance: Technical assistance to assist the Government and the transmission company, Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade (RNT) improve preparedness for integration into the regional market as well as providing support during project implementation. The estimated cost for this component is US\$20 million.

Two transmission lines will be financed under the proposed project. These are Lubango-Cahama-Namibian Border (Cunene) (segments A-B-C in Figure 3) and the Cahama-Xangongo-Ondjiva (B-D-E). The segments A-B and B-D-E have strong national benefits as they integrate the southern provinces, which are currently isolated, into the national transmission network.



**Figure 3 - Area and scope of proposed project**

The proposed project will include the piloting of an independent power transmission (IPT) model in Angola to reduce public borrowing for infrastructure projects. A public-private partnership (PPP) will be used as the delivery mode for segments A-B-C or B-C while the other segments will be fully implemented through conventional public financing. The scope is being discussed with GoA. Developing A-B-C using the IPT model reduces government borrowing but translates to higher payment obligations which need to be recovered through export and tariff revenue compared with B-C only (which is basis the current project concept).

## 2.1 Project Objectives

The project will finance activities to extend the power transmission capacity to the southern region of Angola and enable integration with the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). The physical interventions planned will include (i) the construction of two greenfield transmission lines (Lubango-Cahama-Namibian Border (Cunene) 400 kV TL (321 km) and Cahama-Xangongo-Ondjiva 220 kV TL (200 km)) and associated substations and (ii) small to medium scale works for smart grid upgrades across the transmission network, upgrade of the National Control Center (NCC) and construction of a backup NCC. At the current stage, the location of most of the activities to be financed is not defined yet, except for the corridor selected for the Lubango-Cahama-Namibian Border 400 kV TL for which a Feasibility Study and an E&S Assessment (including ESIA/ESMP, SEP, RPF and a VGP) were developed. During the project preparation, a Corridor Concept Note and an E&S Scoping Study will be developed for Cahama-Xangongo-Ondjiva 200 kV TL (services currently being procured). In 2024 the VGP, not meeting ESS7 standards, was updated as an IPPF but not finalized.

The project is intended to link the Namibian and Angolan electricity networks in the north-western part of Namibia and the southern part of Angola, initially supplying power to towns in the southern part of Angola, mainly Xangongo, Cahama and Ondjiva; but also to make provision for the future integration of the proposed Baynes Hydro-power Facility's 400 kV line(s). Anticipated economic benefits are to unlock alternative, cheaper energy generation sources across the region, improve access to cleaner energy sources (with lower emissions), reduce cost of transmission (due to an increase in transmission route options) and reduce the risk of supply interruptions to both countries.

Permanent project components include the electrical infrastructure (substations and control buildings, transformers, transformer bays, line bays, busbars, reactive power compensation, etc.), the pylons that will support the overhead transmission line, foundations to support the pylons, powerline markers, and access roads and servitude areas. In addition, to reduce the potential negative impacts on avifauna in the area, bird flight diverters may be required on the powerline at certain sections, as recommended by the ecologist.

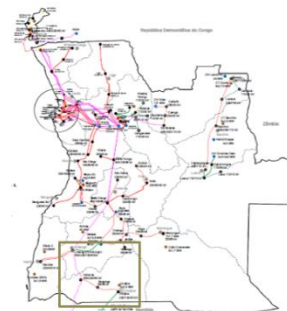
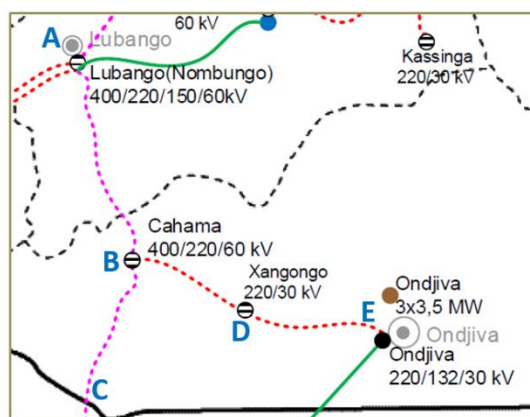
## 2.2 Electrical infrastructure

The proposed Project aims to extend lower-cost generation to the southern provinces of Angola through the construction of transmission lines to integrate the southern regions into the national transmission network. It will finance Angola's investment obligations towards the Angola-Namibia (ANNA) interconnection project which will create the transmission capacity needed in Angola to interconnect with the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). Benefits of the proposed project include: (i) displacing expensive diesel generation; (ii) increasing the availability and quality of service to communities in the south; (iii) opening up access to the regional electricity market, creating conditions for Angola to become an operating member of SAPP; (iv) increasing the alternatives for energy exports within SAPP; and (v) enabling the development of renewable energy projects in the south of Angola. The project cost is US\$520 million of which the IBRD allocation is US\$300 million. The French Development Agency (AFD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have been actively engaged during identification mission and follow-up meetings and they have all expressed interest to co-finance.

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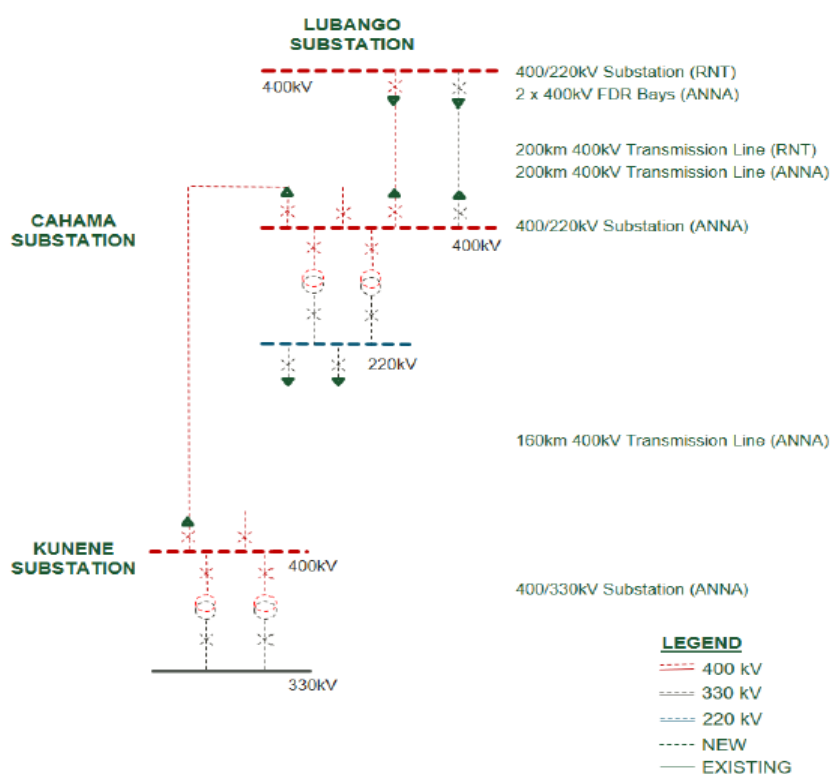
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Figure 1, the ANNA Interconnector Project is a transboundary project that connects the high voltage electricity grids of northern Namibia and southern Angola. Figure 4~~Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.~~ provides a schematic overview of the overall conceptual layout of the proposed project.



**Figure 4 - Electrical layout for the ANNA project as a whole**

On a functional level, the project includes approximately 362 km of 400 kV single-circuit transmission line, with the following associated electrical infrastructure:

- Angola:
  - A fully-equipped 400 kV line bay (for Cahama) at the proposed Lubango substation (integrated in another project); and
  - complete Cahama 400/220 kV transmission substation, equipped with two 400/220 kV transformers and three 400 kV line bays (for Lubango, Kunene and proposed Baynes Power Station).
- Namibia:
  - 400 kV feeder bays and associated electrical infrastructure within the proposed Kunene substation (currently under construction), which can be accommodated within the existing Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for this substation, therefore no additional substations in Namibia are required.

The substation areas will include all the standard substation electrical equipment/components, such as transformers and busbars, and will also house control, operational, workshop and storage buildings/areas. The footprint of each substation will be in the order of 300 m x 200 m.

### 2.2.1 Conductors

Conductor selection and optimization normally involves the consideration of a number of factors and criteria to minimize losses and corona. The criteria include the corona inception gradient, radio interference limits, audible noise and surface gradient. Viable options are then considered in a financial analysis to determine the capital cost and associated losses per annum. The results are then ranked to determine the optimized conductor size.

Preliminary discussions with RNT indicate the selection of an All-Aluminum Alloy Conductor (AAAC) Sorbus conductor. **Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.** Figure 5 - 400 kV insulator "V" suspension set for triple conductor and Figure 6 - 400 kV Insulator "I" suspensions and strain assembly for triple conductor illustrate the typical hardware that will be used for this installation.

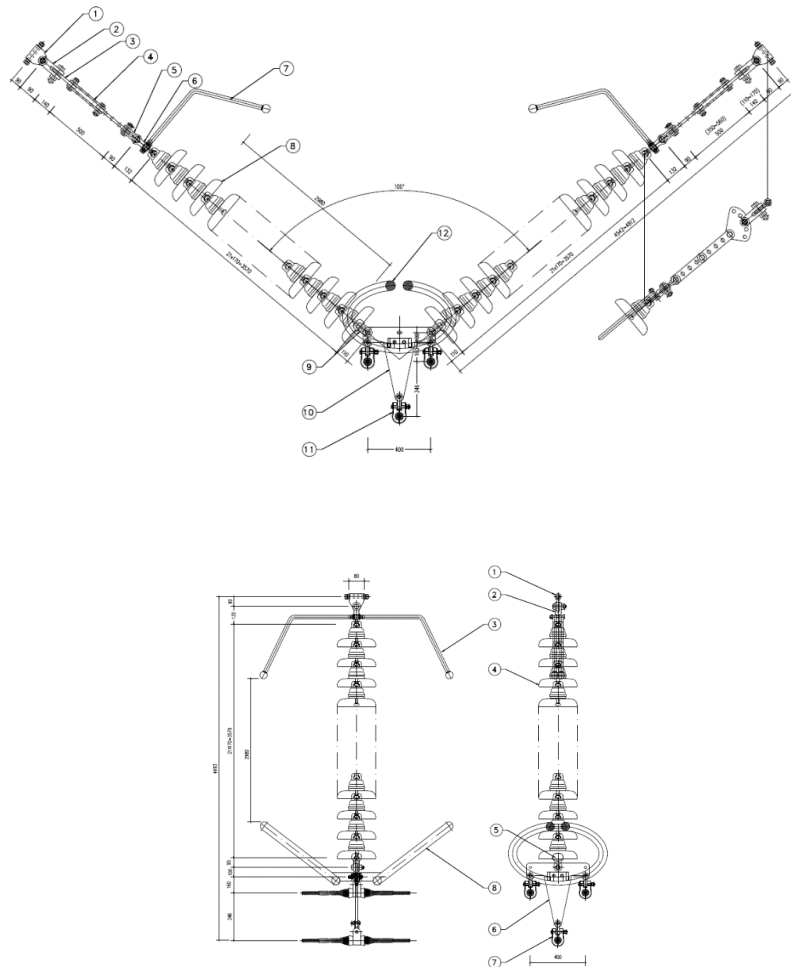
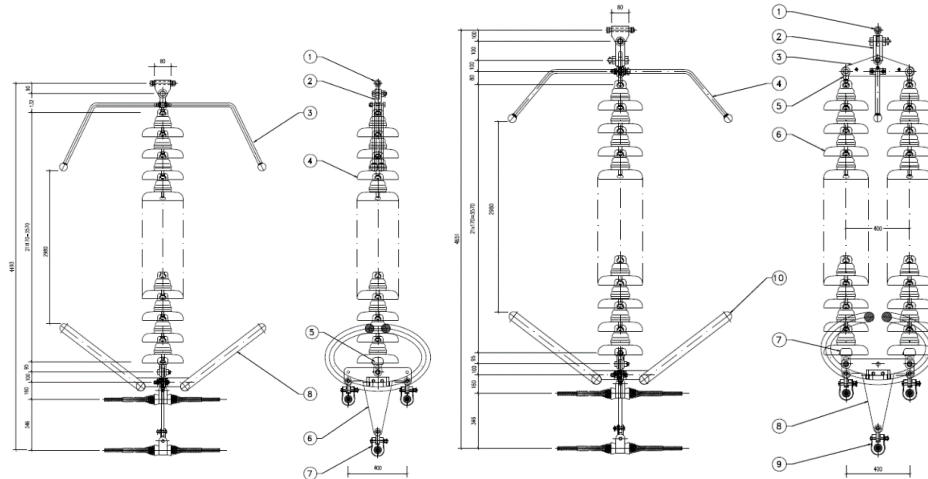
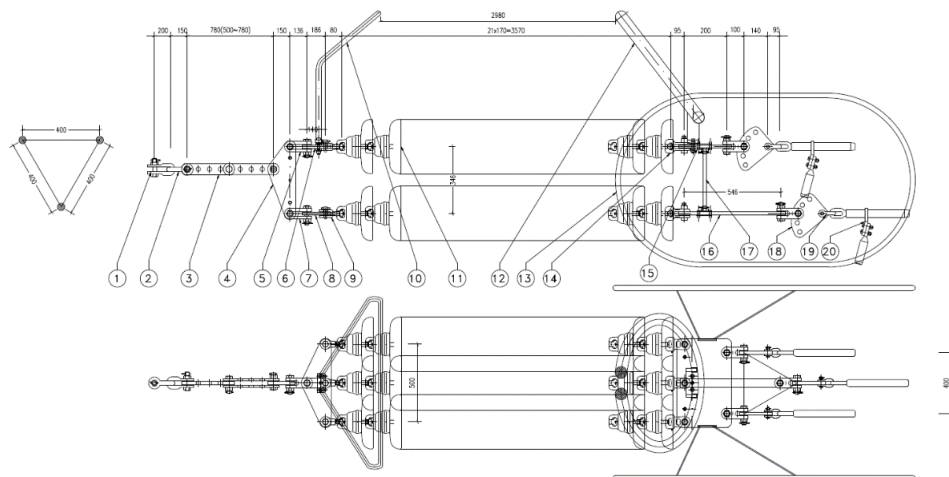


Figure 5 - 400 kV insulator "V" suspension set for triple conductor



400 kV Insulator "I" suspension set for triple conductor single attachment

400 kV Double insulator "I" suspension set for triple conductor single attachment



400 kV Strain assembly for triple conductor 400 mm spacing single attachment.

**Figure 6 - 400 kV Insulator "I" suspensions and strain assembly for triple conductor**

### 2.2.2 Pylons structure options

Various types of pylon structures can be used, depending on the landscape, engineering and the biophysical environment.

The final pylons sizes and positions will only be determined once the project has received the Environmental Installation License, once negotiations with landowners (if required) have been finalized, and after detailed geotechnical assessments and a pre-construction environmental and social walk-through has been completed. The final pylon positions will take into consideration any sensitive areas and/or No-Go areas identified by the ESIA specialists and during the walkthrough before construction.

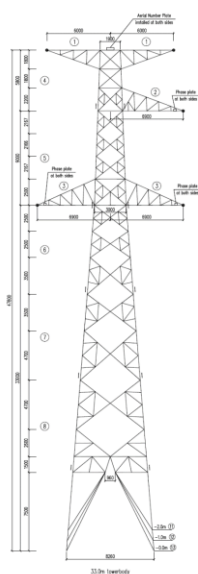
Pylons will be selected and installed in accordance with the latest industry standards, and according to RNT's technical requirements at the time of construction, within the parameters of this assessment.

Pylons will vary between 54.5 m and 24 m in height and the distance between each pylon will be between 300 m and 500 m, depending on terrain. A Triple Sorbus AAAC conductor is proposed for RNT.

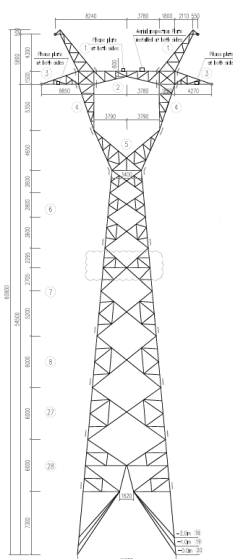
The footprint of each pylon foundation will be up to 12m x 10m and foundations may be up to a maximum depth of 5 m. Foundations will occupy small portions of the servitude footprint, and the remainder of the

footprint will be subject to restrictions use after the completion of the civil works. The foundation types and depths vary, based on the pylons, type of soil, and type of terrain (rock).

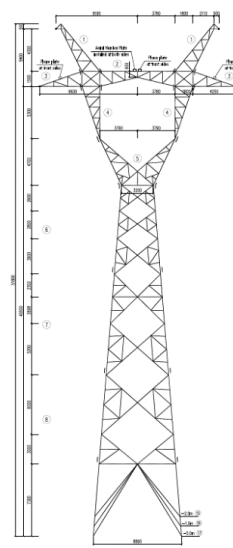
A combination of the following family of pylon structures will be used in Angola (Figure 7).



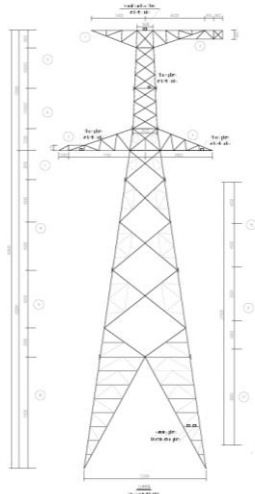
**FAA Suspension Pylon**  
Max Height: 33.00 m  
Min Height: 25.00 m



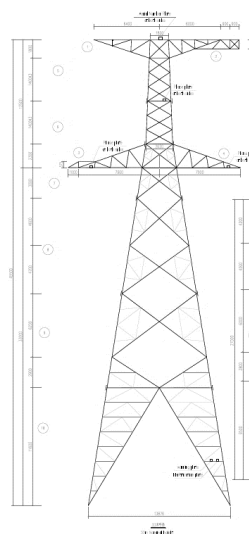
**YAL Suspension Pylon**  
Max Height: 54.50 m  
Min Height: 25.50 m



**YAS Suspension Pylon**  
Max Height: 45.50 m  
Min Height: 25.50 m



**YAA Suspension Pylon**  
Max Height: 33.00 m  
Min Height: 24.00 m



**YAT Terminal Pylon**  
Max Height: 33.00 m  
Min Height: 24.00 m

**Figure 7 - Family of pylon structures to be used in Angola**

These standard pylons will be used on all sections of the line, except the crossing of the Kunene River, where specially-designed taller pylons will be required for the >800 m crossing.

### *2.2.3 Foundations*

The choice of foundation is influenced by the type of terrain encountered and the underlying geotechnical conditions. The actual size and type of foundation will depend on the soil bearing capacity (actual sub-soil conditions).

The footprint of each pylon foundations will be up to 8 m x 10 m and foundations may be up to a maximum depth of 4 m. The total construction footprint for the foundations will be 15 m x 15 m. Foundations will occupy only small portions of the servitude footprint, and the remainder of the footprint will remain open. The foundation types and depths vary based on the pylons, type of soil, and type of terrain (rock).

### *2.2.4 Conductors*

The conductor is the line that carries electrical energy from one tower to the next until its connection with the High Voltage National Grid. The conductors are made of aluminium with a steel core for strength. Power transfer is determined by the area of aluminium in the conductors. Conductors are used singularly, in pairs, or in bundles of three, four or six. The size of conductor to be used is based on the initial and life-cycle costs of different combinations of size and bundles, as well as the required load to be transmitted.

An All-Aluminium Alloy Conductor (AAAC) of a size still to be selected will be used.

### *2.2.5 Insulators*

Glass or composite conductors will be used to connect the conductors to the towers depending on the environmental conditions and RNT preference.

Glass and porcelain are the most common, but these products are heavy and susceptible to breakage by vandals and contamination by pollution. Composite insulators have a glass-fibre core with silicon sheds for insulation. Composite insulators are lightweight and resistant to both vandalism and pollution.

### *2.2.6 Stringing of Conductors*

The stringing of conductors will be according to standard international practice using a winch to pull and tension the conductors running the conductors over sets of pulleys attached to each tower and eventually attaching each conductor or conductor bundle to an insulator string suspended from the tower.

### *2.2.7 Substations*

The Cahama substation will be a 400/220/60kV substation to be built under the ANNA Project (for which approvals have been obtained) and will be extended with a 220kV feeder bay to provide for this Project. The Xangongo substation will be a new 220/60 kV intermediate substation. The existing 132/30kV substation at Ondjiva will be extended to become a 220/132/60/30kV substation.

The substation areas will include all the standard substation electrical equipment / components, such as transformers and bus bars and will also house control, operational, workshop and storage buildings / areas. The footprint of each substation will be in the order of 300 m x 200 m.

## **2.3 Right of Way**

Electricity transmission and distribution projects require a right of way (RoW) or servitude to protect the system from windfall, contact with trees, branches, utilities, buildings, and other potential hazards that may result in damage to the system, or power failures, as well as public health and safety concerns.

The WBG Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution<sup>6</sup>, states that the RoW for transmission lines ranges from 15 to 100 m depending on voltage and proximity to other RoWs, but a typical range is between 15 and 30 m.

A final servitude will be determined through an optimal routing and design (including tower spotting), based on technical requirements. The site-specific RP or RPs will assess and detail the social and economic impacts related to servitude wide that will be established by the technical designs. The OHTL route will traverse within the 2 km wide corridor taking technical, environmental and social factors into consideration.

### 2.3.1 Servitudes and clearances

A servitude (right-of-way) needs to be maintained to ensure the powerline's safety. The minimum servitude widths required for the powerlines are provided in Table 1 - Servitude widths. These widths take into consideration the distance from adjacent structures under blow-out, the audible noise, as well as electrical and magnetic fields measured at the servitude edges. The clearance requirements, i.e maximum heights permissible for the transmission line, can be found in Table 2 - Clearances.

**Table 1 - Servitude widths**

| Line Voltage (kV) | Building restriction | Separation     | Timber restriction |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
|                   | From line centre     | Parallel lines | Forestry area      |
| 220               | 23.5                 | 32             | 38.5               |
| 400               | 27.5                 | 35             | 38.5               |

**Table 2 - Clearances**

| Obstacle                           | Minimum vertical clearance (m) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Railway                            | 9.0                            |
| Normal ground                      | 8.5                            |
| Cultivated and open country        | 8.8                            |
| Communication lines and powerlines | 4.0                            |

The servitude will therefore impose restrictions on the land use within the line route. It is expected a potential footprint of 20 m wide strip within which it will be cleared of trees<sup>7</sup> that puts in risk the electric lines and obstacles within the servitude, as well as a potential footprint of approximately 20 m x 20 m around each pylon. Local and existing access roads and tracks are to be used as far as practicable, with further access and inspection roads created in the servitude running along the transmission line where necessary. New access tracks may be required for construction purposes and will remain in place for the operational lifespan of the infrastructure to be used for maintenance. In these cases, permanent acquisitions may occur to be used for maintenance. However, the main maintenance track will be within the servitude corridor defined. No paved access roads will be constructed, unless there are steep sections of the route where erosion is a risk. Generally, the access track would be a single dirt track with limited earthworks to protect the road and surroundings from erosion. Access roads can run the length of the proposed servitude and be directly below the transmission line, unless an access road already exists. Existing roads will be used as far as possible and upgraded if necessary.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank Group. (2007). *EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution*, WBG.

<sup>7</sup> According to IFC EHS guideline, the "vegetation management should not eradicate all vegetation, but aim to maintain trees and plant growth that may negatively affect infrastructure at a level that is under an economically-damaging threshold. Excessive vegetation maintenance may remove unnecessary amounts of vegetation resulting in the continual replacement of successional species and an increased likelihood of the establishment of invasive species."

## 2.4 Substations

As previously mentioned, the scope of work for the ANNA interconnector project within Angola consists of a 400 kV transmission line between Lubango and Cahama, and from Cahama to the Namibian border to ultimately connect to the planned Kunene Transmission Station in Namibia. The scope further consists of the development of the proposed new 400/220/60 kV Cahama substation, as well as two 400 kV feeder bays at the proposed new Lubango 400/220/60 kV substation. The complete design of the Lubango substation does not form part of the ANNA scope of work and is included in the Linha de Belém do Huambo-Lubango project (undertaken by others), which has already received an Environmental Licence.

The proposed transmission line will ultimately be a double circuit, of which only one circuit forms part of the ANNA project's scope of work.

The substations will be constructed to Angola's standards, including all standard transmission substation equipment, structures and buildings. The footprint extent of each substation will be in the order of 300 m x 200 m (6 hectare).

### *2.4.1 Lubango substation*

The scope of work for the Lubango substation include the construction of two 400 kV feeder bays to Cahama, with a line reactor for each feeder. In addition to the line reactors, two switchable busbar reactors will be installed.

One of the line feeder bays will be fully equipped to match the other 400 kV line feeder bays to be developed at the Lubango substation, while the other feeder bay will remain unequipped until RNT decides in future to build the second line within the ANNA project corridor.

It is anticipated that the Lubango substation may already have been constructed when installation of the ANNA project's equipment commences. This implies that there will be no change to the substation's original footprint, and therefore no relevant environmental or social impacts are expected for this component of the ANNA project.

### *2.4.2 Cahama substation*

The new Cahama substation will be a complete 400/220/60 kV substation with a breaker-and-a-half configuration on 400 kV, and double busbar configuration on 220 kV and 60 kV. The main substation components will include:

- 2x 450 Mega Volt Amp (MVA) 400/220/15 kV auto transformer bays.
- 2x 400 kV feeder bays to Lubango (ANNA) and space for two future feeders to Baynes, with a line reactor for each feeder. In addition to the line reactors, 1x switchable busbar reactor will be installed.
- 1x 220 kV feeder bay with a bypass, allowance for 3x future 220 kV bays, and a 1x 220 kV bus coupler bay.
- 1x 60 MVA 220/60/15 kV transformer bay and allowance for a future transformer bay.
- 2x 60 kV feeder bays with a bypass to Cahama and Gambos, allowance for 2x future 60 kV bays, and 1x 60 kV bus coupler bay.

## 2.5 Construction phase

### *2.5.1 Pre-construction activities*

The following activities will take place once the necessary environmental authorizations, permits and/or licenses are in place:

- Demining activities;
- Walk-down survey to inform preferred alignment;
- Detailed survey to fix alignment;
- Servitude application, where required;
- Land use/acquisition process;
- Check survey for exact pylon locations;
- Geotechnical investigation of selected substation and pylon locations to inform foundation design;
- Final designs.

### *2.5.2 Construction schedule*

The construction phase is expected to take 24-36 months, but this can vary depending on the weather conditions at the time of construction, as well as on the construction method proposed by the contractor.

Work will not necessarily be undertaken in a linear sequence, as most of the activities can be undertaken concurrently and in parallel, depending on the phasing of construction and on the Contractor's strategy and resource management.

