



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE 66 KV POWER EVACUATION LINE FROM NAMAACHA WIND POWER PROJECT TO BOANE SUBSTATION

FINAL REPORT



February 2024

Prepared for:



ELECTRICIDADE
DE MOÇAMBIQUE, E.P.

Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P.

Prepared by:



Consultec – Consultores Associados, Lda.

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE 66 KV POWER EVACUATION LINE FROM NAMAACHA WIND POWER PROJECT TO BOANE SUBSTATION

FINAL REPORT

EDM – Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P.

Av. Eduardo Mondlane Nr.1390, 5º andar,

Maputo, Moçambique

Olga Utchavo | olga.utchavo@edm.co.mz

Consultec - Consultores Associados, Lda.

Rua Tenente General Oswaldo Tazama, nr. 169

Maputo, Moçambique

Phone: +258 21 491 555

Email: consultec@consultec.co.mz

February 2024

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| ADI | Area of Direct Influence |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ARA | Regional Water Authorities |
| CDF | Community Development Fund |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CEN | Central Eléctrica da Namaacha |
| CHH | Child Headed Household |
| CNCS | National AIDS Council (Concelho Nacional de Combate ao HIV/SIDA) |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| dB(A) | Decibel – A-weighted sound measurement |
| DINAB | National Directorate for Environment |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EN | National Road |
| ENSSB | National Strategy for Basic Social Security (Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica) |
| EP | Primary School |
| EP1 | Primary Education Stage 1 |
| EP2 | Primary Education Stage 2 |
| EPC | Complete Primary School |
| EPDA | Environmental Pre-Feasibility and Scope Definition |
| ESG1 | Secondary Education Level 1 |
| ESG2 | Secondary Education Level 2 |
| ESMU | Environmental and Social Management Unit |
| ESS5 | Environmental and Social Standard |
| FHH | Female Headed Household |
| FIPAG | Investment Fund for Water Supply |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GoM | Government of Mozambique |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| HH | Household |
| HHH | Head of Household |

| | |
|-------|--|
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| HPCMS | High-Pressure Customer Metering Station |
| HV | High Voltage |
| I&APs | Interested and Affected Parties |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| INAS | National Social Security Institute (Intituto Nacional de Segurança Social) |
| INE | National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) |
| IRAP | Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan |
| kV | Kilovolt |
| LRP | Livelihood Restoration Plan |
| m | Metre |
| M&A | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MHH | Male Headed Household |
| MSCT | Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee for Resettlement |
| MTA | Ministry of Land and Environment (Ministério da Terra e Ambiente) |
| OHL | Over Head Line |
| OHTL | Over Head Transmission Line |
| PA | Administrative Post |
| PAP | Project Affected People |
| PESOD | District Economic and Social Plan (Plano Económico Social e Orçamento Distrital) |
| PPP | Public Participation Process |
| PPZ | Partial Protection Zone |
| PRM | Police of the Republic of Mozambique (Policia da República de Moçambique) |
| PS | IFC's Environmental and Social Performance Standards |
| PSES | Physical and Socioeconomic Survey |
| PSESS | Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RAIP | Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan |
| RC | Resettlement Commission |
| RoW | Right-of-Way |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SAPP | Southern Africa Power Pool |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| SEF | Stakeholder Engagement Framework |

| | |
|-------|--|
| SPA | Environmental Provincial Services (Serviço Provincial do Ambiente) |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TPZ | Total Protection Zone |
| UDHR | Universal Declaration of Human Rights |
| UNCRD | United Nation Child Rights Convention |
| WB | World Bank |
| WBG | World Bank Group |
| WEF | Wind Energy Facility |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Census: A comprehensive survey carried out in census format, reflecting 100% of the sample group, to identify and determine the number of project-affected persons (PAPs) and their assets, socio-economic circumstances, and livelihood strategies. The census was conducted in accordance with procedures and regulations guided by the National legislation and the World Bank Group's Safeguard Policies. Additional information was gathered through consultations with affected communities, local leaders, and district authorities.

Compensation: Monetary payments or in-kind replacements (such as land for land or house for house) to which the PAPs are entitled in order to replace lost assets, income, and/or resources.

Communities: Refers to people or individuals, as well as households, residing in a specific area who form a social unit characterised by a certain level of social coherence. In Mozambique, communities are generally defined as those who live within a designated geographical space and belong to a single administrative entity. In urban and peri-urban areas, this administrative entity is typically based on neighbourhoods, while in more rural regions, it refers to localities or villages. Mozambique is a secular state with a wide range of social behaviours, customs, and identities, particularly within urban and peri-urban areas. Therefore, urban and peri-urban communities are identified as those residing within a defined geographic administrative space.

Cut-off date: The date is not stipulated within the national legislation and is considered the date on which the census data reflecting the information (see census above) on PAPs is approved by the local communities and district authorities in a particular geographically bound area. Cut-off date is the date after which claims of the possession, occupation of land, employment, livelihoods and own of assets or business cannot be accepted for compensation and will not be eligible for compensation. However, claims made by legitimate claimants after the cut-off date will be assessed during the implementation of the RAP and/or within the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and claimants found to have a valid claim shall be considered eligible.

Entitlements: Considered a range of measures defined in this report, such as monetary and in-kind compensation, disturbance measures, relocation, and livelihood restoration packages, which are due to the PAPs in accordance with their losses and in order to restore their social and economic circumstances.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM): Institutionalised procedures, tools, and processes that serve as a means to address and resolve complaints and conflicts arising from the Transmission Line Project in a timely manner. The GRM ensures that the rights and entitlements of the PAPs and affected communities are not undermined by the Transmission Line Project. The Transmission Line Project-wide GRM is also

utilised as a component of the Transmission Line Project's communication process, registering PAP and I&AP's suggestions and knowledge and integrating them into the Transmission Line Project processes as well as providing regular feedback. It facilitates communication and dialogue between affected people and the Transmission Line Project, and provides a transparent, neutral, and impartial arbiter to which PAPs may appeal to address any Project-related concern, such as compensation, entitlement, relocation, and livelihood restoration.

Involuntary Resettlement: Involves processes of temporary and/or permanent displacement and resettlement. On the one hand, it refers to both physical displacement (loss of home or shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets - including natural resources - resulting in income loss or loss of livelihood sources). On the other hand, it refers to the processes of resettlement of individuals, households, and/or communities, either temporarily or permanently, which are generally associated with efforts to assist those adversely affected by displacement processes in improving or, at the very least, restoring their incomes and livelihoods. Resettlement is considered involuntary when PAPs do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that leads to their displacement.

Land acquisition: All methods used to obtain land for the purposes of the Transmission Line Project. In this context, land acquisition involves the temporary or permanent revocation of the right to utilize the land (land use right) or the imposition of limits and restrictions on the land use right.

Livelihoods: The full range of means and strategies that individuals, households, and/or communities employ to make a living and/or sustain themselves. It includes wage-based income, bartering and trade, subsistence agriculture and fishing, foraging, and utilizing other natural resources, among other things.

Machamba: An agricultural land plot typically used for subsistence farming in Mozambique.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Individuals, households, groups, and/or communities who are adversely affected, either economically and/or socially (psychologically, emotionally, and in terms of social networks), as a result of land acquisition or involuntary displacement, either permanently or temporarily. PAPs include all those adversely impacted by the Transmission Line Project, irrespective of whether they hold formal legal rights to assets or land, they have a claim to said assets or land that is recognizable under national legislation, or whether they hold no recognisable legal right or claim to assets and/or land which they use and/or occupy in function of their livelihoods. In accordance with Mozambican legislation, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are considered on a household basis – *agregado familiar*. This means that the unit of analysis for determining the impact, rights and compensation related to the Transmission Line Project is the household itself. A household can consist of either single or multiple individuals who live together under one roof or on the same homestead plot. The definition of a household is not restricted by familial relations, so it can include both 'related' and 'unrelated' individuals living together. The legislation

recognises that the impact of the Transmission Line Project affects the entire household as a collective unit, regardless of the specific family ties among its members.

Replacement Cost: A method of valuation that results in compensation (as defined above) sufficient to replace a lost asset. This valuation, in principle, reflects current market prices or the equivalent and includes all necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.

Resettlement Assistance: Measures implemented to ensure that PAPs who may be required to be physically relocated, regardless of their tenure rights, and in addition to compensation for lost assets where necessary, are provided with assistance. This assistance may include moving allowances, land, residential housing or rentals, whichever is deemed appropriate, livelihood support, and compensation for any transitional losses.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A time-bound resettlement plan that sets out the schedule and costs, objectives and actions, and includes the legislative framework, eligibility criteria, entitlements, institutional arrangements, and framework for monitoring and evaluating the resettlement implementation process.

Stakeholders: Individuals or groups who may be directly or indirectly affected by a Project, as well as those who may have interests in a Project and/or have the desire/ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders may include PAPs, locally affected communities or individuals and their representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, civil society organisations and groups with special interests, research institutions, the academic community, or other businesses etc.

