



Belém do Huambo - Lubango Transmission Line and the Lubango Substation

Resettlement Action Plan

FINAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 2019



**Title:**

Resettlement Action Plan for the 400 KV Transmission Line Project from Belém do Huambo to Lubango Substation.

Client:

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Version	Date	Details	Name	Signature
V.0	26 November 2019	Final document for approval		

MINAMB	INAPEM	CAE
Registo # 1, Folha # 1 Livro A - 1	Registo 0000007574	

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Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DNPAIA	National Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Impact Assessment
DW	Development Workshop
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ENDE – E.P.	National Company for Electricity Distribution
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EFL	Environmental Framework Law
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRC	Grievance Review Committee
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IAP	Interested and Affected People
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MINEA	Ministry of Energy and Water
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAC	Project Affected Communities
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PRODEL – E.P.	Public Company for Electricity Production
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCG	Resettlement Coordination Groups
RNT – E.P.	National Network of Electricity Transmission
RRC	Resettlement Review Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SS	Substation
TL	Transmission Line

Glossary of Terms

Assets: Include both economically productive assets (e.g., land, forest, livestock and seeds) and assets that have social or cultural, rather than economic value (e.g., sacred sites and community structures).

Asset Inventory: Refers to assets owned by the individual families/enterprises and collective assets present in the areas affected by land acquisition.

Community: Refers to a group of people who form around an underlying, instinctive commonality that is built upon, and sustained by, mutual confidence, interaction and co-operation.

Compensation: The compensation is paid to people involved in resettlement for the loss of an asset or resource that has been acquired or affected by a project. There are two types of compensation: a) “cash compensation”, where money is involved; and “in-kind compensation”, where assets or resources are involved.

Conferrable Land: Such land can have its property rights transmitted or constituted in accordance to use, while respecting its protection, environmental issues, and sustainable exploitation. Non-Conferrable Land. Such land cannot be transmitted for private use because of its public use (roads, airports, schools, hospitals, etc.).

Economic Displacement: Refers to the loss of income sources or other means of livelihood caused by loss of access to resources (land, water or forests) as a result of project-related operating activities or the facilities associated therewith.

Free, Prior and Informed Consultation And Participation: This includes the engagement process that Project proponent is required to apply throughout the project in order to guarantee that the project affected persons are freely and actively consulted, on a voluntary basis and in advance of the timetable for the development and implementation of the project.

Involuntary Resettlement: It refers to relocation without the informed consent of affected persons or communities or following consent without the right to refuse relocation. This occurs in cases of 1) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on expropriation for the public good and 2)

negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

Livelihood: Refers to the full range of economic, social and cultural capabilities, assets, and other means that individuals, families and communities use to satisfy their needs.

Physical displacement: Refers to relocation or loss of shelter; economic displacement refers to loss of assets, restriction of access to assets, loss of income sources or loss of means of livelihood.

Project Affected Persons: Refers to all the people, families, private or public entities or local communities affected by physical or economic displacement, including any host and/or neighbouring communities.

Replacement Cost: Includes the economic value of the asset required to allow project affected persons and communities to replace transferred assets with assets of similar value or to compensate for losses in value suffered. It is normally equal to the market value of the asset, plus transaction costs and without taking into account depreciation of buildings and assets.

Vulnerable Groups: Refers to individuals or social groups that are potentially disadvantaged in comparison with the rest of the population, in terms of their capacity to adapt to socio-economic change or to obtain advantages from the compensation/resettlement offered and associated development benefits.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of the Angola's National Development Plan 2018-2022, is to increase the access to electricity from 36% in 2017 to 50% in 2022. On the other hand, the National Strategy for Climate Change (2018-2030) calls for the transition to a low carbon economy and aims to electrify 60% of the rural population by 2025 and increase access to low-carbon energy in rural areas.

The Cuanza River Basin (in the north region) was identified as a key area for development of hydropower generation projects to support Angola's growth development, with potential to achieve a total of 7000 MW of installed capacity. Two hydropower plants are already located in Cuanza River: Cambambe (960 MW) and Capanda (520 MW) and two others are under construction Laúca (2067 MW) and Caculo Cabaça (2051 MW), with Laúca already generating some power. It is crucial to have an energy transmission network to enable this energy to contribute to the country's development.

Currently, the Angolan power system comprises four isolated transmission networks: Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern systems and various isolated off-grid systems. The Angolan transmission utility, RNT (*Rede Nacional de Transportes*), is implementing a long-term master plan for the national transmission system. One of the main objectives of this plan, is to implement a 400 kV backbone network that will ensure the connection of all major new generation plant in an effective way to the grid, to ensure optimized evacuation of power produced and to connect the four defined systems in Angola, contributing to achieve the electrification goals.

As part of the backbone, it was recently established the connection between the North and Centre systems, through a 400 kV line from Laúca to Huambo, which included the construction of a 400/220 kV substation at Huambo.

The present project aims to continue the backbone implementation, connecting the Central to the South system, with a 400 kV line of approximately 350 km, from the existing Huambo substation until Lubango where a new substation will be constructed (see **Figure 1-1**). It will also include the installation of a new 400 kV line bay at the Huambo substation and the construction of a new 400/220 kV substation at Lubango. The project is located in the provinces of Huambo (municipalities of Huambo and Caála) and Huíla (municipalities of Caconda, Caluquembe, Cacula and Lubango).



Figure 1-1: Project location.

1.1. BACKGROUND

In 2015, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Huambo to Lubango 400 kV transmission line was carried out by EDP Electricidade de Portugal, with the environmental consultancy companies Sistambi Engenharia e Ambiente, Lda. and EDETA,

Desenvolvimento, Estudos e Tecnologias Ambientais, Lda. (registered in the Ministry of Environment, as environmental consultant). The project development process was then interrupted due to lack of funding for its implementation.

In 2019, four years after the completion of this ESIA, it became necessary to prepare an addendum to this ESIA. The Addendum aims to update information on the legal and institutional framework, environmental and social conditions and small changes to the project, as well as adjust the study to the environmental and social requirements of the funder, the African Development Bank. The Addendum was prepared by Angolan environmental consultancy company Holísticos Lda., registered in MINAMB. In addition to the Addendum report, the African Development Bank requested the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Holísticos, Lda. – Serviços, Estudos & Consultoria was appointed by RNT to develop this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Belém do Huambo – Lubango Transmission Line (TL) and the Lubango Substation Project (“the Project”) located in Angola.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE RAP

The purpose of this RAP is to provide the foundations for land acquisition and livelihood restoration that seeks to avoid or minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts from project-related land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons’ use of or access to land, through sound planning and implementation. At this stage of the Project, a preliminary document such as this RAP is most appropriate as the specific locations of the towers, workers’ camp and need for access roads have not yet been fully defined and no final route has yet been established for the transmission line. In addition, although the transmission line follows the existing roads in great part of the route it is not possible to access all land within the established 800 m corridor due to the risk related to mines. For this RAP the corridor used was 30 meters each side of the transmission line as it relates to the right-of-way defined by the legislation.

This RAP will be updated through specific stand-alone full RAP for discrete sections of the Project once the Project footprint is finalised and de-mining activities (where required) have been completed or confirmation by the authorities that the area is free of mines has been provided, enabling safe access to the land.

It has been confirmed by RNT that routing and siting activities will seek to minimize physical displacement and that this final routing and siting of the towers will be defined after topographic studies are conducted as part of the project design phase. However, at this stage physical displacement cannot be ruled out. This document therefore considers the possibility of both physical and economic displacement; ensuring that adequate compensation is provided and supplemented by livelihood restoration measures.

As indicated above for the final routing of the transmission lines and siting of the towers an EPC will be contracted. The RNT and EPC will work together to undertake activities during engineering, procurement, pre-construction and construction phases, as detailed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Project's Activities.

Phase	Activities
Engineering and procurement An engineering and procurement firm will be contracted by RNT to draft the executive project, incorporating amendments to the proposed route to minimize social and environmental impacts and to match optimally tower positions in consequence. The results of the topographic surveys will also be fed into the full Resettlement Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographic surveys for the conclusion of the design of the transmission line, the siting of the towers, Huambo connection and Lubango substation; • Verification of the demining needs and actions. The demining verification will be done by the adequate local authorities which will develop a demining plan and strategy, if required.
Pre-construction phase The construction company contracted by RNT will undertake pre-construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of the Lubango substation area; • Additional topographic studies, if required; • Establishment of the worker's camps;

Phase	Activities
During the pre-construction activities stakeholder engagement will take place as indicated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, particularly with the local authorities. This phase will include household surveys as well as land surveys and inventory assets based on the methodology do be discussed in the full Resettlement Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demining activities (if required as indicated above); • Other studies relevant for refining of the transmission line routes and the substation placing (e.g. discussions with MINEA/RNT and local authorities to establish bend points for the proposed route which will be surveyed by the surveyor and on site measurements to accurately determine the final route and substation).
Construction phase The construction company contracted by RNT will initiate the construction activities as planned in the Executive Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks and excavation; • Establishing access roads; • Sourcing materials; • Construction of foundations and substations; • Structure installation; • Energising the installations (both the transmission line and substations).
Operational phase RNT will be responsible for the operation of the transmission line and substations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational activities will include the management, maintenance and control of the transmission line and Lubango and Huambo substations.
Decommissioning The design life of the transmission line and substation is 50 years, thus, a decommissioning plan is to be developed at a later stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This phase will include measures for complying with the regulatory requirements for rehabilitation and managing environmental impacts in order to render the project area suitable for future use.

This process will enable the development of the full Resettlement Action Plan and ensure consistency with the national legislation and African Development Bank standards. This RAP has been designed to integrate the requirements of Angolan Legislation and African Development Bank guidelines with the aim of:

- Avoiding, where possible, instances of land acquisition;
- Mitigating adverse effects of resettlement;
- Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;
- ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

- Improving or, at a minimum, restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-project levels, so as to facilitate sustainable improvements to socio-economic status; and
- Paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.

The overall objective of the current version of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to evaluate and quantify the impacts from the project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on the land use of the local communities. In this context displacement is involuntary when those affected do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use. This is often the case with transmission line projects, which are considered of ‘national interest’ and have, for safety reasons to establish a right-a-way (30 m each side of the transmission line). The study will consider involuntary displacement as both physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and/or 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.

1.3. PROJECT TEAM

The table below identifies the team involved in the compilation of the RAP (this document) (see **Table 1-2**).

Table 1-2: Team involved in drafting the RAP.

Name	Role
Vladimir Russo	Project Director
Moisés Festo	Senior Social Consultant
António Capitango	Social Supervisor
Carlos Madruga	Social Supervisor
Eduardo Ferdinand	Stakeholder Engagement
Pedro Sá	Stakeholder Engagement
Ana Paula Ramos	Senior Environmental Consultant
Elayne Miranda	Environmental Specialist

1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The remainder of the RAP report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 – Provides the regulatory and administrative framework for resettlement planning including land concession and resettlement process and a comparison to international standards.
- Chapter 3 – Outlines the project and various components of it.
- Chapter 4 – This section provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions in the two provinces where the Project is located and describes the socio-economic profile of the project region.
- Chapter 5 – Describes the resettlement projects impacts that will be caused by the Project.
- Chapter 6 – Presents suggested criteria for eligibility for compensation and other support and the entitlements for various categories of affected people.
- Chapter 7 – Presents the steps required to complete RAP planning and implementation including staffing and governance arrangements.
- Chapter 8 – Provides a description of the monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Chapter 9 – Presents a structure for future budget preparation.
- Chapter 10 – Presents the bibliography that supported the development of the RAP.

1.5. APPROACH AND LIMITATIONS

Holísticos has developed this document based on review legislation, primary and secondary baseline data, complemented by data collection and consultation with local communities that has been undertaken as part of the Addendum to the 2015 EIA by Holísticos and stakeholder meetings undertaken by Holísticos and Development Workshop (DW). Holísticos has also engaged with RNT and consulted with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Municipal and

Communal Authorities, and community representatives or sobas. Data collection activities are elaborated further in Section 4.

Given the early stage of resettlement planning, there are many areas of this report that need to be confirmed through engagement with key stakeholders including the informed participation of affected households and their representatives. This report is based on consultation undertaken for the purpose of the Addendum report (consultations held at the municipal headquarters from 10 to 12 June 2019) and community-based engagements (meetings organized by DW from 19th of July to August 6th 2019). Both activities did not specifically target land affected people but neighbouring communities in general living and undertaking activities in the established 60 m corridor (30 meter each side). This report should therefore be considered as a foundation for future work.

Preliminary project design information, although available at the time of writing, is subject to adjustments resulting from the final topographic surveys for the siting of the towers and alignment of the transmission line. The identification of structures at risk of being displaced is tentative as it relies primarily on Google Earth satellite imagery. In this regard the number of interferences will be confirmed and finalised during the topographic survey before the start of construction.

CHAPTER 2

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The Project livelihood restoration process will adhere to the legislative requirements of Angola and the African Development Bank (ADB) Integrated Safeguards System. This section provides the legal background and legislative process in Angola with respect to land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration, and a comparison with relevant international good practice.

2.2. ANGOLAN LEGISLATION

2.2.1. OVERVIEW

Angolan law establishes that all land belongs to the Angolan State and that the State may award land titles to individuals or communities and may also expropriate land for public use. As such, national law recognizes the right of individuals and rural communities to hold land under State-awarded titles. In the case of rural communities, it also recognizes customary land rights, which are based on habits or usage. Whether rights are customary or based on title, national law requires that rights-holders be compensated fairly and promptly if this land is expropriated for public use.

Excluding regulations that are administrative in nature, the most relevant legislative requirements related to land acquisition and livelihood restoration and resettlement relevant to this Project are included in the following documents:

- Decree No. 58/07 of July 13, 2007 (*Regulamento Geral de Concessão de Terrenos – General Regulation Land Concession*);
- Expropriation Law No. 2.030 of June 22, 1948 (*Lei das Expropriações*);
- Land Law No. 9/04 of November 9, 2004 (*Lei de Terras*);

- Constitution of the Republic of Angola, 2010;
- Presidential Decree No. 117/16 of May 30, 2016 (*Regulamento de Operações de Realojamento*) for the Regulation for Resettlement Operations;
- Law No. 3/04 of June 25, 2004 (*Lei do Ordenamento do Território e do Urbanismo*);
- Decree No. 43.894 of September 6, 1961 (*Regulamento da Ocupação e Concessão de Terrenos*) for the Regulation for the Occupation and Concession of Land;
- Decree No. 41/04 of 2 July, 2004 (Regulation for the Licensing and Security of Electric Facilities); and
- Decree No. 46.847 dated 1966 (*Regulamento de Protecção das Linhas de Transmissão de Alta Voltagem*) for the Regulation of the Protection of High Voltage Transmission Lines.

In addition, in 2012 Executive Decree No. 92/12, Terms of Reference for the Development of Environmental Impact Studies (01/03/2012) was approved requiring project proponents to register the project and to follow a minimum content for the EIA report, including a description of the socioeconomic baseline and potentially affected communities that could be subject to resettlement. Once the EIA is submitted, during the pre-licensing visit to the project site, the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) can ask the Project Proponent to prepare a resettlement plan when physical displacement is likely to take place. MINAMB can therefore request documentation related to resettlement either through the EIA Terms of Reference or as part of the licensing conditions (which can include additional mitigation and compensation measures).

Table 2-1 below presents a summary of the applicable legislation for this project.

Table 2-1: Summary of Relevant Legislation.

Document	Summary
Decree No. 58/07, General Regulation Land Concession ("Regulamento Geral de Concessão de Terrenos"), 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the legal framework for the concession of free lands within Angola. It does not apply for private property lands. • Indicates that where there is expropriation for public use or for temporary requisition of lands, fair and adequate indemnity to the owner and to affected holders of other property rights is always owed.

Document	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that private parties affected by expropriation for public use or by the establishment of administrative authorities may opt for the corresponding fair indemnity or participation, as stockholders, in any mixed economy associations that may be established for the utilization of activities related to the respective reserve. Establishes the regime for public expropriation for public use including compensation for improvements that the concession holder has made on the expropriated property including being provided with a parcel of land in the same judicial situation, for similar use.
Expropriation Law No. 2.030 (“Lei das Expropriações”), June 22, 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that immovable assets and related rights may be expropriated for public utility purposes as set out in this law and through payment of fair compensation. Establishes the process for the expropriation and concession of land for public utility. The process includes the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of application by the interested party to the Concessionaire. Information and opinions including other entities that should be consulted on the request. Temporary demarcation of the land. Consideration of the application and approval or rejection. Definitive demarcation. Concession contract signing. Concession title granting. Registration of the right, in favour of the concessionaire, in the land registry. Establishes the conditions and the process to determine fair compensation to the affected party.
Law No. 9/04 Land Law (“Lei de Terras”), 2004	<p>Establishes fundamental land rights principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorizes State Land as conferrable and non-conferrable. Defines land rights and interests in land. States that the State and local authorities may expropriate for public utility purposes. Establishes that expropriation extinguishes the land rights established on the land and determines its definitive transfer to state assets or local authorities, the latter being responsible for properly compensating the holder land rights. States that the land of rural communities may be expropriated for public utility or be subject to requisition through fair compensation. Establishes a Right of Way (<i>faixa confinante</i>) of 30 m safety distance either side of an electric transmission line (article. 27).
Constitution of the Republic of Angola, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines that land is originally State property and can be transferred to individuals or legal persons, for their rational and effective use. This shall not prejudice the possibility of expropriation for public use, with fair compensation in accordance with the law as per relevant legislation Everyone is entitled to private property and its transmission, and the State respects and protects property and other real rights of individual persons, legal persons and local communities, being only allowed the temporary civil requisition and expropriation for public use, through fair and prompt compensation. The payment of compensation is a condition of expropriation.

Document	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution recognizes the agrarian rights of small-scale farmers over land, provided the land is used productively. The area of the land to be granted cannot exceed by one-third the surface area corresponding to the work capacity of the tenant and his or her family. The agrarian rights acquired, transmitted or established under this Law become extinct through their non-utilization or through the non-fulfilment of the useful and effective land use, determined by the State, during three consecutive years or six separated years, irrespective of the reason.
Presidential Decree No. 117/16 Regulation for Resettlement Operations, (“Regulamento de Operações de Realojamento”), 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulates and approves resettlement operations in the process of relocation of a group of people living in a given territory, households, residing in areas of requalification and urban reconversion, in accordance with the principles governing the Public Administration, ensuring the continuation of the public interest and the protection of the rights and interests of citizens. Confirms that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorisation of resettlement is the responsibility of the provincial government; and implementation is the responsibility of the municipal government. Establishes relocation rights and warranties. Defines the procedure for relocation and financial compensation. See Section 7.
Law No. 3/04 for the Organisation of the Territory and Urbanism (“Lei do Ordenamento do Território e do Urbanismo”), 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes the instruments for urban and rural territorial space management. Establishes a system for urban and territorial planning and related policies. Regulates the territorial planning system general framework in coordination with other instruments such as the general regime of defence, occupation and use of land. Establishes that the land use must comply with municipal and special territorial plans.
Decree No. 43.894 Regulation for the Occupation and Concession of Land. (“Regulamento da Ocupação e Concessão de Terrenos nas Províncias Ultramarinas”), 1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicates that in case of expropriation the land owner should be informed six months in advance Establishes that compensation should be given for necessary improvements that the concession holder has made on the expropriated property including conceding a parcel of land of similar use, if there is available land.
Decree No. 41/04 Regulation for the Licensing and Security of Electric Facilities (“Regulamento para o Licenciamento e Segurança de Instalações eléctricas”), 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The law requires the project proponent to compensate the owners, tenants and beneficial owners whenever the establishment of power lines results in losses. Losses include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Immediate losses</i>: damage to crops, damage caused by the establishment of access roads, damage caused by depositing materials, and the cutting of trees required for the execution of the works. <i>Permanent losses</i>: damage to forests, aesthetic impacts, loss of productivity of a portion of the soil, decreasing the possibility of building, and radio disturbances (i.e. electromagnetic fields).

Document	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Future losses:</i> arising from the operation of the line and the transformation of rural land, near settlements, or roads on lands subject to urbanization.
Decree No. 46 847 Regulation of the Protection of High Voltage Transmission Lines (“Regulamento de Protecção das Linhas de Transmissão de Alta Voltagem”), 1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulates safety and security of high voltage transmission lines. • Restrictions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ houses and structures allowed as long as distance between transmission line axis and the top of the structure is more than 4-5m; ○ o crops and trees allowed as long as distance to the transmission line axis is more than 4m.

2.2.2. LAND CLASSIFICATION

State Land of the Public Domain: includes land that the State uses for collective public person. This includes **Rural Community Land**, land used for public projects (e.g. schools, railways) and **Reserved Land of the State**.

Rural Community Land is defined as “land used by a rural community in accordance with customary land use. This may also include adjacent areas used for shifting agriculture as well as transhumance corridors used by livestock to access water sources, pastures and crossings, and used to access water or roads leading to urban areas”.

Reserved Land are established for the protection of the environment, national defence and security, preservation of historical monuments or sites, etc. It includes inland water bodies, territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, national airspace, mineral resources, roads and public transportation networks, protected environmental areas, territorial areas reserved for ports, airports or military defence purposes, monuments and buildings of national interest, etc

State Land of the Private Domain: a set of land and resources not included in the public domain where the right of surface usage has been leased to individuals or businesses for private projects. The State or Local authorities may or may not have vested ownership interests in such projects. State Land of the Private Domain is classified further into **Urban Lands** and **Rural Lands**.

Urban land is defined as land located in an area delimited by an urban area and that is destined for urbanisation as defined in the urban plans or equivalent plans. Urban land can be an urbanized area, an area under construction (subject to an approved license), or an area designated for urban development or expansion.

Rural land is defined as land located outside an urban area, and is intended for agricultural, livestock, forestry and mining activities.

Based on preliminary data of the land use within the corridor, namely Google imagery and information from the municipal administration the land classification along the corridor indicates that 85% of the land is rural land while 15% is considered to be urban and peri-urban land. The classification of rural community and reserve land will be presented in the full RAP after the topographic studies are conducted.

2.2.3. LAND RIGHTS

The land Law No. 9/04 recognizes different land rights applicable to State Land of the Private Domain. These are described below.