### *2.5.3 Construction activities*

Construction will be undertaken according to construction methodologies and/or specifications of the power utility in each country. In summary, this phase will entail the following (not necessarily as per the order below):

- Mobilising workers, machinery and construction equipment;
- Surveying and development of access roads;
- Clearing vegetation and stripping topsoil within the boundaries of the construction camp/s, construction sites, servitude, Cahama substation, and for each pylon location;
- Setup of construction camps;
- Transport of all the required materials, equipment and components to the camp/s and to each pylon location;
- Movement and operation of heavy machinery and equipment;
- Management of waste produced;
- Clearing trees and plants that may constrain the construction phase and may negatively affect the infrastructure along the right-of-way;
- Surveying and pegging of pylon locations;
- Earthworks associated with the pylon and substation foundations/platforms;
- Construction of concrete foundations to support substations and the pylons (including installation of stay-cables to the ground and the installation of support bases);
- Assembling and erecting pylons using temporary laydown areas at each pylon;
- Laying of cables, conductor stringing, line signaling, aerial beacons and bird diverters - entails unrolling, adjusting and securing of the cables, using the areas around, or between, the pylons. Installation of temporary protective structures where cables cross over or beneath obstacles (namely roads, railways and other aerial lines);
- Conductor and Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) stringing;
- Building and assembling all required equipment and structures inside the substation areas (usually undertaken by highly qualified teams), including associated buildings and security fencing;
- Commissioning of the substations, which involves carrying out several tests to ensure that the equipment, and the protection and control systems, are properly installed and functioning correctly before the substation commences operation;
- Installing anti-climbing devices on the towers; and

- Demobilizing construction work sites and rehabilitating affected areas, including the following actions:
  - Removal/decommissioning of contractor's camps;
  - Removal and disposal of all construction equipment and rubble
  - Rehabilitation of all areas disturbed by construction works
  - Rehabilitation of all access roads not required in the operational phase

#### *2.5.4 Construction camps*

During construction, temporary laydown and site camp areas will be required. They will serve as logistical centers for construction activities along a given length of the line. It is expected that approximately 15-20 camps will be required in total (i.e. one camp per 20 km of line), in non-occupied areas, indicated in coordination with RNT and local authorities, with no significant social and environment impacts. The approximate size of each camp is 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> (0.5 ha), subject to E&S screenings. The number of camp-sites recommended in the E&S studies will be further confirmed by the technical designs.

The camps will be restricted to the minimum size that is practically required to facilitate construction and will be preferentially located in already cleared locations. Selection of the laydown areas will be done in consultation with RNT's Environmental Manager and local authorities. The temporary construction camp and laydown areas will be restored, returning the use of the land to local communities and properly remove all waste generated during the activity, once construction is complete.

Each camp is expected to include the following components:

- A site office, consisting of prefabricated units;
- Accommodation (if located far from settlements), consisting of prefabricated units;
- Eating and ablution facilities;
- Laydown areas for infrastructure;
- Concrete mixing plant;
- Storage facilities for materials, equipment or waste;
- Vehicle/equipment parking area;
- Power supply (generator);
- Fuel storage containers for generators and vehicles;
- Water supply (borehole, water treatment plant, or a water tank);
- Security fencing; and
- Mobile toilets and/or French drains for treated sewage disposal.

#### *2.5.5 Materials and resources*

The materials and resources that are likely to be used or generated on the construction site are not known at this stage of the project.

#### *2.5.6 Construction workforce*

A mixture of unskilled temporary employees, semi-skilled and highly-skilled employees will be required for construction. The unskilled labourers are generally trained by the contractors and sourced from local communities. Skilled staff will be accommodated in rented accommodation in nearby communities or accommodated within a temporary camp, depending on the distance to the construction site.

### 3 Resettlement Policy Framework Principles and Objectives

Based on the nature and location of the Project, it is likely that people may lose access to land, assets or natural resources on a permanent or temporary basis. Consequently, some level of displacement is expected.

Although there is lack of site-specific information on the potential PAPs of the Project, as a result of the expected physical and economic displacement, there will be a need for land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration and physical resettlement of households, assets, other infrastructures and/or economic activities, such as crops and grazing areas.

Physical displacement is the result of eviction, acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of property, or the expiration of covenants on rent or income-restricted housing whilst economic displacement is the loss of assets (including land), or the loss of access to assets and/or natural resources that results in the loss of income or means of livelihood.

This chapter outlines the scope, approach, and key considerations for addressing resettlement issues related to the Project. Site-specific RP(s) will be prepared once final project locations and OHTL alignment are confirmed. Project activities that will cause physical and /or economic displacement may not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

Through resettlement scoping key issues, preliminary scale of impacts, and preliminary strategies are identified to ensure that subsequent resettlement planning is comprehensive and well-informed.

The core objective of the resettlement process, from a project perspective and ESS5 requirements, is to secure land access without compromising the livelihoods of PAPs. This objective cannot be met unless the process of planning land access and related resettlement is undertaken in a thorough and appropriate manner. More specifically, the objectives of early project planning are to:

- Ensure that all components of the land access and resettlement process are well planned, including assessment, stakeholder engagement, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.
- Ensure that all relevant issues and risks are dealt with, and that the Project can secure access to land in a timely manner and within budget.
- Minimise land take to the extent possible, and avoid, or at least minimise, displacement to the extent practically possible.
- Ensure that displacement impacts are addressed in a manner that meets legal requirements and relevant good practice standards.

This resettlement scoping covers the following sections:

- An overview of the international guidelines on resettlement and a gaps analysis reviewing the fit between the laws and regulations relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of Angola and the World Bank ESS requirements;
- A description of the land acquisition and likely categories of impact;
- Eligibility criteria for defining and entitlements for the various categories of PAPs; and
- A description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement and compensation plans.

#### 3.1 RPF Objectives

The methodology adopted in preparing this RPF was consistent with the requirements of the WB's ESS5 and relevant Angolan Legislation. This RPF defines the procedures for involuntary land acquisition, resettlement, and sets out objectives, principles, compensation entitlements, legal frameworks, consultation procedures and grievance redress mechanisms for the successful realisation of this project.

The main objectives of the RPF are to:

- Provide details on the policies governing on resettlement procedures, and the range of adverse impacts and entitlements;
- Present a strategy for achieving the objectives of the resettlement/land acquisition policy;
- Provide a framework for implementation of the stated strategies to ensure timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to PAPs;
- Provide details on public information, consultation and participation, and grievance redress mechanisms in project planning, design and implementation;
- Provide identified sources and estimates of required resources for implementation of the RP; and
- Provide a framework for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation.

The RPF was developed to ensure compliance with the following:

- The ESF standards:
  - ESS5: Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement;
  - ESS7: Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (known as Ethnolinguistic minorities in Angola), and
- Main legislation in Angola governing land acquisition and resettlement, namely:
  - Law no. 9/04, of 9 November - Land Law
  - Law no. 3/04, of 25 June - Law on Territorial and Urban Planning
  - Decree no. 2/06, of 23 January - General Regulation of Territorial, Urban and Rural Planning
  - Presidential Decree no. 216/11, of 8 August - National Policy for the Land Concession Rights
  - Presidential Decision No. 14/18 of 19 February – creating the Interministerial Commission whose objective is to promote the registration of Rural Land in favor of Local Communities.
  - Presidential Decree no. 117/16, of 30 May - Regulation of Rehousing Operations
  - Decree no. 58/07, of 13 July, General Regulation for Land Concession
  - Decree no. 01/01, of 5 January - Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations,
  - Decree no. 79/02, of 6 December - Implementation of Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations.

An RPF has been developed to inform site-specific RPs to be prepared when the detailed design has been completed. Certain land use restrictions will be permanently in force within the servitude areas to be determined. In addition, construction activities will necessitate a temporary disruption of all current land uses in a corridor to either side of the permanent servitude. This area will be termed the “temporary servitude”.

Households and communities residing or owning assets within the servitude, or in the areas earmarked for surface infrastructure, will therefore experience physical and/or economic displacement as a result of the project. In addition, construction activities may cause a temporary disruption in access and communities’ daily movement patterns from one side of the transmission route to the other.

The RPF was prepared according to the requirements of the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. Considering that PAPs or PACs affected may involve IP/SSAHULTC groups, specific approaches will need to be addressed either in RPs and in IP/SSAHULTC Plans, as referred in 5.9 Indigenous peoples/ Ethnolinguistic Minorities.

The guiding principle in the preparation of a RP aims to ensure that:

- All PAPs and Project Affected Communities (PACs) affected by future land acquisition and potential resettlement issues, are properly consulted;

- Specific consultation mechanisms and engagement procedures will be implemented whenever IP/SSAHULTC groups are affected;
- Affordable and accessible grievance mechanisms are made available to PAPs and PACs;
- All PAPs and PACs are compensated for their losses in assets, at replacement cost or market value (whichever is higher); and
- All PAPs and PACs are provided with rehabilitation measures so that they are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project.

## 3.2 Requirement for Physical Displacement or Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is required for the proposed project, primarily for the 2servitude corridors which must be cleared of obstacles to a certain extent (bush clearing), and for the construction of an access road (where it is not feasible to use the existing access roads).

The project traverses an area, which may include a number of dispersed rural villages/homesteads and associated subsistence activities such as crops and cattle farming. Natural resources, such as woodlands for firewood, pasture for cattle and surface and ground water sources, are also present in the study area.

A process is required to identify, consult and compensate project-affected persons or communities (PAP<sup>8</sup>s or PAC<sup>9</sup>s) for any physical or economic displacement (temporarily and/or permanent) inflicted as a result of project activities. This is usually undertaken through a Resettlement Plan (RP). However, because the project is still at concept phase, a higher-level Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been generated to identify objectives, principles, policies, procedures and organisational arrangements to deal with land access and resettlement.

### 3.2.1 Resettlement process

The resettlement process includes two main phases: planning, followed by implementation. Stakeholder engagement will run in parallel alongside these activities and build on what was undertaken during the ESIA. It may be in the form of key informant interviews, focus group meetings, public meetings, and public sharing of documents and information, and/or consultation with individual households. Thereafter 'after project' community support, overlapping with the construction and operational phases, is required to ensure the resettlement is effectively implemented.

### 3.2.2 Resettlement Plan

The resettlement plan can take between six and 18 months for its preparation, depending on the number of project-affected persons (PAPs). Figure 8 below illustrates the steps in the process. Some of the steps can be completed simultaneously. The stakeholder engagement<sup>10</sup> process runs throughout the ESIA and RP processes. It is presented in a linear manner, but the steps can overlap, be completed concurrently and, in some cases, move forward or backward.

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<sup>8</sup> Project Affected People

<sup>9</sup> Project Affected Communities

<sup>10</sup> The Angolan Environmental Impact Assessment legislation refers to "stakeholder engagement" as a "public consultation process". In recognition of the international status of the project, due to the applicability of international financial institution environmental and social safeguards, the term "stakeholder engagement" has been used in this report, with the understanding that it is over and above the Angolan "public consultation process" and thereby complements the national process.

|    |                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | •Announce the project                 |
| 2  | •Impact identification                |
| 3  | •Legal framework                      |
| 4  | •Compensation framework               |
| 5  | •Livelihood restoration               |
| 6  | •Detailed budget                      |
| 7  | •Implementation schedule              |
| 8  | •Organisational responsibilities      |
| 9  | •Consultation and planning framework  |
| 10 | •Grievance mechanism                  |
| 11 | •Monitoring, evaluation and reporting |

**Figure 8 - RP and stakeholder engagement**

### *3.2.3 Project phases, ESIA phases and the resettlement planning and implementation process*

Stakeholder engagement is integral to the ESIA process and to RPF and is a legal requirement. Furthermore, to meet the WB's ESF requirements, intensive stakeholder engagement is a prerequisite, including specific approaches to reach vulnerable groups and IP/SSAHUTLC (officially designated as Ethnolinguistic Minorities). An IP/SSAHUTLC Plan will be prepared before the procurement of civil works in areas where there is presence of these communities. If the Project confirms that IP/SSAHUTLC will be displaced, additional requirements including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) might be needed as per ESS5 and ESS7 guidelines. A draft IP/SSAHUTLC Planning Framework was developed in 2024 and requires updating and expanding into an IP/SSAHUTLC Plan.

The ESF applies to all project activities supported by the WB and associated facilities which are directly dependent from WB financing activities.

Stakeholder engagement during the Resettlement Planning preparation will occur at key stages, as shown in Figure 9. Table 3 - Engagement planned during resettlement provides the proposed engagement approach after the E&S instruments have been completed, i.e. once the project commences with implementation.

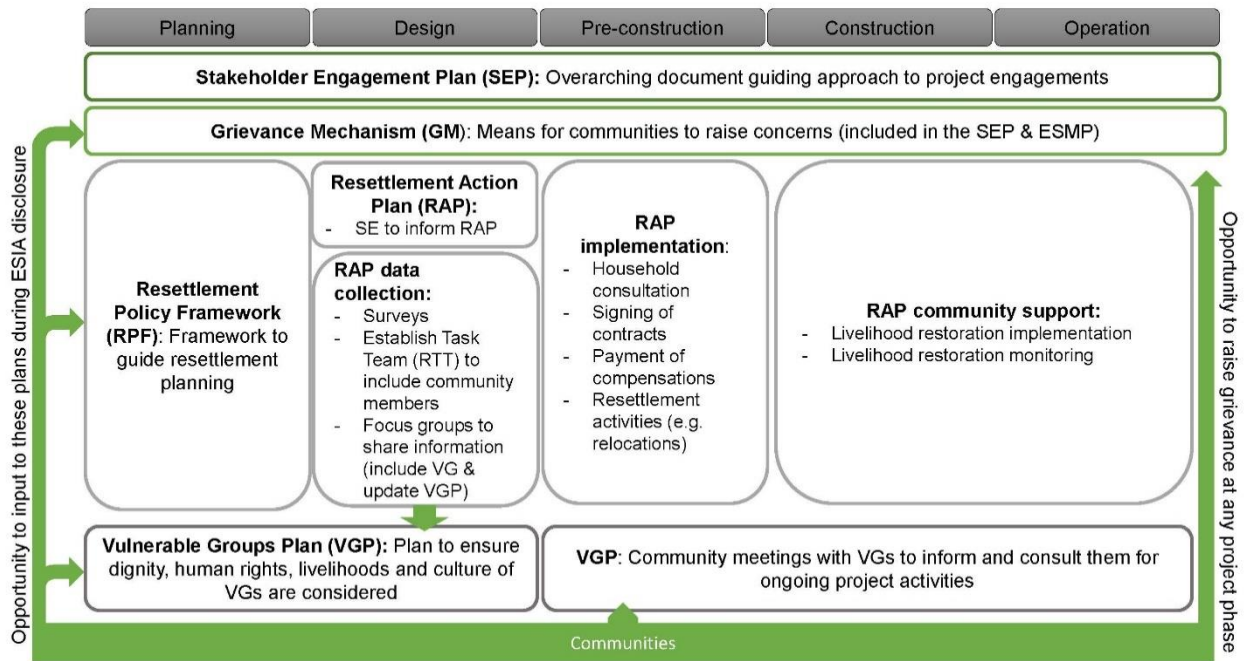


Figure 9 - Stakeholder engagement components

### 3.2.4 Planned engagement during resettlement planning and implementation

The following types of engagements are planned during the resettlement planning and implementation processes.

**Table 3 - Engagement planned during resettlement**

| Stage        | Documents submitted                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Type of engagement                                                                        | Participation level        | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Participants |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| ESIA         | ESIA Report and ESMP for ANNA line, scoping ESIA report for Cahama-Ondjiva connection, SEP and RPF for the Project, IPPs at implementation stage                                                                                                                                                    | Community meetings                                                                        | Inform, listen and consult | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project disclosure and impact assessment</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | PACs, PAPs   |
| RP screening | Socio-economic Baseline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Focus-group meetings, Community meetings, Key Informant Interviews                        | Inform, listen and consult | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify all people affected by the project and all adverse impacts on their livelihoods associated with the project's land acquisition.</li> <li>Share information on process, schedule etc.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | PACs, PAPs   |
| RP planning  | Draft RP including: Thematic Maps, Compensation Framework, Detailed Budget, Implementation Schedule, Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation, Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities, Grievance Redress Mechanism, Framework for monitoring, | Census, Asset and Infrastructure Surveys, Community meetings and Key Informant Interviews | Inform, listen and consult | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thematic maps that identify such features as population settlements, infrastructure, soil composition, natural vegetation areas, water resources, and land use patterns;</li> <li>A census that enumerates the affected people and registers them according to location;</li> <li>An inventory of lost and affected assets at the household, enterprise, and community level;</li> <li>Socio-economic surveys and studies of all affected people (including seasonal, migrant, and host populations), as necessary;</li> <li>Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration and sustainable development initiatives, and to identify baseline monitoring indicators; and</li> <li>Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of effects and development opportunities.</li> <li>The RP compensation framework specifies all forms of asset ownership or usage rights among the population affected by the project and the project's strategy for compensating them for the partial or complete loss of those assets. The compensation framework should include a description of the following:</li> </ul> | PACs, PAPs   |

| Stage | Documents submitted       | Type of engagement | Participation level | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Participants |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|       | evaluation, and reporting |                    |                     | <p>1 Any compensation guidelines established by the host government;<br/> 2 In the absence of established guidelines, the methodology that the project sponsor will use to value losses;<br/> 3 The proposed types and levels of compensation to be paid;<br/> 4 Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and<br/> 5 How and when compensation will be paid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The legal framework of a RP describes all laws, decrees, policies and regulations relevant to the resettlement activities associated with a project.</li> <li>Where displacement is unavoidable, the sponsor should plan and execute resettlement as a development initiative that provides displaced persons with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities, as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods.</li> <li>It is essential that all costs be estimated carefully and included in a detailed RP budget. Without an accurate assessment of the costs of land acquisition, compensation for lost assets and physical displacement, project planners cannot determine the real cost of project design alternatives such as alternative routes for power transmission lines or alternative sites for greenfield projects. The sponsor should itemise resettlement costs by categories of impact, entitlement, and other resettlement expenditures including training, project management, and monitoring. The results should be presented in a tabular form that illustrates expenditures over the life of the project. To ensure that all adverse impacts have been taken into account, budget line items should be checked against categories of adverse impact and entitlements. The RP budget must include a justification of all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates and must take into account both physical and cost contingencies.</li> <li>The RP budget should be linked with a detailed implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. This schedule should, in turn, be synchronised with the project's schedule of civil works construction. Timing of the RP field activities (consultation, census and survey implementation) is crucial: commencement of field activities too soon before the project begins may raise local expectations and attract newcomers; commencement of activities too late after the project starts may interfere with project implementation. Planners should be attentive to the agricultural and employment cycles of affected people and avoid scheduling key resettlement activities at times that may disrupt these cycles. Linking resettlement and construction schedules</li> </ul> |              |

| Stage         | Documents submitted                                                      | Type of engagement                                                 | Participation level        | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Participants |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|               |                                                                          |                                                                    |                            | <p>ensures that project managers place key resettlement activities on the same critical path as key project construction activities. Linking schedules in this way creates an imperative for co-ordinating resettlement with other project activities throughout the chain of project management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RP must identify and provide details on the roles and responsibilities of all organisations, public or private, governmental or non-governmental, that will be responsible for resettlement activities.</li> <li>Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria, to the location of resettlement sites and the quality of services at those sites. Timely redress of such grievances is vital for the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and for the completion of the project on schedule.</li> <li>The RP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organisational responsibilities, the methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of a monitoring plan should be performance monitoring, impact monitoring, and completion audit. The scope of the monitoring plan should be commensurate with the scale and complexity of the RP.</li> </ul> |              |
| RP disclosure | Public Consultation and Participation Framework, Public consultation log | Focus group meetings, Community meetings, Key Informant Interviews | Inform, listen and consult | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders. Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning the impact of a project and its expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the sponsor and representatives of people affected by the project, to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and the timing of resettlement activities. Project consultation with people affected by resettlement is mandatory.</li> <li>Promoting participation - The sponsor must initiate and facilitate a series of consultations with project stakeholders throughout the planning and implementation of a RP. The purpose of these consultations is to inform stakeholders about the project and its effects and to provide opportunities for people to voice their concerns and propose alternatives.</li> <li>Formal consultations convened by the sponsor should include sponsor representatives, project managers, relevant government authorities, representatives of concerned NGOs, and members of both displaced and host communities. Discussions should centre on the effects of the project and measures to mitigate those effects.</li> </ul>                                                                          | PACs, PAPs   |

| Stage | Documents submitted | Type of engagement | Participation level | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Participants |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|       |                     |                    |                     | <p>Because of discrimination within their societies, women and members of other vulnerable groups may find it difficult to defend their interests in a public forum. For this reason, it is important for project management, or the agencies responsible for RP planning and implementation, to employ women and members of other vulnerable groups. These staff members can undertake outreach efforts, such as focus-group consultation, to learn the concerns of vulnerable groups and convey them to resettlement planners and project managers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The needs and interests of the IP/SSAHUTLC groups affected by the project may require an IP/SSAHUTLC Plan. The effective engagement of these groups requires specific process and consultations. Preliminary guidelines for IP/SSAHUTLC groups engagement are outlined in the Project' SEP and will be further detailed in the site-specific IP/SSAHUTLC Plans.</li> <li>• The objective of these consultations should be to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alternative project design;</li> <li>○ Assessment of project impacts;</li> <li>○ Resettlement strategy;</li> <li>○ Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;</li> <li>○ Choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;</li> <li>○ Development opportunities and initiatives;</li> <li>○ Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes; and</li> <li>○ Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regular consultation with affected people allows project management to monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the RP's compensation packages, livelihood restoration efforts and development initiatives.</li> <li>• Depending on the size and scope of the project, the sponsor may employ a community liaison representative with a budget specifically for the facilitation and management of public consultation. Alternatively, the sponsor may contract a reputable and experienced NGO to provide the same services. However it chooses to manage information disclosure and public consultation, the sponsor must ensure that affected people have access to information about the project, and opportunities to seek redress of grievances relating to the project.</li> </ul> |              |

| Stage                                               | Documents submitted                                                                                                                 | Type of engagement                              | Participation level                                 | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Participants |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                     |                                                                                                                                     |                                                 |                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project management must document its information disclosure and public consultation efforts. This documentation should identify who was consulted, what was discussed, and what follow-up was required.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |              |
| RP implementation                                   | Signed Individual household dossiers, Tender documentation, Construction Management Plan and Livelihood Restoration Progress Report | Community meetings, Household meetings          | Negotiate, discuss and agree                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tendering and contracting of works;</li> <li>Individual household sign-off;</li> <li>Resettlement construction;</li> <li>Participatory monitoring and oversight of the sign-off, construction and moves processes;</li> <li>Moving of resettling households;</li> <li>Final approvals and handover to statutory authorities;</li> <li>Demolition of existing settlements;</li> <li>Follow up with resettlement communities and households;</li> <li>Livelihood restoration and community development implementation key considerations (Reddy, et al., 2015): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace project-affected households' existing livelihood activities as a first priority to provide a baseline safety net to all households to ensure a minimum standard of living.</li> <li>Land-for-land replacement is the most effective livelihood restoration intervention, but this can be particularly challenging where the project is acquiring large tracts of land in areas with high population densities.</li> <li>Agricultural support must be provided along with replacement land in order to get impacted households quickly self-sufficient in food again.</li> <li>Skills training must begin as early as possible in the project cycle to prepare as many locals as possible for direct and indirect employment on the project.</li> <li>Local employment is the highest-priority benefit for local communities and the project should put in place a fair and effective local employment policy and plan.</li> <li>Local procurement from local businesses builds support for the project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | PACs, PAPs   |
| After RP completion (construction and/or operation) | GM report, Monitoring and Evaluation report                                                                                         | Regular community meetings, Grievance mechanism | Feedback from community and reporting of grievances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing support;</li> <li>Publicise/broadcast the importance of the project in the long term, how people can benefit from electricity and how and when the grid will be expanded to their communities (if applicable);</li> <li>Grievances are best redressed through project management, local civil administration, or other channels of mediation acceptable to all parties. Such channels of mediation may involve customary and traditional institutions of dispute resolution. The project management should make every effort to resolve grievances at the community</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | PACs, PAPs   |

| Stage | Documents submitted | Type of engagement | Participation level | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Participants |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|       |                     |                    |                     | <p>level. Recourse to the legal system should be avoided except as a last resort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In areas where there is IP/SSAHULTC presence, the IP/SSAHULTC Plan(s) will also provide guidance for grievances mechanism implementation and how grievances should be addressed.</li> </ul> |              |

## 4 Legal and regulatory framework

Based on the nature of the project, it is inevitable that activities will lead to either land acquisition and/or denial of, restriction to, or loss of access to economic assets and resources and, therefore, ultimately to the land acquisition and compensation, and possibly resettlement, of people. It is envisioned that people and areas will be impacted by the project activities. When this occurs, relevant provisions in Angolan legislation, as well as the ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities will apply.

### 4.1 Review of the legislation in Angola governing land acquisition and resettlement

Land administration in Angola is controlled by the following legislation:

- Law no. 9/04, of 9 November - Land Law
- Law no. 3/04, of 25 June - Law on Territorial and Urban Planning
- Decree no. 2/06, of 23 January - General Regulation of Territorial, Urban and Rural Planning
- Presidential Decree no. 216/11, of 8 August - National Policy for the Land Concession Rights
- Presidential Decision No. 14/18 of 19 February – creating the Interministerial Commission whose objective is to promote the registration of Rural Land in favour of Local Communities.
- Presidential Decree no. 117/16, of 30 May - Regulation of Rehousing Operations
- Decree no. 58/07, of 13 July, General Regulation for Land Concession
- Decree no. 79/02, of 6 December - Implementation of Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations
- Decree no. 01/01, of 5 January - Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations

### 4.2 Land Law

The Land Law (Law no. 9/04, of 9 November) states that the State owns all land, with limited formalized land rights for individual or community land occupiers. The Land Act No. 9/04 also provides for property rights, rural community rights, natural resources, land classification, registration, expropriation and concession. The act gives recognition to customary rights and rural community land, as well as to transhumance corridors. However, rural community land rights rest upon the assessment that “useful and effective” land usage occurs, a term which is open to interpretation by government and local authorities. In 2018, an interministerial commission was founded to promote the registration of rural land for local communities (Presidential Decision No. 14/18) for two years, though it may still be current. While land titles have been issued to communities it does not appear to have widespread impact. Some rural community land holdings have been demarcated and “titled” with documents filed at a provincial level. Individual farmers seldom hold a formal concession. A few commercial concessions are formalized, but the Law provides for the possibility of privatization, albeit somewhat vaguely defined (ARD, 2005).

There remains a significant number of regulations to be promulgated under this Law. The regulations to be promulgated include, inter alia, land registration, expropriation, concession granting, concession auctions, and community demarcation. Until these regulations, rules and procedures are drafted and approved, tenure types and security of tenure will remain subject to insecurity. The Land Law further calls for individual landowners to formalize their land rights, but the process is cumbersome, as applications have to be made to the sub-municipal and municipal authorities, geodesic services, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) at provincial level, with each level requiring approval from the previous. Both the Land, and

Territorial and Urban, Planning laws state that the State can only expropriate land for public use, on condition that a public declaration to do so has been made.

### 4.3 Territorial and Urban Planning Law

The Law on Territorial and Urban Planning (Law no. 3/04, of 25 June) outlines an aggressive master planning process regarded by the government as a solution to much of the irregular urban and peri-urban development. The law bestows various rights and obligations upon citizens and legal entities, but the levels of legal literacy regarding land is low in the country. It protects the Angolan citizenry from arbitrary expropriations and eviction (ARD, 2005). In contrast, it states that irregularly occupied land may be forcibly requisitioned.

### 4.4 National Policy for Land Concession Rights

Presidential Decree No. 216/11, of 8 August, specifies the general basis of the National Policy for Land Concession Rights, defining the mechanisms for accessing, using and exploitation lands, taking into consideration that the access to land is fundamental for reconstruction, construction and socio-economic development of the country. It defines the following land uses, based on their main economic activity: agricultural, urban, mining and touristic, and defines the rules to establish such categories of land use. It also sets out that for public infrastructure, the land concession should consider, and protect, areas for their future expansion, as well as for maintenance and potential future developments. Presidential Decision No. 14/18 of 19 February creates the Interministerial Commission, whose objective it is to promote the registration of Rural Land in favour of Local Communities. The Commission, coordinated by the Minister of State and Chief of the President's Civil House of the Republic, is responsible for surveying these lands, analysing their use and promoting the granting of land rights. In particular, it aims to survey rural or community land in rural communities; analyse the effective use of rural lands; promote the rapid recognition and registration of community-owned land and buildings under the customary domain; promote the granting of land rights to land parcels' holders that meet the legal requirements; create conditions so that the competent institutions can continue work after the term of validity of the Interministerial Commission; etc.