Vulnerable Groups: Individuals and/or households who are more likely to face multiple and compounding barriers and/or challenges in restoring and improving their living standards, and as such, it will take them longer to return to pre-resettlement livelihood standards. They may be disproportionately affected by the impacts of involuntary resettlement. Vulnerable groups include female-headed households, child-headed households, households headed by the elderly and/or those with disabilities. Additionally, households with members who are chronically ill, unemployed, have incomes below the national poverty line, suffer from chronic food insecurity, or have low levels or no education are considered vulnerable.

Executive Summary

Introduction

Central Elétrica da Namaacha S.A. (CEN) is planning to construct a 120 MW wind energy facility (WEF) in Namaacha district in Mozambique. In order to evacuate the electricity produced, a new transmission line of approximately 33.5 km (the Transmission Line Project) is also planned to connect the wind farm to the Boane substation. The configuration of the transmission line will differ depending on the section of the line and will include: separate parallel overhead transmission lines (OHTLs), double-circuit lines on a single set of monopoles and buried lines. The design will provide n-1 redundancy in accordance with the Mozambican grid code requirements.

Note that this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) applies only to the transmission line component.

Land Take Requirements and Resettlement

According to local legislation, the safety regulation for high voltage power lines (Decree 57/2011) requires (Article 28) a protection zone with a width of 50 m for lines equal or over 66 kV. This is the current standard practice within the energy sector in Mozambique and is in-line with what has been accepted in recent power line projects as the corridor to consider for compensation and resettlement purposes. This is also in-line with the recently published Electricity Law (Law 12/2022). Thus, the Transmission Line Project intends to follow the same approach and adopt a general 50 m wide corridor (25 m to either side of the line) for compensation and resettlement purposes.

Where the two 66 kV overhead transmission lines (OHTLs) will run parallel to each other (i.e. in the first 29 km from Namaacha side), at a distance of approximately 20 m apart, the protection zone will result in a 70 m wide corridor, accounting for both lines (25 m outward from line 1, 20 m between line 1 and line 2 and 25 m outward from line 2). Where the transmission line follows the existing EDM servitude (km 29 to ~km 33.2) and will be installed on monopole towers (double circuit overhead line), this corridor will be of 50 m (25 m to each side). In the final 310 meters (approximately), where the transmission line reaches the Boane substation, the cable will be buried to minimize impacts to the surrounding residential area and existent infrastructures. For the buried cable section, the required construction corridor – mostly along an existing street - will have a width of 2 meters (1 meter for each side of the cable trench centreline).

Transmission Line Project activities within the corridor will include temporary site and crop clearance and permanent tree clearance. This will necessitate physical displacement of a small number of households (4) and mostly temporary economic displacement of others through impacts on machambas and businesses. A subset of machamba owners and users will experience permanent economic displacement since their

customary landlords have stated will not allow them to return to farm the land after Transmission Line Project construction. There will also be temporary access restrictions to assets in the corridor during the construction period. Please see sections below for further details. All impacts will be mitigated and compensation provided in accordance with national law and international standards.

Scope and Objectives

The RAP focuses on avoidance and mitigation of involuntary resettlement along the transmission line route from the Namaacha WEF to the Boane substation. As a means to avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of involuntary resettlement, the Transmission Line Project will comply with the national legislative framework on resettlement and international standards and best practice including the International Finance Corporation's (IFC's) Performance Standards, the African Development Bank's (AfDB's) Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) and the United Nations' (UN's) Guiding Principles.

The objectives of this RAP are to minimize involuntary resettlement and land acquisition through project design optimization, though pipeline re-routing and, where unavoidable, ensuring meaningful consultation, appropriate compensation for lost assets, and assistance in improving livelihoods and standards of living for affected persons. The goal of the resettlement process is to leave all Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) as no worse off because of the Transmission Line Project, or preferably, better off.

Methodology

In accordance with Mozambican legislation, the resettlement process includes three key documents: a Physical and Socioeconomic Survey Report (RLFSE or RPF), a Project Resettlement Plan (PR, in Portuguese), and a Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan (PAIR, in Portuguese). This RAP fulfils the legislative requirements of the PR and PAIR and builds on the information presented in the Project's approved RLFSE/RPF.

This RAP has been prepared based on a five step methodology which included,

- i) a review of secondary data, including local context and legal/policy framework;
- ii) mobilisation and community engagement, involving consultancy team mobilisation, training, and consultations with community leaders and local government;
- iii) primary data collection, including a full census and socioeconomic survey of all affected persons (PAPs) within the Transmission Line Project area, interviews with local leaders, questionnaires for households/businesses, surveys of land parcels, and cultural heritage surveys, which took place between the from March 20th, 2023 to May 10th, 2023;
- iv) statistical analysis of the collected data using SPSS, creating databases for households, businesses, and land parcels, and organizing qualitative data; and

- v) data analysis and development of the RAP, ensuring compliance with legislative and policy frameworks, including the socioeconomic profile of PAPs, identification of Project related impacts and losses, compensation and entitlements and the construction of a PAP baseline.

PAP Socioeconomic Profile

The Transmission Line Project is predicted to impact 115 HHs and a total of 649 PAPs within the 5 communities crossed by the Transmission Line Project.

The Transmission Line Project sits across two districts: Namaacha and Boane, in the Province of Maputo. There is a slightly higher proportion of women than men across both districts. The population is young, with an average age of 26 years. Education levels are very low, with high illiteracy rates, poverty incidence and vulnerability.

Access to services is relatively low as most PAPs are from rural areas. 67% have access to water from public boreholes but not all of them are potable sources. 67% of the PAPs use traditional latrines and 33% report no access to sanitation at all.

Affected HHs are predominantly subsistence farmers, with some HH members having additional jobs in the services and public sectors. Agriculture is the dominant sector nationally, as well as in the districts of Boane and Namaacha and the data shows that all PAPs, irrespective of their HH income levels or primary occupation of the HH, practice some form of agriculture. Higher income households practice agriculture or growing within their homestead plots, as an alternative to purchasing fruit and vegetables and as part of their livelihoods management and preference, whilst HHs with lower income, despite having other occupations, are dependent on agriculture and engage in small holder farming, on either on their homestead plots or self-contained *machambas*, as part of a diversified livelihoods strategy.

Vulnerability amongst PAPs is very high, with 93% of all PAPs experiencing some form of vulnerability. The data shows that some 34% of all PAP HHs are female headed, 28% are headed by the elderly and 92% of all HHs earn less than USD 0.78 per family member per day.

Resettlement Impacts

The Transmission Line Project is predicted to impact 115 HHs and a total of 649 PAPs within the 5 communities crossed by the Transmission Line Project, as is shown below. Out of these HHs, 4 will face impacts on their primary home houses and require physical resettlement, 2 HHs with homestead plots in the Transmission Line corridor may experience impacts should a pylon be placed on their plot (location of pylon on house structures has already been ruled out), 12 will experience impacts on their businesses, 92

on their agricultural activities (*machambas*) and 5 on their vacant land plots. The summary table below shows the number of HHs affected and their respective community.

| District | Community | Physical Displacement / Resettlement (PR) | | Type of Economic Resettlement (ER) | | | | Total Number of Impacted HHs |
|----------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Affected Infrastructures | Impacts in Homesteads Plots | Economic Resettlement of Machambas (Landowners) | Economic Resettlement of Machambas (Tenant Farmers) | Economic Resettlement of Businesses | Economic Resettlement of Vacant Plots | |
| Namaacha | Bacabaca | 3 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 32 |
| | Gumbe | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | <i>Total Namaacha</i> | 4 | 2 | 17 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 40 |
| Boane | Bairro 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| | Bairro 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Mabanja (Bairro A) | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 49 |
| | <i>Total Boane</i> | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 75 |
| | Total HHs | 4 | 2 | 79 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 115 |

The table below provides an overview of impacted assets.

| Type of Asset Impacted | Communities | PPZ Total Assets |
|---|--|------------------|
| Physical and Economic Displacement | | |
| House (impacted primary HHs residence) | Bacabaca, Bairro 1 | 4 |
| Homestead plots transected by Transmission Line corridor (may have pylon) | Gumbe | 2 |
| Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots to be compensated | Bacabaca | 17 |
| Trees with economic value to be compensated | Bacabaca, Bairro 1 | 22 |
| Family cemeteries and/or graves within homestead plots | Bacabaca | 8 |
| Businesses | | |
| Businesses | Bairro 6, Mabanja | 12 |
| Associated auxiliary structures to be compensated | Mabanja | 2 |
| Trees with economic value to be compensated | Bacabaca, Mabanja | 8 |
| Machambas and Plots | | |
| Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>) | Bacabaca, Bairro 1, Bairro 6, Gumbe, Mabanja | 92 |

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| Vacant land / Properties | Bacabaca, Gumbe, Mabanja | 5 |
| Trees with economic value to be compensated | Bacabaca, Bairro 1, Bairro 6, Gumbe, Mabanja | 112 |
| Family cemeteries and/or graves within <i>machamba</i> or vacant plot | Bacabaca | 1 |

While most of the land covered by the Transmission Line corridor is under district jurisdiction and under customary residential and economic uses, there are two special tenure categories dealt with in the RAP, as below.