Private Property Rights (urban land)

Property rights refer to the private ownership right conceded to physical or juridical persons. This right only applies for land located in urban centres or in areas included in an urbanization plan or equivalent, and can only be conferred to Angolan national citizens.

Customary Rights

Useful Customary Rights (*Direitos consuetudinários úteis*) refer to the collective rights of occupation, possession, management, usage and exploitation that families or households in rural communities enjoy over the Rural Community Land they occupy and exploit. Rural Community Land is managed according to the principles of self-administration and self-management by Traditional Authorities, and must be used for housing or for economic or subsistence activities.

The rights to Rural Community Land can only be transferred (e.g. to Private Land) with the agreement of the Traditional Authorities. Where this is done alternative land must be granted to the affected customary right holders or, if alternative land cannot be granted, adequate compensation must be provided. The exercise of customary rights is free and rights holders are exempt from payments and fees of any kind. Nevertheless, in accordance with customary rules, rural communities may lose their customary rights over the land if such lands have been freely vacated and are no longer being used/exploited.

Useful Civil Domain

The right of the useful civil domain (*Domínio Útil Civil*) is a right characterized by the use and enjoyment of a parcel of land (urban or rural) by an individual who does not have ownership rights to the parcel but uses it as if it were their own. In this case, the original holder of the ownership right has conceded the right of usage to another person. In this sense, this right is stronger than the leasehold right (described below) and closer to the right of property.

Surface Rights

The “Surface Right” (*Direito de Superfície*), which may also be understood as a form of leasehold right, refers to the right to build a structure or engage in productive activities on a State Land of Private Domain (rural or urban) that belongs to someone else. In other words, it allows the surface of a land plot to be used to build a house or cultivate the land or conduct other relevant activities. This right may be granted to both Angolan nationals and foreigners.

Lease payment is either paid once as a lump-sum or in the form of an annual monetary fee, determined as per the lease contract and calculated according to the criteria established by law, including classification of the land and level of development tied to each territorial district.

Precarious Occupation Rights

The Right to Temporary or “Precarious Occupation” (*Direito de Ocupação Precária*) is the weakest form of land tenure. It is the right to temporarily occupy State Land or of the Private

Domain for a maximum of one year (renewable) for the establishment of non-permanent structures intended to support temporary activities, such as those associated with the construction of permanent buildings, mining activities, scientific investigation, environmental studies, etc.

The occupant is required to pay a single or periodic cash allowance as established in the lease contract, and calculated according to the criteria established by law, and related to the classification of the land.

2.2.4. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN GOVERNMENT

Law No. 13/2016 (Basic Law of Administrative Territorial Organization), Law No. 14/2016 (Framework Law of Toponymy) and Law No. 16/2016 (*Lei de Bases da Organização Administrativa do Território*) provide information on organizational roles and responsibilities for administering land, including the need to consult with traditional leaders and the rights for information provision.

The authorities responsible for authorizing the transmission or constitution of land rights will vary according to the land category, land rights affected and the size of the area to concede. For the Project it is considered likely that responsibility may remain with municipal and communal authorities and local Soba. However, this should be confirmed with RNT and the municipal and provincial authorities.

In some instances, depending on the size and scope of the Project, Municipal Commissions (*Comissão Municipal*) may be established at the municipality level to support the Project in coordinating engagement activities and the land acquisition and compensation process with traditional leadership and local communities. The municipal commission is composed of the commune administrators, first rank sobas, and municipal technicians or specialists in land issues. The establishment of such commissions is a prerogative of the municipal administration.

Table 2-3 summarizes the institutional responsibilities of the different institutions in the Angolan government related to resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Table 2-2: Institutional Responsibilities.

Institution	Responsibility
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (<i>Ministério da Agricultura e Florestas</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines strategies and propose programs for national development in the fields of agriculture and livestock, forests, food security, rural development, poverty alleviation, and rural community development, promoting and coordinating the necessary actions. Ensures management of land use for agricultural, livestock, and forest. Ensures implementation of policies and strategies regarding sustainable management of forestry and fauna resources. Promotes and executes policies and strategies for constitution and management of food stock.
Agriculture Land Management Office (<i>Gabinete de Gestão de Terras</i>) - (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages land use regarding agriculture, livestock and forestry. Concedes titles, technical reports for agricultural, commercial, and industrial businesses susceptible to influence national development. Implements various of activities related to land structuring.
National Agriculture Directorate (under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) <i>Direcção Nacional da Agricultura</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes policies and development strategies on agriculture and rural engineering. Proposes measures to protect and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land.
Forestry Development Institute (IDF) <i>Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures promotion, coordination, and execution of forestry, fauna, rural, and technology transfer policies.
Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) <i>Ministério do Ambiente</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees and approves Environmental Impact Studies, including public consultation processes; Grants environmental licenses after EIA approval.
Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) <i>Ministério da Energia e Águas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose and promote policy execution in the energy and water sectors; and Establish strategies, promote, and coordinate the profit and rational utilization of energy and water resources, assuring sustainable development.
RNT – <i>Rede Nacional de Transporte</i> (under MINEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project proponent and responsible for the operation of the transmission line.
Traditional Leadership (<i>soba</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local traditional authorities (leaderships) participate in municipal councils (Decree-Law No. 17/10, art. 52/f and 57/e) and coordinate administrative tasks representing traditional communities.
Governor of the Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization of physical resettlement operations as per Presidential Decree No. 117/16
Municipal administrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop physical resettlement operations at the respective Municipalities as per Presidential Decree No. 117/16.
Municipal Commissions (<i>Comissão Municipal</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the Project in coordinating engagement activities and the land acquisition and compensation process with traditional leadership and local communities. These commissions are composed of commune administrators, first rank <i>sobas</i>, and municipal technicians and specialists on land and resettlement issues.
Expropriating Entity (Provincial Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceed to rehousing in cases where physical relocation of populations results from expropriation proceedings as per Presidential Decree No. 117/16.

2.3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS IN ANGOLA

This section presents the land concession and resettlement process in Angola outlining the steps, responsibilities, and compensation mechanism foreseen in the law.

Land Concession Process

Overview

Land concession in Angola is governed by two processes. One is the formal land concession process documented in the Land Legislation (Law No. 9/04) and Land Concession Regulation (Decree No. 58/07), which generally applies to land with private property, or surface rights (regardless of land size). The other is the informal process, which is undocumented, and applies primarily where acquisition involves parcels of land held with customary land rights or useful civil domain rights. The informal process is generally administered by the sobas or commune with support from the municipality as needed.

In the context of the Project, both the formal and informal processes may apply, with the formal process likely to apply mainly in urban and periurban areas, and where businesses are affected. The rights to the land, and therefore the required process, will likely only be confirmed through topographic and asset inventory processes. The confirmation of this process will be included in the full RAP.

The formal land concession process starts with the submission of the request by the interested party and is followed by community disclosure and consultation and the provisional demarcation of the land, consideration of the application and approval/rejection, followed by the definitive demarcation, after which a concession contract is usually signed and the concession title granted. The final step is the registration of the right in the land registry.

The informal process follows very similar steps, the main difference being that the formal process is administered primarily by the Municipal administration in collaboration with the soba whereas the informal process is administered mainly by the soba himself. The informal

process also provides a more detailed description of the compensation process for the loss of crops and assets in rural communities.

The steps are described in more detail in Section 7 as they will be used as the basis for the implementation of the resettlement and compensation process.

Compensation Process

According to the Expropriation Law, “immovable assets and related rights may be expropriated for public utility purposes through payment of fair compensation”. Fair compensation shall be determined based on the actual value of the expropriated property as determined by a specialised land valuator, always calculated assuming the value of “perfect property” or “perfect ownership”, and including any additional related prejudice or costs.

In the event that rights other than the right of “perfect ownership” are expropriated, compensation shall be determined for the prejudice and losses resulting from the deprivation of such rights.

The capital gain resulting from public works or improvements, or any other circumstance initiated by the affected person or third party after the declaration of the expropriation for public utility, shall not be taken into consideration. The declaration is always published in the government gazette or *Diário do Governo*. In fact, the “cut-off” date for compensation is established as soon as the parties are informed that the Project has been approved and is going forward (i.e. during Step 5, final demarcation).

In practice, compensation is paid for crops and trees and physical structures. Compensation rates for loss of agricultural crops, and trees are established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Compensation requirements for crops and trees in Angola are discussed in more detail in Section 6.3.2. Compensation for physical structures is addressed in Section 6.3.3.

As for land, compensation for loss of land rights only occurs in the case that affected people have a land ownership title, either as a result of a private ownership right or surface right. In this case, compensation is paid for permanent land take; compensation for temporary loss of access is not considered in the law (see Section 6.3.4). Decree n.º 58/07 (Land Concession Expropriation) also states that the expropriating entity may alternatively concede to the expropriated party a parcel of land in the same judicial situation, appropriate similar use. Compensation in cash or in kind is generally subject to negotiation and agreement between the expropriating entity and the affected party.

In the case of land used under customary rights or useful civil domain rights, individuals do not have formal land titles. As such, these individuals may not be entitled to compensation for the loss of land rights or access to land. Instead, alternative land is usually assigned to the affected households. If land is available within the community, the *soba* will decide on the reallocation. In the absence of available land, the municipal administration may intervene in deciding which alternative land to provide. It should be noted however that the legislation is not clear on compensation for the loss of customary land rights; the issue is therefore open to negotiation.

2.3.1. PHYSICAL RESETTLEMENT PROCESS (DECREE 117/16, 2016)

Overview

As previously stated in Table 2.1, Presidential Decree No. 117/16 on Regulation of Resettlement Operations (*Regulamento de Operações de Realojamento*), regulates and approves resettlement of resulting from expropriation or land concession proceedings. The steps of the physical resettlement process as per Decree No. 117/16 are presented in Figure 2-1 below and discussed in detail in Section 7.3 as it will serve as the basis for planning and implementation of the resettlement process.

These steps consist mainly in 1) presenting the authorisation request to the provincial authorities; 2) an assessment phase where the municipal administration conducts a site visit

and property evaluation in collaboration with the expropriating entity and the soba of the affected communities; 3) the granting of the authorization by the provincial authorities based on the findings of the assessment; 4) the provision of compensation and physical resettlement; and finally 5) the demolition of the structures.

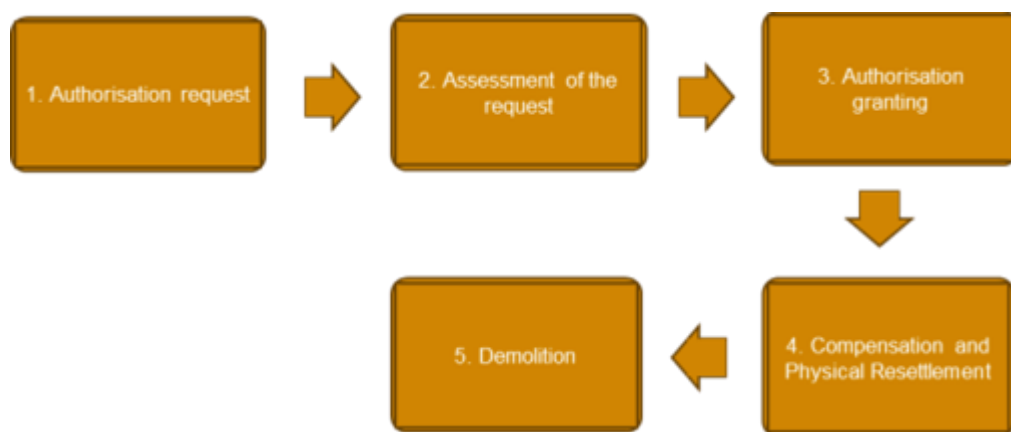


Figure 2-1: Physical Resettlement Process.

Compensation Process and Requirements for Physical Resettlement

All the costs associated with the physical resettlement of affected households are borne by the Project proponent, including the cost of building new properties on alternative land. The building of new houses has to take into consideration the distance to and from schools, health centres, etc.

The size and number of replacement housing required for each household is determined based on the household size and property type. According to Presidential Decree No. 117/16, the expropriation entity (i.e. the municipal administration or provincial government) may also provide a financial compensation to the household as an alternative to a new property. The provision of replacement housing or cash compensation is discussed further in Section 6.3.3.

In the context of this Project, which is considered a government Project, the RNT will make the budget available and be responsible for the compensation of the project affected persons. RNT, can transfer the responsibility for the execution of the RAP to its EPC as part of the contract between RNT and the EPC.

2.3.2. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISM

According to Article 14 of the Expropriation Law, in the absence of an agreement, the compensation value shall be determined through arbitration made by three arbitrators: one appointed by the expropriating party, one by the expropriated party (affected party), and a third one by the relevant Municipal Court.

In the result that an agreement is not reached, the Land Law identifies three forms of conflict resolution mechanisms for land rights related conflicts. These are described below.

- **Community justice:** Traditional dispute settlement addressing disputes over community land in accordance with local customs of the communities. If the dispute is not resolved through this mechanism, it is then referred to mediation or conciliation in the courts.
- **Tribunals:** Resolution through mediation or conciliation, where mediation involves the intervention of a third party mediating the resolution process and proposing recommendations and solutions, while conciliation involves a negotiation process with assistance of a third party responsible for helping the conflicting parties reach an agreement.
- **Arbitration tribunal:** Arbitrators acting as judges help resolve the conflict. Usually composed of three arbitrators representing each side and a third one representing the State.

2.4. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK STANDARDS (ADB)

The African Development Bank (ADB) adopted its Environmental Policy in 1990, a set of Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAPs) in 2001, the Involuntary Resettlement Policy in 2003 and a revised Policy on the Environment in 2004. These policies have provided the basis for the Bank's current environmental and social safeguards, which set

out the requirements for an appropriate level of environmental and social assessment and management measures to mitigate project-related risks (ADB, 2013).

The Bank has developed an Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) to update its safeguards policies and consolidate them into a set of Operational Safeguards (OSs) supported by revised ESAPs and Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) Guidance Notes. This document introduces the ISS and presents the Integrated Safeguards Policy Statement and OSs. The ISS supersedes the provisions in previous policies on environmental and social safeguards and compliance aspects. The Operational Safeguards included in the ISS are the following:

- OS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment;
- OS 2: Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation;
- OS 3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;
- OS 4: Pollution Prevention and Control, Greenhouse Gases, Hazardous Materials and Resource Efficiency; and
- OS 5: Labour Conditions, Health and Safety.

OS 2: Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation

This safeguard consolidates the policy commitments and requirements set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, and it incorporates refinements designed to improve the operational effectiveness of those requirements. In particular, it embraces comprehensive and forward-looking notions of livelihood and assets, accounting for their social, cultural, and economic dimensions. It also adopts a definition of community and common property that emphasises the need to maintain social cohesion, community structures, and the social interlinkages that common property provides. The safeguard retains the requirement to provide compensation at full replacement cost; reiterates the importance of a resettlement that improves standards of living, income earning capacity, and overall means of livelihood;

and emphasises the need to ensure that social considerations, such as gender, age, and stakes in the project outcome, do not disenfranchise particular project-affected persons

2.5. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND A DB STANDARDS

A gap analysis was undertaken between national requirements and African Development Bank (OS2) requirements, which led to the development of mitigation strategies for land access, resettlement and livelihood improvements. The analysis of the discrepancies between the OS2 requirements and national regulations show that Angolan legislation is still very limited in many of the aspects related to resettlement and improving the livelihoods of project affected persons. Below is a summary of the main discrepancies:

- The applicable laws do not require action to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement.
- No explicit requirement for a project design mechanism to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement and for paying attention to poor and vulnerable.
- The applicable laws make no provision for use of dedicated planning tools such as a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan for managing land acquisition and resettlement issues/impacts.
- No requirement to compensate transaction costs are provided. No guidance on resettlement/livelihood options and alternatives are available in the national legislation.
- The national legislation only refers to the need of fair compensation to the affected communities. Other than stating that compensation should be paid when land is expropriated in the public interest, the current legislation does not expand on issues related to compensation, in terms of the principles, forms, eligibility, valuation, adequacy, procedures, timing and responsibilities.

- The applicable laws focus, primarily, on land and land-based features such as crops and structures. It does not consider loss of access or impeded access to common property or natural resources that contribute to maintaining livelihood status.
- There is no specific information on how to manage person who invades the area after the cut-off date.
- Presidential Decree No. 117/16 on Regulation of Resettlement Operations provides procedures for physical displacement and general requirements for sites selection. However, no clear provision in applicable laws for timing and for payment of moving allowances. No provision is made for security of tenure at resettlement sites.

The divergences are in relation to the following aspects:

- Avoidance or minimization of resettlement: not considered by law, but required by OS2;
- Illegal occupants and tenants: not eligible for compensation by legislation while OS2 advocates for resettlement assistance;
- Replacement while OS2 requires the adoption of the market value and full replacement costs and national legislation presents some unfair compensation rates;
- Livelihood improvement: it is implicit that people should get the same level they had before implementation while OS2 requires livelihood improvements (higher threshold), particularly for women and vulnerable people.
- Economic impacts: the value of the infrastructure and for the loss of income for a period that it takes for the reconstruction of the affected structure. OS2 specifically requires compensation for economic impacts and linked to improved livelihoods.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3. PROJECT SUMMARY

The project aims to continue the backbone implementation, connecting the Centre to the South System, with a 400 kV line of approximately 350 km from the Huambo substation until Lubango. It will also include the extension of a new 400 kV line bay at the Huambo substation and the construction of a new 400/220 kV substation at Lubango. The project is located in the provinces of Huambo (municipalities of Huambo and Caála) and Huíla (municipalities of Caconda, Caluquembe, Cacula and Lubango).

In total, approximately 870 towers will be erected with about 400 meters between towers. Each tower will have four cement foundations, occupying permanently an area of 7 m x 7 m, requiring a temporary area of about 25 m x 25 m during construction works. Wherever possible, existing accesses will be used to access the towers sites, however there may be a need to open new accesses during the construction phase.

In the following project stage, after alignment definition, a safety area (right-of-way) will be established along the TL line, with 22,5 meters for each side. This area will be used during construction works, for cables stringing and vehicles circulation, and for maintenance works, during operation. As per the Land Law it will be established a servitude of 30 meters per each side of the line, where no land rights can be obtained.

Lubango Substation is about 27 km northeast of Lubango city centre and 38 km east of Bibala municipality (Namibe province). The area of the substation platform to be built is about 62,000 m². It will be fenced with access restricted to authorized persons. Three alternative sites for the Lubango substation were considered within a radius of 5 km. The site identified in the 2015 ESIA was dismissed because, in meanwhile, it was allocated, by the Provincial government for the future Lubango's industrial hub. Two alternative sites were analysed southwards of the road: a first one located in a flatter area than the initial site and without houses, although close to a school and a church, a second one at a bushland area (already

modified), being the latter selected due to less social negative impacts. Additional information on the project can be found on the 2015 EIA and 2019 Addendum reports.

The proposed transmission line will cross 6 municipalities and 13 communes (4 in Huambo province and 9 in Huíla province). **Table 3-1** shows the municipalities and communes crossed by the project and provides a list of the potentially affected settlements along the 350 km of the transmission line which are located within a 60 m corridor (30 m each side). Preliminary information indicates that 50 communities will be affected by the project either in terms of affected infrastructure or agricultural crops.

Table 3-1: List of municipalities, communes and settlements potentially affected by the project.

Municipalities	Communes	Commune potentially affected by the project	Settlements
Huambo Province			
Huambo	Chipipa		<i>Not Affected</i>
	Huambo	X	(1) Belém do Huambo
	Calima		<i>Not Affected</i>
Caála	Caála	X	(7) Luquissa (Calweio), Cauaiala, Coquengo, Cacaca, Lungongo, Ngundji e Longueve
	Calenga		<i>Not Affected</i>
	Catata	X	(3) Caitica, Tchiale e Chingolo
	Cuima	X	(8) Lumue, Acolongondjo, Cacuto, Cassola, Camunda, Calieque, Sacaiamba e Cambata
Huíla Province			
Caconda	Cusse	X	(6) Cusse, Singue, Monguenha, Catumbela, Tchindjendji e Catchipitasi
	Caconda	X	(4) Mbembua, Santa Ana II, F. Vitorino, Calungo Pedro
	Gungue		<i>Not Affected</i>
	Uaba	X	(6) Cupepela, Uaba-Alto, Calondompi, Caculahombo, Tchicuila e Lumingo
Caluquembe	Caluquembe	X	(4) Lomba, Talamangolo, Ngando and Calonduva
	Calepi		<i>Not Affected</i>
	Ngola	X	(3) Negola, Vila Branca and Tchiva Lago
Cacula	Chituto		<i>Not Applicable</i>
	Viti Vivali	X	(1) Vita Vivali
	Cacula	X	(2) Km 100 e Mambande
	Tchicuaqueia		<i>Not Affected</i>
Lubango	Hoque	X	(5) Toco, Vihamba, F da Capegue, F da Ucupeungo and Cahumbo
	Lubango		<i>Not Affected</i>
	Huíla		<i>Not Affected</i>

Municipalities	Communes	Commune potentially affected by the project	Settlements
	Quilenda		<i>Not Affected</i>
	Arimba	X	<i>(1) Nombungo</i>

The restrictions which are applicable for the 400 kV transmission lines are illustrated in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Summary restrictions for the 400 kV transmission line.

Aspects	Required distance (m)
Soil	13
Trees	8
Buildings	8
Roads	16
Electrified railways	16(a)
Non-Electrified railways	15
Other transmission lines	7(a)
Obstacles	7

Note: (a) Considering the crossing point at 200 m from the nearest support

In addition to the elements presented above, the Project design also includes lightning arrestors: aircraft signalling, bird diverters and vibrations dampers.

3.1. TEMPORARY INFRASTRUCTURE

Access Roads

Due to the proximity to other power lines (particularly in Huambo), and as the corridor is running in close vicinity of main provincial roads (from Huambo to Lubango), it is expected that existing access roads can be utilized. Few if any new access roads will be required which will be defined at a later stage during the topographic survey as part of the engineering phase.

For existing access roads, the four meter right-of-way each side will be cleared and access roads re-established / constructed. For new access roads the servitude will be respected and,

once the works are finished, the access will be closed and affected areas restored to the original condition.

Temporary Tower Laydown and Assembly Areas

An area of 25 by 25 meters on each site (an estimated 870 towers to be installed) will be demarcated as temporary tower laydown and assembly area along the 350 km from Huambo to Lubango. The tower structure will be assembled and erected already on the ground indicated for it. The total area of clear ground to accommodate the footprint tower is 7 x 7 m (which will be equivalent to the permanent land take).