Law no. 6/17 of 24 January also applies, which establishes the rules that aim to guarantee the conservation and rational and sustainable use of forests and wild fauna existing in the national territory and, also, the general bases of the exercise of activities related to them and also Law No. 15/05 of 7 December which establishes the bases that must ensure the development and modernization of the agrarian sector, creating support mechanisms and incentives for agrarian activities for this purpose.

Law No. 15/05 approving the Basic Agricultural Development Act also provides guidance on the use of natural resources, but focusing on the agricultural domain. Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife Basic Legislation provides guidance on the sustainable use of forests and wildlife. It recognises existence of collective rights of communities over land used in a "useful and effective way", and rights to use and protect flora and fauna, and participate in planning related to their use. This includes community hunting and forest product rights for subsistence use (but not usage of poison or snares), or subject to licensing if deemed to be more than subsistence use. The act also supports the protection and usage of traditional knowledge of flora and fauna. This provides a range of rights to communities in Angola, though the implementation of the law appears limited, and there is significant overutilization of flora and fauna, as well as land loss to agriculture in many areas.

### 4.5 General Regulation for Land Concession

Decree no. 58/07, of 13 July, approves the General Regulation for Land Concession in Angola. This decree establishes the basic framework for ownership, concession and use of agricultural land in Angola. It consists of seven chapters which define all the issues related to land legislation, such as general provisions, land

classification, licensing, transmission and rescission of land use rights, registration, and administration powers.

## 4.6 Regulation of Rehousing Operations

Presidential Decree no. 117/16, of 30 May, defines the regulations for the relocation and rehousing of families living in high density areas, in informal and precarious settlements, with the objective of providing them with better living conditions and, at the same time, make use of the areas for public purposes. This decree is applicable to areas affected by natural disasters, urban requalification, displacement of families due to public infrastructures, and distribution of housing to enhance the living conditions of the population. It defines the procedures for these relocation operations, setting out the generic stages and approaches to be followed until the authority/entity that has responsibilities over an area has started the works for the infrastructure that was the basis for the rehousing. It should be noted that if the construction works does not commence within 180 days, the land rights of the area revert to the Municipal Authorities.

## 4.7 Implementation of Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations

Decree no. 79/02, of 6 December, is mostly applicable to displaced persons, who are defined as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, particularly as a result of violence, or in order to avoid the results of armed conflict, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”. However, it provides valuable steps to be considered when people are resettled. These steps should be considered in the preparation of the RP and the implementation thereof, as they sensitize the implementing agencies to the circumstances of Angolan citizens, post-war. It may be a requirement to work alongside the Implementing Agencies defined in this Decree to ensure that resettlement related to the project does not overlap with resettlement projects implemented as organized resettlement, or the return of internally-displaced populations (or Angolan refugees returning to the country) by means of assistance from the relevant Government sector. It would be prudent to consider the following clauses of Article 7 in the context of the proposed project:

- a) Take into account the local administrations’ priorities regarding territorial regulations in the identification of resettlement or return areas;
- b) Each consensus among resident and IDPs communities on the use of land in accordance with the procedures established by the present standard operational procedures;”

The following entities lead the resettlement and return of displaced persons, and should be regarded as stakeholders in this project:

- CNRSPDD - National Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilized Personnel and Displaced Populations;
- CP – Provincial Commission (reporting to the CNRSPDD); and
- GADH – Ad Hoc Group for Technical and Administrative Support (reporting to the CNRSPDD).

The various roles, responsibilities, and competencies of these implementers are set out in Article 5 and 7 of the decree. It provides that the applicable Provincial Government shall provide resettled persons with “Resettlement Kits”, such as seeds, agro-tools and training on the use thereof, an assessment of the area to be used for agriculture (if it is the need of the resident community), kitchen sets, hygiene materials, medical kits, building tools, shelter and clothing. Furthermore, it States that it is the responsibility of the Provincial Government to evaluate and construct, or rehabilitate, infrastructure that has been affected in the resident community. It provides requirements for the location of healthcare units (healthcare posts, mobile clinics, hospitals, etc.) and schools for a predetermined number of people.

The abovementioned requirements indicate that the people to be resettled might be deprived of infrastructure in their local area, or, if they have already been resettled by the Provincial Government, they might be resistant towards further resettlement. Resettlement under this decree can occur either from State funds, international or national donations, or any other legally-accepted form of funding supporting “specific projects or programmes.” It might be worthwhile for the Proponent to investigate the progress of existing programs being implemented under this Decree in the area, to provide an opportunity to work together in resettling persons to their original residences where possible, instead of placing them once more in new communities. The Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, Decree no. 01/01, of 5 January, provides for the conditions of Provincial Governments working in concert with Provincial humanitarian co-ordination groups and NGOs to assist displaced persons during resettlement. Special efforts will be made to avoid resettling any community/individual more than once. In Article 4 a), it states that *“All resettlement and return sites must be verified as free of mines”*.

The Angolan Government agrees to take all actions necessary to ensure full and effective implementation of RPs prepared in accordance with the RPF, and to otherwise take actions necessary to achieve all relevant provisions of ESS5.

#### 4.8 National provisions regarding Ethnolinguistic Minorities

Angola, following the approach of many African states, does not use the terminology “Indigenous Peoples” within the national legislation, as is affirmed in international law. Despite Angola’s ethnic diversity, there are no specific references to Indigenous Peoples or minorities in the Constitution, nor in other domestic law and policies.

The San and certain pastoralist groups, such as the Ovatwa, Ovatjimba, Ovahimba, Ovazemba, Kwisi and Kwepe, are generally included as “Vulnerable” in terms of the the National Constitution (CRA 2010). and together with people with disabilities, rural women and the extremely poor, receive support from the Government. More recently, the Presidency, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women’s Promotion (MASFAMU) and National Council for Social Action (CNAS) have begun adopting the term Ethnolinguistic Minorities to refer to the San and certain pastoralist groups, however the San and the Otjiherero-speaking semi nomadic pastoralists are not formally identified along ethnic lines within existing support programmes.

The presence of San is likely in the potential Project Influence Areas., and possibly Ovatwa, Ovatjimba, Ovahimba, and Ovazemba groups. There are additional semi-nomadic groups in the area who the Government of Angola may include within its Ethnolinguistic Minorities criteria (namely the Ovadimba, Ovachavíua and Ovahacaonas) – the criteria and groups included have not been officially defined. The Angolan Constitution does not mention groups such as the San specifically. But it does oblige the state to promote and guarantee the measures needed to ensure universal right to medical and health care, including the development and guarantee of an operational health service throughout the national territory. In the same perspective, the following State Laws and Policies are aligned:

**Basic Social Protection Law** (Law no. 07/04 of 15 October) - deals with Angola’s Social Protection System, classifying it into basic social protection, compulsory social protection and complementary social protection, highlighting that basic social protection covers the resident population that is in a situation of lack or diminished means of subsistence and cannot fully assume their own protection, namely: (i) people or families in a situation of severe poverty; (ii) women in a disadvantaged situation; (iii) children and adolescents with special needs and at risk; (iv) elderly people in a situation of physical or economic dependence and isolation; (v) disabled people at risk or social exclusion; (vi) unemployed people at risk of marginalisation. Article 46 assigns the power to develop, stimulate and implement actions that contribute to improving people’s living conditions to the local administrative entities;

**National Social Action Policy** (Presidential Decree no. 37/21 of 8 February), whose main objective is to establish an Integrated Social Protection Platform to guarantee a decent standard of living, access to basic services and a reduction in risks and negative effects to families in need. Promotes the creation of

conditions for each citizen to fully exercise their social and economic rights, raise their standard of living and quality of life, and thus improve Angolans' human development indices. It also allows for preventive interventions to protect people in need from being exposed to situations of greater vulnerability.

The Angolan government has been implementing programmes that specifically target San communities, both through national ministry departments and provincial governments. For example, MASFAMU has been supporting and integrating San communities through the National Social Support Programme and pastoral groups into the general economy under the broader concept of vulnerable groups support. The Ministries of Territorial Administration, Health and Education have also carried out programmes with specific components to benefit of the San communities, among others through the National ADECOS Programme.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, through the National Directorate for Traditional Power Communities and Institutions, has been responsible for formulating state policy to study, monitor and supervise Traditional Power Communities and Institutions at Local State Administration level. According to Presidential Decree 35/18 of 8 February, the purpose of this body is to coordinate public policies for minority groups under the responsibility of different government bodies and services.

As a country, Angola still needs to establish and strengthen its political and legal framework, to provide for positive discrimination regarding IP/SSAHUTLC and include specific policies for these groups, based on this statute. However, the government's concern for IP/SSAHUTLC is already expressed in short-, medium- and long-term strategic documents and government initiatives at various levels. The 2023-2027 National Development Plan (NDP) includes some references to ethnic minorities namely:

- Cultural Policy: 19 Culture Enhancement Programme - Objective 19.1: Support ethno-cultural diversity and national unity; Priority 19.1.1: Development of the national cultural heritage and symbols; 2. Complete a study on the habits and customs of ethnolinguistic groups; 3. Map and register traditional power communities and institutions.
- Population and Promotion of Vulnerable Communities Policy: 21 Integrated Local Development and Anti-Poverty Programme; Objective 21.1: Improve social welfare; Priority 21.1.1: Expansion of monetary social transfers and transfers in kind; 3. Expand funding and ensure equitable distribution in all provinces of cash transfer projects for vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, the elderly, children, ethnic-minority communities); Priority 21.1.3: Social care services; 3. Develop an approach to social inclusion (literacy services, financial education, etc.) for ethnic-minority communities, in conjunction with NGOs and companies. 23 Social Action and Family Enhancement Programme; Priority 23.2.1: Implementation of the National Children's Observatory; 4. Develop an approach for the social inclusion of children from ethnic-minority communities.

The government, by virtue of Presidential Decree no. 35/18, of 8 February, created the National Directorate for Communities and Institutions of Traditional Power (DNCIPT), within the organisational structure of the Ministry of Culture. The purpose of this body is to coordinate public policies for ethnic minority groups, under the responsibility of different government bodies and services. More recently, the DNCIPT has been monitoring situations linked to land conflicts that occur due to their nomadic way of life. This way of life raises new challenges to the government, specifically related to land availability.

Notwithstanding this, Angola is signatory to several international treaties relevant to the rights of indigenous peoples having adopted and ratified International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations since 1976, albeit with very limited reporting. However, it still needs to ratify ILO Convention C169 of 1989 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Angola also voted in favour of the Resolution to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, approved by the General Assembly on 2 October 2007. Although not binding on the states that approved it, the declaration recognises a set of indigenous people's rights, of social, cultural, political, legal and territorial nature (including rights over land and resources and non-relocation without free, prior and informed consent), on a basis of justice, equality, non-discrimination, respect for the totality of human rights, identity and self-determination.

The concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in 2016 raised questions on the need for improvement regarding issues like insufficient recognition of indigenous peoples, discrimination, limited-service provision, insufficient consent procedures regarding economic activities in territories and insufficient data on indigenous peoples in Angola. The 2014 report of the Human Rights Council (UPR) had comments on discrimination against San children and the disrespect of the rights in reported indigenous peoples' evictions. However, it is noted that specific measures have been put in place with the aim of supporting San communities, particularly in the areas of food, health and education, with community members joining public health and education systems and access to water, particularly in Cunene province.

In addition to the above mentioned legal instruments, Angola signed several international treaties relevant to indigenous peoples rights, including International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW-OP), including the optional protocol on reporting, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Angola also voted in favour of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007, which, although non-binding, confers a commitment to develop national policies that embrace the objectives of the declaration.

## 4.9 International Guidelines

### 4.9.1 WB Environment and Social Standard 5

WB ESS5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement recognises that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. Involuntary resettlement refers both to temporary and/or permanent physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use, that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use, and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

In World Bank-assisted projects, borrowers are expected to take all feasible measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts from land acquisition and restrictions on land use associated with project development. The fundamental objective of ESS5 is to ensure that, if physical or economic displacement cannot be avoided, displaced persons (as defined below) are compensated at the replacement cost for land and other assets, and otherwise assisted as necessary to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards.

Other ESS5 objectives include:

- a) To avoid forced eviction
- b) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure
- c) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project warrants
- d) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

ESS5 also establishes key principles to be followed in resettlement planning and implementation. These include:

- a) All displaced persons are entitled to compensation for land and attached assets, or to alternative but equivalent forms of assistance in lieu of compensation; lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar displaced persons from entitlement to such compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
- b) Compensation rates refer to amounts to be paid in full to the eligible owner(s) or user(s) of the lost asset, without depreciation or deduction for fees, taxes, or any other purpose.
- c) Compensation for land, structures, unharvested crops, and all other fixed assets should be paid prior to the time of impact or dispossession.
- d) When cultivated land is to be taken for project purposes, the Government, through RNT, seeks to provide replacement land of equivalent productive value if that is the preference of the displaced persons.
- e) Community services and facilities will be repaired or restored if affected by the project.
- f) Displaced persons should be consulted during preparation of the RP, so that their preferences are solicited and considered.
- g) The RP (in draft and final versions) is publicly disclosed in a manner accessible to displaced persons.
- h) A grievance mechanism by which displaced persons can pursue grievances will be established and operated in a responsive manner.
- i) Negotiated settlement processes are acceptable as an alternative for legal expropriation if appropriately implemented and documented.
- j) Land donation is acceptable only if conducted in a wholly voluntary manner and appropriately documented.
- k) The RNT implementation Unit bears official responsibility for meeting all costs associated with obtaining project sites, including compensation and other considerations due displaced persons. The RP includes an estimated budget for all costs, including contingencies for price inflation and unforeseen costs, as well as organizational arrangements for meeting financial contingencies.
- l) Monitoring arrangements will be specified in the RP, to assess the status and effectiveness of RP implementation.

ESS5 requires the Utility (RNT) or other parties responsible for resettlement, to specify the procedures it will follow, and the actions the company will implement to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. The RPF is therefore a company's (for ANNA Project – RNT's) commitment to financial institutions, and to the affected people, that it will meet its obligations arising from involuntary resettlement.

#### *4.9.2 WB Environment and Social Standard 7*

In accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework, and specifically the Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7), referring to IP/SSAHUTLC, a specific IP/SSAHUTLC Plan must be developed. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework was drafted by RNT and last revised in 2024, however it requires updating to an Indigenous Peoples Plan (to be renamed appropriately for the context in Angola), including data on the locations of these communities in regard to the Project Influence Areas, and direct consultations with affected communities.. .

If groups meeting ESS7 criteria are within Project Influence Areas, the Indigenous Peoples Plan will be a requirement and necessary to inform the finalisation of the RP in terms of suitable consultation and resettlement measures that meet ESS7, ESS5 and ESS10 requirements.

According to these standards, the term "Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities" is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

ESS 7 also applies to communities or groups of IP/SSAHUTLC who, during the community or group members lifetime, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area. As the project will not affect any urban or peri-urban areas the assessment of this requirement does not apply.

Angola has a wide range of ethnic groups with more than 20 different mother language groups and around 50 dialects. From these groups, some can be considered IP/SSAHUTLC under ESS7, which is supported by entities such as the United Nations and African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. These include the San peoples and the Otjiherero-speaking semi nomadic pastoralists found in Cunene and Huila provinces. Other groups may also meet the criteria but will require additional screening prior to construction commencing (it is anticipated that during the undertaking of households surveys required for the development of the RP or RPs this information will emerge).

## 4.10 Legal and Policy Alignment

**Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.** Table 44 - Gap Analysis between Angolan Legislation and World Bank ESS Requirements provides a summary of the comparison between Angolan and World Bank ESS on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement requirements.

**Table 44 - Gap Analysis between Angolan Legislation and World Bank ESS Requirements**

| Category    | Angolan legislation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | WB ESS 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eligibility | <p>Land Law (Law No. 9/04 of 09 November) and Law on Territorial and Urban Planning (Law No. 3/04, of 25 June) both recognise the right to fair compensation for land users.</p> <p>The Law recognises the possibility of transmission of property over land classified as belonging to the State's private domain. Transmission of land property and acquisition of other rights over land is authorised to individuals or associations, both national and non-national.</p> <p>Private property rights are limited to urban land plots. Private ownership of rural land is not permitted. Also, and in principle, rights to land use and occupation, may not be issued in rural areas occupied by rural populations.</p> | <p>WB ESS5 identifies persons eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance to include persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have formal legal rights to land or assets;</li> <li>• do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognised or recognisable under national law;</li> <li>• have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</li> </ul> |

|                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                             | Compensation involving those who have legal titles and customary rights to communal lands.                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Cut-off date                                | No specific provision.                                                                                                                                                                      | The cut-off date is the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons occupying the Project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. |
| Cash and in-kind compensation               | No specific guide. The law says fair and adequate compensation must be paid.                                                                                                                | Strongly favours in-kind compensation, including provision of replacement housing and replacement land with security of tenure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Calculation of compensation                 | No specific guide. The law says fair and adequate compensation must be paid.                                                                                                                | Compensation is to be provided at 'replacement cost' and is inclusive of the cost to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means.                                                                                            |
| Natural resources                           | No specific provision.                                                                                                                                                                      | Persons or communities that either temporarily or permanently lose access to natural resources on which their livelihoods are dependent are entitled to assistance. The borrower is required to assesses means to provide, or facilitate access to, similar resources elsewhere, taking into account the impacts at the alternative location, providing cash compensation only when it can be demonstrated that no feasible alternative measures are available.          |
| Consultation with PAPs and host communities | The need for public consultation / participation is identified in both the Land Law (Law No. 9/04, of 9 November) and the Law on Territorial and Urban Planning (Law No. 3/04, of 25 June). | WB ESS5 stipulates the need for affected parties to be meaningfully consulted and that all resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Resettlement assistance                     | The need for 'fair compensation' is identified in both the Land Law (Law No. 9/04, of 9 November) and the Law on Territorial and Urban Planning (Law No. 3/04, of 25 June).                 | Allowance is made for resettlement assistance to affected parties, this is inclusive of 'transitional support'.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Affected populace as project beneficiaries  | No specific provision.                                                                                                                                                                      | Opportunities for community benefaction including improved resource management practices, provision of community infrastructure (schools, access to water, etc.) is desirable.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Owners of "non-permanent" buildings         | Paying fair and adequate compensation.                                                                                                                                                      | Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including transactional expenses, prior to displacement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Owners of "permanent" buildings             | Paying fair and adequate compensation.                                                                                                                                                      | Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including transactional expenses, prior to displacement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Perennial crops                             | No specific provision.                                                                                                                                                                      | Entitled to compensation for lost assets other than land, which is inclusive of crops, etc..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## 5 Socio-economic environment

### 5.1 Population and administration

The results of the latest census conducted by the relevant institutions of Angola point out that, for each square kilometre (km<sup>2</sup>), there were about 14 people, which reflects a low population density, although quite variable, with this indicator varying between 232.9 and 0.7 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>. The populations of the provinces and municipalities affected by the Project are shown in Table 55 - Angolan municipalities affected by the Project.. The data referred in this section was collected in 2019 and will be updated during the revision of the RPF, after Project effectiveness, considering the new juridic-administrative division of the municipalities and updated demographic data.

**Table 55 - Angolan municipalities affected by the Project**

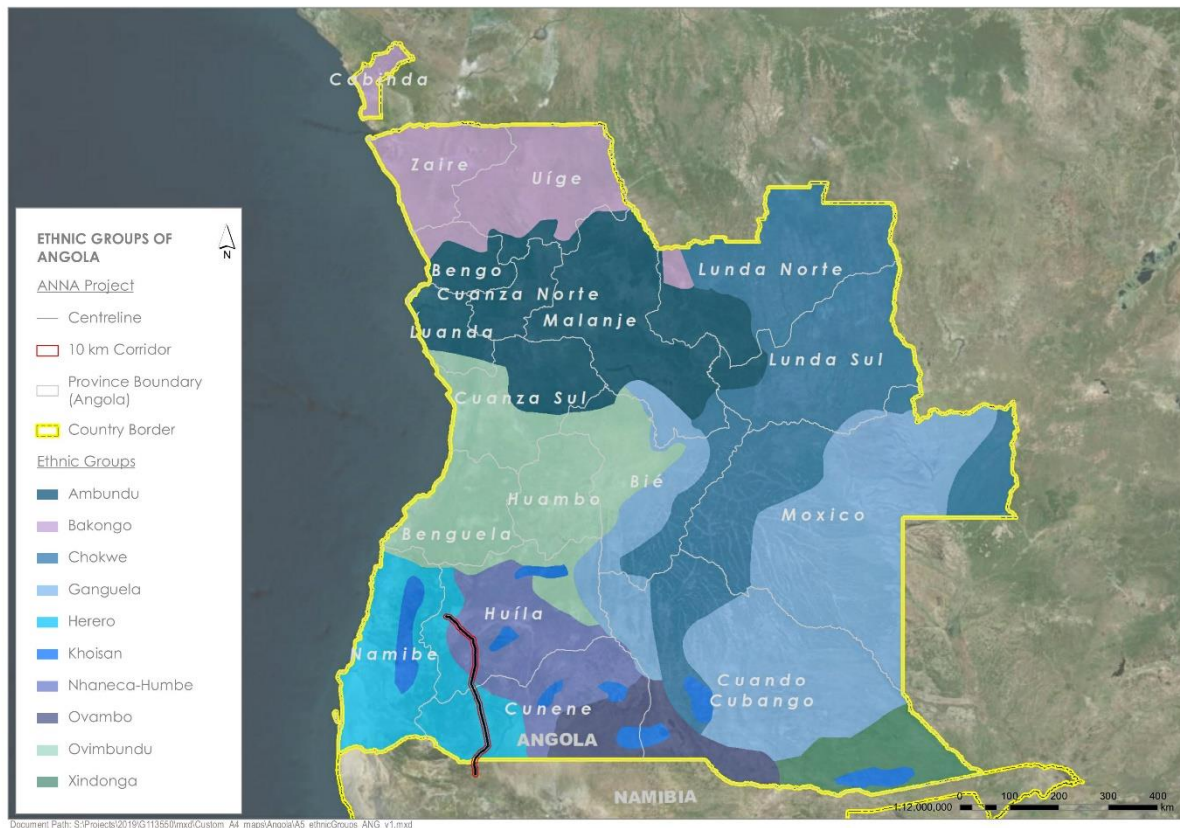
| Province                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Municipality                                                 | Commune          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Huíla</b><br>The province of <b>Huíla</b> , inhabited by approximately 2 497 422 people, was originally populated by the Khoisan, of which few groups remain. Ethnic groups that migrated into the region include Nyaneka, Nkhwnbi, Umbundo, Nganguela, and Tchokwe Herera. Agro-pastoralist ethnic groups such as the heterogenous Nyaneka-Humbe, Mwila and Kuvale are most common (Angola Consulate TX, 2015). The province's population was estimated at 2.4 million in 2014. The languages most commonly spoken include variants of Nganguela (Welcome to Angola, 2019). | <b>Lubango</b>                                               | <b>Hoque</b>     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Population: 776 249 (2014); 876 339 (2018 projection)</i> |                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Chibia</b>                                                | <b>Kapunda</b>   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Population: 190 670 (2014); 215 219 (2018 projection)</i> | <b>Kavilongo</b> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Gambos (ex-Chiange)</b>                                   | <b>Kihita</b>    |
| <b>Cunene</b><br>The <b>Cunene</b> Province is inhabited by approximately 990 087 people (City Population, 2019). The majority of the population consist of Ovambo agro-pastoralists, and few subsistence farmers. The Kwanyama people (an Ovambo group) are most abundant, whereas the Hinga (a Nyaneka-Nkhumbi-group), Chókwe, Muhimba (Herero) and Khoisan groups also occur in the province (Angola Consulate TX, 2015).                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Population: 79 462 (2014); 89 684 (2018 projection)</i>   | <b>Chimbemba</b> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Cahama</b>                                                | <b>Kahama</b>    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Population: 70 061 (2014); 79 379 (2018 projection)</i>   | <b>Otchinjau</b> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Curoca</b>                                                | <b>Chitado</b>   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Population: 41087 (2014); 46 556 (2018 projection)</i>    |                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Ombadja</b>                                               | <b>Humbe</b>     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Population: 304 964 (2014); 345 490 (2018)</i>            | <b>Naulila</b>   |

Despite the low population density recorded, there is enormous population diversity, and several ethnic groups can be distinguished. Among them are: the “Bantu” language groups, which are more representative; the “Humbe”, the “Ovambos” and the “Hereros”, whose main activity is agriculture, mostly cattle farming; and, less representative, the “Non-Bantu” language groups, such as the “Khoisan” – small dispersed groups that are mainly engaged in hunting. The distribution of ethnic groups across the country is shown in Figure 10 - Areas of native populations’ origin in Angola, showing that the project area is dominated by Herero and Haneco-Humbe ethnic groups, which indicates that the dominant ethnic groups in the study area are Herero (or Ovaherero) and Hanica-Humbe (or Nyaneka-Nkhumbi).

#### Settlements

A significant part of the study area shows large expanses of sparsely-inhabited territory, displaying the traditional characteristics of a rural settlement, with clearly-visible inhospitable areas formed by the absence of rivers, especially in the north-west and south-west sectors. There are two distinct types of rural settlements: (i) concentrated, where the communities distribute themselves along the banks of the main watercourses in fertile lands, mostly practicing agriculture; and (ii) sparse, where communities (semi-nomadic) settle (permanently or temporarily) near dry or temporary rivers. This type of settlement is heavily influenced by the characteristics of the ecosystem (climatic and edaphic), and by its connection to cattle management. Communities are thus arranged in small villages or “ongandas” that are characterised by their circular shape and enclosed by a fence of thorny branches and other shrub trees. Of note is also the presence of temporary camps or “sambos” that accompany the herds during transhumance in search of

water and pasturelands. These camps can move three to four times a year. Thorny branches or other shrub trees also limit these smaller camps, when compared to ongandas.



**Figure 10 - Areas of native populations' origin in Angola, showing that the project area is dominated by Herero and Haneco-Humbe ethnic groups**

The main urban area of the study area is Lubango (capital of the Province of Huíla). The remaining cities (secondary cities), have a much lower population. The density of urban settlements decreases as one moves to Namibia, with the Angolan segment comprising more than 90% of the urban population of the study area.

This form of human occupation has repercussions on the current use of the study area, which is predominantly marked by large extensions of grassland areas, interspersed by small cropland areas.

### Land mines

The corridor runs through several areas that may potentially contain landmines and that will require demining prior to any site visit or survey. The majority of the identified areas are in the southern areas, between Cahama and the Namibian border. However, due to Angola's recent history of war, other areas in the territory may exist that have are as yet unidentified.

## 5.2 Land Tenure

Angolan land is managed and owned by the State. The Land Law (*Lei de Terras de Angola, Lei nº 9/04, de 9 de Novembro*) aims to normalise land tenure in Angola after its civil war. Article 34 of this law states that the State can grant, *inter alia*, (a) private property rights to urban land and (b) useful customary domain to rural communities (Urban LandMark, 2013). Land is mostly held under principles of *customary* law, with very few citizens having rights under *formal* law (US-AID, 2010). The Angolan government has little capacity to initiate formalisation procedures, but land occupants are encouraged to apply for formalisation. Furthermore, with independence, the departure of many colonial civil servants meant that the formal

colonial land cadastre ceased to be managed and updated, which limits access to land, inhibits the transfer of land and forces people into making informal arrangements.