Mining Concession Areas

The Transmission Line corridor crosses five (5) mining concessions. The areas crossed by the corridor are not currently not being actively mined. The Transmission Line Project is negotiating MoUs with the mining concessions for the use of the land for construction and operations. These lands are currently under customary residential and farming use as well, as shown in the table below. Since the concessionaires do not guarantee security of tenure for these HHs, the Transmission Line Project views these impacts as permanent loss of assets and physical displacement respectively.

| Company Name | Measured concession area (ha) | Impacted Area (ha) | Impacts Raised |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Sulbrita, Limitada | 102 | 4.64 | 9 <i>machambas</i> (2 with 2 trees) |
| MIMOC – Minerais Industriais de Moçambique, Lda | 1347 | 9.60 | Primary home of 1 HH with 14 PAPs, 6 auxiliary structures, 1 <i>machamba</i> , 15 trees and 8 graves in family cemetery |
| Namaacha Mining, Lda | 203 | 4.52 | Primary home of 1 HH with 6 PAPs and 2 auxiliary structures 1 spirit house within a homestead plot and 1 tree within a vacant plot (being treated as counted as physical resettlement) |
| Riólitos, Limitada | 4026 | 29.22 | No resettlement impacts |
| Probrita S.A.R.L. | 204 | 1.58 | 9 <i>machambas</i> (overlap with Sulbrita impacts) |

Military Area Servitude

The Transmission Line corridor crosses an area that belongs to the Armed Forces School for Sergeants (*Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas – ESFA*), that is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. After many engagements between the Transmission Line Project and the military base/ESFA, the Transmission Line Project was advised that any impacts within the military servitude would not require compensation. There is an unspecified and non-surveyed number of *machambas* within the walled section

of the defence area as the survey team was not allowed access. The team did identify a total of 31 machambas outside of the military area's wall, but within an area claimed by the military as part of their servitude. These machambas are within the 50-meter PPZ for the Transmission Line Project (from km 29 to km 33 along the national road 2 (Estrada Nacional – EN2)). The 30 HH farming these machambas (one HH has 2 Machambas) will experience a one-time loss of crops in the 50m corridor and permanent restriction on trees over 4m.

Mitigation

Mitigation has been developed and agreed with PAPs in accordance with the PS 5/OS2 and national legislation. Mitigation measures include, after avoidance and minimisation, the following agreed compensation and entitlements in cash and kind, as well as targeted livelihood restoration measures.

| Category of HH | Impact and mitigation |
|---|--|
| Physical displacement - 1 Gumbe HH [Namaacha District] | The Gumbe affected HH's homestead and all assets will be relocated to a new area within the same community in a nearby adjacent plot to their currently impacted area of residence, which is in the area proposed by the community of Gumbe and supported by local leadership and government entities. HH structures will be built of conventional materials, which included one main house with three rooms, one exterior kitchen and one exterior bathroom and toilet, with the combined area of at least 70 m ² and their homestead plots will have a minimum of 5000m ² (in accordance Decree 31/2012 of 8th of August). |
| Physical displacement - Affected Infrastructures (Houses) - 2 Bacabaca HHs and third Bacabaca HH with sacred house in T line corridor [Namaacha District] | Homesteads and all assets, including the sacred house will be relocated to a host area* in the Bacabaca community on another mining concession. HH structures will be built of conventional materials, which included one main house with three rooms, one exterior kitchen and one exterior bathroom and toilet, with the combined area of at least 70 m ² and their homestead plots will have a minimum of 5000m ² (in accordance Decree 31/2012 of 8th of August). *CEN in advanced negotiations at the time of writing. |
| Economic displacement – loss of use of portion of Homestead Plot – 2 HHs with homestead plots crossed by the T line corridor in Gumbe [Namaacha District] | Homestead plots will be compensated by assets impacted within the area of their plot that is crossed by the T line corridor. Some restrictions to the access to the plots may apply during construction phase, however areas may be used by their owners during operation phase, with limitations such as the construction of infrastructures under the T line corridor nor planting tree species that grow beyond 4m height. |
| Temporary Economic displacement of Machambas – 79 machambas landowners and 13 tenants under T line corridor [General] | The crops in the T Line corridor will be cleared. Access to the part of the machamba in the corridor will be restricted during construction. One time cash compensation will be provided for cleared crops and sufficient notice will be given. |
| | The machamba landowners will receive a disturbance allowance for the land and if trees with economic value were planted by landowner, they will be compensated for their trees receiving cash compensation based on market value and tree valuation resulting from local and international standards, as well as the provision of 2 seedlings per impacted tree. |
| | The machamba tenant farmers will receive the compensation for the crops lost based on the corresponding market value for crops and the cultivated area impacted. If trees with |

| Category of HH | Impact and mitigation |
|---|---|
| | economic value were planted by tenant, they will be compensated for their trees receiving cash compensation based on market value and tree valuation resulting from local and international standards, as well as the provision of 2 seedlings per impacted tree. |
| Economic Displacement of Machambas – 9 machamba landowners under T line corridor in mining concession areas (Mabanja) <i>[the 9 are included in the total number of machamba landowners above]</i> [Boane District] | Due to overlap of PAPs customary tenure with mining concession, there is uncertainty on the ability of PAPs to return to their machambas after construction. This is being treated as permanent economic displacement, to be mitigated by in-kind compensation. Replacement land has been identified* in the Bacabaca community on another mining concession. *CEN in advanced negotiations at the time of writing. |
| Economic Resettlement of Machambas – 31 HHs practicing agriculture in the Defense servitude at Barrio 1, but outside the wall [Boane District] | Unfortunately, the Transmission Line Project is not permitted by the Ministry of Defence representatives in command of the area to compensate for any impacts on Defence land. As part of the community of Boane, the impacted people will be able to avail of general social benefits that may be provided by the project for the residents of Boane. |
| Economic Resettlement of Businesses - 12 businesses impacted by the T line corridor [both districts] | Guest house – Cash compensation will be provided for the loss of business and infrastructure. Farmers association - 4-5 trees and one stall will be impacted and compensated. There will be no business interruption. Informal roadside stalls (10) - one-time cash compensation will be provided. |
| Economic Resettlement of Vacant Plots – 5 HHs with vacant plots crossed by the T line corridor [both districts] | Vacant plot HHs will be compensated by the provision of in kind replacement assets impacted within the area of their plot that is crossed by the T line corridor. Some restrictions to the access to the plots may apply during construction phase, however areas may be used by their owners during operation phase, with limitations such as the construction of infrastructures under the T line corridor nor planting tree species that grow beyond 4m height. |
| Economic Resettlement of Trees with Economic Value – 142 trees in the T line corridor [both districts] | Trees will be cleared, and cash compensation will be provided to the tree owners, based on market value, as well as the provision of 2 seedlings per impacted tree. |
| Cultural Heritage Displacement (cemeteries ad/or graves, cultural sites) - 1 physical displacement HH and 1 machamba landowner with a total of 9 graves, and 1 sacred house belonging to physical displacement HH [both districts] | The Project aims to preserve graves in situ and would only move graves as a last resort. There may be some access restrictions for a short time when some of the pylons are being built. During construction these graves will be isolated, so they are not disturbed. For one physical displacement HH with 8 graves, their graves will be relocated to their new resettlement area as they have stated a strong preference for this and been made aware of the risks. One machamba landowner with a grave on the machamba agreed with CEN's proposal of not moving their grave as they would be allowed to return and resume their machamba activities on the same location. The sacred house will be relocated with the remaining assets of the physical displacement HH in Bacabaca (already captured under physical displacement above) |

Livelihood Restoration Plan

Livelihood support measures aim to restore PAPs livelihoods. Timeframes are based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore PAP livelihoods to at least pre-resettlement levels (particularly

agricultural production levels, income earning capacity and PAPs perceptions on their standards of living and quality of life).

All PAPs are eligible for livelihoods restoration measures based on the types of impacts they experience, e.g. loss of machamba and trees would be addressed through agricultural based livelihoods support. All PAPs will receive transitional support and financial literacy support. PAPs will be entitled to multiple measures for which they qualify.

The LRP will be divided into three measures being:

- Transitional or Disturbance support;
- Financial Literacy Support, and
- Livelihood restoration measures, including:
 - Agricultural based livelihood support;
 - Business based livelihood support;
 - Employment and skills development support;
 - Specific targeted livelihood restoration for vulnerable PAPs.

Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process

Whilst stakeholder engagement has been a continuous process, it has been grouped around into four formal stages, as well as several rounds of semi-formal structured engagement with affected HHs and community leaders. Two formal rounds were carried out during the preparation and finalization of the RPF, and the remaining two formal rounds will take place during the development and finalization of the PR and the PAIR. Affected HHs have had multiple rounds of information regarding impacts and mitigation, with final draft entitlements being presented to affected HHs in late February.