Construction Camps

At this stage the number of construction camps have not yet been defined, however, due to the extension of the transmission line and nature of the project, at least three batches of approximately 115 km will be assigned for the construction phase. Each batch will be assigned to a different construction company and each construction company will require a minimum of two construction camps. In addition to these six construction camps two other will be constructed, one where the Lubango substation will be built and other close to the Belém do Huambo substation to support the interconnection work.

Land Take by the Towers Siting

The anticipated maximum area where temporary land restrictions for the Project will apply for the erection of the towers is 54 ha (approximately 543,750 m²) during the construction phase, reducing to a maximum permanent land take of 4 ha for the siting of the towers (approximately 42,630 m²) during the operational phase as land required for temporary tower site working areas are released. The maximum temporary land restrictions during the construction phase and the permanent land take during the operation phase for the towers are detailed in **Table 3-3**.

Land Take by the Transmission Line Corridor

The anticipated maximum area where temporary land restrictions for the Project will apply is 2,100 ha (approximately 21 km²) for the line corridor during the construction phase, reducing to a maximum permanent land take of 1,575 ha (approximately 15.75 km²) line corridor during the operational phase as land required for permanent maintenance area of 22,5 m each side of the transmission line. The maximum temporary land restrictions during the construction phase and the permanent land take during the operation phase are detailed in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: Anticipated Maximum Land Restrictions and Land Take by the Project.

Component	Unit Size	Land Take Area	Restrictions / Land Take
Temporary land restrictions			
TL right-of-way (60 m wide)	350 km line length	2,100 ha	Temporary Restrictions
Temporary tower site working area (25x25m)	870 tower sites. Average 25x25 m per site	54.38 ha	Temporary Land Take
Lubango substation	62,000 m ²	6 ha	Temporary Land Take
Total		2,106 ha	
Permanent land take			
Permanent tower footprint (7x7m)	870 tower sites. Average 7x7 m per site	4.26 ha	Permanent Land Take
Maintenance corridor (45 m wide)	350 km line length	1,575 ha	Permanent Land Take
Lubango substation	62,000 m ²	6 ha	Permanent Land Take
Total		1,581 ha	

The different components of land restrictions and land take associated to the transmission line are illustrated in **Figure 3-1**.

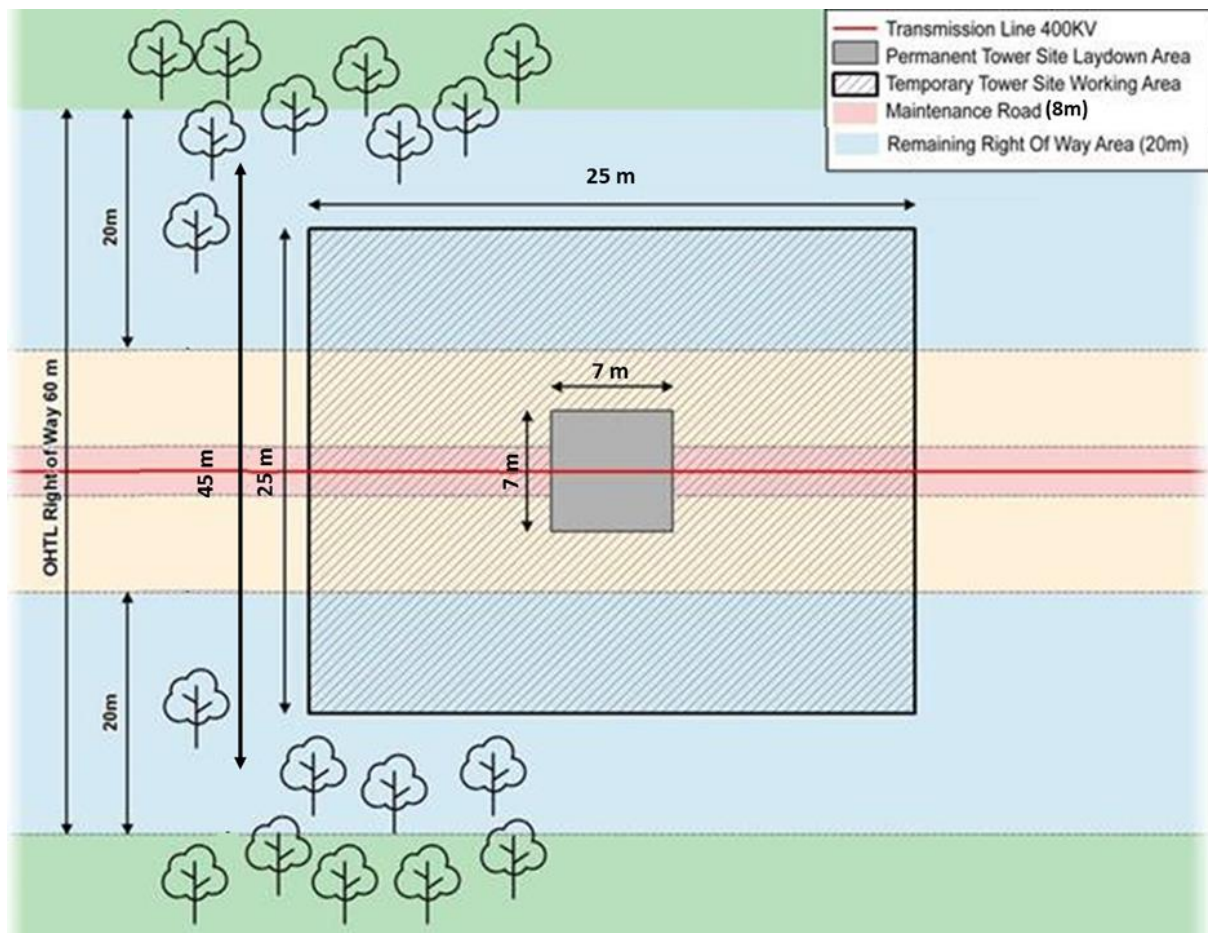


Figure 3-1: Land restrictions associated with the project.

3.2. WORK SCHEDULE

The project construction work for both the transmission line and substation will be of approximately eighteen (18) months from the date of entry into force of the contract with the selected EPC contractor. The contracting of the EPC contractor as well as the commencement of activities is dependent on the approval of the financing of this Project by the African Development Bank. The operation phase will last 50 years.

3.3. WORK FORCE

For the construction phase of this project 400 workers will be needed, of which 60% of the workforce will be hired locally through a procurement process conducted by the selected contractors and overseen by RNT.

CHAPTER 4

SUMMARY SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

4. SUMMARY SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions in the two provinces in Angola where the Project is located, namely Huambo and Huíla provinces. The information included within this section is a summary of the Social Baseline Section of the Addendum report.

The Study Area has been defined to incorporate all the settlements totally or partially within a 60 m corridor (30 m on each side of the centreline) along the 350 km Huambo-Lubango transmission line route. The 60 m corridor width was defined as it is considered that most of the land-based impacts will occur within this corridor as most surveyed settlements are located close to the lands they cultivate. It is noted that some settlements located further away from the 60 m corridor may also potentially use the land inside the 60 m corridor. Affected settlements located outside the 60 m corridor, if any, will be identified during the household survey at a later stage as part of the development of the full RAP and its implementation.

In the context of the 2015 EIA report and 2019 Addendum report, socioeconomic information was gathered from publically available secondary sources along with primary data collection during limited stakeholder consultations in the Study Area between June and August 2019 in the 50 settlements located inside and in the proximity of the 60 m corridor.

In addition, and as part of the continuous engagement, 20 stakeholder engagement meetings were held with community members and traditional authorities in the potentially affected areas (see **Table 4-1**). These meetings were used to gather socioeconomic data to be used for this Resettlement Action Plan. Additional meetings during the pre-construction phase will be required for the development of the final Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 4-1: Stakeholder meetings with the potentially affected communities.

Municipality	Commune	Place /village	Data	Nr attendees	Stakeholders
Huambo Province					
Caála	Caála	Calweio	26-07-2019	6	Traditional Authorities (3) and 3 representatives of youth associations.
Caála	Catata	Communal Administration meeting room	25-07-2019	12	Communal Administration of Cuima, members of social areas of the Communal Administration and traditional leaders.
Caála	Catata	Caitica	25-07-2019	17	Traditional authorities, women, religious representatives and teachers.
Caála	Cuima	Communal Administration meeting room	25-07-2019	11	Communal Administration of Catata, members of social areas of Communal Administration, traditional authorities and one member of Liqui Huambo (Water factory).
Caála	Cuima	Lomwe	25-07-2019	4	Woman focus groups.
Huambo	Huambo	Sector Administration meeting room	07-08-2019	4	Sectorial Administrator and traditional authorities.
Huambo	Huambo (Belem do Huambo)	Soba's house	09-08-2019	4	Traditional authorities and community members.
Huíla Province					
Caconda	Cusse	Communal Administration meeting room	19-07-2019	15	Deputy Communal administrator, member of communal administration and traditional authorities.
	Cusse	Singue	19-07-2019	8	Students.
	Uaba	Communal Administration meeting room	01-08-2019	9	Communal Administrator, heads and members of social sections (education, agriculture and health).
	Uaba	Soba's house	31-07-2019	11	Traditional authorities, women and young group.
	Caconda	Municipal administration meeting room	31-07-2019	14	Head of secretariat administration, Member of Municipal Administration belongs to social areas, such as education, health,

Municipality	Commune	Place /village	Data	Nr attendees	Stakeholders
Huambo Province					
					agriculture and social action.
Cacula	Cacula	Municipal administration meeting room	18-07-2019	41	Municipal administrator, deputy municipal administrator and members of communal administrations.
Cacula	Cacula	Municipal administration meeting room	18-07-2019	14	Traditional Authorities
Cacula	Cacula (Km 100)	Soba's house	31-07-2019	9	Traditional authorities, women and young group
Vitivivali	Vitivivali	Yard of Communal Administration	31-07-2019	6	Member of communal administration, nurses and teachers.
Caluquembe	Caluquembe	Municipal administration meeting room	01-08-2019	7	Head of Municipal Administration secretariat, Head of traditional authorities, representatives of agriculture, health, education and community members.
Hoke	Hoko	Communal Administration meeting room	31-07-2019	6	Communal Administrator, heads of economic and social sections.
Hoke	Toko	Sector Administration meeting room	31-07-2019	3	Head of traditional authorities, sectorial administrator and member of sectorial administration.
Lubango	Lubango	Next to km 40 market	09-08-2019	7	Member of Lubango Municipal Administration such as head of spatial planning, agriculture, education, health and electricity.

4.2. CONTEXT OVERVIEW

The Study Area crosses central Angola from centre to south, and passes through a landscape which is dominated by areas of miombo. The 50 settlements in the Study Area are mostly located along or a short distance from the main road, and present homogeneous characteristics with slight differences from rural to peri-urban areas where urban residential

expansion is common due to the proximity of larger centres such as Huambo. The main peri-urban centres along the area of study are Huambo and Caála and the more rural areas are in the four municipalities of Huíla province, namely, Cacula, Caconda, Caluquembe and Lubango.

Population size differs, with the most populated settlements located in Huambo municipality in the portion of the line closer to Huambo substation while the least populated ones are located in Caluquembe area municipality. Main livelihoods are quite homogeneous, with the predominance of subsistence agriculture (including animal herding) along the entire transmission line route, from Huambo to Lubango.

Other economic activities including small scale trading and temporary informal jobs (biscatos) are found mainly in the settlements located in the municipalities of Huambo and Caála, and in the outskirts of Caluquembe. Access to health and education services are limited throughout the transmission line route, except for Huambo and Caála.

Key sensitive receptors have been identified in the Study Area along the transmission line route, which should be considered as the transmission line route is finalised. These sensitivities have been identified through desk-based review of satellite images, field ground-truthing and stakeholder feedback and encompass specific agricultural land uses (Section 4.5.2) as well as infrastructure and isolated buildings and farms inside the 60 m transmission line footprint corridor. These sensitive receptors are discussed in the Displacement Impacts Section (Section 5.2).

Much of the land being released is used for agriculture, which is of critical importance for acutely poor communities reliant on subsistence farming.

4.3. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The transmission line route passes through the municipalities of Huambo and Caála (Huambo Province) and Caconda, Caluquembe, Cacula and Lubango (Huíla province). The provinces are

governed by Provincial Governors who are appointed by the national government, while municipalities rely on commune administrators to plan and implement policies at the municipal level. Communes are further divided into *bairros* and sectors. In rural areas, these subdivisions are also called communities (*comunidades*) or *aldeias*, while in peri-urban areas it is most usual to find references to *bairros* (neighbourhoods). The organizational structure of the communities follows a vertical hierarchy, with the municipal level being the maximum exponent and the villages being the lowest structure (see Figure 4-1). However this should be noted that this is a loose structure and not the official government structure which respects the following hierarchical structure: provincial government, municipal administration and communal administration.

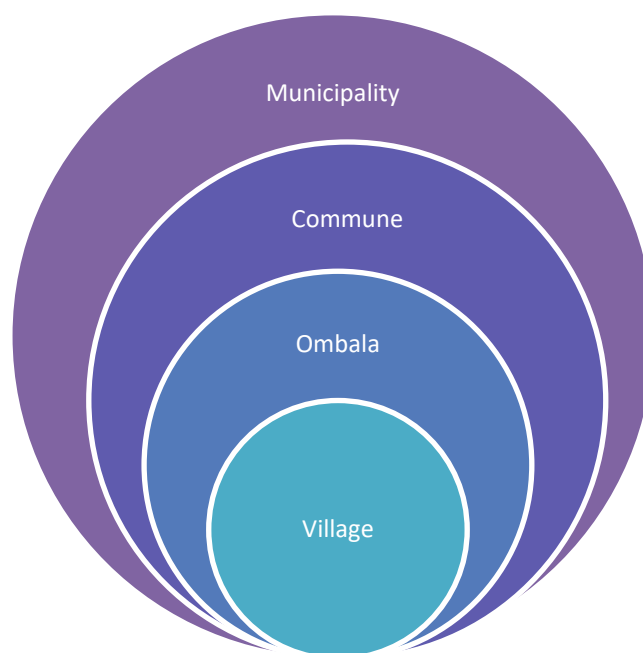


Figure 4-1. Administrative division at provincial level.

At the community level, traditional leadership plays an important role in local governance. The chief, known as *soba*, is the local governing authority in rural and some peri-urban areas. In peri-urban areas this leadership role is often taken up by community coordinators (*coordenadores*), who work as social mobilizers. There can also be *bairro* coordinators and resident committees (*comissões de moradores*). Coordinators are appointed by the commune government and are usually chosen from the party local leadership.

The presence of the king is optional because his activity is only necessary when the solutions require specific intervention. However, the figure of the mayor has usually been designated as "soba grande", i.e. the character who controls the activities of sobas existing in the municipality. The chief is headquartered in the ombala, which is considered to be the capital of traditional power, since each of them has under its control a certain number of villages located in a specific geographical area.

The role of the *soba* and community coordinator is to liaise with commune administrators around community issues. In particularly remote rural areas, where the capacity and resources of local government administration is limited, the relationship between traditional leadership and formal government officials (commune and municipal administrators) is critical.

Traditionally, the *soba* works together with village elders to address various matters at the local level, including land administration and management. The *soba* is also often supported by a secretary (*secretário*).

The village is made up of no more than 100 families, or family nuclei, whether concentrated or dispersed. Normally, households are arranged according to kinship and religion. This is why areas are identified for Catholics, Adventists, Protestants, etc. The *soba* represents the traditional power in the village, whose main activity is to establish the link between the conventional power (communal and municipal administration) and the villagers. Through the *soba*, the municipal and communal administrators become aware of the problems experienced by the communities. It also through the sobas that administrations convey their intentions to the populations.

The *soba* also has a responsibility to solve problems related to accusations of witchcraft, robbery and, fundamentally, in matters of adultery (Ukoi). These problems are solved in the onjangos, which are usually located in *soba*'s house, where the court of the centuries and some elders participate. Conflicts are usually terminated by the payment of fines (etevo) by

the culprit, the fine being calculated according to the severity of the problem (which may involve one to three head of cattle) where the offender gets most of the fine (60% -70%) and the remainder serves to cover court expenses as if it were a court fee. The petition to the gods for regular rainfall, and concomitantly good harvests, is also one of the fundamental activities of the "onjangos".

The activity of soba is aided by the elders, which in many cases represent the secretariat of the village and the house (sobado, see Figure 4-2). The elder is a consultative representative of soba, meaning decisions can never be taken unilaterally by soba without first obeying a consultation with the centuries. The elders also have a responsibility to represent the community at events in the event of soba unavailability.

The ruler (regedor) and the soba usually rise to power through the lineage, i.e. the soba's power ends with his death although there are (rare) cases in which the soba is deprived of misconduct or even loss of intellectual ability (old age). By this way, the greater probability of being regedor or soba, falls on their children or nephews. There are rare cases where the sobas are elected but do not belong to the sobado lineage.

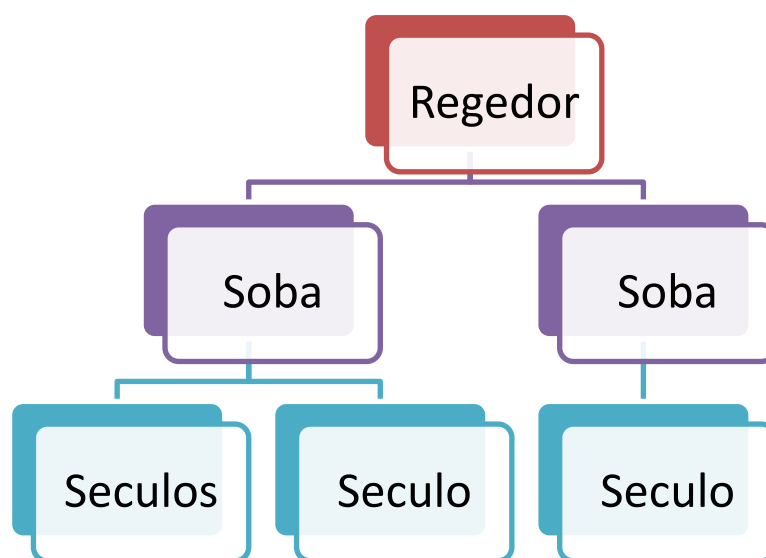


Figure 4-2: Organizational chart of traditional power.

4.4. DEMOGRAPHICS

Huambo Province has a population of 2 091 555 inhabitants, of which 48% live in the urban area and about 52% in the rural area. Huambo municipality is the most populous with 713 134 inhabitants, representing about one third of the province's population (35%) and Caála municipality the third most populous with 279 792 inhabitants (see **Table 4-2**) (INE, 2016a).

Table 4-2: Inhabitants in Huambo and Caála Municipalities, by gender.

Province / Municipality / <i>Commune</i>	Total		
	Total	Male	Female
Huambo Province	2 019 555	958 140	1 061 414
Huambo	713 134	341 759	371 375
Huambo	625 977	300 493	325 483
Calima	53 933	25 536	28 397
Tchipipa	33 224	15 729	17 495
Caála	279 792	133 539	146 254
Caála	139 720	66 807	72 914
Cuima	62 283	29 439	32 844
Catata	33 691	16 140	17 551
Calenga	44 099	21 153	22 946

Source: INE, 2016a.

Huíla Province has a population of 2 497 422 inhabitants, of which 33% live in the urban area and about 67% in the rural area. Of the four municipalities in Huíla crossed by the project, Lubango municipality is the most populous with 776 249 inhabitants and Cacula municipality the one with less population of 136 977 (see **Table 4-3**) (INE, 2016b).

Table 4-3: Inhabitants in Huíla Municipalities, by gender.

Province / Municipality / <i>Commune</i>	Total		
	Total	Male	Female
Huíla Province	2 497 422	1 186 589	1 310 833
Lubango	776 249	373 465	402 784

Province / Municipality / <i>Commune</i>	Total		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Lubango</i>	581 180	278 659	302 521
<i>Arimba</i>	46 084	22 206	23 878
<i>Huíla</i>	60 278	29 022	31 255
<i>Quilenda</i>	24 232	12 741	11 491
<i>Hoque</i>	64 475	30 837	33 638
Caluquembe	179 931	86 328	93 603
<i>Caluquembe</i>	96 099	45 842	50 257
<i>Calépi</i>	30 700	14 916	15 784
<i>Ngola</i>	53 132	25 570	27 562
Caconda	167 820	80 051	87 768
<i>Caconda</i>	59 685	28 451	31 234
<i>Gungui</i>	23 457	11 053	12 404
<i>Uaba</i>	37 953	18 243	19 709
<i>Cusse</i>	46 725	22 304	24 421
Cacula	136 977	64 759	72 218
<i>Cacula</i>	34 429	16 239	18 190
<i>Viti-vivali</i>	30 409	14 301	16 107
<i>Tchituto</i>	38 875	18 821	20 053
<i>Chicuaqueia</i>	33 265	15 398	17 868

Source: INE, 2016b.

4.5. LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP

According to the Angolan Constitution, all lands are state-owned and can be classified as public land of public domain or state land of private domain. State land of confidential domain is considered "grantable" land to which property rights may be transferred.

Angolan legislation recognizes various land rights and land interests regimes, including the "domain of customary rights", which refers to the collective rights of occupation, possession, management, use and exploitation that families or households in rural communities appreciate about the communal rural lands they occupy and exploit. Rural communal land is considered to be part of the "public domain" and is therefore not assignable unless otherwise

determined by the traditional authorities, allowing for alteration and concession of rural community land. The exercise of customary rights is free and, the right holders are exempt from payments and fees of any kind.

Most of the Angolan population, including the population living in the surveyed settlements, is unfamiliar with formal land laws and considers their land rights and obligations governed by principles of customary and traditional practices. These principles and practices may differ from place to place, however, they share general characteristics, such as:

- Ownership of land: By customary law, land is considered to be possessed by a universal divinity and ancestors of the living occupants. The land is held by the Community (or individuals) and managed by the community leader, *Soba*.
- Soil management and administration: *soba* is the main figure responsible for land allocation for individuals and households, establishment of common use areas, definition of communal land rules and associated resources, as well as for the management of land disputes. The *soba* oversees land transactions and land inheritance.