The Land Law stipulates that concessions of up to 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> of urban land may be authorised by the Municipal Administration, the Provincial Governor needs to authorise concessions of land areas of up to 50 000 m<sup>2</sup>, and concessions of areas larger than 50 000 m<sup>2</sup> may only be authorised by the Minister of Urbanism and Construction (Urban LandMark, 2013).

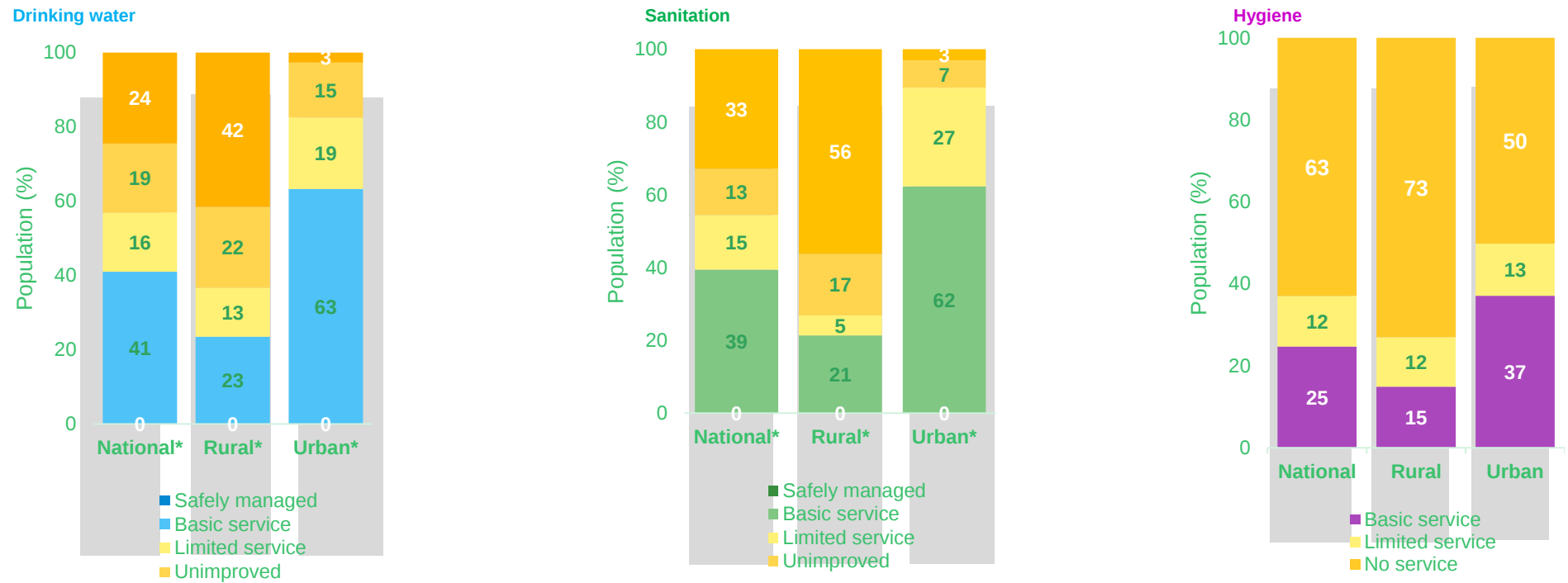
### 5.3 Development challenges

In 2002, peace accords were eventually signed in the country, after 40 years of virtually continuous war. Since then, the country's economy has grown rapidly, but inequities persist, and nearly 40% of Angolans live in poverty, and maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy remain high. Specialists suggest that the economy is hindered by an entrenched patronage system, a shortage of skilled workers and the warping effects of an economy dominated by oil. Roads, railways and bridges were destroyed during the war, and agricultural infrastructure was destroyed. Angola lacks a pool of skilled labour (nearly half the population is under 15 years old); a functioning health-care system (its infant mortality rate is among the highest in the world); and enough schools for its children (45% of school-age children are not reached by the education system) (CFR, 2008). Furthermore, the unemployment rate was estimated at 20% in 2018, and was high among young people in urban areas, at 38%, as recently as 2018 (African Development Bank Group, 2019).

Post-war Angola provided a considerable increase in tax incomes, via oil taxes, with an increase of more than 53%. However, oil-based GDP-growth is prone to international markets, and the 2008 global financial crisis made the diversification of markets difficult. Furthermore, the wealth earned from the oil-sector is mostly attributed to a few persons in power. If the Gini-coefficient for the country were lower, income per capita would have been a mere \$12.80 per day. This shows that "trickle-down" effects of wealth generated from the oil industry during 2002 and 2008, are rare (Da Rocha, 2012).

### 5.4 Water and sanitation

UNICEF data on water supply, sanitation and hygiene (handwashing facilities) in Angola is shown in Figure 5.11. Data aggregated into rural and urban sections show that the urban population are, in all cases, better off than the rural population. Urban areas have better access to basic drinking water and sanitation services, use fewer unimproved (such as an uncovered spring, unprotected from contamination) water and sanitation sources, use fewer surface water services (which are usually of poorer quality than groundwater sources), practice less open defecation, and have better access to handwashing services. In 2012, Angola was ranked as number 12 on the list of the top 25 African countries with the least-sustainable access to improved/clean water (African Public Health Info, 2012). Boreholes with hand pumps are primarily employed to serve the needs of the rural population in Angola, while solar-powered systems are becoming a more popular option, both among communities and government. In Huíla, the so-called Community-Led Total Sanitation (SLTC) programme for rural sanitation is the best developed of all the Angolan provinces in which it has been rolled out, as it was the launch point for a UNICEF-led Open-Defecation Free (ODF) programme complemented by the School-Led Total Sanitation (STLE) approach (Cowater International, 2015).



\*No safely managed estimate available

\*No safely managed estimate available

| Angola          | Drinking water    |                |                | Sanitation        |                |                | Hygiene          |               |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | National*<br>2015 | Rural*<br>2015 | Urban*<br>2015 | National*<br>2015 | Rural*<br>2015 | Urban*<br>2015 | National<br>2015 | Rural<br>2015 | Urban<br>2015 |
| Safely managed  | -                 | -              | -              | -                 | -              | -              | -                | -             | -             |
| Basic service   | 41                | 23             | 63             | 39                | 21             | 62             | 25               | 15            | 37            |
| Limited service | 16                | 13             | 19             | 15                | 5              | 27             | 12               | 12            | 13            |
| Unimproved      | 19                | 22             | 15             | 13                | 17             | 7              | -                | -             | -             |
| No service      | 24                | 42             | 3              | 33                | 56             | 3              | 63               | 73            | 50            |

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP (2017a)

Figure 5.11: Water, sanitation and hygiene data for Angola

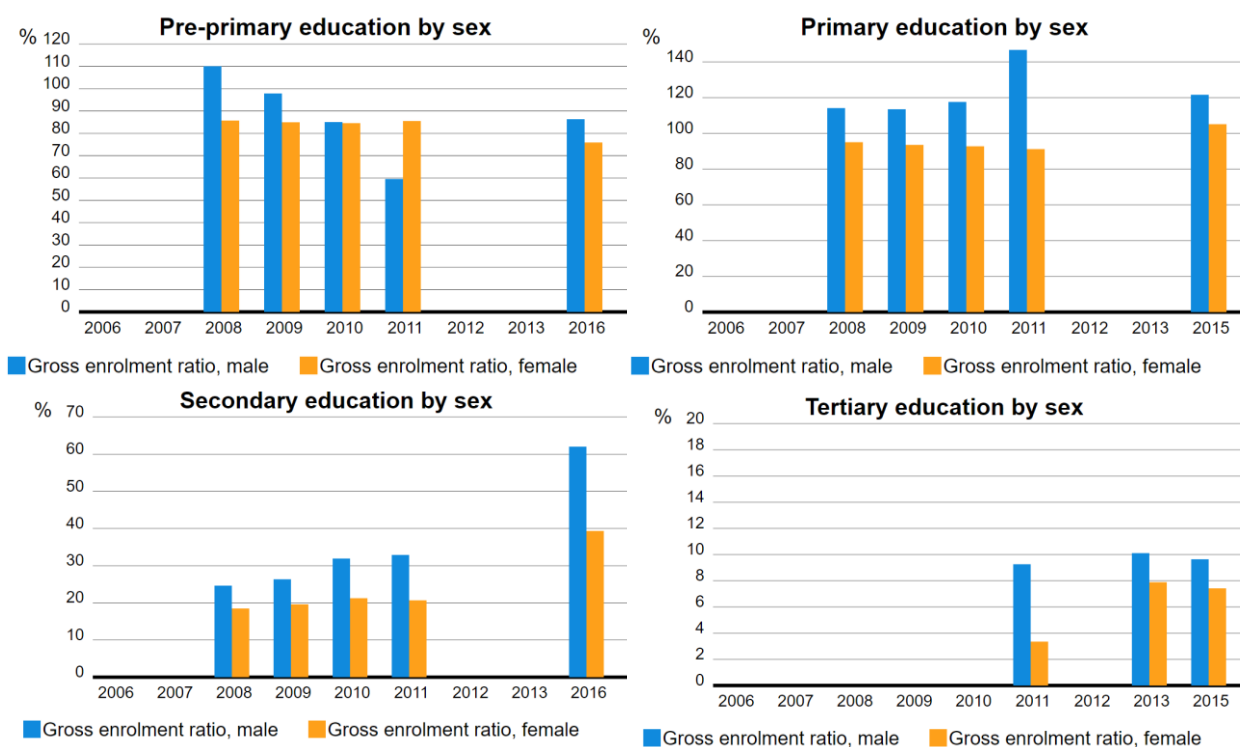
## 5.5 Education

Enrolment levels in Angolan schools decrease dramatically from the pre-primary and primary, to the tertiary education level, as shown in Table 6 - Net enrolment rates at varying education levels between 2008 and 2016 in Angola (UIS/UNESCO, 2016), but has, encouragingly, increased between 2008 and 2011. Table 6 - Net enrolment rates at varying education levels between 2008 and 2016 in Angola (UIS/UNESCO, 2016) also shows the net enrolment rates at different education levels between 2008 and 2016 in Angola, and indicates that primary enrolment levels are generally higher than secondary enrolment levels (UIS/UNESCO, 2016). Furthermore, female enrolment is lower than that of males throughout, as shown in. The Figure 5.3 also shows that gross enrolment levels are lower at secondary level than at primary level (UIS/UNESCO, 2016).

**Table 6 - Net enrolment rates at varying education levels between 2008 and 2016 in Angola (UIS/UNESCO, 2016)**

| Education level    | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| <b>Pre-primary</b> | 61.7  | 57.64 | 53.51 | 54.31 |      |      |      |      | 64.49 |
| <b>Primary</b>     | 74.89 | 74.15 | 75.28 | 77.45 |      |      |      |      |       |
| <b>Secondary</b>   | 9.24  | 9.72  | 11.39 | 9.24  |      |      |      |      |       |
| <b>Tertiary*</b>   |       |       |       | 6.25  |      | 8.98 |      | 8.5  |       |

*\*Gross enrolment levels are provided, as net enrolment rate data was not available.*



**Figure 5.12: Levels of gender participation in education in Angola (UIS/UNESCO, 2016)**

## 5.6 Health

The following information was taken from the World Health Organization's Country Co-operation Strategy for Angola, its data originating from various sources, including the Angolan Census of 2014. The Angolan health system is managed by the Primary Health Care and Hospital Assistance Programme, comprising of five sub-programmes:

1. Promotion of healthy habits and lifestyles;
2. Operationalisation of healthcare services;
3. Safe blood transfusion;
4. Management and development of the national laboratory network; and
5. Pre-hospital assistance.

The National Health System (NHS) includes the National Health Service, which operates under the supervision and methodological guidance of the Ministry of Health, and managed by provincial governors and municipal administrators. The following five sub-systems and supplementary services are part of the NHS:

1. The Health Service of the Angolan Armed Forces (DSS/EMG/FAA), which is the biggest national partner of the Ministry of Health with respect to assistance to community services of major public companies (SONANGOL, ENDIAMA and others).
2. The National Civil Protection Service (SNPC) of the Ministry of Interior, which takes the lead in organising a response to natural disasters and emergencies. It is also responsible for health surveillance interventions organised by the National Police Force in areas relating to supervision, economic activities and border control.
3. Generating revenue in hard-to-reach areas, providing logistical support for large-scale campaign activities and responding to health emergency situations.
4. The health education sub-system, i.e. technical and professional institutions, and public and private medical schools.
5. Health and non-profit private healthcare services (essentially run by religious institutions and NGOs). However, in recent years the presence of international NGOs has been declining.

The most pressing challenges currently experienced in the Angolan health sector relate mainly to:

1. Insufficient coverage and poor maintenance of healthcare centres;
2. Poor referral and counter-referral systems between the different levels of the National Health System (NHS);
3. Limited human resources and healthcare professionals, in terms of expertise and numbers, and poor distribution of personnel in rural and peri-urban areas;
4. Weaknesses in the health management system, including the information, logistics and communications systems;
5. Scarcity of financial resources and a poor financing model; and
6. Limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation and energy.

One of the ongoing governmental strategies to address the poor distribution and presence of healthcare facilities and promotion of healthy living, is the implementation of Community Development Agents (ADECOS) to support health promotion and the promotion of other sectors' community programmes.

Angola is vulnerable to outbreaks of diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, cholera, and Zika, which overload the healthcare services. Communicable diseases account for more than 50% of deaths recorded within the population:

- Malaria is the leading cause of death, disease and absenteeism. It accounts for approximately 35% of curative care, 20% of hospital admissions, 40% of perinatal deaths and 25% of maternal mortality.

- Tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and treatment is often delayed due to a shortage in medication. The reported annual incidence of pulmonary TB was 182.7 per 100 000; 204.1 per 100 000 TB prevalence (all forms); 367 new cases of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB) and 3 613 TB/HIV cases in 2017.
- HIV/AIDS affects 2.1% of the Angolan population, but the data varies within the country. For instance, an above average 6.6% of the Cunene population has HIV/AIDS.

As for non-communicable diseases (NCD), advances have reportedly been made in the legal framework restricting and taxing tobacco use. Despite the progress achieved in post-war Angola in neonatal, child, and maternal mortality, some challenges remain.

Additional information on the status of healthcare in the country is provided in Table 7 - Statistics on the health of Angolan children, mortality and the Angolan health system (WHO, 2017a).

**Table 7 - Statistics on the health of Angolan children, mortality and the Angolan health system (WHO, 2017a)**

| Child health                                                                                        |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Infants exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life (%) (IIMS 2015-2016) (DHS 2015-2016) | 38%                          |
| Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunisation coverage among 1-year-olds (%) (2016)   | 31%                          |
| Demographic and socio-economic statistics                                                           |                              |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) (Censo 2014)                                                       | 51.2 (Male)<br>54.2 (Female) |
| Health system                                                                                       |                              |
| Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product (2014)                        | 3.31%                        |
| Private expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health (2014)                 | 35.74%                       |
| Total expenditure on health per capita (2014)                                                       | 239                          |
| Density of physicians (per 1 000 population) (2009)                                                 | 0.17                         |
| Density of nursing and midwifery personnel (per 1 000 population) (2009)                            | 1.66                         |
| Mortality and global health estimates                                                               |                              |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) (2016)                                              | 24                           |
| Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1 000 live births) (2016)              | 68                           |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) (2015)                                           | 239                          |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) (IIMS 2015-2016) (DHS 2015-2016)                    | 49.6                         |

## 5.7 Livelihood strategies and economy

Agriculture and livestock are the dominant activities in the study area, which provide communities with their main source of food supply and, in the case of surpluses, also their source of income. These are activities of tremendous socio-economic importance, practiced by most rural families.

Agriculture is essentially practiced manually, i.e. without the use of machinery, on small family farms under rainfed conditions, with the aim of household consumption. It is an activity defined by its absolute dependency on edaphoclimatic conditions (predominantly sparse and irregular rains, low soil moisture storage capacity and insufficient water storage infrastructure), and its incapacity to obtain higher yields. The production system consists mainly of maize, *massango* and *massambla* tubers, and other essential crops. The cultivated areas are more common along the rivers and main watercourses, and in the flood plains (called “chanas” in Angola).

Although rainfed agriculture is predominant in the study area, irrigation is being promoted by government agencies. Close to the corridor, irrigation occurs mostly within the irrigation perimeter of Chíbia.

As the study area is gaining semi-arid characteristics, the importance of rainfed agriculture starts to decrease, becoming an almost marginal activity (when climatic conditions allow it), being replaced by pastoralism. In this region, pastoralism represents the main activity, if not wholly exclusive, from which households obtain most of their food supply and their income, enabling them to subsist in such a hostile environment. Extremely dependent on pasture, which in turn is limited in the less-favourable edaphoclimatic conditions, the grazing system (transhumant grazing) is based on the seasonal migration of people with their animals (especially cattle) over long distances, in search of better areas of grazing and water resources, remaining there for as long as the pasture and water is available. The kind of pastoralism practiced can be considered as “free grazing”, where the animals move freely to search for pasture and water, or as “grazing of passage”, i.e. in constant movement.

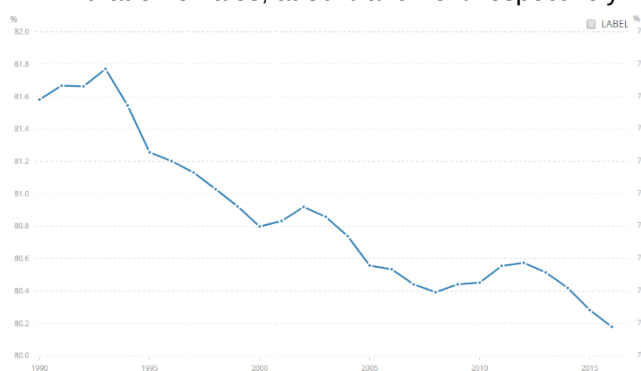
People who engage in transhumant pastoralism are known as semi-nomadic pastoralists. An example of this is the Himba population (of the Herero group) who have long practiced this type of pastoralism.

Even though it is not very representative in the study area, the prevailing industry is mostly dedicated to the exploration of inert materials, encouraged by the existing mining potential of the region due to its deposits of metallic or non-metallic ores. On the Angolan side, literature consulted refers to the presence of active ornamental rock mining: four in the Municipality of Cahama, six in Ombadja and one in Gambos, although their geographic location is unknown.

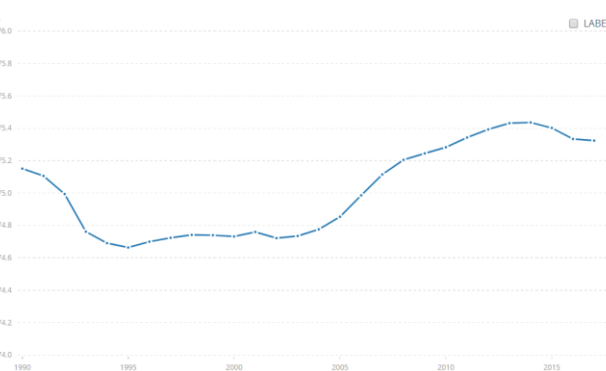
## 5.8 Gender and vulnerability

According to the Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014 Edition, Angola has medium levels of discrimination against women in social institutions. It presents a lower discrimination in bias towards sons (as opposed to daughters), but higher discrimination with regards to restriction of access to resources and assets. The following information was provided by the World Bank (World Bank, 2018a):

- In 2012, 59% of women aged 15+ were literate, compared to 82% of men.
- In 2013, 65% of the female working-age population was part of the labour force, while 78% of the male working-age population was.
- In 2013, women represented 47% of the total labour force.
- The prevalence of the use of contraception among females increased to 13.7% in 2016, from 6.2% in 2001.
- The participation of males in the labour force has reduced since 1990, and has increased for females, as shown in Figure 5.13 and Figure 5.14. However, the male contingent is still higher than that of females, at 80% and 75% respectively.



**Figure 5.13: Percentage of males over age 15 participating in the Angolan labour force (World Bank, 2018a)**



**Figure 5.14: Percentage of females over age 15 participating in the Angolan labour force (World Bank, 2018a)**

- In 2017, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in males was slightly lower than in females, at 0.3% and 0.9% respectively.
- On a more encouraging note, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament stood at 38.2% in 2017, up from 15 in 2007. Furthermore, the unemployment rate of females decreased

from 18% in 2007, to 9% in 2017. The statistic is equally encouraging for males (15% in 2007, down to 8% in 2017). However, of the females employed, 81% are regarded as vulnerable, compared to 53% of males (a high proportion for both sexes). Only 16% of employed females receive wages or salaries, compared to 41% of males.

## 5.9 Indigenous peoples/ Ethnolinguistic Minorities

The San (and related groups such as the Kwisi and Kwepe), the Himba and their related groups (such as the Kuvale and Zemba), constitute the indigenous peoples of Angola. They total approximately 25 000 people, or 0.1% of the Angolan population. Most of the indigenous groups reside in the Huíla, Cunene, Kuando and Kubango provinces, as well as some in the Moxico Province in south-western Angola. The exact numbers and location of all San communities is, however, unknown. The language spoken by the Himba is primarily Herero.

The indigenous San peoples of southern Angola are the oldest inhabitants of Angola and southern Africa and are mainly located in remote and inaccessible areas. Many still live as hunter-gatherers (primarily in Kuando and Kubango provinces), residing in rudimentary shelters and moving within their ancestral territories, while others have settled in homesteads where they practice agriculture, surrounded by Bantu neighbours, or live in urban communities.

The San are regarded as a vulnerable ethnic minority, as they live in extreme poverty, often in areas that are not yet cleared of landmines. The illiteracy rate among the Angolan San is very high and, due to the lack of infrastructure in Angola, the lack of birth certificates, as well as discrimination, few San children attend schools. The mortality rate of the San is very high, as San families often cannot afford medication and treatment. It is reported that the San people have an inferior social standing in relation to the other ethnic groups of Angola (IWGIA, 2011).

The Angolan drought and economic downturn have further exacerbated the plight of these groups, as funding for NGOs working with indigenous groups was reduced in 2016. Furthermore, land expropriation for tourism, logging and other national projects, have affected the settlement areas of these groups. The Himba, Kuvale and Zemba groups have difficulty accessing services and natural resources.

The Angolan government has adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, but the San, the Himba and other indigenous peoples reportedly continue to face challenges in terms of a lack of social and economic inclusion (IWGIA, 2011).

The Angolan Constitution (promulgated in 21 January 2010 by the National Assembly) does not foresee a specific policy or law to protect the indigenous peoples of the country. There are no specific references to indigenous peoples or minorities in the Constitution, nor in other domestic law. The Government of Angola does not recognise the concept of indigenous peoples, as is affirmed in international law. Despite this, Angola has been a signatory to ILO Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations since 1976, albeit with very limited reporting.

Angola has not indicated any interest in considering the ratification of ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which effectively superseded C107 in 1989. Angola became a signatory to ICERD in 2013, and has ratified CEDAW-OP, CRC, ICCPR and CESC, but with limited impact on its own legislation (IWGIA, 2011).

IP/SSAHUTLC economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. In many cases, they do not receive equitable access to project benefits, or benefits are not devised or delivered in a form that is culturally appropriate, and they may not always be adequately consulted about the design or implementation of projects that would profoundly affect their lives or communities. ESS 7 also recognizes that the roles of men and women in indigenous cultures are often different from those in the mainstream groups, and that women and children

have frequently been marginalized both within their own communities and as a result of external developments, and may have specific needs.

IP/SSAHUTLC are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. They are therefore particularly vulnerable if their land and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded. Projects may also undermine language use, cultural practices, institutional arrangements, and religious or spiritual beliefs that IP/SSAHUTLC view as essential to their identity or well-being. However, projects may also create important opportunities for IP/SSAHUTLC to improve their quality of life and wellbeing. To ensure the appropriate involvement of these communities/groups, an IP/SSAHUTLC Plan (IPP) will be prepared to create opportunities for IP/SSAHUTLC to participate in and to benefit from project-related activities, with appropriate cultural approaches, that may help them fulfil an aspiration to play an active and meaningful role as citizens and partners in development,.

## 6 Potential Displacement Impacts

A detailed socio-economic baseline is presented in Section 5 and potential resettlement impacts are described and discussed in Table 8. Importantly, the impacts discussed here have been identified through a desktop assessment of the area. These impacts will be revised during the compilation of the RP. Furthermore, the impacts identified relate only to resettlement.

**Table 8 - Potential Displacement Impacts**

| Impact                                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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, either temporarily (during the construction works) or permanently (tower footprints, sub-station footprint, access roads, etc.). The agriculture plays an important role in the livelihoods of communities within the area and any loss of agricultural land has the potential to negatively impact livelihoods. Measures will be taken to provide alternative agricultural land of a similar standard (where possible) to affected parties prior to any losses being incurred and in readiness for the next planting season. In the event of alternative land not being available alternative livelihood restoration measures will be identified in the RP.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Loss of natural resources                     | During construction, it is possible that there will be restricted access to certain areas, that may result in some households losing access to natural resources. This will need to be confirmed during the compilation of the RP, along with the availability of alternative sources for the collection of natural resources. Should the loss of natural resources be identified as having the potential to negatively impact livelihood strategies, livelihood restoration measures will be included in the RP, which may include additional capacity building trainings and other provisions to support the PAP in the reestablishment of their economic activities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Loss of housing and associated infrastructure | Through the review of aerial imagery and a desktop assessment it has been established that there are a number of homesteads within the proposed 2 km corridor along the TLs, to be assessed in the E&S studies scope. At the moment, it is not possible to anticipate precise numbers of potential people/households affected by the Project. Once the final alignment of the OHTL is confirmed, the site-specific RP will further assess and mapping all homesteads and associated infrastructure within the legally required servitude.<br><br>While the resettlement process will ensure that resettled parties are provided with compensation in-kind for lost primary houses of the appropriate standard and size, and will receive compensation (either in kind or cash) for other structures (cattle kraals, toilets, etc.), it is important that the potential subjective socio-economic impacts, 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. As such, the RP compiled for the project as well as the resettlement process will be taking these impacts into consideration. |
| Exhumation and reburial of graves             | It is possible that some areas with graves and/or cemeteries may fall within the final OHTL servitude or within the footprint of other Project infrastructure. Should any graves be identified within the servitude, during construction some of these may need to be exhumed and reburied to avoid disturbance. 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. The presence of any graves will be determined during the RP compilation. In case it's not possible to avoid the removal of graves, any impact related to this, may trigger ESS8. In such case, compliance with ESS8 will be required and the remedial measures should be included in RP(s).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

### 6.1 Proposed inventory of affected assets

The asset and infrastructure baseline refers to the individual and communal assets and infrastructure, fixed or moveable, that the PAPs own or have access to. The section below describes how these assets and infrastructure, that will possibly need to be relocated as a result of the proposed development project, need to be identified, counted and described in the RP process.

The baseline socio-economic conditions of a community (community profiles) are the existing conditions and past trends associated with the human environment in which the proposed activity is to take place. The description of baseline conditions must include the relationship with the biophysical environment, social resources, culture, attitudes and social conditions, economic and population characteristics.

## 6.2 Undertaking inventory of affected assets

Asset and infrastructure surveys represent the most effective way of obtaining reliable quantitative data on spatial and temporal trends in the socio-economic attributes, attitudes and behaviour of a community. The below proposed methodology for undertaking the household survey include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Survey planning;
- Sample selection;
- Design of the survey instrument (questionnaire);
- Enumeration;
- Survey device and data processing;
- Data analysis, consolidation and reporting; and
- Recording challenges faced during fieldwork.