Since the number of HHs is relatively low, resettlement working groups were not required. Resettlement negotiations have been conducted at community group level, per community with representatives of each affected HH present. Gender segregated focus groups have also been conducted on key topic areas to ensure gendered perspectives are taken into account.

All consultations and engagements, both previous and ongoing, have been conducted in accordance with the IFC's good practices and the World Bank's approach to meaningful engagement.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Namaacha Wind Farm's resettlement GRM applies to the Transmission Line Project, including all Transmission Line Project components, activities, contractors, and subcontractors, except for labor and industrial relations issues. It complies with Mozambican legislation, Equator Principles, IFC performance

standards, and international industry good practices. However, stakeholders are not legally obligated to use the GRM and have the right to seek recourse through the Mozambican judicial system if they choose to do so. For grievances around issues other than resettlement, Transmission Line stakeholders will be able to access the EDM grievance mechanism during operations and the general Namaacha Wind Farm grievance mechanism during construction.

The objectives of the GRM are to raise awareness among stakeholders, provide a mechanism for addressing concerns and obtaining redress, ensure accessibility, reach agreements collaboratively, implement remedial actions promptly, respect internationally recognized human rights standards and as a means of feedback and learning. The process includes registering, tracking, and documenting concerns and ensuring confidentiality when required. Monitoring trends and patterns of concerns helps assess the effectiveness of the Transmission Line Project's environmental and social management plans.

The GRM will be promoted throughout stakeholder engagement processes, particularly in the Transmission Linnet- Line Project's area of direct influence and those with higher impact. Efforts will be made to overcome barriers to access, and stakeholder collaboration will be encouraged. Grievance records and communications will be kept confidential and securely destroyed after project completion. Training will be provided to GRM officials to ensure safety, respect, transparency, accountability, and confidentiality in handling grievances.

RAP Monitoring and Evaluation

The Mozambican legislation sets clear guidelines on how the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation should be performed. The Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014 sets provisions for a two-tiered monitoring process, consisting of a monitoring and supervision technical committee (MSTC) at both provincial and district levels, who report to the ministry of land and environment (MTA).

The MSTC's primary role is to make recommendation to the RAP, supervise, monitor RAP outputs (focused primarily on compensation payments), receive and review complaints and communicate with the relevant authorities as well as those responsible for the implementation of the RAP (separate from the GRM). The key strength of the local provisions is that MSTC's at district level includes representatives from the affected communities, civil society as well as community leaders, who are able to ensure that the RAP and its implementation are in function of the interests of the local communities as a whole. The IFC's PS 5 and AfDB OS 2, however, requires an additional level of monitoring, namely outcome level monitoring with respect to improved livelihood status. As such the local legislation places a heavier emphasis on community and/or societal well-being whilst the IFC safeguards focus primarily on the individuals (PAPs) well-being. The MSTC's are legal requirement and have already been set up and are functioning as per the Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014.

To meet the requirements of PS 5/ OS 2, supplementary but interconnected monitoring and evaluation processes will be implemented. PS 5/OS 2 recognizes the significance of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) as essential components of any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process. MEL serves as the basis for assessing performance and evaluating the effectiveness of implementation measures and strategies in achieving desired outcomes and results. Moreover, it is an ongoing process that continuously incorporates feedback on successes, failures, and challenges, thereby enhancing the probability of attaining the desired outcomes and results.

For this RAP, the additional monitoring and evaluation activities, to be adopted, have been divided into the following three components, i) monitoring and evaluation of implementation process (outputs), ii) outcome level monitoring, and iii) independent audits.

Institutional Arrangements

This section details the key entities involved and the processes through which the RAP will be approved and implemented. As per the legal and regulatory requirements, as well as international best practice and the IFCs Performance Standards, EDM will ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are meaningfully engaged throughout the Transmission Line Projects lifespan and during all key phases of RAP approval and implementation. EDM has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the RAP, which will be carried out in accordance with the national legislation, AfDB OS 2 and IFC's PS 5.

The relatively complex issues to be addressed require a well-structured institutional mechanism to carry out the resettlement process. The following institutions will be involved in the elaboration and implementation of the RAP:

- EDM – the Transmission Line Project proponent;
- Globelec/Source Energia – implementation partners;
- Independent consultant;
- Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA);
- Provincial and district authorities;
- Monitoring and supervision technical committee (MSTC) of Maputo Province;
- Technical working group;
- Community consultative committee; and
- Relevant district services.

Resettlement Budget

The compensation packages were designed to ensure that the resettlement promotes socioeconomic development and guarantees that the affected population acquire improved living standards, social equity,



social cohesion, and direct benefits from the proposed Project, taking into account the sustainability of physical, environmental, social and economic aspects. This estimated budget, which aims to give an indication of the costs of resettlement and for all its phases.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|--------|
| LIST OF TABLES | xxvi |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xxviii |
| 1 Introduction..... | 1 |
| 2 Project Background Details | 2 |
| 2.1 Background | 2 |
| 2.2 Project Details | 3 |
| 2.3 Project Location | 3 |
| 2.4 Project Land Take Requirements and Mitigation | 6 |
| 2.4.1 OHTLs and PPZ | 6 |
| 2.4.2 Ancillary Infrastructure | 9 |
| 2.5 Impact Mitigation | 9 |
| 3 Approach and Methodology | 10 |
| 3.1 RAP Approach..... | 10 |
| 3.2 RAP Scope..... | 11 |
| 3.3 Methodology for Resettlement Action Plan..... | 11 |
| 3.4 Assumptions and Limitations | 13 |
| 3.4.1 Assumptions..... | 13 |
| 3.4.2 Limitations | 14 |
| 3.5 Approval and Disclosure | 14 |
| 4 Legal and Regulatory Framework..... | 16 |
| 4.1 Mozambican Legislative Framework..... | 16 |
| 4.1.1 Constitution 2004 | 17 |
| 4.1.2 Land, Territorial Planning and National Heritage | 17 |
| 4.1.3 Regulation on Resettlement Process..... | 18 |

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 4.1.4 | Public Participation and Consultation | 20 |
| 4.2 | International Conventions and Covenants | 21 |
| 4.3 | IFC/AfDB Policy Framework | 21 |
| 4.3.1 | Performance Standard 5 & Operational Safeguard 2 | 21 |
| 4.4 | Gap Analysis | 23 |
| 5 | Socioeconomic Profile of Project Affected Persons | 30 |
| 5.1 | Political and Administrative Division | 30 |
| 5.1.1 | Provincial Administration | 30 |
| 5.1.2 | District Administration | 32 |
| 5.1.3 | Municipal Councils | 35 |
| 5.2 | PAP Demographics | 39 |
| 5.3 | Social Organisation | 40 |
| 5.4 | Household Structure | 42 |
| 5.5 | Basic Social Services | 44 |
| 5.5.1 | Education | 44 |
| 5.5.2 | Health | 47 |
| 5.5.3 | Water and Sanitation | 49 |
| 5.5.4 | Energy | 51 |
| 5.5.5 | Transportation and Communication | 52 |
| 5.5.6 | Housing | 52 |
| 5.6 | Economic Activities and Livelihoods | 53 |
| 5.6.1 | Occupation | 53 |
| 5.6.2 | Household Income | 54 |
| 5.6.3 | Agriculture | 57 |
| 5.6.4 | Livestock | 58 |
| 5.6.5 | Possession of Durable Assets | 59 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 5.7 | Vulnerable PAPs | 60 |
| 5.7.1 | Women and Girls..... | 60 |
| 5.7.2 | Female Headed Households (FHHs)..... | 61 |
| 5.7.3 | Households Headed by the Elderly | 61 |
| 5.7.4 | Child Headed Households | 61 |
| 5.7.5 | Households with Mentally/Physically Disabled or Chronically Sick Members | 62 |
| 6 | Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts..... | 69 |
| 6.1 | Scale of Impacts..... | 69 |
| 6.2 | Houses | 71 |
| 6.3 | Homestead Plots..... | 72 |
| 6.4 | Homes and other Assets Under Construction..... | 75 |
| 6.5 | Auxiliary Structures | 76 |
| 6.6 | Agricultural Plots (<i>machambas</i>)..... | 77 |
| 6.7 | Tenants | 82 |
| 6.8 | Businesses..... | 82 |
| 6.9 | Vacant Plots | 84 |
| 6.10 | Trees with Economic Value..... | 88 |
| 6.11 | Trees and Shrubs Not Considered of Economic Value | 93 |
| 6.12 | Loss of Crops | 93 |
| 6.13 | Cemeteries/Graves and Sacred Sites..... | 93 |
| 6.14 | Public and Social Infrastructure / Services | 94 |
| 6.15 | Mining Concession Areas | 95 |
| 6.16 | Military Area Servitude | 97 |
| 7 | Eligibility Criteria and Compensation Framework | 101 |
| 7.1 | Eligibility and Cut-off Date..... | 101 |
| 7.1.1 | Eligibility | 101 |

| | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| 7.1.2 | Cut-off Date | 102 |
| 7.2 | Entitlements and Compensation Framework | 103 |
| 7.2.1 | Loss of Land | 104 |
| 7.2.2 | Loss of Homes | 105 |
| 7.2.3 | Loss of Auxiliary Structures..... | 106 |
| 7.2.4 | Loss of Infrastructure Under Construction | 106 |
| 7.2.5 | Loss of Annual and Perennial Crops..... | 107 |
| 7.2.6 | Loss of Trees with Economic Value (Fruit Trees and Native Trees) | 107 |
| 7.2.7 | Loss of Businesses Income/Activities | 107 |
| 7.2.8 | Tenants | 108 |
| 7.2.9 | Loss of Cemeteries, Graves Cultural Heritage and Sacred Sites | 108 |
| 7.2.10 | Loss of Public and Social Infrastructure / Services | 109 |
| 7.2.11 | Loss of Access to Land, Homestead, Businesses/Livelihoods..... | 109 |
| 7.2.12 | Loss of Assets within the Mining Concessions | 109 |
| 7.2.13 | Loss of Assets within the Military Base - ESFA | 110 |
| 7.2.14 | Loss of Livelihoods within the Military Servitude..... | 110 |
| 7.2.15 | Transitional and Disturbance Support..... | 110 |
| 7.2.16 | Livelihoods Restoration | 112 |
| 7.2.17 | Entitlement Matrix..... | 112 |
| 8 | Resettlement Host Area | 116 |
| 8.1 | Host Area Size | 116 |
| 8.2 | Host Area Engagements | 117 |
| 8.3 | Resettlement Housing | 121 |
| 8.3.1 | Resettlement House Design | 121 |
| 9 | Livelihood Restoration Plan | 125 |
| 9.1 | Purpose of the LRP | 125 |

| | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| 9.2 | Eligibility | 126 |
| 9.2.1 | Transitional or Disturbance Support Measures..... | 126 |
| 9.2.2 | Financial Literacy Support..... | 127 |
| 9.2.3 | Additional Livelihoods Restoration Measures | 128 |
| 9.3 | Means of Delivery | 132 |
| 9.3.1 | Structure..... | 132 |
| 9.3.2 | Approach | 132 |
| 10 | Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process..... | 134 |
| 10.1 | Stakeholder Engagement Framework | 134 |
| 10.1.1 | Objectives and Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement | 134 |
| 10.1.2 | Core Principles of Stakeholder Engagement | 135 |
| 10.1.3 | Stakeholder Engagement Meetings | 135 |
| 10.2 | Public Participation Process and Disclosure..... | 152 |
| 10.2.1 | Previous Engagement During the Elaboration of the ESIA/RPF | 152 |
| 10.2.2 | Third Round of Public Participation..... | 160 |
| 10.2.3 | Fourth Round of Public Participation..... | 161 |
| 11 | Grievance Redress Mechanism | 162 |
| 11.1 | Applicability of the GRM..... | 162 |
| 11.2 | Legislative and Other Requirements..... | 163 |
| 11.3 | Objectives..... | 163 |
| 11.4 | GRM Principles | 164 |
| 11.5 | Grievance Resolution Timeframes..... | 165 |
| 11.6 | Grievance Redress Mechanism | 166 |
| 11.6.1 | Receipt, registration, and acknowledgement of a concern/complaint and/or suggestion . | 169 |
| 11.6.2 | Assessment, investigation, verification and identification of resolution options..... | 169 |
| 11.6.3 | Resolution | 170 |

| | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| 11.6.4 | Remedial Action | 171 |
| 11.6.5 | Grievance Closure..... | 171 |
| 12 | Monitoring and Evaluation..... | 173 |
| 12.1 | Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation Process | 174 |
| 12.2 | Outcome Level Monitoring | 176 |
| 12.3 | Independent Audits | 178 |
| 13 | Institutional Arrangements | 180 |
| 13.1 | RAP Finalisation and Approval | 182 |
| 13.2 | RAP and LRP Implementation | 183 |
| 14 | Implementation Timeline | 185 |
| 15 | Resettlement Budget..... | 186 |
| 15.1 | Compensation for the Loss of Housing and Auxiliary Structures..... | 186 |
| 15.2 | Compensation for Loss of Infrastructure Under Construction..... | 187 |
| 15.3 | Compensation for Loss of Ancillary Infrastructure | 187 |
| 15.4 | Compensation for the Loss of Crops | 188 |
| 15.5 | Compensation for the Loss of Trees with Economic Value | 189 |
| 15.6 | Compensation for Loss of Business | 190 |
| 15.7 | Compensation for the Loss of Cemeteries and Places of Worship | 191 |
| 15.8 | Compensation for the Loss of Vacant Plots..... | 192 |
| 15.9 | Livelihoods Restoration Plan Budget | 192 |
| 15.10 | Reserve Socioeconomic Development Budget for Barrio 1 and Manbanja..... | 193 |
| 15.11 | Estimated Resettlement Budget..... | 194 |
| 16 | References | 196 |
| | Annexes | 197 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 2-1 – Administrative divisions crossed by the Transmission Line Project | 4 |
| Table 4-1 – Key Mozambican Regulatory Instruments for Resettlement | 16 |
| Table 4-2 – Project GAP Analysis..... | 25 |
| Table 5-1 – Basic Administrative Structure of the Provinces, Districts and Municipalities | 31 |
| Table 5-2 – Administrative Division of Namaacha District | 36 |
| Table 5-3 – Administrative division of Boane District..... | 36 |
| Table 5-4 – Communities on the Transmission Line Project’s surroundings - Namaacha district | 38 |
| Table 5-5 – Communities on the Transmission Line Project’s surroundings - Boane district | 38 |
| Table 5-6 – Population and Gender Distribution..... | 39 |
| Table 5-7 – Physical Displacement HHH by Gender..... | 42 |
| Table 5-8 – Marital Status of HHHs | 43 |
| Table 5-9 – Relationship to the Head of the HH | 43 |
| Table 5-10 – Educational Institutions close to the Transmission Line Project Affected Communities | 46 |
| Table 5-11 – Description of Healthcare Services in Mozambique | 47 |
| Table 5-12 – Energy, Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Disposal..... | 52 |
| Table 5-13 – Percentage of Farmers and Crops Produced..... | 57 |
| Table 5-14 – Cultivated Crops Amongst the Surveyed HHs..... | 58 |
| Table 5-15 – Livestock Produced by Surveyed HHs | 59 |
| Table 5-16 – Durable Assets Owned by the HHs | 59 |
| Table 5-17 – PAP Vulnerability Table | 63 |
| Table 6-1 – Total Number of Impacted HHs by Displacement Category..... | 69 |
| Table 6-2 – Types of impacted assets present in the PPZ based on census data..... | 70 |
| Table 6-3 – Total Number of Tenants | 82 |
| Table 6-4 – Types and Quantities of Trees..... | 89 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 6-5 – Mining concession crossed by the Transmission Line Project | 96 |
| Table 6-6 – Impacts within Mining Concession Areas | 96 |
| Table 7-1 – Entitlement Matrix | 113 |
| Table 8-1 – Resettlement Host Area HHs | 117 |
| Table 9-1 – Summary of Livelihood Restoration Plan Projects | 133 |
| Table 10-1 – Stakeholder Engagement Meetings | 137 |
| Table 10-2 – Location/Date of Engagement and Public Participation Meetings – First Round | 153 |
| Table 10-3 – Summary of Interventions for the PPP held in Bairro 6, Boane | 154 |
| Table 10-4 – Location/Date of Engagement and Public Participation Meetings – Second Round | 156 |
| Table 11-1 – Suggestions and minor complaint process | 166 |
| Table 11-2 – Grievances and more complex complaint process | 168 |
| Table 12-1 – Input and Output Indicators and Monitoring | 175 |
| Table 12-2 – Outcome Indicators and Monitoring | 177 |
| Table 13-1 – Roles and Responsibilities of RAP Entities | 180 |
| Table 15-1 – Estimated Budget for Compensation for the Loss of Housing | 187 |
| Table 15-2 – Estimated cost for the compensation of ancillary infrastructures | 188 |
| Table 15-3 – Estimated Compensation for Loss of Crops | 189 |
| Table 15-4 – Estimated Budget for the Compensation of Loss of Fruit Trees | 189 |
| Table 15-5 – Estimated Cost for Tree Seedlings | 190 |
| Table 15-6 – Estimated Compensation Cost for Loss of Businesses – Small Stalls | 191 |
| Table 15-7 – Estimated Compensation Cost for Loss of Business / Guesthouse | 191 |
| Table 15-9 Estimated Compensation for the Relocation of Graves and Sacred Sites | 192 |
| Table 15-9 – Estimated Compensation Cost for the Compensation of Vacant Plots | 192 |
| Table 15-10 – Livelihoods Restoration Plan Estimated Budget | 192 |
| Table 15-11 – Budget Estimate for RAP Implementation | 194 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 2-1 – Project Location Map | 5 |
| Figure 2-2 – Full PPZ and Distance Between the Two OHTLs | 6 |
| Figure 3-1 – RAP Data Gathering Process | 12 |
| Figure 5-1– Administrative Divisions of Maputo Province | 32 |
| Figure 5-2 – Basic Structure of District Administration | 33 |
| Figure 5-3 – District Authority Hierarchy | 34 |
| Figure 5-4 – Regional context of the 66 kV Transmission Line | 37 |
| Figure 5-5 –District government entities | 39 |
| Figure 5-6 – HH Members Age Structure | 40 |
| Figure 5-7 – Languages Spoken Amongst HHs | 41 |
| Figure 5-8 – Religious Affiliation Amongst PAPs | 41 |
| Figure 5-9 – Highest school level attained for HHHs whose homestead plot will be impacted | 45 |
| Figure 5-10 – Highest school level attained for HHHs amongst impacted <i>machambas</i> and vacant plots | 45 |
| Figure 5-11 – Highest school level attained for HHHs amongst impacted businesses | 46 |
| Figure 5-12 – Healthcare facilities attended by the HHs | 49 |
| Figure 5-13 – Primary Sources of Water Amongst HHs | 50 |
| Figure 5-14 – Sanitation Facilities Amongst HHs | 51 |
| Figure 5-15 – Examples of Main Dwellings of Affected PAPs | 53 |
| Figure 5-16 – Primary Occupation of PAP HHH | 54 |
| Figure 5-17 – Physical PAP HHs Monthly Income Ranges | 55 |
| Figure 5-18 – Business HHs Monthly Income Ranges | 56 |
| Figure 5-19 – <i>Machamba</i> and vacant plots HHs Monthly Income Ranges | 56 |
| Figure 6-1 – Houses impacted by the Transmission Line Project | 72 |
| Figure 6-2 – Locations of affected physical households and homestead plots | 75 |
| Figure 6-3 – Diverse Selection of Impacted Auxiliary Structures..... | 76 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Figure 6-4 – Auxiliary infrastructure along the alignment | 77 |
| Figure 6-5 – <i>Machambas</i> impacted by the transmission line..... | 78 |
| Figure 6-6 – Impacted <i>machambas</i> along the protection zone..... | 81 |
| Figure 6-7 – Small business infrastructures..... | 82 |
| Figure 6-8 – Location of small business infrastructures in Mabanja..... | 83 |
| Figure 6-9 – Location of small business infrastructure in Bairro 6..... | 84 |
| Figure 6-10 – Location of Vacant Plots..... | 88 |
| Figure 6-11 – Location of trees in protection zone | 92 |
| Figure 6-12 – Sacred Sites and Graves..... | 94 |
| Figure 6-13 – Mining Cadastre | 95 |
| Figure 6-14 – Engagement Meeting in Bairro 1 | 98 |
| Figure 6-15 – Impacted machambas along military servitude | 100 |
| Figure 8-1 – Gumbe Proposed Host Area | 118 |
| Figure 8-2 – Desktop Proposal for Bacabaca Host Area..... | 119 |
| Figure 8-3 – Bacabaca Proposed Host Area | 120 |
| Figure 8-4 – T3 House Design..... | 122 |
| Figure 8-5 – Homestead Plot 3D Design | 123 |
| Figure 8-6 – T3 Homestead Plot Floor Plan | 124 |
| Figure 10-1 – Engagement Meetings in Gumbe and Bairro 6 | 156 |
| Figure 10-2 – Public meetings held in Namaacha and Boane affected communities | 160 |
| Figure 11-1 – Grievance Flow Chart..... | 172 |
| Figure 12-1 – RAP Results Chain..... | 174 |
| Figure 13-1 – RAP Finalisation Process | 182 |
| Figure 13-2 – RAP and LRP Implementation Processes..... | 184 |
| Figure 14-1 – Proposed implementation schedule | 185 |