In rural areas, including the surveyed settlements, all households are entitled to one parcel of land for individual agricultural use and one parcel for residential use. Inheritance is the main source of access to rural land, which can also be accessed by leasing, loans and share cropping; All these types of access were identified throughout the study area. *Soba* also allocates land to individuals and households, and it will take into account household size and land availability when defining parcel size.

In general, in urban / peri-urban areas, access to land is less dependent on inheritance and allocation by *Soba* and more dependent on the land market. Individuals and families looking for an area initially stay with relatives, rent, and ultimately buy a plot. In areas where the *soba* is no longer present, land issues are overseen by their resident committees, often represented by community coordinators. These entities are informal and have strong ties with political

parties, although they are respected by local residents in a similar way to *sobas* in rural communities.

Resident committees in the surveyed settlements work closely with local government institutions in handling land applications. Regarding land tenure and property rights in Angola, women do not have access to land equal to men.

This is due to the fact that, in traditional inheritance practices, the earth passes to the sons and male relatives of the deceased, i.e. if the male household head dies, his heirs are his children (if any) or other relatives, such as brothers or nephews. Despite being known as the main traditional practice applied in rural areas of Angola, social research has identified cases where land ownership by women is relatively strong, especially in peri-urban areas, are the main rights holders (and managers) of agricultural parcels. In these cases, these women are knowledgeable about who owns the rights to each parcel and the agreements between landholders and land users (if shared, rented).

The Caluquembe Municipal Administration has established its available land reserves for the implementation of private and state projects, and there is a “multisectorial” commission to prevent and resolve land conflicts, which includes among others the highest representative of the traditional authority.

Land intended for housing is usually licensed by the Municipal Administrations. However, land processes over 1,000 m² in size are sent to the IGCA (Angolan Cadastral Geographic Institute), which is only represented in the provincial capitals (Huambo and Lubango). Being included in this process land for agricultural purposes that are in rural areas.

The figure of traditional power plays a key role in the licensing of land located in rural areas, especially those destined for farms, because it is from the consent of *soba* that the process begins for proper licensing.

One of the difficulties faced by local authorities has been the lack of territorial plans of different levels and other tools that, among other uses, help decision-makers to orient their activities according to the geographical definition of urban and rural. The lack of definition of the countryside and the city in general makes it difficult to apply legislative norms to deal with the type of right that the citizen may have with the land. Nombungo (Commune da Arimba, Lubango municipality) - Area where the power line ends is a seemingly rural area but there are constant questions about the kind of rights that people who live there and practice agriculture should deserve. Thus, it is necessary to negotiate with the presumed “owners” of the referred spaces identified for the installation of the termination point of the transmission line.

Traditional laws in regions with the patriarchal system, namely the Huambo - Lubango "region", are part of a set of patriarchal society, which makes it difficult for women to own land in rural areas, contrary to the urban environment (in the urban perimeters of the communes and municipalities). The issue of women's access to and ownership of land is unquestionable, as conventional law applies. However, there are families in rural areas who demean patriarchalism by assigning the same rights between sons and daughters.

Soba in rural communities also has the role of guiding buildings made mainly in the rainy season. These guidelines are generally made with a view to giving greater access to traffic so that vehicles can circulate within the village.

Traditional leaders know of the existence of the land law but their mastery over the contents of the land law is small. Leaders say that the little knowledge gained is through some seminars given mainly by NGOs.

4.6. RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

There are no territorial plans (rural planning plan) at rural level. Although it is one of the objectives of the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing (MINOTH) to encourage the

elaboration of rural planning plans, what is still evident is the ineffective existence of plans that aim to order the alignment of residences. Most of the residences are located according to family preference, there are merely isolated cases in which the traditional authorities direct the buildings only to facilitate the access of the wagons, cars and motorcycles to the bodywork.

There is a tendency for community mobility, that is, some communities prefer to build along the national road and leave areas farther from the roads. According to the traditional authorities, this mobility is motivated by the desire for them to be more visible by the municipal authorities, in order to be framed within the municipal development plans.

For housing, traditional adobe made of clay or soil with reinforced grass is the main resource for the construction of a rural dwelling, where about 98% of rural residences are built on the basis of this material (see **Figure 4-3** and **Figure 4-4**). It is possible to find in the headquarters of all communes and respective sectors, residences considered of definitive character constructed of brick and with roofs of lusalite or shingles. The middle-income families, considered as having more than 5 hectares of cultivated land in the “ongongos” and more than 2 oxen joints, some of them build their houses with cement blocks and zinc roofing (weak or strong), and other families with the same economic profile prefer to diversify or expand residences within a given family perimeter.



Figure 4-3: Ucuepungo village with houses with thatched and zinc roofs.



Figure 4-4: Family making adobe to build their house.

The housing typology varies from locality to locality. These variations are strongly related to the approximations of urban areas, because when the rural area is located close to urban areas, it suffers pressure and influence in its housing structure, and in the cities near the urban centers about 95% of the residences are built with adobe and zinc or lusalite roofing (see **Figure 4-5**), with three dimensions (T3) a living room and two bedrooms, while the kitchen is always located opposite the main residence. For areas far from district and / or communal centers the topologies are mostly adobe and grass cover, and few houses are made of cement block and brick.

In general, the housing core is composed of a main house (T3), kitchen, barn or silos and corrals for cattle, pigs and kids.

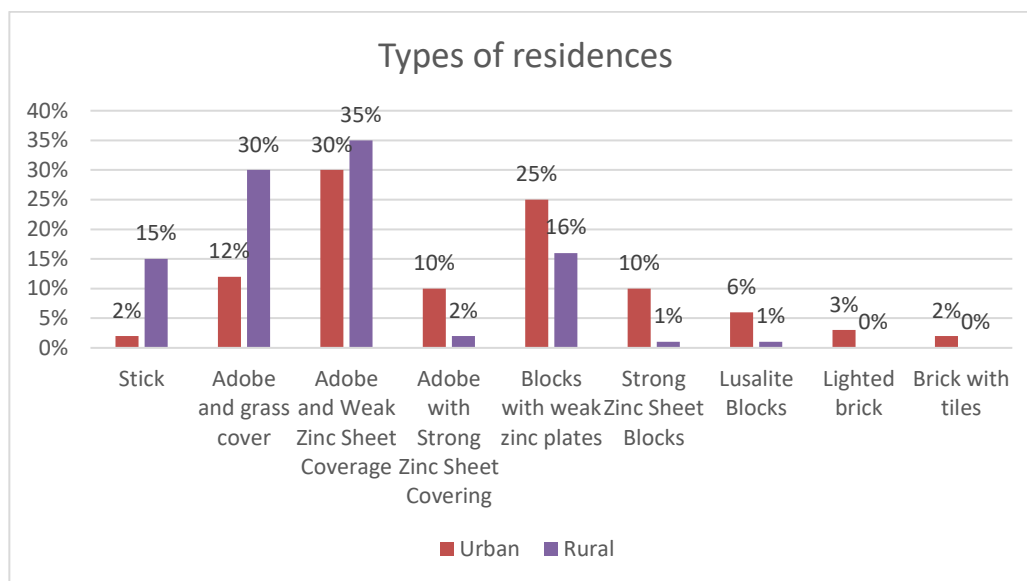


Figure 4-5: Types of residences.

The organizational structure of traditional culture villages is more compact, where the distances between one family and another are relatively smaller. This is not the case with Onhaneka villages where there is considerable distance between families, which causes a large population dispersion and, in many cases, distribution of public goods.

In many cases the dispersion of family settlements is related to the religious belief of a certain group of families, thus verifying in the villages areas composed simply by Catholics, Protestants and Adventists.

4.7. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The primary sources /sectors of employment in the municipalities of the Study Area follow the national profile, with the predominance of the agriculture sector and related activities (i.e. forestry, hunting, animal husbandry, and fishing).

In the **municipality of Huambo** the land is mainly used for agriculture and in the commune of Huambo approximately 9500 households are engaged in this activity. The main economic activity of the **Caála municipality** is the traditional agriculture, and it is mainly subsistence

farming, practiced in plots of less than one hectare. The main products grown are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, potatoes, soybeans, cassava, *massambala*, and various vegetables.

There are 20 agricultural farms, 8 farmer cooperatives and 120 farmer associations registered in the **municipality of Caconda**. Of these farms 15 are inoperative (unproductive) and 5 are productive, contributing significantly to the economy of the municipality. These farms produce mainly maize, beans, potato, sweet potato, cassava, peanuts, *massango* and *massambala*.

Agriculture is one of the main activities developed by the **municipality of Caluquembe**. In Caluquembe, several hectares were cultivated with potatoes, and it is expected to harvest around 180,000 kg before the end of the year, as well as cereals to enhance the production of vegetables and tubers. The municipality has 31 farmers cooperatives, 180 associations and thirty-two thousand farmer families. Livestock is considered one of the main riches of the municipality, cattle are considered the diamond of the people from this municipality.

The **municipality of Cacula** is essentially rural, whose economic and productive potential is concentrated in the subsistence agriculture sector, with the production of maize, *massango*, *massambala* and beans. In addition, livestock farming is based on cattle, goat and poultry farming.

The main economic activity of **Lubango municipality** is agriculture and livestock where predominates the subsistence farming production and also farmers grouped in associations and cooperatives. The most significant production is concentrated in maize, *massango*, *massambala*, beans and cowpea.

4.8. INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

The economy in **Huambo Province** is characterized essentially by the agriculture and mining sectors, which represent 76% of the province's economic activity. The main crops and livestock

in the province are: corn, cassava, citrus, potato, sweet potato, rice, beans, wheat, vegetables, poultry and cattle, goat, pork and sheep. The predominant minerals in Huambo are manganese, diamonds, tungsten, iron, gold, silver, copper and uranium, among others.

Industrial activity is still in the recovery phase. However, the most predominant industries are metalworking, chemistry, building materials, textiles, clothing, leather and footwear, food, beverages and tobacco, wood and furniture. Regarding the railway network, the province has a strategic position and benefits from the Benguela Railway Line (CFB), which connects the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bié and Moxico.

In its extensive forests there are predominantly medium-sized trees, which feed the timber and wood industry, large planting of xerophilic trees, with eucalyptus relief, and many areas of cedar and pine forests.

Huila Province has a high agricultural, industrial and tourism potential that can give it a decisive role in Angola's development, having recently been identified as a potential region for attracting staff and development and may help decompress the province of Luanda. Capital-intensive agriculture, whether irrigated or rainfed, finds excellent conditions in Huila, and this province can become a granary for the country's food reserves.

4.8.1. SOCIAL DIVISION OF LABOR

Each family member is assigned a specific task according to age and gender. The man in the family is considered, par excellence, the head of the household, and it is his responsibility to lead the agricultural activity and to represent the family in community events. Activities that require some physical effort are man-made, such as plowing, building and / or maintaining the house, caring for cattle, cutting down medium-sized trees for firewood or charcoal.

The woman is the fundamental pillar for the support of the family. She is responsible for all domestic responsibilities (taking care of her husband's and children's clothing, making food,

collecting firewood, etc.). She is also responsible for monitoring the crops and treating vegetables in Onakas, and growing crops in the Otchumbos.

An activity solely and exclusively by women is the transformation of corn into flour, the preparation of which begins with the crumbling that takes place in the backyard of the house, and afterwards the crumbled corn is taken to a rock to turn it into flour. The woman also participates in the construction of the dwelling, essentially in the entrainment of water, in the preparation of the mass, in the transport of the grass (to give more toning to the adobe).



Figure 4-6: Woman preparing corn meal.



Figure 4-7: Child taking care of a baby child in Lomue.

Young children take care of the pasture. This activity is done in the form of a scale, where young children who study in the morning feed during the afternoon and those who study in the afternoon do so in the morning. It is possible to find families in which the activity of pastoralism is done by all without distinction of gender.



Figure 4-8: Child grazing cattle in Ngola.

Children between the ages of 5 and 14 when there is such an opportunity attend classes, can help older adults in pastoral work, bring water for various purposes and take care of the hygiene of the house. It is common practice for female children of the above ages to look after their younger siblings (0 - 5 years).

The social division of labor in the communities is uniform, meaning that all communities on the corridor between the cities of Huambo and Lubango have the same division of labor between men, women and children.

4.8.2. FAMILY SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES

Families integrated in the communities through which the high voltage power line will pass have as their primary source of subsistence the practice of family farming - which is based on traditional procedures, that is, based on the diversified production of products in a single space (polyculture). Due to scarcity of productive land, there are families who practice agriculture in a small space, not above 2 hectares, in order to survive. Family farming is practiced to support the needs of the family, (members living in the same household) and the surplus production is brought to the market to obtain staple products that are difficult to obtain through the agricultural practice.

Families living along the National Road Huambo - Lubango (EN120), have a strong tendency to practice small trade (sale of field products), especially the sale of charcoal. In communal headquarters there are families that are led by heads of households who are civil servants, such as teachers, nurses, local government officials and others. These, although having a monthly salary for their professional activity, also develop the practice of agriculture. This is due to poor wage coverage in relation to basic family needs. For communities, these civil servants support the poorest and most needy, as they offer jobs to them, even if this is temporary.

In places where annual rainfall is scarce and irregular, communities have as their primary source of livelihood livestock, which consists of raising animals, whether large or small. In the case of the commune of Vitiváli (Cacula municipality, Benguela province), the practice of agriculture is limited solely to the cultivation of massambala and massango, as they are agricultural products that resist long periods of drought.

Selling products in rural reference markets has been a constant practice in some localities, thus providing a source of income for the livelihoods of many families. For example, the rural market of km 40 where various products from the field (maize, sorghum, millet, potato, beans and various vegetables) are marketed, is the main reference for the production flow in the region.

Corn is the culture practiced by all the inhabitants located in the route between Huambo and Lubango, except in the municipality of Cacula. The main dish of the local diet has been funje (corn meal pop) accompanied by vegetables, beans and meat. For the “San” people the meal is based on wild fruits and game meat.

So that there is always a family food stock it is necessary that families have farms located in different production areas, such as: Onakas, ombandas, ongongos and otchumbos. Onakas are plots located in the lowlands along the rivers, which offer moisture throughout the year, and for this reason are used for maize sowing between July and August, so that harvest can take place in December. These crops are also used for horticulture (cabbage, white cabbage, tomatoes, onions, and garlic). Ombandas, located just after onakas in a catenary sequence, have lower humidity compared to onakas, and are generally used for the cultivation of potatoes in August and September, and in the months between June and August are used for vegetables. The “ongongos” are normal field plots used simply with the beginning of the rains (October).



Figure 4-8: Woman selling chicken.

“Otchumbos or ovumbos” are plots located in the perimeter of the housing and are generally more productive because they accumulate organic matter produced by human activity. Thus, for a family to be considered high enough from the food point of view, it will necessarily have to have farms with the characteristics mentioned.

Poultry farming is practiced by all rural families. Although it is a small-scale poultry farm where chicken are primarily raised, it is critical as it is not only a food source but it is extremely important for sale (in markets and along the road) to obtain essential products. and others not from the primary provenance of the field, such as: vegetable oil, sugar, soap, salt, etc.



Figure 4-9: Woman working in "onaka".

4.8.3.AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activity is the fundamental task for the livelihood of families. It is based on animal traction, i.e. using oxen and plow. The average area cultivated per family in each agricultural season (September-May) is about 3 hectares, which corresponds to 6 working days with a oxen joint, as one joint per working day (from 6 am to 11 am)) can clear the land in an area ranging from 1/3 - ½-hectares.

Corn is the main crop grown in most villages located on the perimeter of the line. The scale of maize productivity is increasing in level on the section between Caála and Caluquembe, with some decline as it approaches Huila's capital headquarters. The decline in maize production is due to the scarcity of rainfall, which usually occurs in localities between Cacula and Lubango municipality, and due to this factor the preference in cultivation in this zone is for the sorghum and the millet. Most families cultivate sorghum and millet in order to provide family support if there is a drought in the agricultural year. The planting of sweet potatoes (see **Figure 4-10**) also fits this objective mainly in the localities between the communes of Catata (municipality of Caála) and Uaba (municipality of Caconda).

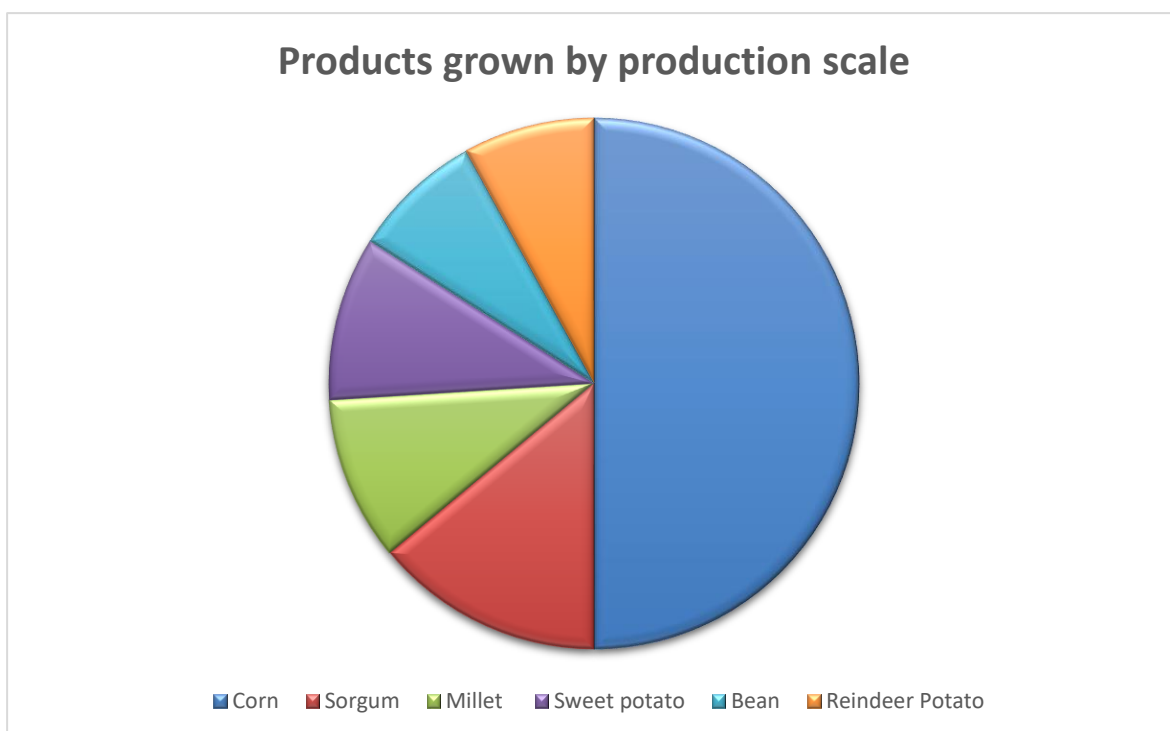


Figure 4-10: Products grown by production scale.

Municipal administrations, through EDAs (Agricultural Development Stations), have mainly supported existing peasant associations. This support consists in the sale at favorable prices of fertilizers (chemical), plows and, in some cases, the delivery of ox joints. There are also support for seed credits, which are returned at the end of the agricultural season. Support is also targeted at the most vulnerable, i.e. low-income groups, with the main targets being widows, the elderly and families with a lower social level.

There is no support from NGOs in the agricultural sector, except for the establishment of agricultural experimentation fields in Cuíma commune, which is being led by the IDA (Agrarian Development Institute) family farming project, called **MOSAPII**.

One of the major difficulties facing peasant families has been the maintenance of bovine health, as there are times when some outbreaks arise that mainly attack cattle, thus hindering the yield in agricultural production.

4.8.4. TRADE

Commercial activity is considered as the second source of livelihood in rural families living in Huambo-Lubango ~~change~~. This activity is generally done along the EN120 because it is mainly used by citizens living in large urban centers where rural products are relatively more expensive.

The large concentrations of commercial activities are located in the municipal headquarters, such as Caála, Caconda, Caluquembe, Cacula and Lubango. The market at Km40, located in the commune of Hoke, also offers a concentration of small traders, as there is a diversification of local products such as cereals and vegetables. This market is equally important because it is in a triangular space identified by the separation of the roads that connect the cities of Huambo and Lubango, Lubango and Benguela, and Lubango and Matala.

Selling activities in informal markets are mostly done by women and children. Women are mainly engaged in the sale of products from the countryside, such as: sorghum, millet, Corn, Beans, etc. Children are engaged in the sale of plastic bags, the retail sale of farm products, soft drinks and cooked foods.



Figure 4-11: Woman selling in Km40 market.

Existing markets facilitate the outflow of cultivated products to Huambo and Huila provincial headquarters. Those that are specifically directed to the Km40 are sold in this market. There are, however, other provinces that have benefited from products sold on the Km40 market, such as Luanda and Benguela.

Along the way there are isolated points of sale for charcoal, fruits (including wild), cassava and poultry. These points of sale supply the large markets located in the municipal headquarters, considering them as strategic points for the purchase of products for families whose main

subsistence activity is informal commerce. The existence of formal commercial activity such as canteens, cafeterias, bars and restaurants is solely concentrated in the villages, whose activity is mostly made by foreigners (Chinese and Mauritians). Canned products are sold of both domestic and imported origin, and animal products such as eggs and chicken are also sold in these places.

Extensive commercial activity can be identified for the sale of building materials, including small Chinese-led industries engaged in the production of residential building blocks. There are small milling industries dedicated to the transformation of maize into flour, which are located in family nuclei located along EN120 (not less than 100 meters radius from EN120). These industries are strongly identifiable between the communes of Cusse and Hoke, where the maize flour produced is sent to informal markets for sale.

4.9. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The social infrastructures are distributed according to the administrative division. Thus, the infrastructure with greater coverage and meeting the needs of the population is concentrated in the capitals of Huambo and Lubango provinces, namely hospitals, universities, secondary schools, banking services, counties, sports fields, among others. However, despite being better served compared to municipalities, citizens residing in provincial headquarters are calling for more and for improving the services provided by existing infrastructures.



Figure 4-12: Communal administration of Catata.

At the level of municipal headquarters, which are the second level of the administrative division, there is a certain decline in the existence of social infrastructures when compared to

what exists in the capital's headquarters. The municipality has served as an alternative access to social services for residents of communal headquarters and villages. In the health sector, the services present in the municipal headquarters are the municipal hospitals, health centers and health posts, operating in accordance with the hierarchy of health services. The most complex cases detected by the health posts are referred to the health centers; and health centers refer them to municipal hospitals in succession.