### 6.2.1 RP surveys

There are three types of surveys, namely census, socio-economic, and asset and infrastructure surveys. These surveys can be done in parallel to save costs, depending on the size, nature and timeframe of the project. The planning process involves the development of the overall strategy, the structure for the survey, component plans and budget.

It is beneficial to the project if aerial surveys are done to supplement the RP surveys. The aerial surveys can provide a quick count of the number of assets that would potentially be impacted, and the RP surveys are then used to confirm and expand data collection.

### 6.2.2 Questionnaire design

Data collection during the survey should be undertaken by means of structured interviews guided by a questionnaire. The survey can be administered using mobile devices or paper questionnaires. Mobile devices ease data capturing but requires more intense training of enumerators. Responses from respondents, as well as GPS co-ordinates and photo numbers of assets and infrastructure of households, must be recorded on the questionnaire. The proposed household attributes assessed through a questionnaire includes, but are not limited to, the following:

- Household information (identification);
- Demographic information;
- Dwelling type (residential and other structures);
- Access to water and energy;
- Land and agriculture;
- Business enterprise;
- Health and nutrition;
- Household income and expenditure;
- Social networks;
- Needs analysis; and
- Graves.

### 6.2.3 Enumeration

The enumeration of the surveys should be done by local community members, who must be trained in survey enumeration and resettlement. The questionnaires should be checked daily by the survey fieldwork supervisor for quality assurance. Enumerators, and the fieldwork supervisor, should work under the guidance, and with the support of, the social research team for the duration of the survey.

### 6.2.4 Data processing

Data processing includes the capturing, cleaning, sorting and analysis of the data collected. When using mobile devices to administer surveys, the data processing time is cut as the data is already captured in the field. Copies of the completed questionnaires should be stored electronically and the originals should be sent to the Utility - RNT.

Quantitative data must be analysed, in addition to descriptive statistics (the proportions of respondents in various areas that gave a particular response to a given questionnaire item), and data analysis should make use of inferential techniques (e.g. estimating the degree of confidence that can be attached to a particular indicator and calculating the significance of differences among geographical areas in terms of the distribution of responses). The findings of the survey should be presented in a descriptive manner and validated with local communities and key-stakeholders to ensure data accuracy.

## 6.3 Challenges that may arise with RP surveys

The following challenges may be experienced during fieldwork:

- Households may take a long time to provide personal documents such as identification documents, birth certificates, etc., as many of them have lost these during the civil war in Angola, or it is held elsewhere for safekeeping;
- Some of the household heads may not be available. The team would have to return to the household in the evening, or over a weekend, to complete the questionnaire, which could pose a safety risk;
- Some household heads may refuse to co-operate fully;
- Some households may be unable to identify graves of their late family members and this may delay the process of the graves audit, or graves may be unmarked, thus making it difficult to find the deceased's family.

## 6.4 Aerial asset and structures count

Preliminary data was collected during the preparation of the RPF in 2019. The section below is a summary of the assets and structures in the different project areas, that were identified during an aerial count using LiDAR images (2019), effectiveness. which will be updated in the final version of the RPF after project effectiveness. These assets and structures are provided in the tables below Figure 6.1: Structures identified in the Angolan region of the ANNA interconnector project.

**Table 6.9: Structures identified in the Angolan region of the ANNA interconnector project**

| Structure type             | No. of structures |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Thatched roof              | 1 634             |
| No roof                    | 228               |
| Metal structures           | 1 552             |
| Kraals (animal enclosures) | 221               |

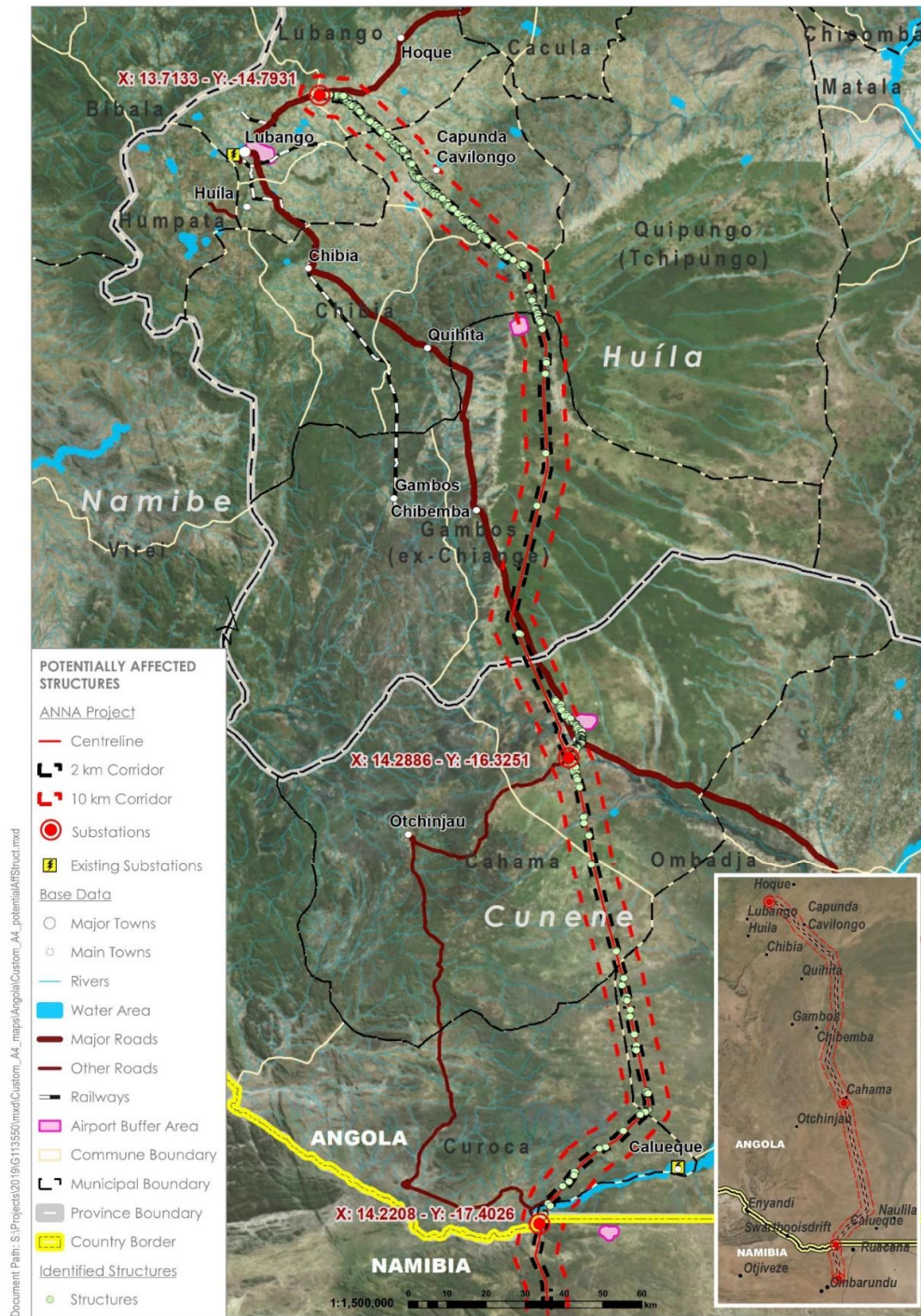


Figure 6.1: Structures identified in the Angolan region of the ANNA interconnector project

## 7 Compensation Framework

The RPF Compensation Framework specifies all forms of asset ownership or usage rights among the population affected by the project, and the project's strategy for compensating them for the partial or complete loss of those assets. The Compensation Framework includes a description of the following:

- The methodology that RNT and SAPP will use to value losses;
- The proposed types and levels of compensation to be paid;
- Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria;
- Preparation of an entitlement matrix; and
- Payment procedures for compensation (cash and/or in kind).

A guiding principle is that the compensation of assets and infrastructure lost to the project should be informed by appropriate consultation and engagement with representatives of the affected communities through a Resettlement Task Team (RTT), to assess the adequacy and acceptability of the proposed compensation. The RTT will be the main mechanism for engaging the PAP, PAC and host communities. Representatives of PAC and host communities will be nominated to sit on local-level RTTs. The local RTT will constitute the project social specialist, existing structures, a community council representative and representatives of the directly-affected communities (such as an influential leader) and will support the implementation of the RP or RPs. According to ESS5 *“when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.”*

It is estimated that Project resettlement impacts may involve permanent physical displacement and/or permanent and temporary economic displacement, including assets and crops loss, economic activities disruption or temporary interruption, agriculture land or pastureland loss, and loss of access to natural resources. The replacement and transition costs, moving allowances, disturbance subsidies and vulnerability payments are some features that may require cash compensation.

The compensation valuation approach adopted in the RP(s) should follow local legislation and ESS5 requirements, with transparent and comprehensible rationale to PAP. Cash payments are aimed for land related assets, such as losses of trees, crops, and secondary structures, as well as income loss of informal sellers. Vulnerable PAP shall receive special compensation to ensure that they do not face any additional hardships.

All assets, crops and trees valuation should be rated through market comparison for replacement plus any transaction costs. In the absence of up-to-date official price tables, affected crops, should be calculated based on the assessment of the value consider their vegetative and productive state and the compensation to be awarded to the PAPs should be calculated according to the surface area cultivated, based on unit prices - fruit or volume (in case of trees) - and per unit cost of any processes that add value. In the case of long-term crops (e.g., fruits) an additional amount should be consider according to the maturation of the fruit trees. In terms of income loss related to an economic activity disruption, compensation shall be calculated based on the average of the profits made over the previous 6 months, multiplying by the time of interruption caused by the Project.

Regarding the loss of land, compensation should be through an alternate land provided under Angola's Land Law, whenever there is host land available with the same or better conditions of the land acquired by the Project. Some features to consider in the replacement costs of agricultural land or pastureland are: a) land with equal productive use or potential, b) located near of the affected land or the new housing site, c) free of further E&S cumulative impacts, d) with no transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes or customary fees relied upon the PAP.

For the loss of access to natural resources, which may include, among others, wild medicinal plants, firewood, and other non-timber forest products, meat, or fish, cash compensation value should be also

assessed based in the market value. Additionally, RNT should also assess the means to provide, or facilitate access to similar resources elsewhere.

According to ESS5, E&S impacts should be also assessed in the host land free of charges and tenure risks. In this sense it is also recommended that, whenever possible, PAP should benefit from land tenure titles over the new lands provided. Transitional costs such as the preparation of host sites should be also covered by the resettlement process. Special assistance to vulnerable PAPs, which include elderly without family support, single mothers who are head of households, disabled, widowed, etc, should be also provided, and specific provisions assessed and addressed in RP or RPs whenever resettlement impacts affect IP/SSAHUTLC in the Project areas. It is important that affected disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes.

Cash compensation for the loss of land and access to natural resources should only be an option when it can be demonstrated that no feasible alternative measures and land with appropriate conditions are available. In these cases, it is important to combine cash delivering with a livelihood restoration programs, as payment of compensation alone may not be sufficient to address the range of impacts on the livelihood means of the PAP.

All PAPs shall be assisted in the relocation of their economic activities and in restoring their livelihoods. RNT and SPV will fully comply with these, and any other requirements established under ESS5. After acceptable compensation rates are established in the RP(s), they can be applied to the RPF inventory of losses for all households and PAPs affected by the project. This database can then be used to budget compensation payments and to track progress in the settlement of compensation claims. RNT and SAPP should establish a method for delivering compensation (either cash payments or in-kind allocations, as in the case of land-for-land compensation). In most cases, the Proponent will be advised to collaborate with local government authorities in the distribution of compensation payments. Those eligible for compensation should be given advance notice of the date, time, and place of payments via public announcement. Receipts should be signed by all those receiving compensation payments and retained for auditing purposes.

The payment of compensation should be monitored and verified by representatives of the Proponent, as well as representatives of the affected communities, through the RTT. It may be appropriate for the Proponent to engage the services of a registered auditing firm to monitor compensation payments.

## 7.1 Resettlement Principles

Consistent with the WB ESS5 as well as relevant Angolan legislation that makes reference to the need to 'fair compensation' for lost land, the RP for the Project will be prepared within the framework of the following principles / paradigms:

- Both physical and economic displacement, 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 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.

## 7.2 Eligibility and Entitlement Framework

While the different final eligibility criteria will be determined during the compilation of the RP, in line with the WB ESS5 principles, 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 proposed project will be eligible for resettlement and/or compensation including livelihood restoration.

Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups and IP/SSAHUTLC among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line; the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, orphans, or other affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

#### *7.2.1 Physical Resettlement / Displacement*

All homesteads within the final servitude alignment or footprint of other project infrastructure (substation site, access road, etc.) and, thus, directly affected by the Project will be eligible for resettlement. While the entitlement framework will be compiled during the RP, based on international best practice, it is assumed that all resettled parties will be entitled to structures of, as a minimum the same standard, but ideally better, to those that were lost as well as assistance in the moving process. Furthermore, any ancillary infrastructure will also be compensated in kind or in cash, based on the preferences of the affected parties. Affected parties should 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 successfully resettled and provided with any other compensation and/or assistance due to them.

#### *7.2.2 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 (if available within a reasonable distance from their homestead). Alternative land, if provided, will be demined and prepared for agriculture, and located within a reasonable distance from the homestead. In the event of alternative land not being available, other livelihood restoration measures will be implemented. Damages to crops (including tree crops if applicable), will be provided in cash and at replacement cost as per the WB ESS5. Compensation rates for all lost assets will be confirmed during the compilation of the RP.

#### *7.2.3 Other Impacts*

Other potential impacts requiring compensation, including but not limited to the exhumation and reburial of graves, loss of access to natural resources, loss of access to grazing areas, that occur as a result of the project will be compensated for in accordance with the principles described in WB ESS5.

##### *7.2.3.1 Vulnerable Groups and Ethnic Minorities (IP/SSAHUTLC)*

During the compilation of the RP, it is necessary to identify vulnerable groups and to assess their needs related to resettlement and relocation assistance. Vulnerable groups, as for all other affected people, must be engaged in meaningful consultations regarding resettlement options and assistance. However, consultation with vulnerable groups may require a special approach that will enable them to participate equally in the process (i.e. involvement of social workers, use of local languages, or carrying out the consultations in an accessible venue, including for people with disabilities, at a particular time of day when, for example, affected single parents are available, etc.). Once vulnerable groups are identified, a needs assessment will be performed to define the most appropriate measures for providing resettlement assistance.

### **7.3 Cut-off date**

According to the ESS5, the cut-off date is the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. The cut-off date should be established by RNT and publicized around the

time the census on relevant project areas is done. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. For this the information regarding the cut-off date should be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area during the RP preparation, through different communication channels (considering written and non-written forms, and relevant local languages). (IFC, 2002)

## 7.4 Responsibility and schedule for compensation payments

The Project will ensure the preparation of the Compensation Framework for each site-specific Resettlement Plan that will be prepared during the implementation of the Project. The Project will be responsible for delivering compensation to all groups eligible for resettlement and economic displacement assistance, as well as a timetable for the delivery of compensation. People affected by the project may have multiple compensations entitled, according to its' category.

The team that would be responsible for implementing the resettlement should establish a timetable for the payment of compensation and delivery of related entitlements to each category of eligible people. It may be advisable for compensation payments to be staggered, or paid out in instalments, to allow affected people to establish themselves at the new site (to prepare farm plots, etc.). The staggering of compensation payments enables the team to determine if payments are being used for their intended purpose and, if not, to adjust the Compensation Framework accordingly. A compensation timetable can be incorporated into the overall schedule of RPF implementation timetable's deadlines, and can serve as implementation milestones for the purposes of RPF implementation monitoring.

## 7.5 Compensation entitlements

Compensation must include all relevant registration costs and any administrative fees and/or transfer taxes (as may be necessary) associated with relocation. Relocation costs/transport should also be made available for those who do not have formal legal title. All categories of affected people should be provided with relocation costs.

### 7.5.1 Land acquisition and likely key categories of impact

The project is not expected to result in major impacts on people, land or property, including people's access to natural and other economic resources. Notwithstanding, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of people may be necessary. The severity of impact determines what the resettlement measures will be. For example, in the installation of transmission lines, the impact would be linear and requires land take for pylons, as well as development of an access road, and there would also be restrictions on certain activities within the 12 m servitude. The entitlement matrix presented below Table 10 - Categories of PAPs potentially eligible for entitlements is so designed to assist in the process of determining the severity of impacts.

**Table 10 - Categories of PAPs potentially eligible for entitlements**

| Affected categories                           | Key impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The government, as legal owner of land tracts | Loss of land<br>Loss of fixed assets, including government structures<br>Loss of production, productive capability (income, service to the community)<br>Loss of rental income from buildings, land                                     |
| Landholders with registered rights to land    | Loss of land<br>Loss of production, productive capability (subsistence, income)<br>Loss of usufruct arrangements on land<br>Loss of fixed assets, including homestead/business structures<br>Loss of rental income from buildings, land |

| Affected categories                                                                            |                                                                                                    | Key impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Landholders with socially-recognised traditional/customary rights to land, but no formal title |                                                                                                    | Loss of land<br>Loss of production, productive capability (subsistence, income)<br>Loss of usufruct arrangements on land<br>Loss of fixed assets, including homestead/business structures<br>Loss of rental income from buildings, land |
| Landholders with no recognisable legal right/claim to land they are occupying                  | People with usufruct rights to land (e.g. renters, leaseholders, sharecroppers)                    | Loss of usufruct arrangements on, and thus access to, land<br>Loss of production, productive capability (subsistence, income)<br>Loss of fixed assets on the land                                                                       |
|                                                                                                | People who have encroached on land without legal rights or claims to land, before the cut-off date | Loss of land<br>Loss of production, productive capability (subsistence, income)<br>Loss of usufruct arrangements on land<br>Loss of fixed assets, including homestead and/or business                                                   |
| Communities                                                                                    |                                                                                                    | Loss of communal assets<br>Impeded/constrained access to facilities, services, social networks                                                                                                                                          |
| Households/families                                                                            |                                                                                                    | Loss of gravesites                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Neighbouring and host communities                                                              |                                                                                                    | Loss of land (communal and private)<br>Loss of production, productive capability (subsistence, income)<br>Loss of usufruct arrangements on land<br>Loss of fixed assets on the land<br>Impacts on services, facilities and utilities    |

## 7.6 Eligibility criteria

Those who will be affected directly by resettlement and who are eligible for compensation and other assistance, require definition and identification, with criteria set for determining their eligibility.

### 7.6.1 Determining criteria

Although the responsibility for establishing eligibility criteria rests with RNT within the national and regulatory framework, the World Bank recommends that “this procedure include provision for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, NGOs” (World Bank, 2004).

The World Bank defines categories of eligibility in terms of land tenure, classifying as affected people:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (not only the government, but including registered leasehold and customary/traditional rights recognised under law);
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land but have a claim under certain provisions (provided that such claims are recognised under law or become recognised through the resettlement plan); and
- Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to land they are occupying prior to any cut-off date.

This is in recognition that the acquisition of land and associated assets will affect not only formal landholders, but other users of the resources, including people informally settled on the land, those with usufruct rights to the land, tenants, and those renting space in a homestead or business. In addition, agricultural wage labourers and employees of households and business enterprises need be regarded as eligible for assistance, if directly impacted by the loss of assets.

### *7.6.2 Identifying the eligible*

All PAPs who sustain losses due to project-related causes, whether individual, institutional or communal, and whether physically displaced or otherwise, will be eligible for compensation in terms of this Policy. The PAPs will include the following categories of people:

- The population resident in areas affected by construction and operational works of the proposed project;
- Landholders and/or users of land in areas affected by construction and operational works of the proposed project;
- Those who will be economically displaced, losing income due to the loss of employment, such as employees of households and business enterprises, and agricultural labourers;
- The host populations of resettlement areas; and
- The semi-nomad people who practice pastoralism, collectors and/or hunters and may be impacted by restrictions in the access certain areas, transhumance corridors, grazing areas and water retention spots.

Table 10 - Categories of PAPs potentially eligible for entitlements above summarises the categories of PAPs who are potentially eligible for entitlements.

### *7.6.3 Unit of entitlement*

The project will impact on a wide range of households, business operators, institutions and community members. However, these impacts manifest at an individual and a group level. A definition of the unit of entitlement is required:

- For compensation against the loss of arable land (fields and gardens) – the unit of entitlement is the landholder and those with usufruct rights;
- For privately-held assets and resources – the unit of entitlement is the owner;
- For loss of employment – the unit of entitlement is the individual who is directly affected;
- For livelihood restoration assistance – the unit of entitlement is a household member. For example, where household subsistence and survival strategies may be disrupted through the loss of land or the relocation of business enterprises, rehabilitation measures may be extended to an adult household member or members other than the household head, to support the restoration and diversification of household livelihoods;
- For loss of communal assets (pastureland, medicinal plants, thatching grass, trees, river sand, etc.) and impeded/constrained access – unit of entitlement is the affected community through the Traditional Authority; and
- For affected grave sites – the unit of entitlement is the affected household/family.

The census should take into account the PAPs who have no recognisable legal rights or claim to the land they occupy and are not recognised by the law.

The unit of entitlement for other losses will vary, depending on the category of affected individual/group.

### *7.6.4 Addressing human rights*

One of the most difficult issues encountered on resettlement projects, is the requirement to compensate and/or assist bona fide informal residents/occupants of properties. The right to adequate housing and improvement of living conditions is specifically required under WB - ESS 5, which is consistent with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). If affected people are evicted without any assistance or relocation solutions, their fundamental right to housing, as defined by the UN Declaration of Human Rights, will be violated. For that reason, in such instances as contemplated under the WB - ESS 5, it is necessary to provide alternative solutions for the accommodation of affected people. It is important to note that this

does not imply the need to provide affected people with ownership of apartments or houses, which is sometimes the way it is interpreted. It is rather to provide them with adequate accommodation, with security of tenure, so that they are safe from future evictions.

### *7.6.5 Vulnerable groups and Ethnolinguistic Minorities (IP/SSAHUTLC)*

Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. This includes IP/SSAHUTLC, as outlined in the separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (Ethnolinguistic Minorities Plan).

The Government of Angola does not use the term "indigenous peoples," but refers to certain groups as ethnolinguistic minorities or most vulnerable groups. Naming practices are inconsistent, with multiple terms used for the same groups and no official criteria or list of these groups published. The below groups meet ESS7 criteria, but more groups may be included within the Government's mandate.

The San are widely recognised as highly vulnerable in Angola. They are historically hunter-gatherers with distinct languages featuring click consonants. The main groups are the !Xun (!Kung) and Khwe, located in Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Huíla, and parts of Moxico. Their population is estimated between 10,000–20,000. While many now rely on manual labour and subsistence farming, they retain many elements of traditional livelihoods and face marginalisation, discrimination, and loss of language use.

Other groups include Herero-speaking pastoralists in the southwest: the Ovahimba, Ovatjimba, Ovatwa and Ovazemba, numbering tens of thousands. The Ovahimba are cattle herders, while the Ovatwa, historically hunter-gatherers, are marginalised and often serve Himba households. The Ovatjimba occupy an intermediate status as do the Ovazemba.

The Ovakwisi, a smaller group in Namibe, Huíla, and Cunene, once spoke the now-extinct Kwadi click language but today speak Kuvale. Their identity is contested, as "Kwisi" is sometimes used pejoratively. Nonetheless, evidence supports their recognition as a distinct community, sharing a marginalised status similar to the Ovatwa.

Such individuals/groups are more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.

Therefore, means for communicating with these groups must be appropriate. During the census, it is necessary to identify vulnerable groups and to assess their needs related to resettlement and relocation assistance. Vulnerable groups, as for all other affected people, must be engaged in meaningful consultations regarding resettlement options and assistance. However, consultation with vulnerable groups may require a special approach that will enable them to participate equally in the process (i.e. involvement of social workers, use of the language most comfortable for each group/community - which may require community translators and may not be a widely written language, an understanding of literacy levels in that community, or carrying out the consultations in an accessible venue, including for people with disabilities, at a particular time of day when, for example, affected single parents are available, etc.). All vulnerable citizens have the right to one-time payments if they find themselves in a situation of sudden and temporary need, administered through the assistance of RTT and to be determined by the Proponent at its own discretion. Vulnerable citizens also receive social welfare in the form of financial assistance or social services. Once vulnerable groups are identified during the census, a needs assessment must be performed to be able to define the most appropriate measures for providing resettlement assistance. A separate draft of a generic Ethnolinguistic Minorities Planning Framework (EMPF/IPPF) was initiated in 2024, and will

form the basis of a site-specific IPP to be finalized and disclosed before the launching of any activity on areas with presence of IP/SSAHULTC.

#### *7.6.7 Equal rights*

Provisions in the RP must ensure that compensation is shared between spouses according to title documentation or the appropriate Family Law and that man and women are treated fairly and equitably under any compensation framework. In addition, all programmes, including those related to livelihoods restoration, will be made equally accessible to both men and women, in the most comfortable language for the people/communities involved, and ensure that all the special needs associated with vulnerable groups area dully addressed, so as specific approaches to engage Ethnolinguistic Minorities or IP/SSAHULTC) during the preparation and implementation of activities held in areas with presence of EM/IP groups, with reference measures in previous and VGP and draft IPPF documents, ESS7 and ESS10.