1 Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. – EDM (the Transmission Line Project Promoter), as part of the involuntary resettlement process associated with the proposed construction of the transmission line for the wind energy facility (WEF) ‘*Central Eléctrica da Namaacha*’ (CEN¹), in the district Namaacha to the Boane substation in the Boane District (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Transmission Line Project’). This document has been developed in compliance with the procedures and requirements contained within the Mozambican legislative framework on resettlement as well as both the International Finance Corporation’s (IFC’s) Performance Standards (PSs) on Environmental and Social Sustainability and the African Development Bank’s (AfDB’s) Integrated Safeguard System (ISS).

Through adhering to the PSs and the ISS – specifically the Performance Standard 5 (PS 5) the Operational Safeguard 2 (OP 2), this RAP aims to ensure that Project related involuntary resettlement is avoided and where not, that adverse social, economic and rights impacts are minimised and mitigated through i) the provision of appropriate compensation and assistance, ii) improving or restoring livelihoods, iii) ensuring meaningful consultation and participation, iv) addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and v) providing appropriate guidance to the effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, which includes the institutional setup, the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism and monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Accordingly this RAP’s structure includes Transmission Line Project details and background, land take requirements, RAP methodology, involuntary resettlement impact assessment and inventory, the socioeconomic context of the Transmission Line Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the operative legal and policy environment, compensation, and entitlements, stakeholder engagement, redress and remedy systems and organisational arrangements, as well as monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) procedures associated with the implementation of resettlement related activities.

¹ Central Eléctrica da Namaacha (CEN) Project, whose shareholders are Globeleq, Source Energia and EDM, consists of the construction of a 120 MW wind farm within a site of approximately 857 ha near Namaacha tow and had its own EIA process. The CEN has secured its environmental license from MTA.

2 Project Background Details

2.1 Background

In Mozambique, EDM has been designated as the managing body of the national power transmission network, in accordance with Decree 42/2005. Article 9 states that the transmission of electricity requires the issuance of a concession for this purpose. Article 14 provides that the management of the national energy transmission network is allocated to a public entity and that private capital may participate in the development of the national energy transmission network.

Central Eléctrica da Namaacha S.A. (CEN) is planning to construct a 120 MW wind energy facility (WEF) in Namaacha district in Mozambique. In order to evacuate the electricity produced, a new transmission line of approximately 33.5 km is also planned to connect the wind farm to the Boane substation. The configuration of the transmission line will differ depending on the section of the line and will include: separate parallel overhead transmission lines (OHTLs), double-circuit lines on a single set of monopoles and buried lines. The design will provide n-1 redundancy in accordance with the Mozambican grid code requirements.

The Transmission Line Project aims to mitigate pre-existing issues with restructuring, rehabilitation and enhancement of the energy transport infrastructure in the southern region of Maputo province by reducing transmission losses and delivering the required quality of energy.

The Transmission Line Project's construction and operation will result in short, medium and long term environmental and socioeconomic impacts (both positive and adverse) and in order to obtain a provisional environmental licence and land use rights title, the Transmission Line Project prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which was approved by the Ministry of Land and Environment (*Ministério de Terra e Ambiente* – MTA) in January 2024. Given that the Transmission Line Project impacts also include involuntary resettlement, associated with its land requirements or land take areas, the Transmission Line Project subsequently elaborated a Physical and Socioeconomic Survey Report (*Relatório de Levantamento Físico e Socioeconómico* – RLFSE) or Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) – which is a legal requirement and one which forms part of the initial phase of resettlement processes in Mozambique. The RLFSE/RPF was guided by the requirements as set out in the Ministerial Diploma 155/2014 on resettlement and the IFC's PS/AfDB's ISS and defines the principles and framework for the elaboration of the Transmission Line Project's Resettlement Plan (*Plano de Reassentamento* – PR) and the resettlement action and implementation plan (*Plano de Acção da Implementação de Reassentamento* – PAIR), which jointly are hereinafter referred to as the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

In Mozambique, it is common practice that where resettlement processes strive to adhere to requirements and processes of both the local legislation as well as international standards and benchmarks², resettlement plans are developed through two steps, each associated with their own public participation and engagement processes, as follows:

- I. The RLFSE – generally structured in accordance with Diploma 155/2014, however, also including all additional requirements of an international standards and benchmarks³ compliant Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which was submitted and approved by the MTA in January 2024; and
- II. The PR and PAIR – elaborated as a single document and meeting the requirements of an international standards⁴ compliant Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which includes all additional/specific requirements in order to conform to Diploma 155/2014. Alternatively referred to as either the PR and PAIR or the Transmission Line Project RAP.

As such, and subsequent to the approval of the Transmission Line Project RLFSE/RPF, by the ministry of land and environment (MTA), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP or PR/PAIR) guided by the RLFSE/RPF shall be elaborated and submitted to the MTA and affected district authorities for approval prior to the commencement of any project related activity or construction, which may have resettlement impacts, including land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, or any other impact on livelihoods. This document constitutes this required submission.