In the field of education, there are educational infrastructures that can accommodate from primary school to Secondary School. In the municipality of Caála there are private facilities that teach higher education, for Cacula and Caluquembe there are extensions of universities in their various colleges. There is a significant number of children and youth outside the school system due to lack of social infrastructure and teachers.

The religious denominations present, have supported the education sector by providing their infrastructure to minimize the shortage of classrooms, such as the mission of Santa Ana in the municipality of Caconda and the Evangelical Church of Southwest Angola (IESA) in Caluquembe. Municipal administrations offer services of acceptable quality, which is evidenced by the quality of their infrastructure with the separation of the various sections.

Justice services, especially courts and police stations, are strongly visible at municipal headquarters and with an acceptable quality of infrastructure. In this regard, the court of Caluquembe stands out, which is located in a highly visible strategic location.

4.9.1. ENERGY

Only 15% of Huambo province households have access to electricity from public supply (INE, 2016a). Urban population is the one that benefits the most. More than 54% of the population uses lamps to light their homes. In Huíla, only 16 % of households have access to electricity provided by the public sector.

In the project area electricity supply is restricted to urban centers, mainly to municipal headquarters. All municipal headquarters have generator sets to supply the urban area and some peri-urban areas. This supply is usually made with some irregularity, having as priority the night period (between 18 and 22 hours). Irregularities in power supply are motivated by the difficulty in accessing fuel. As with municipal headquarters, communal headquarters are facing the same type of problem with regard to the supply of electricity, with the headquarters of Cuima commune being completely marginalized due to the fact that the Gove dam is in the area of its jurisdiction, and the commune does not benefit from the energy produced by this dam.

The electric generator, the candle, the lantern and the traditional lamp are the power source for homes without electricity. The alternative source most commonly used in both urban and rural areas is the lantern, which is obtained from markets located in the communal headquarters and small shops. The lanterns work with batteries or small



Figure 4-13: Family using traditional lamp – Belém do Huambo.

solar panels. Next to lanterns, lamps are also one of the most used alternatives by communities. The major disadvantage of using traditional lamps is that they operate on oil or diesel fuel, which is in principle purchased from fuel pumps located mainly at city headquarters and by dealers in informal markets. Few families use the candle and the electric generator, as they are quite costly alternatives, for example: a house with 4 x 100W lamps, a 21 inch TV and a freezer, using a 2.5kw generator can consume about 5 liters of gasoline per hour, so the family will have an expense of 800.00 kzs (for 4 hours of electricity) reaching a monthly expense of 24,000.00 kzs (approximately 67 usd / month), this not including the maintenance costs of the own electric generator.

There are a considerable number of families in the municipality of Caconda who have their electric generators inoperative due to the rise in fuel prices in the national market. These generators were purchased before 2016, when the price of fuels was reasonably lower than today. These generators currently work simply on specific occasions such as weddings and deaths.

In the town of Toco (commune of Hoke) the parish of the catholic church has an electric generator that has distributed electricity in some families. These families are subject to a monthly payment to cover the fuel and maintenance costs of that generator.

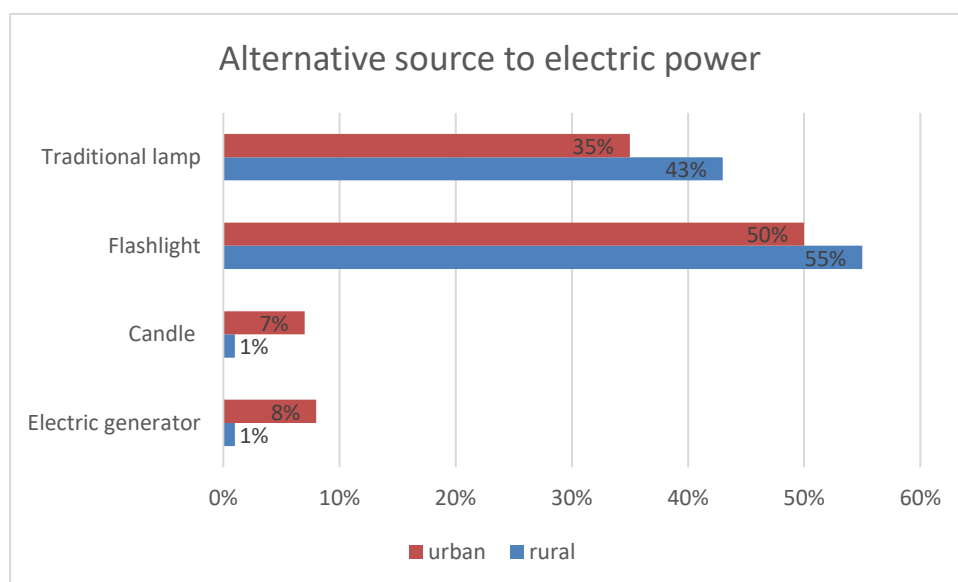


Figure 4-14: Alternative sources to electric power in the project area.

4.9.2.WATER

In Huambo province, half of households (50.1%) have access to appropriate sources of drinking water, with the majority of Huambo and Caála populations having access to water. The urban population is the one that benefits the most (INE, 2016a). Water wells (*Cacimba*, manually dug water point) is the source of water most used by the population.

In Huíla province, 35,5% of households have access to appropriate sources of potable water, being urban population the one that most benefit from this. *Cacimba* (well dug manually) is the water source more often used by the population. There are significative differences on the access to sources of potable water between the municipalities. Lubango municipality is the one that presents the highest value in relation to the others with 62% of households with access to potable water. Cacula municipality is the one that presents the lowest value, 11.9%.

4.9.3. SANITATION AND SOLID WASTES

In Huambo province, different realities are observed between municipalities regarding the use of appropriate sanitation facilities. Huambo municipality has the highest value, 90%.

Only 28% of the households dispose solid wastes in appropriate places, i.e. in containers or buried. Waste is disposed on open air by 66% of households in Huambo province, with 76% from rural areas, compared with 52% among urban areas.

In Huíla province, also in terms of the use of sanitation facilities there are differences between municipalities. Again, Lubango municipality has the highest value, 57%. Cacula and Gambos municipality have the lowest values, 2.8% and 2.1%, respectively.

In the Project area access to water by itself is not a problem for communities, but access to water for human consumption has generally been a problem for communities. Unprotected wells dug mainly in the dry season are the main alternative for communities located between the municipalities of Huambo and Caluquembe, and at the headquarters of Hoke commune communities located between Cacula and Hoke (outside headquarters) resort to river valleys (*chimpakas*). The use of waterfalls lies in the fact that these localities have a water table that is easily reached between 5-7 meters deep from the ground surface, which is favorable for this purpose. However, in locations where there is low annual rainfall, it is difficult to find the shallow water table in the excavation of water wells, and the alternative source has been the river valley.

The rivers and streams have been used for cattle troughs, changing rooms, washing of household items and water entrainment for other purposes. Development Workshop (DW) and World Vision (WV), through their water and sanitation programs, have been intervening in the communities of Caála municipality in the construction of manual pumps water



Figure 4-14: Woman carrying water.

points. For the sustainability of water points in communities, Water and Sanitation Groups, made up of community members, are created to ensure the proper functioning of the points by monitoring the use and collecting some periodic or occasional contributions.



Figure 4-15: Manual water well in Cuima.

There is a deficit in the communities relative to latrines. About 85% of households in communities do not have latrines. Periodically there are cleaning campaigns in the villages promoted by traditional authorities and religious groups.

4.9.4. HEALTH

The organization of the structure of health services is distributed through the existence of hospitals, health centers and health posts.

Hospitals are the ultimate care infrastructure. The health problem in the communities is due to the fact that they are located in the municipal headquarters, and by this logic there are municipal hospitals in Caála, Caconda, Caluquembe, Cacula and Lubango. Health coverage at the commune level is provided by the existence of health centers offering inpatient services

ranging from 30 to 40 beds. For communities, the reference of health services has been health posts, which usually respond to cases of less complication in their treatment and in the implementation of activities related to preventive health. Not all communities have health posts, as these exist only in referral communities and are placed at strategic points, which are usually established according to distances. There are communities that use the services provided by local nurses. For example, in the village of Kamihombo (Hoke commune) there is a nurse who has been assisting in the treatment of Malaria, whose service is paid according to the level of treatment the patient deserves, ranging from 6 to 10 thousand kwanzas, with cases more complex whose treatment can reach the payment of a head of cattle.

The most common diseases in communities have been Malaria and Acute Diarrheal Diseases (ADD). There are communities, especially in the municipality of Cacula and Caconda, who complain of dermatological diseases such as scabies.

There are health education programs that are carried out on time, especially in case of an endemic outbreak in the area. These lectures are guided by technicians from health centers and posts. Difficulties in the health sector are due to the lack of technicians in the different health facilities and in some cases extends to insufficient medicines in the health facilities. Another problem faced by health centers and clinics has been the lack of electricity, which has made it difficult to perform medical examinations whenever necessary.

There are no non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that support the health sector in the municipalities of Caconda, Caluquembe and Cacula. This situation extends to the communes of Catata, Cuima and Hoke.

4.9.5. EDUCATION

In the Huambo province, in terms of education, the literacy rate expresses the relationship between the population aged 15 or older who can read and write and the total population aged 15 or older. The literacy rate in Huambo province is 60%, with 77% in the urban areas

and 44% in the rural areas. 77% of men can read and write, compared to 45% of women. In Huíla province, the literacy rate in Huíla province is 51%, with 80% in the urban areas and 36% in the rural areas. 64% of the men can read and write, compared with 40% of women.

In the Project area Households in communities are concerned about their children's access to education, as many of them would like to see their children with a different way of life than their own, and in this sense traditional leaders always have concerns inherent in building schools and the need for more teachers in their villages.

There are no schools in every village. Villages with schools are required to house students from villages where there are no schools or teachers, and in turn students have to walk long distances to be inside a classroom or under trees.

The level of education present in village schools is usually primary education. Few schools teach the first cycle of primary education. The 1st cycle of primary education, the 1st cycle of secondary education and the 2nd cycle of secondary education exist only in schools located in the commune headquarters. Thus, many parents are required to refer their students to the headquarters of the communes in order to proceed with their studies, and this is only possible when they have a relative at their headquarters willing to welcome the student.

There is poor school performance because students have to reconcile academic activities with other field activities, essentially pastoralism.

The shortage of schools in villages is notorious, as children are forced to study under trees, and sometimes to minimize the shortage of schools, religious infrastructures, especially churches, are used to serve as the classroom. There are occasional cases where companies that exploit mining and other natural resources under the social responsibility were required to build a school, as in the village of Ucuepungo where traditional leaders demanded from the Chinese company that exploited sand in village building a 4-room school with the proper equipment.

4.10. VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerability is related to the ability of individuals and groups to adapt to socioeconomic or bio-physical change. Vulnerable individuals and groups are therefore more susceptible to negative impacts or have a limited ability to take advantage of positive impacts. Vulnerability is a pre-existing status that is independent of the Project and may be reflected by an existing low level of access to key socio-economic or environmental resources or a lack of access to information and decision making.

In the Study Area, vulnerability has been identified as widespread and linked to the following factors:

- **Crop farmers**, particularly households with especially low incomes and high land dependence for food security and income: Low income households have fewer resources on which to rely and are less likely to have savings and / or access to alternative sources of income. Low income households can be found throughout the Study Area, and are prevalent in the rural settlements where agriculture is the primary livelihood activity and most of the produce is used for subsistence. In the municipality of Cacula, agriculture production is the main source of food and is rarely sold. These settlements are therefore the most vulnerable in terms of food security. Households may also be reliant on very small agricultural land plots for a significant proportion of their subsistence / income generation and may be more disproportionately affected by any land take and resulting loss of income. This includes those households whose farming seasons are disrupted or who may lose fruit trees or ancillary agricultural structures such as “casas de lavra”.
- **Female and / or elderly or child headed households**. These households are likely to have fewer resources on which to rely and are less likely to have savings and / or access

to alternative sources of income. They are also likely to have less access to information and decision making and may not understand or be able to exert their rights.

- **Households with disabled household members or high number of dependents.** Those who lack physical mobility or who have mental health issues may be vulnerable to changes and have more difficulties adapting to new contexts. With relation to the transmission line, displacement impacts related to restriction on land access or need to replace housing could be particularly challenging.
- **Households or settlements that have already been displaced.** Displacement directly affects the social and economic dynamics of a community. In the Project Area, there are no settlement that have recently been formed due to the previous displacement of households.

In the Project Area, most affected households will fall into the first category of vulnerability, i.e. they are crop farmers often with low incomes and high land dependence for food security and income. The resettlement process therefore needs to be developed to cater for this underlying high level of vulnerability. Certain households may be especially vulnerable, as they have other vulnerability characteristics that are identified above or other vulnerability characteristics become evident as the resettlement progresses.

Poor groups of low-income people to support family members are considered vulnerable, as well as those who for various reasons are unable to produce and meet their needs (food, housing, clothing and access to services). Thus, for the different municipal and communal administrations, the vulnerability is visible to the elderly, widows, nomadic families (Khoisan who live mostly in the Huíla province), people with disabilities and people living with HIV / AIDS.

Older people live with their children, i.e. they are also considered as household members and receive care from their children, and in some cases from their grandchildren. Due to cultural aspects, families do not send their elders to the missing elderly readings.

Widows of war are considered to be women who lost their husbands during the armed conflict and beyond. These women are supported by Social Security and the National Directorate of Former Combatants and War Veterans. The Municipal Administration extends the concept of widowhood to single women with more than three children, where there will be a support program for female-headed families.

Specifically in the municipality of Cacula, there are groups of families of ethnic Khoisan that for their nomadic specificity it has been impossible to account for. However, this group lives on hunting and harvesting berries, and for this reason they do not stay in one place for long. This group has been given support in order to be able to reintegrate into the normal life of the other inhabitants of the municipality, which is supported by the delivery of oxen joints (to begin with the agricultural activity), seeds, clothing, and registration. minors in school. Despite these supports, their reintegration into a normal life within a given geographical space has been very difficult.

People with physical disabilities are controlled within municipal administrations in their different Social Welfare departments. There are no specific programs to support the educational system directed at this group. However, the Municipal Administrations have encouraged families who live with disabled people to fit them into normal living, socializing them with others.

People with physical disabilities are controlled within municipal administrations in their different Social Welfare departments. There are no specific programs to support the educational system directed at this group. However, the Municipal Administrations have encouraged families who live with disabled people to fit them into normal living, socializing them with others.

People living with HIV / AIDS are controlled by the health sectors at the municipal hospitals, whose control has been poor due to their mobility. There are accompanying programs for these same people whenever possible to receive medical and psychological support, but the major problem that has been found is the acceptance of the people for voluntary testing. Most people are only identified when pregnant women attend antenatal consultations. For this factor, statistics indicate a higher prevalence of the disease in women.

There are no Non-Governmental Organizations and other civil society associations of a philanthropic nature supporting the most vulnerable strata referred to above in the municipalities of Caconda, Caluquembe and Cacula. In the municipalities of Caála and Lubango there are some NGOs that deal directly with the vulnerable.

4.11.CULTURAL HERITAGE

This section aims to identify archaeological and historical sites located along the Belém do Huambo – Lubango transmission line 800 m corridor (400 m on each side), in particular along the six municipalities crossed by the proposed transmission line.

Information provided is based on the review of secondary data from the Angolan National Archive, National Cultural Heritage Institute and other relevant bibliography such as Ervedosa's archaeological chart (Ervedosa, 1980), 2015 ESIA report along with primary data collected through engagement with local administration and selected settlements during the stakeholder meetings (June and July 2019).

Based on the information gathered and more recent reports from the Ministry of Culture, it is possible to conclude that there are no classified cultural heritage and archaeological sites along the proposed transmission line route. The existent sites are located further away from the proposed transmission line route and thus are unlikely to be affected by the proposed

project. In the municipalities crossed by the transmission lines the following sites can be found:

- Municipality of Huambo: Tomb of Soba Wambo Kalunga;
- Municipality of Lubango: Hamilton Lopes Building and Historical Zone of Lubango all located in Lubango city and Archaeological site of Lubango, Quipungo Walls and Kangalongue Fortress;
- Municipality of Caconda: Caconda Fortress located in town.

In rural communities, people place considerable importance on ancestral gravesites through which they express their relationship to the land, particularly where local chiefs (sobas) are buried. Based on the baseline assessment undertaken, no burial sites have been either observed or confirmed by the people interviewed to be within the 800 m corridor of the transmission line. However, a chance find procedures will be developed to confirm these findings during the construction work.

4.12. ISSUES RAISED BY THE COMMUNITIES

The electricity transmission line that will follow the Huambo - Lubango route will have a coverage of approximately 350 km of extension. Given that the route will follow the road connectivity between the two provinces, it is more likely to affect the livelihoods of the people who live and make use of the land for their survival.

Electricity is a necessary asset for the development of contemporary societies, because numerous benefits that directly influence the way of life of populations come from it. The availability of electricity allows access and benefit of services, which by their nature of operation require the use of a power source.

The transmission line will mostly run in communities whose livelihoods can match rural dwellers. This is due to the fact that although the line will pass through locations that structurally resemble small towns in Angola, people's daily lives are strongly similar to the rural environment. The communities through whose lands the transmission line will cross are not (negatively) opposed to the project, as they understand that “no one should act negatively against a public good”. These words are associated with the questions raised mainly by communal officials and traditional leaders about the expected time horizon for the installation of electricity, a good that everyone should benefit from.



Figure 4-16: Transmission line along the Iomue community in Cuima.

One of the concerns expressed by the communities is related to the perimeter that should be obeyed around a tower placed on the fields, and their cohabitation with the homes. However, there is some knowledge regarding the care to be taken with the power poles, which leaves the community somewhat insecure if they are working or using the land in the vicinity of the line.

There are, however, communities expressing their dissatisfaction with the fact that the line passes over their land or near their homes, without at least being assured that they will benefit from electricity in the future from any source.

CHAPTER 5

DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

5. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the likely physical and economic displacement impacts caused by acquisition of land inside the 60 m Right of Way (RoW) including classifying the types and extent of displacement and livelihood impacts based on the limited data collection that has been undertaken to date (see Section 4 on Socioeconomic Baseline). The following impacts will need to be further understood and quantified through the land and asset survey inventory and household survey which will be undertaken as part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation (see Section 7). It can be anticipated that approximately 2,106 ha of land may be temporarily affected and 1,585 ha of land may be permanently affected. This includes agricultural plots, as well as plots where residential and non-residential structures are located. It is also anticipated that approximately 150 infrastructure are current located within the 45 meters wide corridor of the transmission line and 60% of the area (approximately 1,260 ha) is used for agricultural activity.

The rational used for the calculation of the Project Affected Persons (PAP), by the TL, was based in four samples of 1km each covered by agriculture fields in the project area. In each sample, an average of 15 agriculture plots/km were identified. Assuming that 60% of the 350 km TL length, crosses agriculture areas (for both perennial and seasonal crops), this will correspond to 210 km covered by agriculture activities within the 60 meters TL corridor. As per the above, an estimate of 3,150 plots will be affected by the project within the TL corridor. Assuming that an household has an average of 4.7 persons (Huambo has 4.6 and Huíla 4.8), according to National Statistics Institute, this leads to 14,805 PAPs, due to restrictions to the agriculture fields. Furthermore, considering the 150 households affected by the physical implementation of structures, the PAP will be estimated in 705. Preliminary information indicates that about 50 communities will be affected by the project, with an estimate of 15,510 PAPs.

This section describes the following:

- Impacts to physical resources including loss of assets such as housing and non-residential structures;
- Impacts to natural resources including loss of access to livelihood resources such as agricultural plots, grazing and foraging land, crops and trees, and forested areas; and
- Impacts to social resources including loss of access to social infrastructure and socio-cultural impacts.

5.2. IMPACTS TO PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND RELATED LIVELIHOODS

5.2.1. OVERVIEW

During construction and operation of the transmission line, a number of restrictions based on safety-related requirements will apply to houses and other structures located inside the 60 m Right-of-Way (RoW). These restrictions are summarized in **Table 5-1** below.

Table 5-1: Summary of Restrictions to Physical Structures along the Transmission Line RoW during Construction and Operation.

Component	Construction restrictions	Operations restrictions
60 m TL Right of Way		
Maintenance road 8 m wide (4 m on each side)	Removal of all houses and structures	No new houses/structures allowed
TL footprint corridor 20 m wide (10 m on each side)	Removal of all houses and structures	No construction of new houses or structures allowed
Remaining TL RoW area (20m either side)	Houses and structures allowed as long as safety distances of 8m radius from the overhead conductors are respected	Houses and structures allowed but with the following clearances to overhead conductors: 8m for 400 kV
Tower Sites		
Temporary tower site working areas (average 25x25m per site)	Removal of houses and structures	No additional restrictions other than those stated above

Component	Construction restrictions	Operations restrictions
Permanent tower footprint (average 7x7m per site)	Included within the tower site working area (same restrictions apply)	No structures allowed

As indicated earlier approximately 150 infrastructures have been identified. However, the final number of structures to be removed will therefore be confirmed at a later stage after the topographic survey and route alignment. The categorization of structures into different types of structures (residential and non-residential) will be undertaken at a later stage by the EPC during the topographic survey.

The construction of the Project will result in short and long term socioeconomic impact including physical and economic displacement (including loss of several different types of socioeconomic assets and goods) of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Communities (PACs). The next subsections provide a high-level analysis of impacts for each category of structure that may potentially be affected.

5.2.2. LOSS OF DWELLINGS

Out of the 150 structures that will need to be removed, as stated above, it is expected that these will include residential structures, some of which may also be potential secondary residences as opposed to primary residences. Based on feedback collected during the Addendum stakeholder meetings, weekend houses are believed to belong to individuals residing in urban areas who use these houses on weekends to work the land.

In addition, based on observation during the field survey, primary residences may also be classified into temporary and permanent structures. Zinc is the main material for roofing although some houses use thatched roof. Families live in zinc houses while they save money to buy better quality construction material to build their permanent houses. The permanent structures are closer to the cities such as Huambo and Caála or in the municipality headquarters.