### 7.7. Eligibility Matrix

The responsibility for ensuring compliance with the RP/LRP Entitlement Matrix is the responsibility of the PIU Social Specialist and the Local Government authorities. In all categories of PAPs, consultation and monitoring of vulnerable affected persons would be undertaken to ensure their livelihoods are sustained or restored and their vulnerability is not increased. In all cases vulnerable groups will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods. The following table summarizes the categories of the PAPs and entitlement rights:

**Table 11 - Entitlement Matrix**

| <b>Category of Project Affected People</b>                                                                      | <b>Type of Loss</b>                                                                                        | <b>Compensation for loss of Structures</b>                                                                                     | <b>Compensation for loss of Assets</b>                                                                                                                | <b>Other assistance</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>PAPs living on the project site</i>                                                                          | Loss of shelter, physical assets and loss from sources of subsistence agricultural, places of trade, etc.) | Cash compensation for loss of property at replacement cost.<br><br>Replacement of housing and all other associated structures. | Cash compensation for lost harvests and provision of alternative land for cultivation.<br>Cash compensation for loss of property at replacement cost. | Assistance with food subsidies or employment until the restoration of income levels; pack of fruit tree seedling; post-resettlement support.<br><br>Restoration of livelihoods and support to the development of additional income generation activities.<br><br>Transport and transition allowance.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>PAPs with or without formal land rights, who practice agriculture in the subproject area</i>                 | Loss of mature annual and perennial crops and land used for cultivation purposes.                          |                                                                                                                                | Cash compensation for loss of mature crops at replacement cost and provision of alternative land of equal or best quality for cultivation.            | If alternative land is not provided /available on time to ensure the next harvest and if the subsequent loss corresponds to more than 20% of the family's source of income, food subsidy will be provided. To ensure the re-establishment of the conditions of similar to or better than before the sub-project, after the end of the sub-project, alternatives of definitive compensation and livelihood restoration will be provided on time and include farm inputs and technical assistance. |
| <i>PAPs with or without formal land rights, who only occupy and practice agriculture in the area seasonally</i> | Loss of physical assets and land used for agriculture.                                                     | Cash or (construction) material compensation for loss of non-residential structures, transportation assistance.                | Cash compensation for loss of crop at replacement cost and provision of alternative land for cultivation.                                             | Transaction and transition assistance for temporary loss of structures used for temporary shelter or timely relocation to alternative location (of similar conditions).<br><br>Thus, if necessary, assistance will include a) identify similar alternative land or b) transitional                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                        |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                        |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                              | <p>assistance transitional during interruption period, provision of rental shelter for temporary staff to develop alternative livelihood restoration activities equal to or better than before the sub-project.</p> <p>Ensure the re-establishment of affected persons living conditions to equal or better than those of before the project, after the end of the sub-project.</p> <p>Provision of timely transition assistance, compensation for alternatives.</p> <p>Transport allowance.</p> |
| <i>PAPs with or without formal land rights, who occupy and practice agriculture and other livelihood activities and own structures, assets in the area and have agreed to voluntary land donation</i> | Loss of assets, crops, trees                           | Cash or (construction) material compensation for lost structures at full replacement value/cost.<br><br>Transport assistance. | Cash compensation for lost standing crops.                                                   | <p>Transaction and transition assistance for temporary loss of structures.</p> <p>Provision of timely transition assistance.</p> <p>Transport allowance.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>PAPs living outside the sub-project site who practice</i>                                                                                                                                          | Loss of standing crops and use of land for agriculture |                                                                                                                               | Cash compensation for lost standing crops and provision of alternative land for cultivation. | If alternative land is not provided with time to guarantee the next harvest and if the subsequent losses represent more than 20%                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|                                                                                               |                                                                  |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>agriculture in the area</i>                                                                |                                                                  |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                        | <p>of family livelihoods source, a food subsidy may be necessary.</p> <p>Assistance with livelihoods restoration at new agricultural sites with seed and tool packages and technical assistance.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods.</p> |
| <i>PAPs who only stay and cultivate in the project area during the agricultural period</i>    | Loss of physical assets and loss of use of land for agriculture. | Cash or (construction) material compensation for lost structures at full replacement value/cost.<br><br>Transport assistance. | Cash compensation for loss of crops and provision of alternative land for cultivation. | <p>Assistance with livelihoods restoration at new agricultural sites with seed and tool packages and technical assistance.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods.</p>                                                                       |
| <i>PAPs living outside of project area, &amp; only cultivate there in agricultural period</i> | Loss of standing crops and use of land for agriculture.          |                                                                                                                               | Cash compensation for loss of crops and provision of alternative land for cultivation. | <p>Assistance with livelihoods restoration at new agricultural sites with seed and tool packages and technical assistance.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods.</p>                                                                       |
| <i>PAPs with or without land rights who rent shelters in the project area</i>                 | Loss of rented shelter.                                          |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                        | <p>Assistance to find alternative rented accommodation. Cash compensation for a period to assist with paying alternative accommodation if the period of forewarning is under one month. Vulnerable people will be</p>                                                                                      |

|                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                             |                                                                                                       |                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                             |                                                                                                       |                                                             | assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods at a new site.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <i>PAPs with or without land rights who rent properties for commercial activities for income generation in the project area</i>                                                            | Permanent or Temporary loss of rented structure and interruption of income. |                                                                                                       |                                                             | <p>Transition allowance for temporary loss on income and assistance in relocating the business to a location with similar conditions. If necessary, development of alternative income generating activities similar or better than before the project, at the end of transitional allowance.</p> <p>Provision of timely transition assistance, compensation for alternatives, transportation allowance.</p>                                                                      |
| <i>Project affected Individuals or households with or without formal land rights who have businesses with a building / market stall / shop in the project area as a livelihoods source</i> | Permanent or temporary Loss of structure and interruption of income.        | Replacement of structure at full replacement value/cost, construction materials or cash compensation. | Cash compensation for loss of property at replacement cost. | <p>Cash compensation for period of interrupted trade. Transitional assistance and other assistance to develop alternative comparable income generating activity during the to the interruption period.</p> <p>Ensure the re-establishment of affected persons living conditions to equal or better than those of before the project, after the end of the sub-project.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods.</p> |

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|                                                                                                                                             |                                                                        |                                                                                            |                                                                         | Provision of timely transition assistance, compensation for alternatives.<br><br>Transportation allowance.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>PAPs working for another person in an informal activity in the Project area</i>                                                          | Interruption of temporary income source from working for someone else. | None                                                                                       | Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages. | If necessary assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>PAPs with a formal job in an activity located in the area of the project area</i>                                                        | Interruption of temporary income source.                               | None                                                                                       | None                                                                    | Cash compensation, after evidence of most recent salary, and during the period of interruption of work due to the sub-project.                                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Project affected Individuals or households who have been restricted access to sources income from activities of the sub-project area</i> | Loss of access temporarily to your source of income.                   | None                                                                                       | None                                                                    | Cash compensation, after acceptance of evidence of lost income during the period of interruption of access due to the sub-project.<br><br>Transport allowance.<br><br>Transitional cash compensation and transactional.                                                             |
| <i>PAPs with or without formal land rights who own property in the sub-project area rented to or used by others</i>                         | Loss of property                                                       | Replacement of structure at replacement cost, construction materials or cash compensation. | Cash compensation for loss of property at replacement cost.             | Cash compensation for a reasonable period for interrupted rental income before replacing the rental structure. Assistance to develop alternative comparable income generating activity.<br><br>Ensure the re-establishment of affected persons living conditions to equal or better |

|                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                        |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                        |      |      | <p>than those of before the sub-project, after the end of the sub-project.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods.</p> <p>Provision of timely transition assistance, compensation for alternatives.</p> <p>Transportation allowance.</p> |
| <i>Families with grave sites of relatives in the project area</i>                                                                                   | <p>Loss of access or location of grave.</p> <p>Breaking traditions, practices and cultural values.</p> | None | None | <p>Provision of land close to the host area for new cemeteries.</p> <p>Cost of arrangements for exhumation, moving and re-bury bodies and replace graves or similar structures.</p> <p>Costs of the ceremony and other assistance to set in consultation with the community/ affected household.</p>   |
| <i>Projected affected households or communities with historical sites / assets and cultural sites (places of spiritual importance and monuments</i> | <p>Loss of access or Loss of influence of cultural leaders.</p> <p>Loss of social cohesion.</p>        | None | None | <p>Symbolic cash compensation for in kind ceremonies, and support for the transfer if necessary or another physical or intangible transfer and another assistance in consultation with the community.</p>                                                                                              |

|                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <i>historical) in the sub-project area.</i>                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>Project affected Individuals or households living adjacent to areas where construction will take place.</i>                                                             | Damage to physical assets and loss of livelihood sources (agricultural resources).                             | Compensation paid by the contractor according to replacement costs.                | Cash compensation paid by the contractor for lost standing crops and damages to property according to this RPF (see Section 8 on methods for valuation for compensation). | None, except vulnerable people, who will be assisted to secure their compensation and if necessary, to restore their livelihoods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Project affected vulnerable families (headed by the elderly, children, the disabled, single parents, people below poverty line, people with chronic diseases, etc.)</i> | Loss of land and / or Damage to physical property and sources of income (agricultural resources and business). | Replenishment of alternative right to land, goods and alternative means of income. | Replacement, preferably in kind, any asset affected.                                                                                                                      | Assistance with food subsidies or employment until income is re-established; assistance in transferring affected assets; post-resettlement support.<br><br>Cash compensation for the period of disruption of trade or other source of subsistence.<br><br>Assistance in accessing medical services, if applicable after consultation with affected persons. |
| <b>NOTE:</b> The entitlement rights are cumulative, that is, a PAP can be affected in more than one category and receive the corresponding entitlements.                   |                                                                                                                |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## 8 Resettlement assistance and livelihood

### 8.1 Initial considerations

Resettlement assistance and livelihood development, sustenance and restoration programmes are included in resettlement planning when affected households stand to lose a significant portion of their livelihood resources (e.g. subsistence agricultural plots, access to important natural resources, etc.) as a result of land acquisition or resettlement. Such programmes are intended to offset the effects of those losses that cannot adequately be compensated for through monetary payments or replacement of assets – e.g. the disruption of social support networks, reduced access to markets, decreased soil productivity, the time required to reinstate agricultural plots to their former productivity, etc. – so as to ensure that resettled/compensated households are not worse off after the project than they were before. Livelihood restoration is particularly important where a project affects the livelihoods of vulnerable affected persons (i.e. affected persons who, because of their social or economic status, may be more adversely affected than others by a temporary or permanent loss of part of their asset base).

The socio-economic information obtained and discussed in the Project ESIA prepared in 2019, indicates the need to address the vulnerability of the project affected persons. The assessment points to the low levels of education, low skills, and high unemployment among the members of households, as well as competing needs of vulnerable groups, including Ethnolinguistic Minorities (the Project SEP updated in 2024 provides guidelines on inclusion of these groups adequately in the consultation process). However, wherever possible, the Proponent should avoid or minimise the displacement of people by exploring alternative project designs (for example the realignment of the transmission line to bypass human settlements). Where displacement is unavoidable, the Proponent should plan and execute resettlement as a development initiative that provides displaced persons with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities, as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods.

The WB's ESF recommends that project and its implementation agencies should undertake the following actions on behalf of all affected people, including members of the host communities in which displaced people will be settled:

- Inform affected people of their options and rights concerning resettlement;
- Provide technically and economically feasible options for resettlement, based on consultation with affected people and assessment of resettlement alternatives;
- Whether physical relocation is required or not, provide affected people with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value for loss of assets due to project activities;
- Where physical relocation is necessary, provide assistance with relocation expenses (moving allowances, transportation, special assistance and health care for vulnerable groups);
- Where physical relocation is necessary, provide temporary housing, permanent housing sites, and resources (in cash or in kind) for the construction of permanent housing - inclusive of all fees, taxes, customary tributes, and utility hook-up charges - or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
- Provide affected people with transitional financial support (such as short-term employment, subsistence support, or salary maintenance); and
- Where necessary, provide affected people with development assistance in addition to compensation for lost assets described above, such as land preparation, agricultural inputs, and credit facilities, and for training and employment opportunities.

The Proponent is expected to undertake all land acquisition, provide compensation for lost assets, and initiate resettlement, related to a specific project, before that project commences. It is recommended that the implementation of resettlement activities be linked to the schedule of disbursements for project financing. In so doing, this will ensure that displacement does not occur before the sponsor has carried out

the necessary measures for the resettlement of the affected people. In particular, the acquisition of land and other assets should not take place until compensation is paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances are provided to displaced persons.

As noted in the discussion of the compensation framework (Chapter 0), the Proponent must be sensitive to the special needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration. Men and women have different needs and opportunities for access to land, resources, employment and markets.

## 8.2 Socio-economic assessment indicators

There may be a widespread expectation that the Proponent should provide employment opportunities to the residents in the local area. Construction activities on the proposed transmission line will create a number of temporary employment opportunities. The magnitude of this impact is related to the number of construction workers to be employed, either by the Proponent itself, or by its contractors. It is recommended that local labour is used as much as possible, and that workers conditions comply with the WB's ESS2 related to labour and working conditions.

Sourcing of construction workers from the local labour pool is likely to be limited to unskilled and semi-skilled workers. This could have some economic benefits for surrounding communities, although only of a temporary nature. It is recommended that recruitment for new positions be undertaken through an Employment Forum, in partnership with local authorities (statutory in the form of the local Municipality or the Commune Administrations, and customary in the form of the Traditional Authority).

In addition to creating job opportunities for construction workers, the project may also lead to indirect employment creation in the informal sector, for instance in terms of food stalls for the convenience of construction workers. Additionally, more informal employment opportunities may be created through a multiplier effect from the project's activities. Detailed guidance on how to ensure appropriate labour and working conditions aligned with ESS2 and national legislation, will be outlined in the Project' Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will be prepared after Project effectiveness.

## 8.3 Livelihood development and sustenance

Based on the ESIA report information, and building on this, the following livelihood development initiatives are recommended to be considered during RPF implementation:

- Make use of local labour as far as possible;
- Liaise with local community structures to identify local labour pool;
- Include conditions in construction contract to involve and train emerging companies;
- Proactively ensure that recruitment is conducted via the Employment Forum;
- Enlist the services of appropriate experts for development of an appropriate Livelihood Improvement and Sustenance Plan;
- Enhance existing livelihoods as far as possible;
- Develop Skills Transfer Plans that would enable a worker to move from one project to another within the same area/region;
- Facilitate the establishment of a "Community Safety Committee" to monitor and control illegal squatting, aligned with ESS4 related to Community Health and Safety guidance. The committee must consist of:
  - Representatives of the community relations departments of the Proponent and its counterparts in the area;
  - The local Municipal and Communal Administrations;
  - Farmers Associations;
  - Local communities or tenants;

- Representatives of local community structures such as the Traditional Authority; and
- Local police and the Community Policing Forum or similar structures, if any;
- Align social investment strategies with municipal and provincial development plans or strategies;
- Proponent employees who receive living-out allowances should be required to provide proof that this allowance is used for formal accommodation;
- Additional security measures should be further assessed and provided during this period by the contractors, who should be integrated with existing farm/community security systems; and
- Align awareness campaigns with those of other organizations in the area (i.e. the local authority, NGOs, etc.).

### *8.3.1 Resettlement assistance*

The RPF Implementation Team, in conjunction with the RTT, must design appropriately targeted resettlement assistance measures to ensure that the vulnerable groups are catered for during resettlement process. There are a number of vulnerable groups who should receive special attention during the resettlement process. These could include:

- Female-headed households;
- Pregnant and lactating women;
- Indigenous Peoples;
- Mentally and physically-challenged (including amputees) people;
- Orphans;
- Infirm people;
- Migrant Populations; and
- The elderly.

### *8.3.2 Community-based resettlement assistance*

The provision of basic services within areas of resettlement should be prioritised as far possible. This must include access to primary health care and referral systems, potable water, sanitation facilities and education. The RTT, with the support of the relevant operational agencies, will assess the current basic services operating within resettlement areas. Critical gaps must then be identified and drawn-up into a prioritised list of interventions. Efforts should be made to restore basic service coverage within a reasonable timeframe, so as to avoid further dislocation of the resettling population. Information gathered on the status of basic services will be entered into a management information system to support targeting and monitoring.

### *8.3.3 Information and sensitisation*

A clear and coherent information and sensitisation campaign is a crucial component of the resettlement process. Lack of clarity or inconsistency in information provision runs the danger of exposing government and non-government staff to security risks, and of impeding the smooth flow of the resettlement process. As potential PAP can be IP/SSAHUTLC (i.e. semi-nomad pastoralist communities) Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) can be also required if the project has significant impacts on the IP/SSAHUTLC affected by the project. Specific circumstances requiring FPIC, including relocation from land/resources under customary use and traditional ownership, are outlined in ESS7, section B, para 24 (see below).

The central aim of the information and sensitisation campaign is to ensure that the wider public, particularly all PAPs, are informed about:

- The safety status of their intended resettlement area;
- Procedures for the phasing-down of affected informal settlements, as presented in the Resettlement Strategy; and
- Entitlements and support services provided within the resettlement program procedures and designated areas for accessing entitlements.

The information campaign is the responsibility of the Proponent, who must work closely with the RTT. The campaign will make use of existing information dissemination and consultation mechanisms within the local authority and the wider communities, using indigenous information networks at the appropriate level for supporting resettlement. The use of other media, such as radio, can be also employed.

Considering that the community of IP/SSAHUTLC has been identified as PAP within the project areas, specifically !Xun San and Otjiherero-speaking nomadic pastoralists (that may include the Ovatwa, Ovahimba, Ovatjimba, Ovazemba, Ovadimba, Ovachavícuá and Ovahacaonas), conditions and requirements to address impacts on IP/SSAHUTLC peoples in ESS7 should be adhered to.

RNT will ensure the following:

- The design and implementation of the project is in a manner that provides affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities with equitable access to project benefits.
- The concerns or preferences of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities will be addressed through meaningful consultation and project design. An existing draft Indigenous People Planning Framework, updated in 2024 from the 2020 VGP, requires review and updating to an IPP, including direct consultations with affected communities. The resulting documentation will summarize the consultation results and describe how Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' issues have been addressed in project design.
- The draft version of the Angola Southern Transmission Network Expansion Project (STNEP) Under Regional Energy Transmission, Trade and Decarbonization (RETRADE) MPA: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLC) Planning Framework (revision 2, 2024), is available from RNT or World Bank.
- Arrangements for ongoing consultations during implementation and monitoring will be established in the updated IPP and also be described in the RP.

In recognition of this vulnerability, in addition to the General Requirements of this ESS7 and those set out in ESS1 and 10, RNT will obtain the FPIC of the affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in circumstances in which the project will:

- (a) have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
- (b) cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or
- (c) have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' lives.

## 8.4 Summary of livelihood recommendations

It is recommended that the mitigation and optimisation measures included in the entire RPF Report be implemented via one or more site-specific RPs, to decrease the effect of negative impacts on communities, and optimise the effect of positive impacts on communities. It will be important that local employment opportunities are maximised, that the local community is fully engaged in decision-making processes,

recommended mitigation measures are followed by other specialists, and that opportunities for income creation for local people are maximised.

It is further recommended that labour should be sourced locally as far as possible during the construction and operation of the project. This will minimise the risk of conflict among local residents and newcomers and improve relationships for construction workers housed in temporary housing. Furthermore, new construction workers in the area must refrain from abusing resources and infrastructure of the existing adjacent communities. Workers should abide by a code of ethics, including how they behave in the workers' camp. There should be closer co-operation between the Municipal and Communal Authorities, the Traditional Authority and the Proponent to ensure that identified negative impacts are dealt with in a co-ordinated manner. This information should be conveyed to all relevant construction workers and affected communities.

## 9 Budget

The detailed budget must be developed by the Proponent once the valuation of the project-affected properties has been undertaken. Due to the current political and economic situation of the Country the Borrower have presented clear constraints to support the expenses related to the resettlement needs of the Project. In this sense the Project intends to ask for a Regional Vice-President (RVP) Land Memo request to cover the resettlement costs of the Project related to cash compensation for the losses, transition costs, reposition of assets and infrastructures, economic activities disruption or temporary interruption, Livelihood Restoration activities and other related expenses, according to the Resettlement Plan(s) that will be prepared during the implementation stage. The RP or RPs budget should be linked with a detailed implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities before the launching of the works. The consulting work for developing the RP or RPs may cost between ~USD 300 000 and ~USD 500 000, depending on the number of PAPs, travelling costs, number of engagements, political interference, disagreement on compensation, project design changes, etc.

At this stage, final values of assets and infrastructures to be lost to the project could not be determined. A cost estimate of the physical resettlement in Angola, including a 15% disturbance allowance and 10% contingency, is summarised in Table 99.1: Estimated budget for compensation by category. Table 99.1 The costs below are only an estimate and should be confirmed during the RP(s) preparation.

**Table 99.1: Estimated budget for compensation by category**

| Item for compensation                                                                    | Unit | Rate (US\$)   | 15% (disturbance) | Total no. of units to be compensated | Sub-total compensation cost (USD) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Land preparation (long leasehold loss)                                                   | ha   | \$ 4,000.00   | \$ -              | TBD                                  | TBD                               |
| Value of land (concession or provisional title/land loss)                                | ha   | \$ 1,500.00   | \$ 89,640.00      | 398.4                                | \$ 687,240.00                     |
| Value of structures/ Buildings                                                           | Item | \$ 1,500.00   | \$ 768,150.00     | 3414                                 | \$ 5,889,150.00                   |
| Kraals                                                                                   | item | \$ 1,000.00   | \$ 33,150.00      | 221                                  | \$ 254,150.00                     |
| RPs preparation                                                                          |      | \$ 500,000.00 | N/A               | 3                                    | \$ 1,500,000.00                   |
| GM implementation                                                                        |      | \$ 10,000.00  | N/A               | 3                                    | \$ 30,000.00                      |
| RP implementation and monitoring along the construction phase.                           |      |               |                   |                                      | TBD                               |
| Livelihood restoration costs and implementation                                          |      |               |                   |                                      | TBD                               |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                                                         |      |               |                   |                                      | <b>\$ 8,360,540.00</b>            |
| Compensation for the loss of intangible assets and the disruption of social cohesion 15% |      |               |                   |                                      | \$ 1,254,081.00                   |
| 10% contingency                                                                          |      |               |                   |                                      | \$ 836,054.00                     |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                             |      |               |                   |                                      | <b>\$ 10,450,675.00</b>           |

## 10. Implementation schedule

It is commonly understood that the involuntary displacement of people may give rise to severe economic, social, and emotional distress on the part of those who are relocated. As for Angola, the resettlement legislation mainly has a bearing on land restitution and resettlement associated therewith. However, some aspects stipulated in this legislation and policies need to be considered in the compilation of the RP, to limit adverse effects where resettlement is necessary (since *resettlement* in this country might have negative connotations, such as the reminder of civil war or colonialism). These instruments should be utilised in conjunction with the Project RPF and the World Bank ESS5.

The purpose of these guidelines is to lay the foundation from which resettlement can be carried out with regard to the project. Any involuntary resettlement, including any land acquisition, needs to be identified and considered at the earliest stages of project design, and should be addressed from the earliest stages of project preparation. It is assumed that land acquisition and resettlement will be necessary and, to this end, the local legislations and policies highlighted in this RPF should be followed. The resettlement implementation schedule should be synchronised with the overall project implementation schedule. An example of key items to be included in the implementation schedule are provided in Table 2 - Proposed implementation schedule to be used in RP.

**Table 2 - Proposed implementation schedule to be used in RP**

| Tasks                                       | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Month 4 | Month 5 | Month 6 | Month 7 | Month 8 | Month 9 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of Draft RP or RPs               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Approval of Draft RP or RPs                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Community Consultation Program (ongoing)    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Negotiation for relocation sites            |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Contractor receives approval                |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Confirmation of relocation sites            |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Set up Community-based organisation         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Notification of entitlements                |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Contractor tower spotting / testing         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Agreement of entitlements                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Notification of demolition                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Payment of compensation to PAPs             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Establish linkages with government programs |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Contractor excavation work                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Grievance mechanism and procedures          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Preparation of site plan and site           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Construction of new structures              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Demolition of old structures                |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |

| Tasks                                       | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Month 4 | Month 5 | Month 6 | Month 7 | Month 8 | Month 9 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Movement of PAPs to new sites               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Contractor constructs towers                |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Contractor strings lines                    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Training program                            |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Performance monitoring                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Completion audit (externally for two years) |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|                                             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Key                                         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |

Adapted from an Implementation Schedule, out of the IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2002

## 10.1 Resettlement responsibilities

A Resettlement Specialist must be appointed by RNT, the implementation agency, before the detailed design phase, in order to identify assets that can be avoided. Amongst other responsibilities, the resettlement specialist will ensure project-affected persons are consulted in a meaningful manner and that they are given an opportunity to participate in, and benefit from, project activities.

## 10.2 Resettlement principles

In addition to the principles set out in this RPF, the resettlement of any person or business should be conducted in line with the WB/ESF ESS5 standards and relevant Angola legislation.

## 10.3 Timeframes

The following key timeframes shall apply, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Proponent and the resettlement specialist, the RTT and the PAPs, provided that no agreement to waive the timeframes shall adversely affect the rights or interests of PAPs under this framework:

- The inventory shall be completed by at most four months prior to the commencement of the demining and construction works; and
- Any site works shall only commence once agreements between all parties have been reached and once all PAP are compensated.

Comprehensive timeframes shall be drawn up and agreed upon by all parties including the PAPs. Compensation payments for acquired land and affected assets, and resettlement of affected persons/ affected communities. as described above, must be completed as a condition for the taking away of land, and before commencement of the civil works under the project.

It is envisaged that most PAPs who need be relocated will have to move their homesteads, rather than having to move to a new location altogether. However, adequate time and attention shall be allowed for consultation of both the displaced and host communities before bringing in the “newcomers”, if relevant. The actual length of time will depend on the extent of the resettlement and compensation and will have to be agreed upon by all parties.

## 10.4 Linking resettlement implementation to civil works

PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RPF and with subsequent compensation framework, before work on the project can begin.

For activities involving land acquisition, or loss, denial or restriction to access of resources, it is required that provisions be made for compensation and for other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement. The assistance that the Proponent needs to provide includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities.

In particular, land and related assets may be taken away only after compensation has been paid, and once resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs. For project activities requiring relocation, or resulting in loss of shelter, the resettlement policy further requires that measures to assist the project-affected persons are implemented in accordance with site-specific RP(s) produced following the guidance of this RPF. In the implementation schedule of the RPF, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed upon between the project planning teams and PAPs, must include:

- Target dates for start and completion of civil works;
- Timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, and dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and for payments of all compensation); and
- The link between RPF activities to the implementation of the overall project.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this policy. Proper timing and co-ordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced (economically or physically), due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project activity can begin.

## 11 Description of organisational responsibilities

The resettlement team will comprise of representation from RNT Project Implementation Unit. Under this unit, the following resources will be provided Programme Manager (PM), RNT Resettlement Specialist (RS) and RNT Resettlement Advisor – Consultant (RA). For the Affected Community as representative structure will comprise of the Resettlement Task Team (RTT at a local level will comprise of local authorities and Traditional Authority). The two entities may also form a Resettlement Implementation Team (RIT) which will oversee the implementation of the RP.

This chapter sets out the relationship between these various organisations, as well as the roles and responsibilities of each.

### 11.1 Programme manager

The resettlement implementation Programme Manager (PM) has the overall responsibility for achievement of resettlement goals. The PM is responsible for receiving regular reports on resettlement implementation progress, including reasons for any delays or variations from the RPF, as well as proposed corrective actions. The PM will provide status reports to the Proponent's management, lenders, and stakeholders, as required. The PM may commission input advice from specialist advisors as required.

### 11.2 Resettlement Specialist

The Resettlement Specialist (RS) reports to the PM and has the day-to-day responsibility of the development and on-going stewardship of the RPF. The RS should be procured by RNT and will co-ordinate all resettlement implementation activities and will work closely with the RPF implementation team (including the monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities).

### 11.3 Resettlement advisor

The draft RP must be reviewed by an expert advisor who will provide high-level input and guidance prior to documents being endorsed for distribution and implementation.

### 11.4 Local-level resettlement task teams

The Resettlement Task Team (RTT) will be the main mechanism for engaging the resettlement-affected persons and communities<sup>11</sup>. Representatives of resettlement-affected communities, Governmental institutions and implementations agencies involved, must form part of the RTT.

The members of the resettlement-affected communities, who will be nominated to sit on the local-level RTTs, will have the following responsibilities:

- Ensuring the concerns and viewpoints of affected persons and households regarding resettlement and compensation measures are accurately represented on, and disclosed to, the RTT;
- Participating in negotiations and planning with regards to compensation and resettlement measures;
- Accurately indicating the agreement or disagreement with proposed compensation and resettlement measures and, in the case of the latter, proposing viable alternatives;
- Accurately and regularly providing feedback to the broader community – and particularly to other resettlement-affected households – on resettlement/compensation negotiations and the resettlement/compensation process in general; and

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<sup>11</sup> A resettlement-affected person is defined as any individual or household who will need to be relocated or will have one or more of his/her assets displaced or otherwise affected by the construction or operation of the ANNA Project. (*IFC PS 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement*)

- Providing a channel of communication between the RIT and the resettlement-affected community during the implementation of resettlement and compensation – e.g. by helping to ensure that the RTT is notified of grievances or disputes, that feedback is provided to the relevant parties on steps taken to resolve such grievances or disputes, etc.

#### *11.4.1 Representatives of local authority*

The responsibilities of members of the relevant local authorities, who will be nominated to sit on the local-level RTTs, will include:

- Ensuring the concerns and viewpoints of the local authority, regarding resettlement and compensation measures, are accurately represented on, and disclosed to, the RTT;
- Ensuring the local development plans, policies and by-laws are taken into account during the design, planning and implementation of resettlement and compensation measures;
- Ensuring availability of host areas in case of physical and/or economic displacement (permanent or temporarily); and
- Accurately and regularly providing feedback to the local authority on resettlement/compensation negotiations and the resettlement/compensation process in general.