2.2 Project Details

The Transmission Line Project will evacuate the power produced in the wind farm facility (WEF) via two 66 kV overhead transmission lines that shall run from the wind farm in Namaacha to Boane substation with a length of approximately 33.5 km. The purpose of the two separate overhead lines is to provide n-1 redundancy on the connection of the WPP to the EDM network in Boane Substation, in accordance with the Mozambican grid code requirements.

2.3 Project Location

The proposed Project is located in Maputo Province and in the Districts of Boane and Namaacha. The District of Boane is divided into two Administrative Posts (AP) and five Localities. The district of Namaacha

² Including the World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (PSESS), the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguard Systems (ISS) and the Equator Principles (EP 4).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

is divided into two administrative posts (AP) and eight localities. The Transmission Line Project crosses Namaacha Sede and Boane Sede administrative posts, as is shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 – Administrative divisions crossed by the Transmission Line Project

| Province | Districts | Administrative posts |
|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Maputo | Namaacha | Namaacha Sede |
| | Boane | Boane Sede |

Figure 2-1 illustrates the administrative location of the Transmission Line Project.

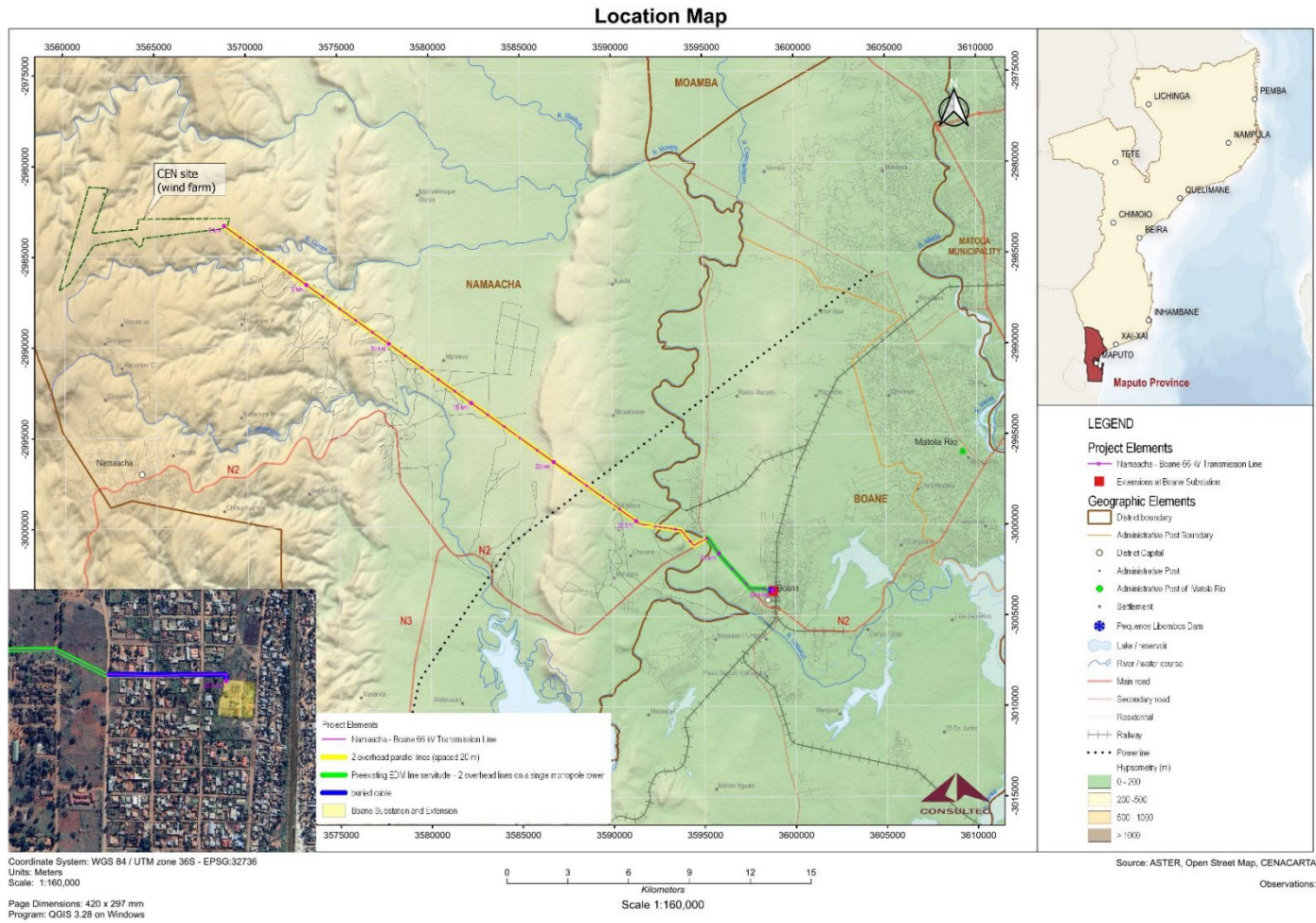


Figure 2-1 – Project Location Map

2.4 Project Land Take Requirements and Mitigation

2.4.1 OHTLs and PPZ

According to local legislation, the safety regulation for high voltage power lines (Decree 57/2011) requires (Article 28) a protection zone with a maximum width of 50 m for lines equal or over 66 kV. This is the current standard practice within the energy sector in Mozambique and is in line with what has been accepted in recent power line projects (such as the STE phase 1 project) as the corridor to consider for compensation and resettlement purposes. This is also in line with the recently published Electricity Law (Law 12/2022), which in its article 43 states that the administrative servitude required for power lines, while up to 50 m of confining land from the line's axis, shall be defined according with the tension levels and technical and safety standards, which point out to Decree 57/2011 referred above. Thus, the Transmission Line Project intends to follow the same approach and adopt a general 50 m wide corridor (25 m to either side of the line) for compensation and resettlement purposes. Where the two 66 kV overhead transmission lines (OHTLs) will run parallel to each other (i.e. in the first 29 km from Namaacha side), at a distance of approximately 20 m, the protection zone will result in a 70 m wide corridor, accounting for both lines (25 m outward from line 1, 20 m between line 1 and line 2 and 25 m outward from line 2, as per Figure 2-2).

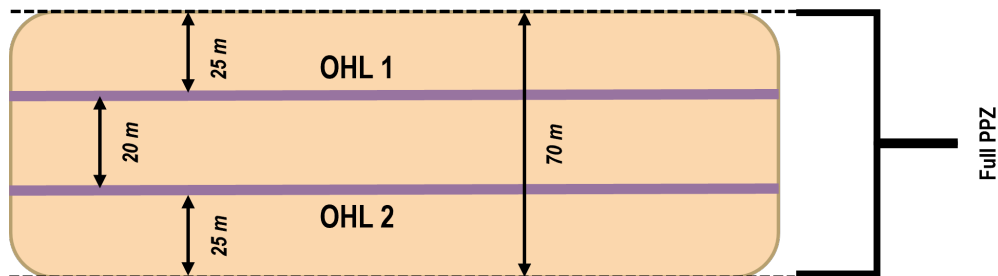


Figure 2-2 – Full PPZ and Distance Between the Two OHTLs

Where the transmission line follows the existing EDM servitude (km 29 to ~km 33.2) and will be installed on monopole towers (double circuit overhead line), this corridor will be of 50 m (25 m to each side).

In the same way as the recently published Electricity Law (Law 12/2022), the land law (Law 19/97) and its regulation (Decree 66/98), state that the construction and operation of high-voltage transmission lines will result in the establishment of a servitude area – the Partial Protected Zone (PPZ)⁵ - of 50 m to either side

⁵ For public utilities, including pipelines and power lines, the Mozambican land law sets a PPZ of 100 meters (50 m on either side) of the linear infrastructure. A PPZ, similar, although not entirely interchangeable with a right of way (RoW), is defined as a strip of land earmarked for the protection/security of both the infrastructure and the surrounding population, as well as serving as a means to secure access/maintenance of the infrastructure. Within a PPZ, all active land use rights are expunged, and no further rights may be granted, unless specifically exempted by a competent authority. Specifically for energy transmission lines in Mozambique, however, it is common practice that limited or restricted land use rights, within the PPZ, are granted to local subsistence farmers, i) as the risks to farmers are low, ii) to reduce the negative impact on households with agriculture based livelihoods, and iii) as land clearing and subsistence agricultural activity protects the infrastructure from excessive overgrowth and trees which may damage or be hazardous to the transmission line.

of the transmission line (thus, a 100 m wide corridor per line). Within this PPZ, all existing DUATs will be expunged, no new DUAT's may be issued, and any land use subject to special licenses, as per Article 9 of the land law. The purpose and 'spirit' of the PPZ, as set out in the legislation, is to provide protection to both surrounding communities and human settlements as well as the Transmission Line Project infrastructure itself (from potential damage by third parties, such as new constructions encroaching into the transmission zone, etc). However, Article 9 of the land law, in-conjunction with sector specific regulations (specifically the above-mentioned Decree 57/2011 on the safety of high-voltage transmission lines and the Electricity Law - Law 12/2022) as well as legal precedent does, however, enable land use rights as well as the limits of a PPZ to be amended through ministerial decision⁶, based on technical and safety standards and tension levels. Thus, in order to further minimise the socioeconomic and resettlement impacts, from a technical and safety perspective, it has been concluded that the effective protection of the transmission lines and surrounding communities do not require a 100 m wide zone, but rather, as per safety of high-voltage transmission lines regulation mentioned above, a 50 m protection zone (25 m on either side of the line's axis or 25 m on either side of the parallel lines).