The displacement will consist in the removal of individual structures rather than clusters. As such, RNT will seek to replace the lost residential land plots within the same settlements (in-fill resettlement), as sobas and community representatives reported that alternative land is available in the affected settlements. Given that households can relocate within existing settlements they should be able to continue to access the same livelihood resources, and no related economic displacement impacts are expected. However, it is noted that there may be circumstances where households decide to move location or where vacant land might not be found due to the intensive agriculture in the area. This might result in the need for the development of a livelihood restoration plan.

5.2.3. LOSS OF NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Loss of Ancillary Agricultural Infrastructure

The construction of the transmission line may also result in the displacement of agricultural farms and temporary ancillary structures on agricultural plots. These may include small poultry houses, fenced areas for cows and goats and small farming structures referred to as “casas de lavra”, which are small shacks used by farmers as shelters for animals and grain storage, and are usually located next to farming land.

Loss of Economic Structures and Related Livelihoods

In the event that factories are to be displaced, the owners and employees may experience a temporary loss of income and employment due to removal and relocation of these structures. Should the factories not be relocated close by, then workers may lose their employment. Lack of employment opportunities is an issue throughout the socioeconomic Study Area, so workers may struggle to find alternative employment in the local area.

Similarly, the loss of a local market, if this should be the case, will affect those that use it as a location of trading, and also as a space for social interaction.

5.2.4. DEPRECIATION OF LAND AND PROPERTY VALUES

Land in rural areas is mainly communal and falls under customary rights. This land is considered part of the “public” domain in which land ownership rights are not transferrable (“non-conferrable”) and therefore communal land cannot be sold. As such, impacts from changes to land values post construction will not apply to rural areas along the transmission line route.

In contrast, changing land values in relation to peri-urban or urban land is more likely an issue as land in these areas may be rented or acquired through purchase. Potential impacts on the land values in peri-urban areas (e.g. Huambo and Caála) will be linked to the health and safety requirements restricting construction of new houses or buildings within the 60 m TL RoW.

Peri-urban areas in the Study Area are mostly located in the municipalities of Huambo and Caála (in Huambo Province) and municipalities of Caluquembe and Caconda (in Huila Province) where residential housing has been identified. Access to land in these areas is mostly dependent on the land market as there is very limited vacant land, particularly close the road and main settlements. Building and development in these areas will be restricted which may affect long-term urban development planning at the municipality level (including the satellite cities planned for Huambo). In the immediate future, building restrictions will affect local landowners in these municipalities as the value of their land might decrease. Residential areas inside the 60 m RoW represent approximately 13.5 ha of the total area inside the RoW (120 traditional houses made of clay bricks and zinc roof and occupying approximately 75 m² each and 30 conventional houses made occupying approximately 150 m² each). Residential land in peri-urban areas represents an even smaller area.

The purpose of this section is to flag the potential impact in relation to depreciation of land and property values. The final identification of private lands that are susceptible to depreciation will have to be identified on a case by case basis with the owners.

5.3. IMPACTS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND RELATED LIVELIHOODS

5.3.1. OVERVIEW

During the construction and operation phases of the Project, local landowners and land users (commercial farmers and subsistence farmers) will experience a loss of agricultural land, a loss of crops and trees and a loss of access to communal natural resources as a result of the following Project land take and restrictions:

- *Land take requirements*
 - During the construction phase 30 months, the anticipated maximum land take for the Project is approximately 2,160 ha (including 6 ha for the substation). This corresponds to approximately 54 ha of land required for temporary tower site working areas (average 25 x 25 m per site), and the 280 ha for the 8 m maintenance road;
 - During the operational phase (up to 50 years) the anticipated maximum land take for the Project is 1,575 ha including 4 ha for the permanent tower footprint areas (7x7 m each), and 280 ha for the 8 m maintenance road.
- *Land use restrictions*
 - Restrictions associated with the different Project components are summarized in the table below:

Table 5-2: Summary of Restrictions to Agricultural Activities along the TL RoW during Construction and Operation.

Component	Construction restrictions	Operations restrictions
60 m TL Right of Way		
Maintenance road 8 m wide (4 m on each side)	Land clearance and removal of all trees and crops.	No new trees or crops allowed
TL footprint corridor 20 m wide (10 m on each side)	. Restricted access for cultivation during the demining activities.	No planting of new trees allowed, only vegetation/crops of up to 2 m meters high

Component	Construction restrictions	Operations restrictions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Removal of all trees. . Crops of up to 2m high are allowed. 	
Remaining TL RoW area (up to 45 m wide, i.e. 22.5 m either side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crops of up to 2m high are allowed Restricted access for cultivation during the demining activities. . Crops and trees allowed. . Minimum vegetation overhead clearance to the overhead conductors is 8m radius for 400 kV. 	Crops and trees allowed but with the following clearances to overhead conductors: 8m for 400 kV
Tower Sites		
Temporary tower site working areas (average 25x25m per site)	Removal of trees and crops.	No additional restrictions above those for the corridor
Permanent tower footprint (average 7x7m per site)	Included within the tower site working area (same restrictions apply).	No trees or crops allowed

5.3.2. LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

About 60% of the 350 km transmission line will pass close to settlements and through agricultural areas resulting in the loss of access to agricultural land as follows:

- Permanent loss of access to the 45 m protection zone (1,575 ha) of which approximately 60% (945 ha) is used for agriculture.
- Temporary loss of access to the 870 temporary tower sites working areas of 25 x 25 m (54 ha) during construction.
- After construction the areas outside the permanent tower footprint areas (average 7 x 7 m per tower) will be reinstated, with a permanent loss of access 4 ha of land.

The number of agricultural plots and households that will be affected cannot be determined at this stage due the complexity of land tenure and sharing practices. It is known that sometimes households share plots and partial plots may be affected. It is also noted that some

households may only lose partial plots, but the residual plot remaining may not be viable. This is to be confirmed during the topographic survey and route alignment.

5.3.3. LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES

The loss of access to land associated with the 60 m TL footprint corridor, temporary tower working areas, and maintenance corridor, will result in the loss of permanent and seasonal crops (such as fruit and eucalyptus and pine trees, maize, beans, cassava fields) and also seasonal crops if households are not given the opportunity to harvest before land clearance for construction.

The loss of crops and crop trees and grazing land relate to the following:

- The permanent loss of seasonal crops inside the 60 m right-of-way which is less than 60% (1,260 ha) of the agricultural land available in the Study Area.
- The permanent loss of fruit trees and eucalyptus inside the 60 m TL footprint corridor. Agricultural land (both trees and crops) inside the TL footprint corridor represents approximately 10% (126 ha) of the agricultural land inside the Study Area, the area with crop trees will significantly smaller.
- The loss of seasonal crops inside the temporary tower sites working areas during construction, estimated to be approximately 54 ha of the agricultural land in Study Area.

Seasonal crops

The main crops cultivated in the Study Area include maize, potato, beans and cassava, etc. Other crops also include fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, aubergines, carrots, pumpkins and peppers.

The loss of seasonal agricultural production for the establishment of the temporary tower sites working areas within the 60 m TL RoW will be temporary over a period of 30 months,

while the loss will be permanent for seasonal crops located inside the footprint of the 8 m maintenance road. This corresponds to a temporary loss of access to 280 ha of land for seasonal crops during construction and a permanent loss of 2,100 ha during operations. Cultivation of seasonal crops will be otherwise allowed in the 60 m footprint corridor (but not in the 45 m protection zone), outside the tower sites working areas, and after mine clearance.

Land productivity may take time to fully re-establish and seasonal crops may take three to six months to reach maturity depending on the crop. This means that once the land is reinstated after the construction phase, land users may not experience an immediate return to their initial levels of productivity and income generation. Water scarcity in the region should also be seen as an obstacle for the re-establishment of agriculture.

Crop trees

Crop trees found in the Study Area include fruit trees (mango, banana and papaya). Other fruit trees include orange, lime and tangerine. The loss of crop trees due to the establishment of the temporary tower sites working areas will be temporary. It is currently assumed that there will be permanent loss of trees within the 20 m TL footprint corridor (including the 8 m maintenance road) as well as the permanent tower footprint areas.

5.3.4. LOSS OF ACCESS TO COMMUNAL NATURAL RESOURCES

The project area is within the **miombo woodland domain**, which stretches over much of Southern Africa. Two main vegetation subgroupings occur, namely the dwarf miombo from 2 to 5 meters height, in higher altitude areas and the medium to high miombo, from 7 to 15 meters height, that occurs in submontane, both usually based on soils ferralitic or paraferalitic. The main species are *Brachystegia spiciformis*, *Brachystegia tamarindoides*, *Brachystegia floribunda*, *Julbernardia paniculata*, *Faurea rochetiana*, *Protea sp.*, *Syzygium guineense*, *Cussonia angolensis*, *Ochna sp.*, *Parinari curatelifolia*. Open forest intercalates with savanna, bushland and grassland plains. To be noted that in the municipalities of Cuima

and Catata there are old plantations of pine and eucalyptus, that have been drastically reduced over the years, although there are small areas with new plantations.

Along the TL corridor the vegetation is very modified and even degraded, especially in the northern section (Huambo Province). Large areas are without any woodland or bushland due to high anthropogenic pressure (agriculture, livestock, logging, firewood collection and charcoal production) while grass coverage is highly degraded by overgrazing. Scattered patches of bushland and vegetation regeneration can be observed, mainly in areas far from the road and human settlements. From Caluquembe southwards some woodland patches can be found, mainly in scattered mountains, such as N'gola Mountain, where the woodland is almost in a natural state, with very few human interferences. When approaching the city of Lubango, the vegetation becomes again more modified. There is a trend of continued degradation due to the strong pressure for coal production and unsustainable agricultural practices

The level of miombo woodland domain clearance as well as some other mixed vegetation (including the eucalyptus and pine plantation) required inside the 45 m TL footprint corridor will vary between municipalities, but in total approximately 210 ha (i.e. 20% of the footprint corridor), may need to be cleared permanently resulting.

In addition, all trees inside the 25 x 25m temporary tower sites working areas during construction will need to be cleared, which corresponds to approximately 54 ha (some of which overlaps with the footprint corridor).

Some households may lose access to some grazing areas for farm animals during construction due to the establishment of the maintenance road, tower sites working areas and access roads. However, animal grazing is usually undertaken over a wide area; therefore, farmers with restricted access should be able to find alternative land.

Many households in the Study Area collect firewood and charcoal, both used as important sources of energy and in some cases as an additional source of income.

5.4. IMPACTS TO SOCIAL RESOURCES

5.4.1. LOSS OF COMMUNITY COHESION

As the assessment process to date has identified that there most likely is sufficient replacement land available in the settlements to undertake an 'in-fill' resettlement, those requiring physical relocation should be able to maintain their existing social ties. However, effective stakeholder engagement and appropriate house design will be required so as to not impact on social cohesion and create sentiments of unfair treatment.

5.4.2. LOSS OF ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

There are no communal buildings, schools, health facilities or places of worship in the TL 60 m RoW, and thus access to the existing facilities will not be impacted. However, there are a few of these infrastructures in the close proximity of the corridor and thus needs to be confirmed during the topographic survey.

5.4.3. LOSS OF ACCESS TO CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

It is expected that existing access tracks will be utilized during construction, with few new access roads required particularly when the transmission line route is away from the National Road. Disturbance of access to cultural resources identified in the vicinity of the TL RoW is expected to be limited, and restored for the operational phase. This will be confirmed during the topographic survey.

RNT will engage with communities to identify and resolve any access concerns and operate a 'chance find' procedure whereby work will be suspended if a new site is identified during construction until appropriate management measures have been determined.

5.5. LEVEL OF DISPLACEMENT IMPACT AT A HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Each affected household will have an individual set of circumstances that will determine the level of impact experienced from physical and/or economic displacement. The level of displacement impact experienced at a household level will differ depending on a number of variables. These include:

- Whether the household is being physically and economically displaced or only economically displaced (noting households that are physically displaced will also be economically displaced);
- The level of reliance on livelihood activities that will be affected by the land acquisition based on existing livelihoods and vulnerabilities;
- The proportion of land lost compared to the household's overall land holding; and
- The level of vulnerability of the household.

The level of detail related to economically displaced households is not available yet but will be collected through the asset inventory and household survey during the RAP. This information will be incorporated into the full RAP and used as a basis to better understand the likely level of impact at a household level. RNT will then be able to focus monitoring efforts and additional support to those households that are likely to find it more challenging to recover from the shock of displacement.

CHAPTER 6

ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the criteria for eligibility for compensation and the description of the types of entitlements available within the resettlement and livelihood restoration process. In particular, this section will include:

- A summary of the categories of eligible groups that will be subject to physical and economic displacement along with the eligibility conditions;
- An overview of the principles for the valuation of assets and the determination of compensation required by national legislation and international standards, and how the Project is adhering to these;
- A description of the key entitlement principles that will be considered including the cut-off date for evaluating losses and consideration of ‘orphaned’ land; and
- The entitlements matrix, which identifies the types of loss resulting from Project-induced physical and economic displacement, and the entitlements provided for each type of loss.

6.2. IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLE GROUPS

6.2.1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the criteria for eligibility for a compensation and livelihood restoration support for the different groups of affected stakeholders taking into account Angolan law and ADB requirements. Where there is a deviation between the two, the more stringent eligibility criteria will be adopted by RNT on behalf of the Project.

6.2.2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Angolan eligibility criteria

Local legislation, as discussed in section 2, defines two primary forms of land rights applicable to the Project: (i) private property rights (urban land); and (ii) customary rights (i.e. rural community land). These ownership rights can be held either by physical or juridical persons (i.e. individuals or businesses, in the case of private property rights), or communities in the case of customary rights. Both types of rights are legally recognised, but individuals or households with customary land rights are not entitled to any compensation in cash for the loss of access to the land they occupy. Rather, customary land owners are provided with alternative land. All land users losing crops or trees due to the Project are eligible for compensation for the loss of crops and trees. Similarly, owners (customary or private right holders) of residential structures are also eligible for the provision of replacement housing or alternatively for compensation in cash.

In addition to customary right holders and private property right holders, individuals or households residing on and/or cultivating land for which they do not hold any customary rights or legal property rights, are not formally recognised as right holders under Angolan law. In practice however, it is understood that they are compensated in the same way as customary right holders, i.e. alternative land and compensation in cash for the loss of assets.

ADB requirements

The eligibility criteria and the method of determining losses and their compensation consider the ADB's OS2 principles as well as the applicable regulations in Angola (see Section 2). Eligibility and compensation for PAPs will adhere to National legislation and to ADB OS2 principles. All households, groups or communities with structures and/or assets, who legally make use of land within the RoW, or who live or depend on the resources in the ROW for subsistence, will be compensated or assisted.

Compensation for resettlement of physical households will be managed through two broad categories, namely structures of less than 45 m and those between 45 and 60 m. All other assets such as crops and trees as well as public infrastructure, burial sites and other sites of socio-cultural importance, will be compensated in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Table 6.1. Livelihood activities will be restored and transitional hardships/disturbance fees will also be provided as further described below.

Table 6-1: Proposed compensation methodology.

Loss Category	Type of Assistance / Compensation
Loss of Houses	Households with houses with a size smaller than 75 m ² . Replacement with main house with 3 rooms per household, one exterior kitchen and one exterior bathroom and toilet.
Compensation must be in kind with two approaches to be adopted for houses which are smaller than 75 m ² and those that are larger with a house with a minimum of 75 m ² , built in a plot of 30x20 m in peri urban areas and 1 ha in rural areas.	<p>The area of the three structures must add up to a minimum of 75 m².</p> <p>Households with a size larger than 75 m². Compensation will be cash at the full market replacement value of the structure, allowing the affected PAP to construct the same structure in a different place. An option of standard replacement structure plus monetary compensation for the difference in value may be offered to the affected PAP.</p> <p>Auxiliary Structure. Loss (partial or total) of auxiliary structures such as lavra houses, will be compensated in kind whenever possible. When not possible, the auxiliary structure must be compensated for monetarily at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Infrastructure under construction. Loss (partial or total) of structures under construction will be compensated monetarily at the full market replacement value of the structure, allowing the PAP to construct the same structure on a different plot of land.</p>
Loss of crops	The loss of standing crops (agricultural products) during the agricultural season will be compensated with monetary compensation (see Table 6-3 and 6-4)
Loss of Trees with Economic Value (Fruit Trees and Native Trees)	Monetary compensation based on the production potential and type of trees. Proposed compensation included in the budget (see Section 9).
Loss of Business Activities	<p>Compensation in kind and in cash when it is not possible at the full replacement value.</p> <p>Loss of income during any transitional period should also be compensated.</p>

Loss Category	Type of Assistance / Compensation
Religious temples	Compensation in kind. When not possible, cash compensation, including value of the structure and the land.
Sacred Places	Negotiated costs for spiritual rituals to transfer a sacred site to a new location.
Cemeteries and Graveyards	Cost for exhumation and translation of remains. Cost for traditional ceremonies also covered by project proponent.

Cut-off date

The purpose of the cut-off date is to avoid speculative claims within the Project Area by persons seeking compensation. People moving into the Project Area after the cut-off date are not entitled to assistance. Improvements made to homes or other structures by existing residents after the cut-off date are also not eligible for compensation¹. According to Angolan legislation, the cut-off date for eligibility is established after the declaration of the expropriation for public utility, i.e. after the expropriation approval has been made public and affected parties informed. After this date any circumstance initiated by the affected person is not taken into consideration and therefore not eligible for compensation. To align with international requirements and international best practice, the Project will establish the cut-off date for eligibility as the last day of the socio-economic surveys in the context of RAP implementation² (see Section 7).

6.2.3. ELIGIBLE GROUPS

According with the socio-economic studies undertaken as part of the Addendum report, there are seven categories of affected individuals who will be exposed to losses as a consequence of the Project's land acquisition process, and thus will be eligible for compensation and/or other resettlement assistance. Table 6-2 presents the categories of project affected persons

¹ If there is a significant time lag between the completion of the socio-economic census and implementation of the RAP, provisions will need to be made for population movements as well as natural population increase and expansion of households, which may include a repeat census.

² The Project will accommodate individuals or groups who were not present at the time of registration, but have a legitimate claim to membership in the affected communities.

that are currently known to exist in the Study Area and the eligibility conditions. Additional groups may be identified during the asset inventory and census, and these will be included in the full RAP to be developed.

In some cases, one household may fall into more than one category either because one or more individuals in the households suffer more than one loss. For instance, a household member may: (i) be a house owner with customary ownership rights over the residential plot; (ii) hold customary rights over a plot of agricultural land; and (iii) cultivate crops on a land. Accordingly, they would fall into three categories: (i) House Owner with Customary Land Right; (ii) Agricultural Land Owner with Customary Land Right; and (i) Crop Cultivator.

Table 6-2: Categories of Affected People.

Primary Category	Secondary Category	Description
House Owners	Category 1: House Owner with Customary Rights (Rural Community Land)	Members of this group currently reside in a house located inside the 45 m footprint corridor and are holders of useful customary rights to the residential plot. These households reside in rural areas where the land is primarily held under the customary land rights regime. Some of these owners will lose their primary place of residence while others will lose secondary residences (i.e. weekend houses or <i>quintas</i>).
	Category 2: House Owner with Private Property Rights	Members of this group currently reside in a house located inside the 45 m footprint corridor and are holders of private property rights for the land and/or property itself, meaning they hold a legal title deed. These household reside primarily in urban areas and sometimes in peri-urban areas closer to urban centres. Some of these owners will lose their primary place of residence while others will lose secondary residences (i.e. weekend houses or <i>quintas</i>).
	Category 3: House Owner on State Land of the Public domain with no legally recognised rights	Members of this group currently reside in a house located inside the 45 m footprint corridor and do not hold any customary rights or private property rights to the residential plot. These households may be found primarily in periurban areas. Some of these owners will lose their primary place of residence while others will lose secondary residences (i.e. weekend houses or <i>quintas</i>).
Land Owners	Category 4: Land Owner with Customary Right (Rural Community Land)	Members of this group are recognised by the community leaders (soba) as holding a useful customary right over the affected agricultural land within the TL RoW. This right is granted directly by the soba, who is responsible for

Primary Category	Secondary Category	Description
		safeguarding land in the greater interest of the people and allocates land directly to households and individuals.
	Category 5: Land Owner with Private Property Right	Members of this group hold private property rights for the affected land inside the TL RoW, meaning they hold a legal title deed for the land. These private property land owners may potentially reside outside of the TL RoW and will be identified accordingly during RAP implementation.
	Category 6: Land User on State Land of the Public Domain with no legally recognised rights	Members of this group not hold any customary rights or private property rights for the affected land inside the TL RoW.
Farmers / Cultivators (Land Users)	Category 7: Crop / Tree Cultivator with or without legally recognised rights	Members of this group cultivate crops/trees on the plot(s) along the TL RoW. They may solely use, or share usage of the plot, which they may recognise, or not recognise as their own.
	Category 8: Crop / Tree Cultivator under Sharecropping Agreement	This group refers to the households that use land for which they have no ownership right to grow crops, generally using plots in different areas that have the characteristics required for each type of crop. This practice is often encouraged by the sobas. When shared, the parcel continues to be 'owned' only by the household that was previously defined by the soba as right holder; shared use does not imply shared customary ownership.
	Category 9: Owners of Other (Non-Residential) Moveable Assets	Members of this group own livestock that they use mainly for subsistence. Animal husbandry along the surveyed settlements consists mainly of chicken, goats, pork and cows. Most families in rural areas have animals that can free to roam around settlements.
Owner of Non-Residential Immoveable Assets	Category 10: Owners of Other (Non-Residential) Physical Assets	Members of this group are individuals who have built structures (e.g. fences, walls, warehouses, casas de lavra, etc).
	Category 11: Owners of Affected Economic Structures	Members of this group are owners of businesses such as work camps, warehouses, concrete plants that are located inside the 45 m TL footprint corridor and that will need to be removed for the construction of the line.
Employees of Affected Economic Structures	Category 12: Employees of Affected Economic Structures	Members of this group are the employees of the businesses located inside the 20 m TL footprint that will need to be removed for the construction of the line.

ADB requirements

According with ADB Operational Safeguard 2 "Involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation" three groups of displaced people are entitled to

compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities.
- Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognised by communities as customary inheritors. They may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights.
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

6.3. EVALUATION OF ASSETS AND DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION

6.3.1. INTRODUCTION

Section 2.2 of the Legal and Institutional Framework, in practice in Angola, cash compensation is paid for crops and trees and physical structures. In addition, compensation for loss of land rights is also paid to the private landowners who hold a title deed, whereas customary right holders are provided with alternative land.