#### *11.4.2 Representatives of traditional authorities*

The responsibilities of members of the traditional authorities (TAs) who have been nominated to sit on the local-level RTTs include:

- Ensuring the concerns and viewpoints of the TA, regarding resettlement and compensation measures, are accurately represented on, and disclosed to, the RTT;
- In cases where resources or actions by the TA are required as part of resettlement or compensation planning or implementation (e.g. where land within its area of jurisdiction must be allocated to affected households to replace land lost to the project), ensuring that the relevant parties are informed, and the required actions taken in a timely manner; and
- Ensuring that representatives of the resettlement-affected community, who are members of the RTT, provide accurate and regular feedback to the broader community on RTT actions and decisions, and providing assistance in this regard where necessary.

#### *11.4.3 Resettlement Implementation Team*

The resettlement implementation team (RIT) comprise of representatives from the Proponent and the RTC, as well as an appointed resettlement implementation specialist, and will have the following key responsibilities:

- Chair all local-level RTT meetings;
- Provide secretarial services which include, among others: take minutes and formally distribute these minutes to all stakeholders;
- In consultation with RTT members, determine the dates, times and locations of future RTT meetings, and distribute an agenda for each meeting to RTT members;
- Consider the prepared compensation framework outlining proposed resettlement and compensation measures, and present this to the RTT in such a manner that all members understand its contents and implications;
- Recording recommendations of the local-level RTT with regards to proposed changes to the Compensation Framework and/or other matters related to resettlement or compensation;
- In cases where the local-level RTT is unable to reach consensus regarding its recommendations, and some members have a well-motivated alternative recommendation, formally recording these alternative viewpoints as “minority reports”;
- Where relevant, advising on the feasibility and sustainability of RTT recommendations;

- Providing feedback to the Proponents and the engineering teams on the deliberations of the RTT, particularly where these may affect broader project planning and implementation;
- Co-ordinating and monitoring field-level implementation of resettlement and compensation activities; and
- Ensuring the grievances or disputes lodged with the RTT are dealt with appropriately and timeously by the relevant parties, and that feedback on steps taken to address these grievances or disputes are given to the aggrieved parties.

#### *11.4.4 Proponent representatives*

The responsibilities of the representatives of SAPP, DBSA and RNT on the local GRT include:

- Ensuring that the land acquisition process being undertaken by the Proponent is adequately considered during the deliberations of the RTT and during the design, and planning of resettlement and compensation measures;
- Assisting the RIT in providing feedback to the Proponent's engineering teams on the deliberations of the RTT, particularly where these may affect broader project planning and implementation; and
- Assisting the RIT in ensuring the grievances or disputes lodged with the RTT are dealt with appropriately and timeously by the relevant parties.

### 11.5 Resettlement implementation team

The responsibilities of the resettlement implementation team (RIT) include:

- Chairing all RTT meetings, taking minutes and formally distributing these minutes;
- In consultation with RTT members, determining the dates, times and locations of future RTT meetings, and distributing an agenda for each meeting to RTT members;
- Collating inputs from representatives of the local-level RTTs with regards to proposed changes to the Compensation Framework and/or other matters related to resettlement or compensation;
- Where consensus can be reached between local-level RTTs regarding proposed changes to the Compensation Framework, recording these proposed changes as formal "recommendations of the RTT";
- Where the representatives of constituent local-level RTTs are unable to reach consensus regarding their recommendations, formally recording alternative viewpoints as "minority reports";
- Submitting recommendations of the RTT to the Proponent for consideration regarding their potential inclusion in the final compensation framework; and
- Revising the Compensation Framework to reflect those recommendations of the RTT that are accepted by the Proponent and presenting the final compensation framework to the RTT members.

#### *11.5.1 Proponent representatives*

The responsibilities of the representatives of SAPP, DBSA and RNT on the RT include:

- Considering the formal recommendations of the RTT with regard to their potential inclusion in the compensation framework, taking into account the need for any modifications of the compensation framework to remain consistent with the Proponent's policies and project objectives; and
- Where recommendations of the RTT are considered acceptable, approving changes to the compensation framework to reflect these recommendations.

### 11.6 RTT meetings

The RTT will meet at least once a month during implementation of resettlement activities. Thereafter, the RTT will meet once every three months, for a period of one year, to address any outstanding issues.

The RTT will be chaired by the RIT. The agenda for the RTT meetings will be clearly drafted and, at every meeting, the RTT will first review the progress of decisions taken, and action points recorded, at the previous meeting.

Meetings will be held at a venue to be decided in consultation with all parties. The resettlement implementation team will transport the members of the RTT to the venue, should it be required. The secretariat representing the RIT will keep, and distribute, formal minutes of each meeting.

RTT members may invite observers, subject to the approval of the RTT. Observers may address the RTT but their contributions will only be accepted as “recommendations to the RTT” if it receives the support from the parties listed in Section 11.4.

#### *11.6.1 Quorum*

A quorum requires 60% of RTT members present, and must include:

- The chair (or nominated representative);
- A nominated representative of the TA concerned;
- A representative of the RIT;
- At least one member of impacted land users; and
- A representative of the Proponent.

If a quorum is not available within 15 minutes of the called meeting, the meeting will be cancelled. Another meeting will be called immediately. The members present will constitute a quorum. In order to constitute a recognised quorum, this group should include the abovementioned people.

#### *11.6.2 Recommendations of the RTT*

The RTT will provide advice and support to the RIT. The formulation and approval of RTT recommendations will comprise a three-step process. First, recommendations reflecting consensus among members of a local-level RTT will be collated and presented. Next, recommendations tabled at meetings of the RTT that are acceptable to all members, will be recorded by the RIT (with well-motivated, alternative viewpoints recorded as “minority reports”) and submitted to the Proponent for consideration. Finally, those recommendations accepted by the Proponent will be incorporated into the final version of the Compensation Framework, to be submitted to the RTT for endorsement and to the Proponent for approval and signoff.

It is anticipated that the RTT will make recommendations regarding the following issues:

- Design of replacement houses and structures;
- Compensation for fixed assets other than houses/structures;
- Compensation for affected community facilities/infrastructure;
- Compensation for fields, crops and communal grazing;
- Assistance with the identification of a resettlement site (replacement land);
- Development and livelihood restoration options; and
- Grievance procedures, disputes and claims.

#### *11.6.3 Allowances*

Only community representatives participating in RTTs should receive an allowance.

#### *11.6.4 Relationship between the RTT and other co-ordination bodies*

The setting up of this RTT is not intended to duplicate existing co-ordination mechanisms, such as other project working groups and work streams. Rather, it is to act as a focal point to which existing committees can both provide inputs, and through which to co-ordinate the implementation of their sectoral responsibilities contained within the RP.

## 12 Consultation and disclosure arrangements

The RP summarizes results of measures taken to consult with displaced persons regarding the project, its likely impacts, and proposed resettlement measures. It also summarizes the meetings held with displaced persons (dates, locations, number of participants), including comments, questions, and concerns expressed by displaced persons during these meetings as well as responses provided to them. RNT should disclose a draft RP to the displaced persons (and the public) after Bank review and solicits comments from displaced persons regarding the proposed plan. Disclosure of the final RP occurs following consideration of comments received and following Bank acceptance. The framework for stakeholder engagement is provided in the next section.

Public consultations, in relation to the RPF, occur at all stages, starting with inception and the planning of when the potential land and alternative sites are being considered. A participatory approach shall be adopted as an ongoing strategy throughout the entire project cycle. Public participation and consultations take place through individual, group, or community meetings. Additionally, radio programs and other media forms may be used to further disseminate information. PAPs are consulted in the survey process in the form of public notices, where explanations of the project are made including the resettlement process and implementation of activities. Selection of ways to consult and to expand participation by PAPs and other stakeholders, will take into consideration literacy levels and native languages prevalent in affected communities, ethnicity and cultural aspects, and practical conditions (like distance). When stakeholders' languages are not widely spoken (for example !Xun in the case of the San), a Portuguese-speaking community member will be employed after nomination by the community leadership to provide community translation, or an intermediary NGO who work the community will be used to facilitate consultations. In all cases, printed simplified summaries of key information will be provided in Portuguese and if possible other languages.

The role of traditional political and cultural leaders, including the community elders, in the participation strategy, will be important. The resettlement implementation team should ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures.

The International Good Practices including the WB ESS5 and IFC PS5 on Involuntary Resettlement stipulates that *"people affected by the project must be: consulted regarding resettlement activities..."* Furthermore, the (IFC, 2002) preparation of a RP sets out the following requirements for consultation and communication during a RP:

- The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored
- Consultation with local government, community leaders and affected people representatives: *"Consultation with officials of local government, community leaders and other representatives of the affected population is essential in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the types and degrees of adverse project effects"*.
- Consultation with host communities: *"Consultation involving representatives of both host communities and the communities to be displaced helps to build familiarity and to resolve disputes that inevitably arise during resettlement"*.
- Requirement for a resettlement advisory group and composition: *"Depending on the scale of resettlement associated with a project, it may be appropriate for the sponsor to create a resettlement advisory group. This advisory group should comprise representatives of the project sponsor, relevant government line and administrative departments, community organisations, NGOs involved in support of resettlement as well as representatives of the communities affected by the project"*.

- Purpose of consultations: *“Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning the impact of a project and its expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the sponsor and representatives of the people affected by the project to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance and the timing of resettlement activities. Project consultation with people affected by resettlement is mandatory”.*

## 12.1 Objectives of stakeholder engagement in the resettlement process

Undertaking stakeholder engagement without clear objectives is no different from developing a project or undertaking any human endeavour, without objectives, i.e. efforts will lack focus. It is useful to disaggregate stakeholders and develop engagement objectives for each group. The overall objective of stakeholder engagement is to obtain and retain broad community, and other stakeholder, support to enable the project to develop, operate and expand peacefully. Broad community support is a collection of expressions by affected communities, through individuals and their recognised representatives, in support of the project. There may be broad community support, even if some individuals or groups object to the project. An important secondary objective is that, through meaningful engagement, stakeholders can influence the design and implementation of projects for mutual benefit. The objectives of formal consultations are to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas:

- Alternative project design;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Resettlement strategy;
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- Choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;
- Development opportunities and initiatives;
- Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes;
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions; and
- Information sharing: *“Information must be made accessible and understandable. Information should be translated into local dialects and indigenous languages and broadcast through media that is accessible to literate and illiterate individuals alike. Special efforts should be made to reach vulnerable groups...”*

## 12.2 Principles of engagement

The following principles for engagement have been identified for the purposes of effective resettlement planning. These are to be upheld throughout all engagement processes, and the means of engagement modified if required, to ensure that these are met:

- Transparency to all parties;
- Involvement of all affected parties (inclusivity);
- Information sharing;
- Informed decision-making;
- Flexibility in terms of approach; and
- Independence and objectivity of the RIT to be maintained.

The success of projects involving communities rests on appropriate community participation and involvement from the planning stage through to implementation. Hence, public consultations through participatory rural appraisal must be mandatory for all projects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Proponent’s project activities.

During resettlement planning there must be adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the

intentions to use the earmarked sites for the proposed activities and infrastructure. The affected persons must be made aware of:

- Their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation;
- Specific technically and economically-feasible options and alternatives for resettlement sites;
- Process of, and proposed dates for, resettlement and compensation;
- Effective compensation rates at full replacement cost for loss of assets and services; and
- Proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their living standards.

The aim of stakeholder engagement at the planning stage will be to:

- Disseminate concepts for proposed project activities with a view to provoking project interest amongst the communities;
- Promote a sense of ownership of the project and resettlement activities;
- Invite contributions to, and participation in, the selection of project sites;
- Determine communities' willingness to contribute in kind towards the implementation of the project; and
- Determine community willingness to contribute towards long-term maintenance of the project facilities.

## 12.3 Communication strategy

A stakeholder engagement plan for the Project was prepared and shall be updated throughout the project, to remain flexible to the needs of the stakeholders.

The RPF engagement has been undertaken to meet the following objectives:

- Awareness and information sharing: This element started in 2019 through meetings with the local authorities, during the first stage of the Project preparation, and updated with further consultations held in 2024. Preliminary contact with key-stakeholders creates awareness about the project and associated activities. This was part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) notification process. Awareness building and information sharing will continue throughout the ESIA process and will need to continue throughout project implementation. Thus, it is anticipated that stakeholders will be involved in information sharing around resettlement for two to three years minimum, prior to resettlement taking place.
- Involvement in decision making: The RPF has been prepared to allow affected party input into the document. It is intended that the RPF Report will be made available for public as part of the stakeholder engagement process for the ESIA.

## 12.4 Consultation and stakeholder engagement activities to date

Consultation and stakeholder participation activities, that have been undertaken in the Angolan section of the project area, are detailed below.

The initial stakeholder consultation and public participation processes took place during meetings with local authorities as part of the ESIA process in 2018-20 and later, on 2024, during the preparation of the current Project by RNT. This process sought to make communities and stakeholders aware of the proposed project and to afford them a formal opportunity to be introduced to the project. Stakeholders were also given an opportunity to make inputs and raise issues of concern that should be considered in the project planning phase. Meetings were held with the local authorities and communities in Angola at several locations in the Project area of intervention (see Annex 1)**Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.**

In 2024 a decision was taken to restart stakeholder engagement to provide stakeholders with an update of the status of the project and to obtain more information about the potential impact of the project on vulnerable and marginalised communities. IP/SSAHUTLC were represented in the meetings held in Chitado, Otchinjau, Chimbemba and Oncócu/Curoca. To allow for information to be disseminated in the

appropriate local language for the ethnic group a translator, typically the Soba, was present at all public meetings. In addition, NGOs (e.g. OCADEC) who may be able to provide information on VGs, IPs and other stakeholders in the region were identified and contacted. NGO's were also requested to provide relevant information on human rights, indigenous, gender issues, climate change, traditional agriculture/cattle production (transhumance).

Specific objectives of the updated stakeholder engagement execution plan were:

- Identify the presence of vulnerable groups and in particular IP/SSAHUTLC within the project direct and indirect area of influence.
- Engage with vulnerable groups, including IP/SSAHUTLC, regarding the proposed project.
- Obtain information on transhumance routes and use of natural resources by communities within the direct and indirect area of influence.
- Update the existing SEP through the integration of inputs from the re-initiated stakeholder engagement process.
- Develop a consultation plan, and integrate it with the revised SEP, detailing how stakeholder engagement will be undertaken throughout the different project phases (e.g. design, construction and commissioning).

During these engagements, the proposed Project was presented, stakeholders were identified and analysed, and further information was gathered to determine what the most appropriate communication media would be in remote areas and how to communicate with the indigenous peoples. Key findings from the initial stakeholder engagement included:

- The Project was generally well received by the official administrative authorities but they requested that it should consider ways in which the affected communities could benefit from it, or at least from the presence of such large infrastructure within their territory.
- Lack of access to electricity is a significant problem in the corridor, identified both by municipalities and community administrations. It was also very clear that the need to effectively provide electricity to the populations is considered crucial by all stakeholders.
- The Project was also well received by local communities and traditional authorities, who also requested to benefit from the Project, not necessarily (or only) from electricity provision, but rather to address the issue related with the lack of water, which is a great concern in the region.
- All stakeholders prefer direct meetings and consider this way as the most effective method to engage people and to convey information to PAP's at all levels of understanding within the population.
- The overall region presents high levels of unemployment and a lack of skills, which contribute to the local high level of multidimensional poverty.
- Corruption, nepotism and political preference in the allocation of jobs requires attention to ensure that no person is favoured due to their gender, ethnic group or political affiliation.
- In Angola, there is a significant difference in the understanding of local problems and challenges between the official administrative authorities (provincial, municipal and, sometimes, communal administrations) and the rural communities. Administrations seem to lack clear knowledge of remote areas, and rural communities feel isolated (poor communication) and unheard.
- In general, stakeholders have little experience with similar projects and do not seem familiar with the impacts and consequences associated with a transmission line construction. Their main concern was related with the ability to use/pass through the affected area after construction. The rural population further south, nearer the Namibian border, have seen transmission lines and knew that the cattle could pass through and underneath them, as the circulation of livestock was their main focus.

- Even though there is no obvious current conflict, there is a land occupation issue in the region between Lubango and Cahama, between cattle owners and large organised farms (fazendas). Fazendas have been occupying transhumance areas/corridors, used for the seasonal movement of cattle, thereby reducing available space and encroaching on routes to water and grazing areas. In the same area there is small-scale industrial activity (mostly small-scale mining for ornamental granite in quarries) adjacent to the main road, which also contribute to limit the space available for grazing and transhumance.
- In the rural communities the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS may not be recognised as a valid risk and, sometimes, is associated with witchcraft practices.
- Rural populations, and specifically IP/SSAHUTLC, often do not send their children to school as per customary practices, lack of money and sometimes discrimination and bullying from other students and even teachers, which contributes to the low level of literacy in the region as well as to the multidimensional poverty.
- Cultural obstacles may be encountered in the free expression of opinions, for example women may not speak in the presence of men, and may not disagree with them, or marginalised groups such as IP/SSAHUTLC or other disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups (DVIG) may not be able/allowed to convey their concerns. Additionally, if the translation of local languages relies solely on an official entity (e.g. when lead by municipal or communal administrations) or on a one-sided position (e.g. affiliation to the main political party) the information conveyed can be sliced and edited.
- The cultural resources identified so far include some small cemeteries, usually located adjacent to settlements, and a special site mentioned by locals, a sacred stone (“*emanha ocusso*”) located north of Cahama and east of the main road. These ethnocultural resources need to be protected and, if possible, project must avoid affecting them.
- The study area has internationally recognised indigenous ethnic groups classified by the WB as Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLC), namely ethnolinguistic minorities such as Otjiherero-speaking semi-nomadic pastoralists and San communities, and remote rural areas where African ancestral ways of life still prevail, both present in Huila and Cunene provinces. Of note in this region are also the Mumuilas (Nyaneka-nkhumbi group, ethnolinguistic “Bantu” family) who also strongly preserve their traditions (in all cases more obvious in women than in men, due to their use of traditional attire). The rural areas within the corridor have a high predominance of traditional communities and the different ethnic groups are often mixed, and may live in the same settlement and work for the same cattle owner.

## 12.5 Planned engagement activities

The stakeholder engagement activities still to be undertaken include:

- Public consultation to disclose all Project E&S instruments;
- Establishment of an RTT, which is the primary mechanism for engaging resettlement-affected households, and other relevant stakeholders, in resettlement planning. It is understood that the RTT’s primary function will be to disseminate information about the resettlement and compensation process to affected communities (although not precluding individual consultations with individual affected households, which will take place during resettlement implementation). In order to avoid the creation of unrealistic expectations, the negotiation of compensation amounts and methods, will be explicitly excluded from its mandate – although the RTT may be consulted in cases where more than one feasible option for compensation exists;
- Focus-group discussions to be held by the resettlement planning team to obtain additional information and to address the affected population’s concerns regarding resettlement; and

- Consultation by the resettlement planning team with individual resettlement-affected household heads (or their authorised representatives) to inform them of their compensation packages and to obtain their agreement on compensation amounts and means.

## 12.6 Notification procedure

The Project should be publicly announced in the media (daily newspapers, radio) or other means considered appropriate for the local reality, notify the PAPs of its intention to acquire land earmarked for the project. The notice must contain the following key information:

- RNT proposal to acquire the land;
- The purpose for which the land is needed;
- That the proposal or plan may be inspected by the offices of the relevant local Authority during working hours; and
- That PAPs may, by written notice, object to the transaction, giving reasons for doing so, to RNT with copies to the relevant local government and traditional authorities within 14 days of the first public announcement or appearance of the notice. Assurances must be made that affected persons have received this information and notification.

## 12.7 Stakeholder engagement mechanisms

Public consultation and participation are vital because it provides an opportunity for informing the public and stakeholders about the proposed project. Public consultation and participation create a sense of ownership of the project, providing an opportunity for people to present their views and values and allowing consideration and discussion of sensitive social mitigation measures and trade-offs.

Public consultation and participation will offer the PAPs an opportunity to contribute to both the design and the implementation of the programme activities. In doing so, the likelihood for conflicts between, and among, the affected, and with the management committees, will be reduced. In recognition of this, particular attention should be paid to public consultation with PAPs, households and homesteads (including host communities) when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved. As a matter of strategy, public consultation must be an ongoing activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle. Hence, stakeholder engagement shall take place during the following phases of the project:

- Project inception and planning;
- Screening process;
- Feasibility study;
- ESIA;
- Preparation of project designs;
- Resettlement and compensation planning;
- Drafting and reading/signing of the compensation contracts;
- Payment of compensations;
- Resettlement activities; and
- Implementation of after-project community support activities.

Public consultation and participation should take place through local meetings, requests for written proposals/comments, completion of questionnaires/application forms, and public readings and explanations of the project ideas and requirements. Public documents should be made available in appropriate languages at the national, local and homestead levels, and at suitable locations including the official residences/offices of village governments and relevant Sobas. Public consultation measures should take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in the rural communities, by allowing enough time for discussions, consultations, questions and feedback.

## 12.8 Promoting participation

The project established in the project area the affected parties, individuals and groups categorized as disadvantaged or vulnerable, including IP/SSAHUTLC. Based on this identification, the RNT will establish adequate level of detail will be included in the stakeholder identification and analysis so as to determine the level of communication that is appropriate for the project.

This will enable the RNT to initiate and facilitate a series of consultations with project stakeholders throughout the planning and implementation of resettlement. The purpose of these consultations is to inform stakeholders about the project and its effects, and to provide opportunities for people to voice their concerns and to propose alternatives. Formal consultations should include RNT representatives, project managers, relevant government authorities, representatives of concerned NGOs, and members of both displaced and host communities. Discussions should centre on the effects of the project and measures to mitigate those effects. Because of discrimination within societies in general, women and members of other vulnerable groups may find it difficult to defend their interests in a public forum. For this reason, it is important for project management, or the resettlement planning and implementation teams, to employ women and members of other vulnerable groups, in particular members of the indigenous population. These staff members can undertake outreach efforts, such as focus group consultation, to learn the concerns of vulnerable groups and convey them to resettlement planners and project managers.

## 13 Grievances Mechanism

Grievance mechanisms are an important part of the WB's requirements related to community engagement by proponents, under the environmental and social framework. Where it is anticipated that a new project will involve ongoing risk and adverse impacts on surrounding communities, the Proponent will be required to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and complaints about the client's environmental and social performance<sup>12</sup>.

RNT will respond to concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, the Borrower will propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of such concerns and grievances. The grievance mechanism should be scaled to risks and adverse impacts resulting from the project, must address concerns promptly, use an understandable and transparent process that is culturally-appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, and do so at no cost to communities and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to judicial and administrative remedies. The client will inform the affected communities about the mechanism in the course of its community engagement process.

A grievance mechanism should be able to deal with most of the community issues that are covered by the ESF. Grievances mechanism requirements, in relation to affected communities, are explicitly stated with regard to ESS2, ESS5, ESS7 and ESS10.

### 13.1 Project-level grievance mechanism

The WB's ESF defines a project-level grievance mechanism for affected communities as a process for receiving, evaluating, and addressing project-related grievances from affected communities, at the level of the company, or project. In the context of this project, this mechanism may also address grievances against contractors and sub-contractors. Project-level grievance mechanisms offer companies and affected communities an alternative to external dispute resolution processes (legal or administrative systems, or other public or civic mechanisms). These grievance mechanisms differ from other forms of dispute resolution in that they offer the advantage of a locally-based, simplified, and mutually-beneficial way to settle issues within the framework of the company–community relationship, while recognising the right of complainants to take their grievances to a formal dispute body or to other external dispute-resolution mechanisms.

However, it should be noted that complex issues that arise from high environmental and social impacts, are seldom resolved in a relatively simple way. In such cases, projects should anticipate involvement of various third parties in the resolution process to achieve solutions with affected communities. These include, but are not limited to, various national and international mediation bodies, independent mediators and facilitators with sector and country-specific expertise, and independent accountability mechanisms of public sector financiers.

### 13.2 Implementing grievances mechanism in Resettlement Processes

During implementation, PAPs will be informed about their rights and options. The Grievance Mechanism will continue to operate, and all grievances will be recorded. The participation of the RTT, local leaders and PAPs in disseminating information and resolving disputes, will be important once resettlement implementation starts. A dynamic participatory approach involves PAPs in decision-making about livelihood and community development programmes.

RNT may employ community liaison representative(s) with a budget specifically for the facilitation and management of public consultation. However, if they choose to manage information disclosure and public

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<sup>12</sup> For ANNA Project in Angola - RNT

consultation, the Proponent must ensure that affected people have access to information about the project and to opportunities through which to seek redress of grievances relating to the project. Project management must document its information disclosure and public consultation efforts. This documentation should identify who was consulted, what was discussed, and what follow-up was required.

It is expected that consultation with all the established resettlement structures will continue beyond the completion of the planning phase, and into the implementation stage of the project. Exact dates for this consultation cannot be determined at this stage, as infrastructure planning and design, which may influence the scope of RP, must be considered.

The WB ESS10 sets out a step-by-step process for handling grievances, as well as assigned responsibilities for their proper completion. Companies establishing grievance mechanisms will follow the process steps discussed in this section.

#### *13.2.1 Step 1: Publicising grievance management procedures*

When and how the grievance mechanism is introduced to affected communities, can have significant implications for its effectiveness over time. Guiding principles for publicising a grievance mechanism, should be in line with cultural characteristics and accessibility factors of affected communities. The information should include at least the following:

- The project-level mechanisms that are (and are not) capable of delivering solutions, and what benefits complainants can receive from using the company grievance mechanism, as opposed to other resolution mechanisms;
- Who can raise complaints (affected communities);
- Where, when, and how community members can file complaints;
- Who is responsible for receiving and responding to complaints, and any external parties that may receive complaints from communities;
- What sort of response complainants can expect from the company, including timing of response; and
- What other rights and protection are guaranteed. Ideally, as part of their first interactions with company representatives, communities should be informed of a company's intention to establish a grievance mechanism, and should continue to be reminded of this mechanism on a regular basis during project implementation. Companies should emphasise the objectives of the grievance system and the issues it is designed to address. A company's community liaison officers, grievance officers, or individuals working in similar positions, should be responsible for publicizing the procedure through appropriate methods.

#### *13.2.2 Step 2: Receiving and keeping track of grievances*

Once communities are aware of the mechanism and start to access it to raise grievances, the company needs to process grievances raised. Processing includes:

- Collecting grievances;
- Recording grievances as they are received;
- Registering them in a central location; and
- Tracking them throughout the processing cycle to reflect their status and other important details.

#### **Receiving concerns and complaints**

Below are simple rules that any receipt procedure for grievances should follow:

- All incoming grievances should be acknowledged as soon as possible. A formal confirmation, with a complaint number, or other identifier, and a timeline for response, assures the complainant that the organization is responding properly, and it provides the project with a record of the allegation. If a complaint is received in person, good practice is to acknowledge it on the spot;

- If a more complex investigation is required, the complainant should receive an update explaining the actions required to resolve the complaint, and the likely timeline; and
- The company should explain upfront which claims are clearly outside the scope of the mechanism and what alternative avenues communities can use to address these potential issues.

### *13.2.3 Step 3: Reviewing and investigating grievances*

For a grievance mechanism to work, all complaints should be handled as promptly as possible, depending on the nature and complexity of the matter. The central unit, or person responsible for grievance handling, should organise the process to validate the complaint's legitimacy and to arrange for the investigation of details. Depending on the circumstances of the complaint, various units or departments may need to get involved, including senior management, if such a person's direction and decision is required by the established procedures and division of responsibilities. To begin this process, the nature of the grievance must be established to determine the measures needed for review and investigation. All grievances will need to undergo some degree of review and investigation, depending on the type of grievance and clarity of circumstances. For example: minor, straightforward issues may only need screening before proceeding to the next step (resolution options and response). Review of minor issues, especially those related to a complainant's request for information, can generally be handled easily by providing information on the spot, or referring the person to community liaison personnel. If there is any possibility that deeper underlying issues may exist, the complaint must be investigated further.

Less clear, more problematic, or repetitive issues, or group complaints, may need a more detailed review prior to action. Staff involved in handling grievances may need to seek advice internally and, in some cases, turn to outside parties to help in the validation process, especially in cases of damage claims. One option to help determine legitimacy, is an internal committee comprising staff who will be involved in the operation, staff who will be involved in the supervision of the grievance mechanism, and managers from the project departments whose activities are likely to result in claims. For example, the committee might consist of RTT members, a community liaison officer and an operations manager. This committee can also provide initial recommendations on resolution options.

#### **Where an extensive investigation is required**

An extensive investigation may be required when grievances are complex or widespread and cannot be resolved quickly. As a way to conform to the principle of "no cost to communities," the company should take full responsibility for investigating the details of grievances channelled through its grievance mechanism. However, in cases of sensitive grievances such as those involving multiple interests and a large number of affected people, it may help to engage outside organisations in a joint investigation, or allow for participation by the RTT, civil society organisations, NGOs, or local authorities, if the complainants agree to this approach.

### *13.2.4 Step 4: Developing resolution options and preparing a response*

Once the grievance is well understood, resolution options can be developed taking into consideration community preferences, project policy, experience, current issues and potential outcomes. The following approach is proposed (World Bank, n.d.):

- A risk-based assessment of potential grievances, disputes or conflicts that may arise during project preparation and implementation;
- Identification of the client's existing capacity for grievance redress; and
- An action plan that identifies priority areas for strengthening grievance capacity or, if necessary, establishing new mechanisms at the project level. Where applicable, dedicated resources should be allocated for implementation of the action plan.

#### **Developing resolution options commensurate with the nature of the grievance**

General approaches to grievance resolution may include proposing a solution:

- Unilaterally (the company proposes a solution);
- Bilaterally (the company and the complainant reach a resolution through discussion or negotiation);
- Through a third party (either informally or formally through mediation); or
- Through the RTT, traditional and customary practices.

One of the potential advantages of a grievance mechanism is its flexibility. Rather than prescribe a specific procedure for each complaint, it may be helpful to establish a “menu” of possible options appropriate for different types of grievances, so that company personnel and community members have models for action when a dispute arises. Options include altering or halting harmful activities, or restricting their timing and scope, providing monetary compensation, an apology, replacing lost property, revising community engagement strategy, and renegotiating existing commitments or resettlement plans.

### **Preparing and communicating a clear response**

Regardless of the outcome, a response should be provided to all complainants. Responses can be either oral or written, depending on whether the grievance was received orally or in writing. At the time of first interaction between the company representative and complainant(s), there are two possible scenarios:

1. The claim is rejected, and no further action will be taken. If a claim is rejected upfront, it is either ineligible or clearly does not have a basis. If the response is that the grievance does not require action by the company to resolve it, all considerations should be documented and included in both the response and the company systems for grievance tracking and for further reference. Companies should be diplomatic when telling community members that no further action will be taken, since they are likely to be disappointed, but if a detailed and respectful explanation, together with compelling evidence of why it cannot be accepted, is included, this usually keeps a conflict from escalating.

If the claim is accepted, the response procedure would include two general steps:

1. A preliminary response should be provided within a stipulated period of time and should propose the next steps and actions to be taken for resolution. The complainants must be informed of the results of the assessment and the status of their claims, and further discussion encouraged and invited with complainants (to obtain additional arguments, collect more evidence, conduct further investigation, and launch a dialogue). If complainants are not likely to be satisfied with the outcome that the company is considering, group or individual meetings, as needed, should be scheduled to discuss the findings and to further clarify the position of the company and of the complainants. In more complex cases, management should participate in such meetings, since they are perceived to be the legitimate decision-makers. In this project, it will be advisable that the RTT is given space to deal with grievances from project-affected people, as well as from communities and third parties.
2. A final response should be provided to document the final proposed resolution. The proposal must be communicated, and mutual commitments stipulated, and the complainants’ agreement must be ensured. If the complainants are not satisfied with the proposed resolution, or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions, they should be free to take their grievances to a dispute resolution mechanism outside of the company grievance mechanism.

### **Close out cases only when an agreement with complainants is reached**

Following completion of the agreed-upon corrective actions, it is a good practice to collect proof that those actions have taken place. For example:

- Take photos, or collect other documentary evidence, to form a comprehensive record of the grievance and how it was resolved;
- Create a record of resolution internally, with the date and time it took place, and have responsible staff sign it off;
- Hold a meeting with the complainants to get a collective agreement to close out the claim; and
- If the issue was resolved to the satisfaction of the complainants, obtain a confirmation and file it along with the case documentation.

### *13.2.5 Step 5: Monitoring, reporting, and evaluating a grievance mechanism*

Monitoring and reporting can be tools for measuring the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism and the efficient use of resources, and for determining broad trends and recurring problems so they may be resolved proactively before they become points of contention. Monitoring helps identify common or recurrent claims that may require structural solutions or a policy change, and it enables the company to capture any lessons learned in addressing grievances. Monitoring and reporting also create a base level of information that can be used by the company to report back to communities. Although internal monitoring is usually sufficient for smaller projects, in the case of projects with significant impacts, or where the facts surrounding the grievance are contentious, monitoring by a neutral third party can enhance the credibility of the grievance mechanism.

#### **Tracking grievance statistics to ascertain effectiveness**

Depending on the extent of project impacts and the volume of grievances, monitoring measures can be as simple as tracking the number of grievances received and resolved, or as complex as involving independent third-party evaluations. Apart from reviewing each grievance and analysing effectiveness and efficiency, companies can also use complaints to analyse systemic deficiencies. Grievance records should provide the background information for regular monitoring, both informal and formal. Therefore, even a simple tracking system should provide an opportunity to aggregate information and recognise patterns in the grievances the company receives, and how they are being resolved.

#### **Adapting the mechanism to correct effectiveness**

The final objective of monitoring is to ensure that the design and implementation of the grievance mechanism adequately respond to the stakeholders' needs in a cost-effective manner.

To maintain the mechanism's effectiveness, the company must design the mechanism and assign responsibilities to allow for policies and practices to improve efficiencies in the receipt and resolution of grievances. These objectives can be met only through ongoing adjustments to the mechanism, facilitated by support from management. For example:

- If communities strongly prefer one of several channels offered, through which to submit grievances, company resources should focus on that channel to lower the costs of methods that communities do not use;
- If only one sub-group in the community raises complaints (for example women and the elderly), determine whether this phenomenon is the result of a particularly high impact of operations on that specific group, or an accessibility issue;
- If a large number of grievances are not resolved through the mechanism, a major change may be required in how the company approaches resolution, rather than focusing efforts on resolving individual issues; and
- If the grievances allege that the mechanism lacks transparency, adjust the policy and methods used to publicise it, place more emphasis on inviting the community to participate in decision-making through the grievance mechanism, and consider involving third parties.

#### **Using monitoring results to report back**

Lessons learned throughout the process of handling grievances can help ensure continual improvement of the company's operations. The company can also use monitoring to report back to the community on its implementation of the mechanism. In addition, the company can designate personnel responsible for translating lessons learned from its monitoring into concrete policy and practice changes for the company. A community meeting, to explain the results of such reports, is also effective, and may lead to a mutually-respectful relationship between the company and the community.

## 13.3 Resources needed to manage a grievance mechanism

### *13.3.1 Resources for grievance mechanisms*

Grievance mechanisms will be effective if adequate resources (people, systems and processes) and associated financial resources are assigned to implementation, and if responsibilities are clearly defined. Grievance management should be recognised as a business function with clearly-defined objectives, assigned responsibilities, timelines, budget, senior management oversight, and regular reporting. For these reasons, grievance mechanisms should be placed within a larger context of a social and environmental management system, and should serve as one of the indicators of whether the system is functioning properly. The ultimate responsibility for designing, implementing, and monitoring project-level grievance mechanisms, should lie with senior management.

### *13.3.2 Who should be responsible for implementation?*

For a grievance mechanism to function effectively, it is important to determine a governance structure and to assign responsibilities for the mechanism's implementation. The following basic preparations should be taken into account when evaluating resources and when allocating responsibilities for grievance mechanism implementation:

- Make sure that the role of senior management is clear, i.e. in which cases, and at what stage in the handling of a complaint, their decision will be required, and who will be responsible for strategic oversight of grievance management. Senior management has final authority to ensure that commitments to affected communities are met, and clear reporting lines must be established between senior management and those implementing the grievance mechanism.
- Identify personnel, or a unit, responsible for administering the grievance mechanism (recording complaints, arranging for collection of additional information, consulting relevant departments or persons within the organisation, tracking progress, aggregating and forwarding feedback to complainants, reporting). It may be a new or existing unit or person within an organisation. Who is best suited to handle these tasks, is sometimes determined by the nature of community grievances. The RTT, together with community liaison or an administrative assistant, should serve as an entry point to receive and log complaints. Frequent turnover of staff assigned to grievance handling and community liaison, can adversely impact the perception of the mechanism.
- It should be noted that other community engagement tasks do not take the place of handling grievances, particularly if a community liaison officer is also assigned to handle the grievance process.
- Where possible, functions of grievances handling should be separated from project management, and assign clear accountability for each, to avoid decisions that favour the interest of the company only. Safeguards can include clearly defining the authority and decision-making responsibilities of people involved in administering the grievance mechanism, as well as making sure that senior management is ready to intervene. These would include responsibilities for managing the overall process, as well as separate steps (receipt, recording and tracking, investigating, and responding).

### *13.3.3 Involving third parties*

Third parties such as non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, local governments, local community and religious organisations and traditional councils, can sometimes be involved in companies' grievance mechanisms. They can serve as process organisers, places to bring a complaint to be passed on to the company, or as facilitators, witnesses, advisors, or mediators. In some cases, it may be beneficial to place part of the responsibility for the process on external entities, formed within the communities themselves, or acceptable to them, while the company maintains ultimate responsibility and accountability for the process. Third parties can help increase the level of trust from communities, as well as overcome certain limitations of project-level mechanisms, such as lack of

transparency, insufficient company resources, possible conflicts of interest, and biases, provided that they themselves are perceived to be unbiased and impartial relative to both the company and the communities.

### Options for third party engagement

To have an effective project-level grievance mechanism, companies need to understand the roles of third parties before engaging them. For example:

- *Community self-governance structures (such as village councils, tribal councils).* These should be considered when developing a grievance mechanism to ensure cultural appropriateness, community involvement in decision-making, and efficient and effective use of existing community resources;
- *Local NGOs, CBOs.* Identify those that are active in the area of project or company operations, learn about their interactions with the affected communities, determine what contribution they can make to effective resolution, and discuss options for an NGO to administer the project's grievance mechanism, or part thereof. Sometimes NGOs can also represent local communities and help them build their capacity to understand the process and its benefits, participate in decision-making, and articulate grievances and bring them to the attention of companies. Such organisations can be viewed as a voice of communities, and companies should be prepared to deal with grievances brought by NGOs on behalf of communities; and
- *Local government authorities.* Communities sometimes bring their project-related complaints to local governments. It would be advisable for the company to consider partnering with local authorities to facilitate receipt of grievances from communities. Local governments can also be a resource to help companies resolve complaints, since local authorities may have an established relationship with the communities. They can participate as third parties and advisors in company-initiated resolution processes.

## 13.4 Grievance mechanisms needed for projects implemented by contractors

Although a company generally differentiates between the actions of its own employees and those of contractors and sub-contractors, local communities tend to see no difference, and will attribute actions of contractors and sub-contractors to the company. This is the case even if contractors are in the area only for a short period of time.

Companies need to anticipate grievances that may arise from the actions of suppliers or contractors, and implement management tools and a policy, such as regular monitoring to govern their behaviour and actions, including provisions for co-ordinated management of grievances, and key indicators that help evaluate the effectiveness of contractors' policies and tools. Where there are a small number of contractors, it may be feasible for the contractors to establish and manage their own grievance mechanisms. Companies will need to make sure that these mechanisms do not conflict with the proponent's mechanism or those of the other contractors, by establishing clear guidelines and ensuring oversight. Where contractual relationships are more complex or numerous, companies may wish to have all grievances directed to the company's mechanism, regardless of whether they relate to the company or to its contractors or sub-contractors.

## 14 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The RPF monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework is aimed at measuring the following main indicators:

- Impacts on affected individuals, households and communities are to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, or better;
- Improvement of communities affected by the project; and
- Management of disputes or conflicts.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the resettlement must be carried out during the whole process of land acquisition and compensation, to ensure that the objectives are met, and that successful implementation of the resettlement occurs. The monitoring must be carried out by both internal and external monitors, to be appointed by RNT, SAPP and WB. The monitors must work together with the established RTT for inclusive and meaningful monitoring evaluation and reporting. The monitoring process must ensure that all responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RPF.

Suggested monitoring indicators are outlined below, and include, but are not limited to:

- Number and location of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities during resettlement implementation;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated, and aggregated amount disbursed for compensation (actual versus planned); and
- Number of complaints relevant to resettlement: total received, total justified and total unjustified.

Table 14.1 below provides a typical plan for monitoring, evaluating and reporting that may be followed or adapted, as may be deemed necessary.

**Table 14.1: Plan for monitoring, evaluating and reporting**

| Item                                         | Main activities                                      | Responsible institute        | Frequency of monitoring       |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Public consultation                          | Consultation meeting with the PAPs                   | RNT and RTT                  | Continuous                    |
| Database                                     | Updating census results                              | RNT and RTT                  | Once during RP implementation |
| Disclosure of entitlement                    | Display results of the census to PAPs                | RNT and RTT                  | Twice                         |
| Preparation of alternatives                  | Follow-up of implementation of proposed alternatives | RNT and RTT                  | Twice                         |
| Compensation and other resettlement measures | Follow up compensation process                       | RNT in consultation with RTT | Continuous                    |
| Follow up of PAPs                            | Follow-up and monitoring of PAPs' livelihoods        | RNT in consultation with RTT | Once fortnightly              |

### 14.1 Internal and external monitoring

There will be a need to carry out both internal and external monitoring to ensure complete and objective information, and to avoid biasness.

#### 14.1.1 Internal monitoring

For internal monitoring, RNT will take full responsibility for conducting regular internal monitoring of the implementation of the project. This will be done hand-in-hand with the RTT and the local authorities, and will be done at six week intervals. Post-resettlement monitoring will be undertaken internally, every three months.

The RIT will maintain, together with local officials, basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the project. This includes an update, for example on a quarterly basis, of the following:

- Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by the project;
- Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to the project; and
- Number of unresolved grievances specific to the resettlement process.

RNT will review these statistics to determine whether the RP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RPF, are effective in addressing resettlement-related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the sub-project management and RNT, to determine the final cost of the RP implementation.

#### *14.1.2 External monitoring*

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent agency or consultant, to be appointed by RNT, SAPP and WB. This person/organisation will have extensive experience in social surveys and resettlement monitoring. External monitoring will be undertaken at least two years after completion of the construction phase.

External monitoring will include an independent impact evaluation that will determine:

- Whether compensation payments have been completed in a satisfactory manner; and
- Whether there are improvements in the livelihoods and well-being of PAPs.

### **14.2 Monitoring measures**

In addition to inspecting that the consulting and construction firms are adhering to the required measures, the monitoring system will be put in place to report on the effectiveness of compensation payments and resettlement assistance. Monitoring measures must be designed to ensure the effective and timely implementation of compensation and resettlement activities. This should include the physical progress of resettlement, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities.

The monitoring must include continuous resettlement tasks, especially on grievance redress handling, throughout the phase of construction works, in order to ensure timely responses to PAPs' requirements as well as correct implementation of resettlement procedures. National level monitoring, at times, is not regularly carried out. This is sometimes due to the lack of operating budget and, in these cases and others, the project must utilise resources of utilities such as transport, to facilitate the external monitors' performance of their duties. In addition, the project must encourage PAPs, local associations and local NGOs and CBOs, to become involved with monitoring and evaluation.

The implementation of compensation and relocation activities will need to comply with both national laws and international safeguards. Particular attention must be paid to adequacy of asset valuation mechanisms, timely compensation payments, and to prior information, consultation and participation of project-affected people. The enforcement of the existing laws is also of critical importance to ensure harmonisation between the national frameworks and the international safeguards. A further issue is the eligibility status of unregistered land users, where WB guidelines will need to be applied, and all affected land users fully compensated.

## 14.3 Indicators

This RPF highlights the objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) which can be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions. Table 14.2 below provides a set of indicators which may be used.

**Table 14.2: Types of verifiable indicators**

| Monitoring                                                                                                         | Evaluation                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Outstanding compensation, or resettlement contracts not completed, prior to the following agricultural season.     | Outstanding individual compensation, or resettlement contracts.                                                                                          |
| Communities unable to set village-level compensation after two years.                                              | Outstanding village compensation contracts.                                                                                                              |
| Grievances recognised as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.                                                  | All legitimate grievances rectified.                                                                                                                     |
| Pre-project production and income (year before land used) versus present production and income of those resettled. | Affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation. |
| Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land).                                   | Equal, or improved, production per household.                                                                                                            |

### 14.3.1 Indicators to determine status of affected people

A number of indicators should be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many kids in school compared to before, health standards, etc.). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation plans prepared as part of the RP will set two major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate its success:

- Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and possibly improve on it; and
- The local communities remain supportive of the project.

### 14.3.2 Indicators to measure RP performances

As documented in the RPF, in order to assess whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, will institute monitoring milestones and will provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. For example, the following parameters and verifiable indicators can be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plan's performance:

- Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at all levels of territorial and governmental authority;
- Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received;
- The local authority will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project, land use requirements including relocation/resettlement, and compensation, land impacts or damages;
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash, or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation;
- Proposed use of payments;
- The number of contentious cases out of the total cases;
- The number of grievances, and time and quality of resolution;
- Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops, or other alternative incomes;
- Agricultural productivity of new lands;

- Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors;
- Seasonal, or inter-annual fluctuation, of key foodstuffs; and
- General relationships between the project and the local communities.

#### *14.3.3 Indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of RPs*

The RPF indicates that financial records must be maintained by the PAP to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation, per individual or household. Every individual receiving compensation will have a dossier containing:

- Individual bio-data information;
- Number of people he/she claims as household dependents; and
- Amount of land available to the individual, or household, when the dossier was opened.

The following additional information will be acquired for individuals eligible for resettlement/compensation:

- Type and amount of compensation;
- Level of income and of production; and
- Inventory of material assets and improvements in land.

### 14.4 RP monitoring plan

The WB recommends that the RP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organisational responsibilities, the methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of a monitoring plan should be performance monitoring, impact monitoring and a completion audit. Monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement implementation should be planned in the preparation of the RP. As the resettlement will be carried out by the Government, WB's ESS5 should guide the monitoring and evaluation process. However, the TL segment from Cahama to Namibia boarder, covered by the activities under sub-component 2.1, implemented by the SPV, may also be monitored by the private sector, following the PS5 IFC guidelines (IFC, 2002) .

#### *14.4.1 Performance monitoring*

In accordance with WB's ESS5 guidelines (2018) performance monitoring procedures will be implemented from an early stage of the RP implementation, following the audit requirements detailed in ESS5 and respective Guidance Note. Additionally, in the segment where private sector will operate, through an SPV, IFC guidelines (IFC, 2022) can be also implemented to assess performance monitoring. This will allow the sponsor, or the organisations responsible for resettlement, to measure physical progress against milestones established in the RP. Examples of performance milestones could include:

- Public meetings held;
- Census, assets inventories, assessments, and socio-economic studies completed;
- Grievance redress procedures in place and functioning;
- Compensation payments disbursed;
- Housing lots allocated;
- Housing and related infrastructure completed;
- Relocation of people completed;
- Income restoration and development activities initiated; and
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

#### *14.4.2 Impact monitoring*

Impact monitoring measures the effectiveness of the RP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. In projects with significant adverse social impacts, impact monitoring should be conducted by an independent external agency. WB's ESS5 highlights the purpose of impact monitoring as

being to provide the Proponent, or resettlement implementation agent, with an assessment of the effects of resettlement, to verify internal performance monitoring and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RP, as required. It is recommended that, where feasible, affected people should be included in all phases of impact monitoring, including the identification and measurement of baseline indicators.

#### *14.4.3 Completion audit*

In projects with significant adverse social impacts, a completion audit should be undertaken by an independent third party to assess whether the outcome of the RP complies with WB's ESS5 guidelines (2018). The need of an external independent party should be assessed according to the scale of impacts and the particular vulnerability of the affected population and/or other social, economic, or political factors. The key objective of this external evaluation will be to determine whether the Proponent's efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population, have been properly conceived and executed. WB guidelines indicate that the audit should verify that all physical inputs committed to in the RP, have been delivered, and that all services have been provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RP have had the desired effect. The socio-economic status of the affected population, including the host population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, as established through the census and socio-economic studies.

#### *14.3.4 Socio-economic assessment*

The purpose of a socio-economic assessment, which is part of the evaluation process, is to ensure that PAPs' livelihood and well-being have improved, and have not worsened, as a result of the project. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards should be held periodically during the RP implementation and continue after resettlement. Additionally, a reasonable period (usually two years) must be established for monitoring post-resettlement impacts. A number of indicators will be defined and used for measuring the status of affected people.

Finally, the socio-economic assessments will use surveys, focus-group meetings and participatory appraisal tools, for measuring impacts. Additionally, since a baseline household survey will have been completed during the RP preparation, the assessment will measure changes based on this baseline.

## 15 Conclusion and recommendations

Since one of the objectives of the HCIP Project in Angola under the MPA RETRADE is to promote sustainable development through the creation of job opportunities and growth of the economy, it will be important that the sustainable livelihoods of affected communities are afforded high priority. The Proponent and the contractors need to give attention to households affected by the project, in terms of employment, skills development and economic improvement, during the implementation of the project.

The census, socio-economic, asset and infrastructure data, of affected households that will be collected, will assist the Proponent to make informed decisions regarding the resettlement of the affected households and the relocation of their graves (if necessary). It is recommended that there is adequate consultation with the affected households during the lifetime of the project, so as to minimise discontentment and promote good relations.

In global cases, where resettlement has been successful in leaving the affected people economically better off, in a socially stable condition, and in a manner that they are themselves able to sustain over time, the process has been characterised by a number of best practices and enabling factors, such as:

- An appropriate understanding of the complications of resettlement;
- Proper legal and policy frameworks at a national level;
- Adequate funding;
- Sufficient capacity, including experience in working with resettlement;
- Honest consultation and negotiation with the affected people;
- Effective planning, implementation and monitoring;
- Integration of the resettlement project into its regional economic and political context;
- The necessary political will to ensure that the above enabling factors are obtained; and
- A resettlement process that is properly carried out.

International experience of many projects shows that, unless these best practice factors are achieved/included, resettlement exposes affected people to a range of risks such as:

- Landlessness;
- Homelessness;
- Joblessness;
- Economic and social marginalisation;
- Increased morbidity and mortality;
- Food insecurity;
- Loss of access to common property resources; and
- Social and cultural dislocation and distraction.

Unless consciously countered, these risks become reality, negatively reinforcing each other in an interactive and cumulative manner. On the other hand, if these risks are incorporated as part of planning and project design, and if the necessary best practice factors are obtained, these risks can be turned into development opportunities, resulting in a sustainable and responsible resettlement.

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## 17. ANNEXES

### 17.1 ANNEX 1 – List of Consultations

#### Meetings held with the local authorities and communities – 2019

| Date         | Interviewed entity                            | Role                                                                                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 April '19 | Huíla Provincial Government                   | Deputy Administrator                                                                                     |
| 10 April '19 | Hoque Communal Administration<br>Soba Hoque   | Assistant Administrator;<br>Soba                                                                         |
| 11 April '19 | Chibia Municipality                           | Assistant Administrator, Social Sector                                                                   |
| 11 April '19 | Capunda-Cavilongo Communal Administration     | Administrator                                                                                            |
| 12 April '19 | Gambos Municipality                           | Assistant Administrator Economic and Social Sector;<br>Assistant Administrator, Financial Sector         |
| 13 April '19 | Inhabitant Hoque                              | Inhabitant                                                                                               |
| 14 April '19 | Inhabitants Cahila                            | Inhabitants (representatives of civil defence)                                                           |
| 14 April '19 | Soba Chimbolelo settlement                    | Soba                                                                                                     |
| 15 April '19 | Chimbemba Communal Administration             | Administrator                                                                                            |
| 15 April '19 | Cahama Municipality Administration            | Administrator                                                                                            |
| 15 April '19 | Cahama Communal Administration<br>Soba Cahama | Administrator<br>Soba                                                                                    |
| 16 April '19 | Otchinjau Communal Administration             | Economic section;<br>Community organisation                                                              |
| 16 April '19 | Soba Matatona                                 | Soba                                                                                                     |
| 16 April '19 | Ombadja Municipality                          | Administrator;<br>Chief political section;<br>Chief technical section;<br>Chief secretary/administrative |
| 17 April '19 | Naulila Communal Administration               | Administrator                                                                                            |
| 22 April '19 | Humbe Communal Administration                 | Head of technical department;<br>Head office administrator;<br>Soba Secretary                            |
| 23 April '19 | Cahama Air Force Base                         | Commander of the Air Force Base                                                                          |
| 23 April '19 | Cahama Municipality Administration            | Assistant Administrator, Finance                                                                         |
| 24 April '19 | Quihita Communal Administration               | Administrator;<br>Chief Secretary;<br>Assistant Administrator                                            |
| 25 April '19 | Lubango Municipality                          | Administrator                                                                                            |
| 26 April '19 | Sobas Quihita                                 | Soba Grande                                                                                              |

### Meetings held during 2024

| Entity/Location                                                                               | Date        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Provincial Governments                                                                        |             |
| Huíla                                                                                         | 22 May 2024 |
| Cunene                                                                                        | 14 May 2024 |
| Municipal Administrations                                                                     |             |
| Lubango/Arimba                                                                                | 22 May 2024 |
| Chibia                                                                                        | 20 May 2024 |
| Gambos                                                                                        | 21 May 2024 |
| Cahama                                                                                        | 16 May 2024 |
| Curoca                                                                                        | 15 May 2024 |
| Ombadja                                                                                       | 16 May 2024 |
| Communal Administrations                                                                      |             |
| Lubango (Lubango)                                                                             | 22 May 2024 |
| Hoque (Lubango)                                                                               | 20 May 2024 |
| Capunda Cavilongo (Chibia)                                                                    | 20 May 2024 |
| Quihita (Chibia)                                                                              | 21 May 2024 |
| Chimbemba (Gambos)                                                                            | 21 May 2024 |
| Cahama (Cahama)                                                                               | 16 May 2024 |
| Otchinjau (Cahama)                                                                            | 16 May 2024 |
| Chitado (Curoca)                                                                              | 15 May 2024 |
| Humbe (Ombadja)                                                                               | 13 May 2024 |
| Naulila (Ombadja)                                                                             | 13 May 2024 |
| Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities |             |
| Capunda Cavilongo (San community)                                                             | 23 May 2024 |