This section provides an overview of the approach used to value assets and resources that will be lost due to the Project. Each asset type is described, providing the Angolan legislation approach and any adjustments or top-ups that are required to meet international good practice standards and ensure that the asset is adequately replaced or that compensation received is equivalent to the full replacement value of assets lost.

6.3.2. CROPS AND TREES

Angolan legislation approach

Compensation for crops and economic trees is based on the compensation rates established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The latest crop rates available were established in 2018 and are presented in the table below (**Table 6-3**). These rates are understood to be calculated using current market rates with values provided in US Dollars per hectare of crop. The 2015 version of the government crop rates provides more detailed rates taking into account crop maturity and size as shown in

Table 6-4.

Table 6-3: Government Compensation Rates for Crops and Trees (2018).

No.	Culture / Tree	Production Price (USD/hectare)
1	Corn	424.4
2	Bean	296.4

No.	Culture / Tree	Production Price (USD/hectare)
3	Cassava	375.6
4	Potatoes	449.9
5	Eggplant	388.8
6	Tomato	377.1
7	Pepper	387.3
8	Mango Tree	477.3
9	Papaya Tree	447.2
10	Banana Tree	447.2
11	Orange Tree	467.6
12	Lemon Tree	451.9
13	Pineapple Plant	436.1
14	Avocado Tree	450.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Ministério da Agricultura e Florestas), 2018.

Table 6-4: Compensation Rates for Crops and Trees (2015).

No.	Culture / Tree	Price/Tree/Cultivation (USD)
1	Transplant of improved mango tree (nursery)	15 – 17
2	Medium mango tree planted on the land	55
3	Local mango tree in production (i.e. productive tree)	120
4	Improved mango tree planted on the land and producing	160
5	Transplant of cashew tree (nursery)	8
6	Medium cashew tree planted on the land	40
7	Medium cashew tree planted on the land and productive	60
8	Banana tree /nursery	8
9	Banana tree planted on the land and productive	50
10	Cassava	1,150/ha = 0.115 USD/m ²
11	Sweet potato	980/ha = 0.098 USD/m ²
12	Sugar apple tree or sweetsop tree (i.e. <i>Annona squamosa</i>)	30
13	Soursop tree ("Sape-Sapeiro") (i.e. <i>Annona muricata</i>)	30

No.	Culture / Tree	Price/Tree/Cultivation (USD)
14	Transplant of papaya tree (nursery)	8
15	Medium papaya tree planted on the land and productive	20
16	Papaya tree in production (i.e. productive tree)	55
17	Transplant of guava tree (nursery)	8
18	Medium guava tree planted on the land	30
19	Guava tree in production (productive tree)	60
20	Passion fruit tree in production (productive tree)	30/m ²
21	Transplant of avocado tree (nursery)	8
22	Medium avocado tree planted on the land	60
23	Avocado tree in production (productive tree)	160
24	Tamarind tree	30
25	Lemon tree without fruit and in production	35-55
26	Lemon tree in production (i.e. productive tree)	100
27	Transplant of citrus trees (lemon, orange and grapefruit trees)	14-16
28	Medium orange tree planted on the land	50
29	Orange tree in production (productive tree)	120
30	Coconut tree in production (productive tree)	80
31	Transplant of the shade trees and ornamental plants (**)	30
32	Medium shadow tree planted on the land	30
33	Big shadow tree planted on the land	80
34	Transplant of pineapple plant	8
35	Pineapple plant, planted in the land and productive	60
36	Tomato plant	5
37	Pomegranate tree	30
38	Eggplant plant	8
39	Okra plant	8
40	Gimboa plant (<i>Jimboa</i>)	5
41	Pumpkin/melon/watermelon	10
42	Palm tree in production	60

No.	Culture / Tree	Price/Tree/Cultivation (USD)
43	Sugar apple tree (i.e. <i>Annona squamosa</i>) in production	60
44	Diverse vegetables in production	1 150/ha = 0.115 USD/m ²
45	Soursop tree (i.e. <i>Annona muricata</i>) planted on the land and productive	35-70
46	Tamarind tree planted on the land and productive	25-40
47	Sugarcane	450/ha = 0.045 USD/m ²
48	Leguminous plants (Peanut, Beans " <i>Feijão Vulgar</i> and <i>Macunde</i> ") in production	600/ha = 0.06 USD/m ²
49	Corn planted on the land and productive	500/ha = 0.045 USD/m ²

Source: Ministry of Agriculture (Ministério da Agricultura e Florestas), 2015.

Notes: (*) This refers to a productive tree which is not bearing fruit at the time of asset inventory either because the fruits may have already been harvested or because the asset inventory is conducted in a season when the tree does not bear fruit.

(**) Shade trees refer to any tree that does not bear fruits (e.g. baobab, acacia, neem, etc.) and that are not considered ornamental such as palm trees. Such trees are compensated for as part of a communal compensation package which usually consists in a nursery or tree planting campaign for the community.

6.3.3. PHYSICAL STRUCTURES

Physical structures that will need to be moved and compensated for include residential structures, non-residential ancillary structures associated with agricultural livelihoods (such as small farms or *casas de lavras*), and non-residential economic structures such as cement factories and markets.

Angolan legislative approach

Expropriation Law (Law No. 2.030) states that fair compensation shall be determined based on the actual value of the expropriated property as determined by a specialised land valuator and including any additional related prejudice or costs. As stated previously, any capital gains resulting from improvements made in the last five years or after the declaration of the expropriation for public utility (i.e. cut-off date) is not taken into consideration.

Specifically, in the context of residential structures and the physical resettlement of households, the cost of constructing replacement properties on alternative land further away from the 45 m TL footprint corridor is born by the EPC on behalf of RNT. The size and number of replacement housing required for each household is determined based on the household size and property type (assuming two persons per room) as shown in **Table 6-5**. When there are no property types for the household composition, particularly for larger households, the affected household may receive two houses instead of one.

Table 6-5: Classification of Replacement Housing.

Household composition (number of people)	Property Type (Number of rooms)
2-3	T2
4-6	T3
6-7	T4
8 or more	T5

Source: Presidential Decree 117/16 on Regulation of Resettlement Operations (“Regulamento de Operações de Realojamento”).

According to Presidential Decree No. 117/16, financial compensation may also be provided as an alternative to new structures. For residential structures, financial compensation will be calculated by local valuation experts based on the type of property, also taking into account the construction value by square meter (cost of construction) as well as additional costs after negotiation with the property owner. It is assumed that the same approach also applies to non-residential structures.

The preferred option for this Project, and in line with ADB O2, is compensation in kind through support to provide their families with fit-for-purpose replacement housing and structures. On urban land, security of tenure (i.e. land property titles) will also be provided.

RNT will support households through an assisted self-build process, whereby households will be supported to identify housing construction contractors, to sign off the housing design and ensure building quality. RNT will release funds based on stages of construction.

In kind-compensation for residential housing will be strongly preferred by RNT, whilst compensation for non-residential structures in cash will be provided as an option. However, even for residential structures, there may be situations when cash compensation is more appropriate. A household wishing to receive cash will need to demonstrate that they have an alternative residential property or that they will benefit from moving away from the settlement (e.g. for work purposes) and that they have the capability to provide an alternative home for their household at the alternative location.

In the event that some affected households opt for the compensation in cash, RNT will provide compensation for both residential and non-residential structures at full replacement cost (without taking depreciation into account). This takes into consideration the following:

- The market value of the structure based on the valuation of a certified valuation expert. This should also cover the cost and time required for building replacement structures on alternative land (including cost of materials and labour costs).
- Transaction cost associated with acquiring and registering alternative property. This is mostly applicable for non-residential structures such as factories.
- Disturbance allowance for 'disturbance' or any other matter not directly based on the loss considered.
- Loss of associated income resulting from the physical relocation of non-residential economic structures such as factories and markets.

6.3.4. LAND

Angolan legislation approach

In Angola, the process for valuation of land or land values themselves are not clearly established by the government. Land values per square metres varies according to location and are determined by the municipal administration in conjunction with the Ministry of Urbanism and Housing. In some areas the value is set at 3 USD/m² (mainly in rural areas) while in other areas it may reach up to 30 USD/m² (in peri-urban areas).

In Angola, compensation for loss of land rights is only legally required in the case that affected people are legal land owners with ownership titles (i.e. private property right or lease right holders). Private property right holders also negotiate to receive a parcel of land for similar use (e.g. in the case of a loss of surface right lease). The choice of compensation is decided through negotiation between the expropriating entity and with the affected household.

In contrast, individuals in rural communities are customary right holders who do not have formal land titles, as they have not paid any surface rights for the land they use or reside on. As such, these individuals are not entitled to monetary compensation for the loss of land rights or access to land as per Angolan law. Instead, alternative land is usually assigned to the affected households. It should be noted however that as the legislation is not fully clear on compensation for the loss of customary land rights, the issue is therefore open to negotiation.

As for individuals or households who do not hold any customary rights or private property rights for the land they reside on or cultivate, standard Angolan practice is to compensate them the same way as customary right holders through provision of alternative land.

In accordance with ADB O2, and considering the importance of land for subsistence and income generation, the preferred option is to provide for fit-for-purpose alternative land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost. For rural land under customary ownership, should there be any cases where fit-for-purpose alternative land is not available, RNT will need to work individually with the affected household to develop a specific livelihood restoration plan.

For peri-urban land, compensation in cash households will have the option of selecting cash compensation where they can demonstrate that their livelihoods will not be impacted by the loss of land. In this case, compensation in cash for the permanent loss of land will be provided which will include a disturbance allowance in accordance with international best practice.

Disturbance/relocation allowance

In addition to compensation in kind or in cash for loss of land, crops and trees, and physical structures, good practice requires that affected households are also provided with a 'disturbance' allowance. This is not considered within Angolan Law but the purpose of this allowance is to compensate affected households for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as lost work days

Based on previous experiences of similar projects in West Africa, a percentage of 10% will be provided in addition to the amount of all cash compensation provided for relocation of houses. For agricultural land a relocation allowance of 100 USD will be provided.

For commercial structures such as factories and markets, a disturbance allowance will be paid to the owner of businesses consisting of six months lost profit based on a review of financial statements or other financial accounting. For employees of business that are relocated, they will be paid a disturbance allowance of six months lost earnings. This relatively long duration has been applied due to the paucity of income earning opportunities in the Study Area.

Land preparation allowance

Reestablishment of agricultural production on a new land plot after displacement requires land clearing, planting, digging holes, fertilizing, plugging etc. Labour costs should be part of the compensation package. All households needing to utilise new plots of land will be paid a disturbance allowance to cover labour and potential rental of a tractor.

6.3.5. COMMUNAL RESOURCES

Many households in the Study Area collect firewood and charcoal, both used as important sources of energy and in some cases as an additional source of income.

Angolan approach

In practice, communal resources are normally compensated for as part of a communal compensation package which usually consists of a nursery or tree planting campaign for the community.

Project compensation for communal resources

In Angola, common practice is to provide communal compensation in the form of support for the development of a nursery or a replanting initiative. If affected communities consider these losses important and present any related concerns during the RAP socioeconomic surveys, RNT will commit to replacing the lost trees and providing support for them to mature.

6.4. ENTITLEMENTS

The following table (see **Table 6-6**) presents the entitlement matrix, which will be used as a basis for compensation and other entitlements that will be provided to affected households for physical and economic displacement impacts. The table brings together the information detailed above regarding eligibility criteria, categories of eligible groups, and the valuation principles that will need to be followed. Entitlements have been determined based on Angolan law and required top-ups to meet international standards.

The entitlement matrix will be disclosed and finalised during RAP disclosure. This will include community meetings that can be attended by all affected households to explain entitlements and discuss any areas that require further consideration. This table can be updated and refined during the development of the full RAP.

Table 6-6: Entitlements Matrix.

Ref.	Asset Lost	Eligible Group	Project Compensation provisions Requirement
1	Housing	<p>Category 1: House owner with useful customary rights (rural land)</p> <p>Category 3: House owner on State land of the Public domain with no legally recognised rights</p>	<p>In-kind compensation³: The principle of replacement will underlie the provisions for loss of housing RNT will provide support for households to replace housing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assisted self-build program that results in a house of equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location (see Section 6.3.3 for a discussion on the proposed housing). <p>Cash compensation⁴: In the event that some affected households are eligible for being compensated in cash, RNT will provide compensation at full replacement cost (without taking depreciation into account) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the market value of the structure as valued by a certified valuation expert; the cost of and time required for constructing the replacement structures on alternative land including cost of materials, labour costs, etc. (see Section 6.3.3). <p>Disturbance allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cash amount of 10% of the replacement value of the house will be provided to compensate for the disturbance caused. <p>Note: if a household falls into more than one category, they will only be eligible for one payment of disturbance allowance</p>
2	Housing	<p>Category 2: House owner with private property rights (urban / peri-urban land)</p>	<p>In-kind compensation: same as above (Ref. 1) and the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RNT will support households to gain security of tenure and obtain private property titles. <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation: same as above (Ref. 1) and the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction cost associated with acquiring and registering replacement property. <p>Disturbance allowance: same as above (Ref. 1)</p>

³ It is noted that in-kind compensation is not the standard housing compensation approach for governmental projects in Angola. EPC will ensure best efforts to facilitate and advocate for this form of entitlement.

⁴ RNT will ensure the development of a standard procedure for managing cash disbursements to vulnerable households and households with no access to bank accounts. It is also acknowledged that cash payments to vulnerable households may not be effective in supporting households to restore livelihoods unless training and supervision is provided. This is not a standard procedure by ADB.

Ref.	Asset Lost	Eligible Group	Project Compensation provisions Requirement
3	Agricultural Land	<p>Category 4: Land user with useful customary rights.</p> <p>Category 6: Land user on State Land of the Public Domain with no legally recognised rights.</p>	<p>In-kind compensation: The principle of replacement will underlie the provisions for loss of agricultural land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection and assignation of alternative land will be done through the Soba which will ensure that affected households have customary rights and security of tenure is secured. RNT will oversee the provision of replacement of farmland to ensure that it has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to the farmland being lost. <p>Relocation assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount of approximately 100 USD to cover the cost of the relocation process will be provided. <p>Land preparation allowance: All households needing to utilise new plots of land will be provided with an allowance to cover labour costs.</p> <p>Access to the livelihood restoration programme (see Section 6.4.1).</p>
4	Agricultural Land	Category 5: Land user with private property rights	<p>In-kind compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a parcel of land in the same judicial situation and of similar use with similar ownership rights. Relocation assistance: same as above (Ref. 3). Land preparation allowance: same as above (Ref. 3). Access to the livelihood restoration programme (see Section 6.4.1) <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement rates as defined through a valuer for that locality.
5	Land used for non-agricultural purposes	<p>Category 4: Land user with useful customary rights.</p> <p>Category 5: Land user with private property rights.</p>	<p>In-kind compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a parcel of land in the same judicial situation and of similar use with similar ownership rights. <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation:</p>

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Ref.	Asset Lost	Eligible Group	Project Compensation provisions Requirement
		Category 6: Land user on State Land of the Public Domain with no legally recognised rights.	Cash compensation at replacement rates as defined through a valuer for that locality.
6	Loss of property value	Category 2: House owner with private property rights (urban / peri-urban land). Category 5: Land user with private property rights.	Cash compensation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement value to compensate for the loss of value and the reduced opportunities to use the land/property most productively. This applies to the land inside the 45 m TL footprint where height restrictions are applied to vegetation, and to structures located in the remaining 15 m portion of the TL corridor where height restrictions are applied to physical structures.
7	Crops/trees	Category 7 and 8: Crop/tree cultivator either with private property rights or customary rights and sharecroppers with no customary rights over the shared land.	Cash compensation: The principle of full replacement will underlie the provisions for loss of standing crops/trees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RNT will, where necessary, the government crop rates with a top-up to ensure that the total amount of cash received is equivalent to the full replacement value of the standing crops/trees, standing as at the date of the enumeration. This will factor in the lost value of any standing crops, but also the time taken for new crops/tree products to be able to be harvested in the new location (and potentially to a comparable volume of harvest as in the old location) and the associated income lost in the interim period compensated. Access to the livelihood restoration programme (see Section 6.4.1) Land preparation allowance: same as above (Ref. 3), noting that an individual losing land and crops in one location will only be eligible for one land preparation allowance.
8	Moveable assets (e.g. livestock)	Category 9: Owner of movable assets on the affected plot regardless of land rights	Relocation assistance: same as above (Ref. 1).
9	Non-residential immovable structures/assets (i.e. fences, walls,	Category 10: Owner of other (non-residential) physical structures on the plot regardless of land rights	Cash compensation: The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of (non-residential) physical assets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will cover the market value of the structure as valued by a certified valuation expert and the cost of and time required for constructing the replacement structures on alternative land including cost of materials, labour costs, etc.

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Ref.	Asset Lost	Eligible Group	Project Compensation provisions Requirement
	casas de lavra, etc)		Disturbance allowance: same as above (Ref. 1).
10	Non-residential economic structures (e.g. shops, concrete plants, factories, markets)	Category 11: Owners of Affected Economic Structures (i.e. cement factories)	<p>Cash compensation: The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of (non-residential) physical assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market value of the structure as valued by a certified valuation expert and the cost of and time required for constructing the replacement structures on alternative land including cost of materials, labour costs, etc. (see Section 6.3.3). <p>Disturbance allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cash amount covering six months lost profit based on a review of financial statements or other financial accounting, as agreed between RNT and the affected business owner, and covering the losses between the time of the destruction of the structure and the reestablishment of operations in the alternative location.
11		Category 12: Employees of Affected Economic Structures (i.e. cement factories)	<p>Disturbance allowance:</p> <p>Cash amount of six months lost earnings.</p>
12	Community Resources	Category 13: Users of Communal Resources	<p>In-kind compensation: If deemed necessary after community consultation during the socioeconomic field surveys to be undertaken as part of the full RAP development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RNT will replace the lost trees and provide support for them to mature. The best approach will be discussed internally by EPC based on community feedback.

6.4.1. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION SUPPORT

Rationale

In devising a livelihood restoration program in the context of physical and / or economic displacement, it is important to consider the context and nature of displacement and the opportunities open to affected households.

In the context of this RAP, the limited physical resettlement will be mostly ‘in-fill’ in the settlements of origin. The larger numbers of economically displaced households will be provided with alternative land within their own settlements. In addition, the sobas engaged with down the transmission line were broadly confident that sufficient land could be accessed to effectively replace the land lost and enable a continuity of livelihoods. Consequently, it is expected that needs for additional livelihood restoration support will be relatively limited for the vast majority of households.

As agriculture is the primary livelihood activity for affected households, and agriculture is a source of food security for affected households, the focus of the livelihood restoration plan is to support households to quickly re-establish improved agricultural activities. Beyond the main agricultural support program, it is recognised that certain households may require additional tailored assistance. These will include vulnerable households and households that are unable to access adequate alternative agricultural land, either because it is not available in the close vicinity or the available land is not adequate for the agriculture practices they have been using.

The general program of livelihood restoration and potential additional measures that may be required for specific households are described in the following sections and are to be updated during the topographic survey.

General Agricultural Support Program

The general agricultural support program will be based on an “input and supply” programme, which provides all affected households with basic agricultural supplies to help them restore their crops on their new land, or enhance yields on their existing land if they cannot identify new land. Each household will be provided with a choice of improved seeds during individual household sign-off. These improved seed varieties will be distributed to all affected households.

Land affected households will be able to choose provision of seeds for a staple crop, seeds for a supporting vegetable crop rich in protein, and a choice of sapling from trees commonly found in the Project area. The types of crops will be agreed during the detailed data collection that will be undertaken as part of the development of the full RAP.

Households will be able to choose their options during the individual household sign-off process. All seeds provided will be improved seed, and will be agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry along with other support such as fertiliser or extension support to enable households to utilise them effectively.

Additional Livelihood Restoration Options

Additional livelihood restoration options will be considered if necessary to support highly impacted and/or vulnerable households that may not otherwise be able to restore their livelihoods. Such options will consider other livelihoods that are practised in target households and provide support to enhance their productivity in order to restore or improve livelihoods at a household level.

Specific activities will be determined through consultation with affected households during the detailed RAP Annex data collection processes. Meetings will be organised with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other recommended institutions to assess suitable programmes and opportunities for activities to support livelihood restoration. Measures may

include training initiatives to boost the productivity of local trading and small-scale business activities, especially for households located in peri urban areas.

The need and applicability of such support will be considered for all households that are not able to secure alternative land or those households who have vulnerability factors that may prevent them from being able to restore their livelihoods.

Transitional Support Allowance

During the detailed RAP annex data collection process, an assessment will be undertaken of all households to determine which households, if any, may require transitional support. Transitional support will be limited to six months during which tailored livelihood restoration support will be provided.

Local employment opportunities

The Project intends to fill the majority of positions with Angolan nationals (i.e. mostly from urban centres such as Luanda, Huambo and Lubango for skilled and semi-skilled job) and will draw from local communities in the Study Area as well as from areas close to the transmission line routes for construction workers, for low skilled positions such as vegetation clearance, security guards, cooks, cleaning/house-keeping. Although local employment during construction is expected to deliver temporary localised benefits it will not provide the basis for sustainable livelihood restoration.

CHAPTER 7

RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

7. RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. INTRODUCTION

This section is divided into two components. Section 7.2 describes the process that will be followed to complete the resettlement planning and, thereafter, to realize resettlement and livelihood restoration in line with national requirements and international standards. Whilst the national process forms the basis of the approach for land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation, additional activities and process improvements will be needed to meet ADB Operational Safeguard.

Section 7.3 describes the approach to delivering the resettlement process. To meet international standards, it will be necessary for RNT to own and drive the process working in close collaboration with provincial and municipal authorities and locally with Sobas. The structure of this collaborative working is described in this section.

7.2. PHASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION PROCESS

7.2.1. OVERVIEW

The overall process for completing the planning and then implementing resettlement and compensation is based on the following four primary phases:

- Phase 1: Resettlement and Compensation Preparation;
- Phase 2: Notification;
- Phase 3: Socioeconomic Surveys, Analysis, and Definition of Individual Entitlements; and
- Phase 4: Implementation.

7.2.2. PHASE 1: RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION PREPARATION

The objective of the preparation phase is to establish a solid basis for implementation of the land concession, resettlement and compensation process. It will involve ensuring alignment of all actors around a single plan and putting in place the resources and systems required. Success realisation of this phase is critical in laying the foundation for meeting the ADB OS, and to enable that resettlement and compensation process is completed within the established timeframe before the start of construction.

The preparation phase includes the application submission to the relevant authorities, establishing the Project institutional structure and communication/coordination channels with the different stakeholders, and most importantly agreeing the approach and principles for the implementation of the process. This phase also includes setting up a database system to store the data collected for affected households, conducting an initial market valuation study to identify the need for any top-ups to national compensation amounts and a livelihoods study to confirm the approach to livelihood restoration. Additionally, a critical step in this phase is the definition of the RAP implementation plan and identification of resources requirements based on the demining schedule. These activities are described below, indicating which steps are nationally required and which steps are additional to enable alignment with international standards.

7.2.3. PHASE 2: NOTIFICATION

The notification phase consists primarily of presenting and discussing the Project and the RAP with the affected communities, providing an overview of the land concession, resettlement and compensation process, and notifying them of the activities and next steps that will follow as part of the implementation process.

Disclosure of the RAP, and resettlement and compensation process to local stakeholders

RNT on behalf of the Project is required to conduct disclosure and consultation meetings with interested parties (i.e. local authorities, local businesses, etc.) and the local communities through the village sobas. These meeting are intended to disclose and consult local stakeholders on the Project's land requirements and the land concession and compensation process.

Through these initial meetings, local community representatives are required to confirm verbally if the land is vacant and not occupied. In the event that the land is currently in use, the land concession will require the consent of the landowners, including customary landowners.

RAP disclosure and engagement with affected households (National and International Step)

To complete the engagement required by Angolan requirements within the notification stage and to align with international standards, disclosure and meetings will also be conducted with groups of affected households per community to present and discuss relevant aspects of the RAP before the start of the census and asset inventory. These meetings will review the key elements of the RAP such as the eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix.

7.2.4. PHASE 3: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEYS, ANALYSIS, AND DEFINITION OF INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENTS

This phase describes the data collection process and supporting engagement activities, along with the data analysis and preparation of the full RAP. It is expected that the full RAP will contain several annexes which will be required depending on the number of sections in which the route is divided and the program of demining and construction (number of sub-contractors). The data collected and results of the analysis will be recorded in the Resettlement Database.

Specific activities included in this Phase are described below.

Area of Influence (AoI) Complementary Socioeconomic Survey (Complementary Step)

In order to complement the socioeconomic baseline with more detailed and quantitative information of the population in the AoI, an additional socioeconomic survey will be conducted targeting a representative number of households in the AoI. The impact assessment and mitigation measures will be reviewed and updated as needed in light of the findings of this survey.

Identification of affected individuals and households (National Step)

The identification of economically and physically displaced individuals and households due to Project activities is prerequisite to starting the socioeconomic surveys. For land held under the customary rights regime, landowners and users of the affected land parcels are identified through the soba. Private property rights holders may be identified directly through the municipal administration.

Provisional land demarcation and asset inventory (National Step)

After disclosure of the Project to the sobas and affected communities, municipal authorities through the Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral de Angola (IGCA) dependent on the provincial administration will proceed to the provisional demarcation of the affected land plots. In the case of Rural Community Land held under customary rights, and as per local requirements, the demarcation will be conducted in the presence of the soba. Once the land demarcation is completed, the land surveyor and valuation team in coordination with municipal authorities and the representatives of the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário from the Ministry of Agriculture in the presence of the soba will conduct an asset inventory with affected landowners and users.

Socioeconomic census (National Step)

In the context of the resettlement process, the municipal administrations and RNT on behalf of the Project, along with the soba in the case of Rural Community Land, will conduct a census of the affected individuals.

Property valuation (National Step)

A property valuation is also conducted in parallel to the Asset Inventory to determine the purpose of the property, year of construction, authorizations and licenses, and property characteristics including its current state, location, size, external configuration, construction techniques and materials. This information is also supported by a photo register. The surveyor may either be a communal or municipal expert, or an external expert appointed by RNT on behalf of the Project.

The property valuation will also determine compensation for lost income related to any affected businesses and their employees.

Socioeconomic assessment (International Step)

To complement the household survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted to understand contextual information such as availability of services, availability of replacement land, important markets etc.

A key focus of the focus groups will be to gain a greater understanding of agricultural to tailor the livelihood restoration plan for each particular area. This will include understanding the key crops under production to inform the list of replacement crops being offered, current limitations to agricultural production and potential opportunities for improvement. The focus groups will also be used to test the livelihood restoration plan including discussion on:

- The distribution of livelihood restoration inputs;
- Additional livelihood restoration activities for identified highly vulnerable households;
- and

- Assistance for reestablishment of agricultural activities on alternative land.

Meetings will also be organized by RNT with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other recommended institutions to identify suitable programs and opportunities for extension support for vulnerable households should this be required.

Preparation of full RAP (International Step)

The information collected during the Socioeconomic Survey Phase will be recorded in the database (see Section 7.2.2) and presented in the form of the full RAP and proof of engagement documents packaged into separate Annexes to the RAP. Together the full RAP and the Annexes will constitute the RAPs for the different areas (if necessary). These annexes will include the following:

- The survey results and analysis as to the identification of affected parties and assets;
- Identification of households with specific vulnerabilities;
- The definition of preliminary individual entitlements based on the results of the socioeconomic assessment;
- Definition of specific additional measures required to address specific losses, or vulnerabilities not already considered in the RAP; and
- Pending negotiation with affected parties in the implementation phase (Phase 4).

The final number of required Annexes for the full RAP is unknown at this stage as it depends on when land in each area will be accessible after the mine clearance process. The RAP annexes will also serve as a basis to discuss and agree on the needs for new land for agriculture and replacement housing in each location and to establish a timetable for implementation.

7.2.5. PHASE 4: IMPLEMENTATION

Further to the identification of affected landowners and users and the assessment and valuation of household losses the Project will move into the implementation phase. As per

national legislation implementation involves a process of negotiation with affected households regarding entitlements and the provision of compensation.

This section presents the key resettlement and compensation implementation steps that need to be completed prior to the Project removing access to the land / assets.

7.3. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

7.3.1. OVERVIEW AND SCHEDULE

It is currently envisaged that there will be three EPC contractors during the construction phase. Each contractor will be responsible for the construction of a line segment. This is to be confirmed by RNT. The current Project schedule will require that the land acquisition and compensation process is completed before construction starts for at least 60% of the land along the transmission line segment. The remaining land acquisition and compensation process for each line segment will need to become available during the following six months.

7.3.2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

This section presents a detailed structure of the implementation team, including key Project staff, external support and contract staff required to develop and implement the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation process, including their roles and responsibilities. It is noted that the final size and composition of the field implementation team will be flexible in order to accommodate the needs of the Project.

The Implementation Team composition will be discussed between RNT and EPC. Both parties will agree on the division of roles and responsibilities and the needs for external support. The roles and responsibilities of the implementation team are summarised in **Table 7-1**, and it is envisaged that they will be filled by a) RNT and EPC Contractor; and External Consultants.

Table 7-1: Implementation Team Roles and Responsibilities.

Position	Role and Responsibility	Experience of International Standards	Location / Timing ⁵
RNT Social and Environmental Manager (RNT)	<p>The RNT Social, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ) Coordinator is responsible on behalf of RNT for management of environmental and social aspects with regards to the development of transmission line projects in the area. The RNT SHEQ Coordinator specifically supervises the land acquisition and compensation processes associated with transmission line projects developed by RNT. Its responsibilities also include liaison with EPC and direct support/facilitation of the construction of the Transmission Line Project from Belém do Huambo-Lubango Substation. The RNT SHEQ Coordinator will specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ oversee operations (strategic, business and financial) of resettlement and compensation activities; ▪ review and authorise scope changes (in consultation with the EPC) and ensure variations are justified; ▪ assists in securing necessary resources and approvals provides oversight as required to ensure that the RAP meets their overall objectives. 	No but with experience in other projects implemented by RNT.	Luanda / Part time role overseeing both EPC HSES Manager and LAC Manager
EPC HSES Manager (EPC)	<p>The EPC Health, Safety, Environment and Social (HSES) Manager will be the person responsible for overseeing the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process, providing advice and resolving high level issues or concerns. The EPC HSES Manager will specifically be responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supporting the Land and Compensation (LAC) Manager and field team coordinators to engage successfully with RNT and government departments/municipal administrations; ▪ ensuring the Implementation team has sufficient resources (internal and contracted) of the right capacity; ▪ ensuring sufficient budgets and realistic schedules. 	No but with experience in other similar projects implemented by the EPC.	Field / Full time role
Resettlement and Compensation Coordinator (RCC) (RNT)	<p>The Resettlement and Compensation Coordinator (RCC) will be directly responsible for ensuring all elements of the process are implemented in accordance with Angolan requirements and international best practice. He/she will work closely with the EPC HSES Manager and EPC LAC Manager and facilitate contact and interaction with local institutions and authorities, in particular municipal and communal authorities and sobas through the Municipal Councils or any other structures that might be established at local level to support the implementation of the RAP.</p>	No	Field and Luanda / Full time role

⁵ Timing indicates whether the role is full time ascribed to resettlement and compensation tasks. It is envisaged many of the positions will involve other functions.

Position	Role and Responsibility	Experience of International Standards	Location / Timing ⁵
Land Acquisition and Compensation (LAC) Manager (EPC)	<p>The LAC Manager will be directly responsible for developing the full RAP and for ensuring all elements of the process are implemented in accordance with this RAP. He/she will work closely with the LAC Manager and Community Liaison Team Manager and Field Team Environmental and Social (E&S) /Community Liaison (CL) Managers (3 each, one for each TL batch). The LAC will work between field based oversight activities and activities in Luanda. The LAC Manager will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ interface with RNT Resettlement and Compensation Manager (RCC); ▪ supervise the E&S /CL Manager with regards to resettlement and compensation tasks, including consultant and contract personnel; ▪ supervise and work closely with the field teams and E&S/CL Managers; ▪ oversee all resettlement and compensation activities, including scheduling, resourcing and budget; ▪ co-chair meetings with RNT; ▪ actively review grievances; ▪ ensure robust monitoring reporting and identify corrective action; ▪ promoting the participation of all stakeholders and information sharing; ▪ supervise the development of the full RAP; ▪ ensure the maintenance of robust monitoring information and timely development of fit for purpose reports to ensure timely information sharing between involved institutions. 	Yes (implementation consultant role)	Field and Luanda based / full time role
Community Liaison Team (CLT) Manager (EPC)	<p>The Community Liaison Team (CLT) Manager is responsible for leading and supervising the work of for general Project engagement as well as RAP engagement and support. The CLT works closely with the RCC to coordinate the work of the E&S/CL Managers in supporting the RAP implementation process. They report directly to the HSES Manager and EPC management on overall stakeholder engagement activities. Specific responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ plan the stakeholder engagement activities and ensure they are appropriately implemented by the E&S /CL Managers deployed along the transmission line route; ▪ plan the specific stakeholder engagement activities for RAP implementation support and coordinate with the LAC Manager; ▪ manage the grievance mechanism and grievance resolution process; 	Yes (implementation consultant role)	Field and Luanda based / Full time role

Position	Role and Responsibility	Experience of International Standards	Location / Timing ⁵
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> share any relevant issues or concerns regarding the RAP implementation with the LAC Manager; supervise/monitor and coordinate activities with subcontractors to ensure they comply with the SEP; plan the stakeholder engagement activities and ensure they are appropriately implemented by the three E&S/CL Managers deployed along the TL route; oversee the grievance resolution process; and report to HSES manager and EPC management on the stakeholder engagement activities. 		
General Data Manager (EPC)	<p>The Data Manager will set up the data management system and monitor its use and effectiveness. The Data Manager will be competent in setting up a resettlement and compensation database in compliance with international best practice. He/She will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> receive, review and file data as per the data management system; follow-up with team members where data is not correctly captured; extract data and prepare reports as required by the Implementation Team; maintain an up-to-date database for all households affected by the Project; and log and track grievances. 	Yes (implementation consultant role)	Luanda with field visits / Part time role
Environmental and Social / Community Liaison Managers (E&S/CL Managers) -EPC	<p>The E&S/CL Managers (three in total) will be responsible for day to day development and implementation of the RAP activities for the corresponding segment including supporting the work of the survey teams. The E&S/CL Manager reports directly to the EPC HSES Manager and works in close coordination with the CTL Manager and the LAC Manager. E&S /CL Managers will be key in ensuring the smooth development of RAP Annexes and for supervising the agreement and signature of individual entitlements.</p> <p>Additionally, the E&S/CL Managers will be responsible for supporting direct engagements with affected households and dealing with day-to-day community-related issues and concerns and managing the grievance mechanism. In particular, they will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold regular meetings with the community to provide an update on the status of the Project including the RAP implementation; convey relevant information to the community and back to the Community Liaison Team Manager; 	No	Field based / part time role

Position	Role and Responsibility	Experience of International Standards	Location / Timing ⁵
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> produce stakeholder engagement monitoring reports and submit to Community Liaison Team Manager; keep minutes and attendance registers of all meetings attended; alert the Resettlement and Compensation Coordinator as soon as sensitive issues are raised or when an issue may escalate into something more significant; ensure access to the grievance mechanism and work with others Implementation Team to resolve grievances at the local level. Escalate grievances that cannot be resolved at the local level to RNT; keep records of all interactions attendance registers and grievance as required; and provide relevant data to the General Data Manager and update relevant databases and reports for monitoring purposes. 		
Self-Build Supervisor (EPC)	The Self-Build Supervisor will coordinate the assisted self-build programme and the implementation of the self-build support package.	Yes (implementation consultant role)	Field based / Part time role
EPC Legal Advisor	Legal matters related to the development and implementation of the RAP are provided by the Legal Advisor, who is in charge of strategic and high level advice to the process. The Legal Advisor will support the E&S /CL Managers with the preparation and validation of contracts, land access and assistance with legal representation in court cases.	No	Luanda / Part time role
Livelihoods Advisor (EPC)	<p>The Livelihood Restoration Advisor will be responsible for ensuring technical performance of compensation payments and livelihood restoration initiatives. In particular, they will be responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertaking the livelihoods study as part of the full RAP development; overseeing the supply options chosen by each household is appropriate to their location; linking vulnerable households with suitable extension advice; providing technical knowledge to RNT and the LAC implementing team where necessary; supporting in the development of a robust monitoring plan; acting as general support to the LAC Manager and providing advice on livelihood restoration issues; developing status reports to be submitted to the RNT and LAC Manager; and evaluating livelihood restoration performance and identifying corrective action. 	Yes	Field based / Part time role

Position	Role and Responsibility	Experience of International Standards	Location / Timing ⁵
EPC Finance Department	The EPC Finance Team will be specifically responsible for paying entitlements to each household, including obtaining household sign-off.	No	Field based / full time up until completion of payment and sign-off
Grievance Manager- EPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the grievance mechanism and grievance resolution process. Produce grievance monitoring reports and submit to HSES Manager. 	Yes	Luanda and field / Part time
Survey Teams (Land & Asset and Socioeconomic & House Hold Assessment)	Two teams of survey specialists will be available to support the three Field Teams. These will be called to undertake specific surveys to support the definition of individual entitlements. These teams will be coordinated by the Resettlement and Compensation Coordinator.	Yes	Field based /full time until completion of surveys

7.3.3. INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Overview

Successful implementation requires a functioning and effective institutional framework to achieve an efficient land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. The land acquisition, compensation and resettlement governance institutions are responsible for guiding preparation, implementation and monitoring of the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation process. This institutional framework will outline the interfaces for all stakeholders involved in RAP implementation allowing for close cooperation between all parties such as RNT, municipal and provincial authorities, village sobas, affected households and implementing partners.

A limited two-tier governance system is proposed comprising the following:

- Resettlement Coordination Groups (RCG), one for each province affected, comprising those with key roles in the resettlement and compensation implementation at municipal level. This is to be coordinated by RNT and the local provincial structures.
- A Resettlement Review Committee (RRC) to review the activities of the RCGs to ensure adequate progress in the correct direction from all parties involved in the resettlement process.

It is likely that experience sharing and capacity building will be required for the community representatives and staff members sitting on the RCG or RRC, in order to ensure that the committees are able to govern the resettlement process to meet international as well as Angolan standards. This may take the form of a workshop, to be facilitated by the implementation consultant and should be conducted soon after establishment of the committees.

CHAPTER 8

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1. OVERVIEW

The objectives of monitoring the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process will be:

- To provide feedback on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement implementation in order to allow the timely adjustment of implementation arrangements; and
- To demonstrate that the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process is being managed in line with objectives and desired outcomes.

The resettlement process will be monitored through:

- An internal monitoring system undertaken by the Resettlement Implementation Team and reported to the Project Management team, Project and reported to the Resettlement Review Committee (RRC) and the Resettlement Coordination Groups (RCG);
- An external monitoring system operated by an independent third party consisting of external audits.

This section provides an introduction to the key elements of the monitoring plan that will be required. A detailed plan will be developed during the preparation of the full RAP and during the phase of the resettlement.

8.2. MONITORING INDICATORS

Performance Indicators

Performance monitoring is an internal management function to measure physical progress against milestones established in the RAP. Performance milestones for this Project might include:

- Grievance redress procedures in place and functioning to an agreed timeframe;
- RAP annexes prepared;
- Compensation payments disbursed;
- Replacement houses constructed;
- Replacement land provided;
- Livelihood restoration plans for vulnerable households in place;
- Acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities completed; and
- Identification of emerging issues and potential problems with need to be managed.

8.3. INTERNAL MONITORING

Internal monitoring will be initiated during the Preparation Phase of the RAP, and continue until the resettlement is deemed closed in accordance with a third party closure audit. During this period, the intensity of the process will vary; during and immediately after the construction period, monitoring requirements will be higher (e.g. quarterly) than later in the process (e.g. six monthly).

Monitoring reports will be required for internal purposes to ensure that the RAP finalisation and implementation is on track, to identify and resolve emerging issues and to provide status reports to external groups such as financing partners.

Monitoring reports will be completed by the Resettlement Implementation team and provided to internal Project Management and also to the Resettlement Coordination Groups

to review and discuss issues identified and corrective actions. When necessary the RCGs will refer issues raised to the Resettlement Review Committee, either for information or for decision-making as the need may be.

8.4. EXTERNAL MONITORING

Immediately after the construction period is finalised, a mid-term audit will be undertaken by an external third party.

A close out audit will be undertaken once all resettlement measures have been completed to confirm that the resettlement activities have been implemented and that livelihoods have been restored. This will include a survey of a sample of the affected people (minimum 25% of affected people).

The key objective of these external audits is to determine whether Project efforts to restore / improve the living standards and livelihoods of the affected people have fully executed and their objectives have been met.

CHAPTER 9

BUDGET

9. BUDGET

Resettlement and livelihood restoration budgeting and costing processes are complex and multifaceted. It requires the translation of numerous Project components, compensation and livelihood restoration into a single and integrated budget and cost control system.

Key information required for budgeting purposes, such as the numbers of affected households, and value of affected assets, are not known yet. However, this Section provides an estimation of low and high end budget based on a number of assumptions and experience.

The total budget estimated for the RAP is approximately USD 11,275,204. This includes costs for external consulting support, but does not include staffing costs to be covered by the RNT and EPC based on the roles identified in Section 7.

The proposed budget and the assumptions that underpin the calculations are presented in **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1: Budget Components and Structure.

Item	Estimate (USD)	Estimate Assumptions
Compensation and Assistance		
Building Compensation		
. Design and Supervision	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assume that 20% are conventional houses (T3, between 150 to 300 m²) and the remaining are traditional houses (T3, smaller than 75 m²). Includes obtaining Land Title in periurban areas (USD 300/plot) and rural areas (USD 150/plot). Includes transport during relocation and demolition of buildings within the right-of-way. Assumes land plot for conventional house to be 30 x 20 m. Assumes land plot for traditional house to be 100 x 100 m.
. Conventional Houses	1,575,000	
. Land Title in Periurban Areas	9,000	
. Traditional Houses	2,400,000	
. Land Title in Rural Areas	18,000	
. Transport During Relocation	30,000	
. Demolition of Structures	15,000	
Agricultural Activities		
. Crop Compensation excluding Trees	1,134,00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assume 60% (1260 ha) is agricultural (crops) of the 350km of the TL along a corridor of 60 m. Average compensation rate for annual crops (according to Government compensation rates) approximately USD 500/ha. Assumes that 2,5 km x 60 m (15 ha) of eucalyptus and pine trees will be lost.
. Compensation for Fruit Trees	336,000	
. Compensation for Eucalyptus and Pine Trees	4,500	
. Replacement of Agriculture Land Title	126,000	
	378,000	

Item	Estimate (USD)	Estimate Assumptions
. Land Preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes cost for replacement of land title to be USD 100/plot of 1 ha each. Assumes land preparation costs to be USD 300/plot of 1 ha each.
Graves and Sacred Places		
. Graves	120,000	Assumes 1 group of graves per municipality.
. Sacred Places	30,000	Assumes 1 group of sacred places per municipality.
Subtotal 1	6,325,500	
Full RAP and RAP implementation		
. Preparation of Final RAP	500,000	Assumes a lump sum for the preparation of the full RAP including surveys.
. Support to Vulnerable Families	316,275	Assumes of 5% of Subtotal 1 to support vulnerable families.
. Livelihood Restoration Activities	1,897,650	Assumes of 30% of Subtotal 1 to support livelihood restoration activities.
. RAP Implementation	1,265,100	Assumes of 20% of Subtotal 1 for the implementation of the RAP.
Subtotal 2	3,479,025	
Other items to include (to be discussed)		
. Unplanned damage during construction		Covered by insurance.
. Disturbance Allowance (housing)		Assumes of 10% of the replacement value of the house.
. Mid-Term Audit	20,000	External consultants.
. Close-out Audit	40,000	External consultants.
Subtotal 3		
Total (Subtotal 1 + 2)	3,479,025	
. Contingencies	1,470,679	Assumes of 15% of Total.
GRAND TOTAL	11,275,204	

CHAPTER 10

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10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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