In light of all the above, it is expected that the transmission lines protection zone will be defined as a 50 m wide corridor on the basis that:

- the proposal is consistent with the existing legal boundaries established by the new Electricity Law (i.e., the Transmission Line Project sectorial legislation) for the creation of the protection zones for the servitudes. Furthermore, it also conforms with the safety standards for electrical lines, as established in the Decree 57/2011;
- the land law contains provisions for such a reduction, which is in turn provided under the Law 12/2022 and Decree 57/2011;
- the narrower protection zone will be able to significantly avoid and reduce unnecessary involuntary resettlement and disruption of livelihoods of the population living along the transmission lines route, without comprising safety; and
- the proposed 50-meter corridor will bring the Transmission Line Project in line with general norms under the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and current standard practice within the energy sector in Mozambique.

In the final 310 meters (approximately), where the transmission line reaches the Boane substation, the cable will be buried to minimize impacts to the surrounding residential area and existent infrastructures. For the buried cable section, the required construction corridor – mostly along an existing street - will have a

⁶ MTA (and former MITADER) have previously drawn on the regulatory framework to amend both the limits and land use rights of PPZ's for both energy transmission lines and gas pipelines, in order to bring them in line with international and regional standards.

width of 2 meters (1 meter for each side of the cable trench centreline). The construction corridor will be reinstated after the completion of the works, thus the impacts will be mostly temporary. However, as these options were still being discussed during field survey phase, the 120 meters corridor was adopted for the entire line's length, to allow for the identification of all potential PAPs within this wider corridor. Figure 2-1 illustrates the land take requirements and different sections of the PPZ along the transmission line, which are summarized below:

- **km 0 (Namaacha) – km 29:** 2 parallel overhead transmission lines in a simple circuit and with 20 m spacing resulting in a total PPZ of 70 m, and for which some or minimal involuntary resettlement (physical, economic, permanent and/or temporary) is expected, such as:
 - Permanent loss of all infrastructure;
 - Permanent loss of all land identified for tower footings;
 - Temporary loss of access and use of land during construction phase; and
 - Permanent restrictions/limitations to land use during operational phase.
- **km 29 – km 33.2:** 2 overhead transmission lines in double circuit (supported by the same tower), following the easement of the deactivated EDM line and with a total PPZ of 50 m, also resulting in:
 - Permanent loss of all infrastructure;
 - Permanent loss of all land identified for tower footings;
 - Temporary loss of access and use of land during construction phase; and
 - Permanent restrictions/limitations to land use during operational phase.
- **Last 310 m (near Boane substation):** adoption of 2 buried lines, with a 2 m² PPZ, which takes in to consideration the reduction of impacts in the urban area (Bairro 6) nearest to the Boane substation, with the following:
 - Temporary loss of access and use of land during construction phase; and
 - Permanent restrictions/limitations to land use during operational phase.

The entire PPZ shall be cleared of any infra-structure, vegetation and trees prior to and during the construction phase and restricted use will be allowed during the operational phase where PAPs will be permitted to continue using the PPZ for agricultural/ gardening and/or subsistence purposes, with infrastructure or trees taller than 5m not being permitted.

The involuntary resettlement required for the PPZ has, therefore, triggered the International Finance Corporations Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement as well as the legislative provisions as set out in the Mozambican legal framework for resettlement and specifically Decrees' 55/2015 and 31/2012, and Directives No. 155/2014 and 156/2014.

2.4.2 Ancillary Infrastructure

Access roads, borrow pits, construction camps and other related structures will be required by the Transmission Line Project, however, their routes/sites have yet to be determined and/or specifically assessed. In the eventuality that any ancillary infrastructure is required outside the PPZ, the Transmission Line Project commits to using only existing infrastructures to avoid any additional resettlement impacts but will adhere to the Transmission Line Projects RPF and this RAP in case any associated resettlement is unavoidable.

Note that the Transmission Line Project will also result in some involuntary resettlement associated with the installation and operationalisation of the WEF. This, however, is being managed as a separate Project, with its own specific ESIA and resettlement process that is subject to the same standards. Where land take overlaps between the two projects, the 66kV overhead transmission lines resettlement processes will prevail, which have been elaborated according to the same principles and standards as the RAP.

2.5 Impact Mitigation

In terms of impact mitigation, the Transmission Line Project has elaborated and submitted both the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which were developed in accordance with both the local legislative framework and international best practice, including IFC's PSs and associated guidance, as well as the Equator Principles (EPs), and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

Both the ESIA and the RPF precede this RAP and jointly, the two documents are part of the Transmission Line Projects due-diligence processes and provide the primary basis from which the Transmission Line Project identified and shall address and mitigate Project related social and environmental impacts and risks and have already been submitted and approved by the MTA. The Transmission Line Project's RPF provides the overarching policy framework for which all Project related involuntary resettlement impacts and risks shall be mitigated and managed. During the preparation of both the ESIA and the RPF, important consultations were conducted at different levels with relevant stakeholders⁷, including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), to share Project related information, elicit their input for the resettlement process and to ensure their participation in key Project processes (including the RPF and the RAP). A preliminary census and inventory of potentially impacted assets within the Transmission Line Project area of influence was also carried out during the RPF process.

⁷ See section on previous engagement.

3 Approach and Methodology

3.1 RAP Approach

Involuntary resettlement,⁸ if not adequately and appropriately mitigated, whether physical or economic, permanent, or temporary, may give rise to severe economic, social and/or environmental risks. Such risks are considered even higher in contexts such as Mozambique, where the vast majority of its citizens and residents either live in poverty or are extremely vulnerable to external shocks and where even small changes to livelihoods (losses and/or restrictions) may lead to additional hardships, further impoverishment and even destitution.

As a means to avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of involuntary resettlement, the overall objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to define compensation and mitigation measures and provide an agreed detailed plan and set of arrangements for the resettlement and compensation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected by the Transmission Line Project, elaborated in accordance with the national legislative framework on resettlement and international standards and best practice including the IFC's PSs, the AfDB's ISS, the EP4 and the UNGPs. This RAP has been guided by and is based on the Transmission Line Project's approved RPF and its specific objectives or purposes are to:

- Avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement and land acquisition, to the extent possible, through Project design efforts; and
- Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is not avoidable, ensure that all PAPs are,
 - are provided with appropriate compensation and assistance,
 - benefit from improving or restoring livelihoods to pre-resettlement/displacement levels or to levels prior to the commencement of Project activities, whichever is higher,
 - have access to meaningful consultation and participation,
 - have the needs of vulnerable groups properly addressed, and
 - are provided with appropriate guidance to the effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, which includes the institutional setup, the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism and monitoring and evaluation procedures.

⁸ Involuntary resettlement, herein refers to temporary or permanent physical and/or economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use imposed in connection with the Transmission Line Project implementation and where those affected do not have the right to refuse such land acquisitions or restrictions.

3.2 RAP Scope

In terms of its scope, this RAP has been prepared based on the preferred Project location and is limited to addressing the avoidance and mitigation of involuntary resettlement⁹ impacts and the permanent loss of assets along the transmission line route from the Namaacha WEF to the Boane substation. As part of the mitigation measures applied to reduce involuntary resettlement impacts, the following adjustments to the 66 kV transmission line PPZ were realized:

- km 0 (Namaacha) – km 29: 2 parallel overhead transmission lines in a simple circuit and with 20 m spacing, which results in a total PPZ of 70 m;
- km 29 – km 33.2: the 2 overhead transmission lines in double circuit (supported by the same tower), following the easement of the deactivated EDM line;
- Last 310 m (Boane substation): adoption of 2 buried lines, with a 2 m PPZ, reducing impacts in the urban area (Bairro 6) nearest to the Boane substation.

3.3 Methodology for Resettlement Action Plan

From an overall methodological perspective, this RAP is both preceded by and subservient to the Transmission Line Projects RPF and has been elaborated through utilising the data gathering process as per Figure 3-1 and through applying the following five key steps below.

⁹ Involuntary resettlement, herein refers to temporary or permanent physical and/or economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use imposed in connection with the Transmission Line Project implementation and where those affected do not have the right to refuse such land acquisitions or restrictions.

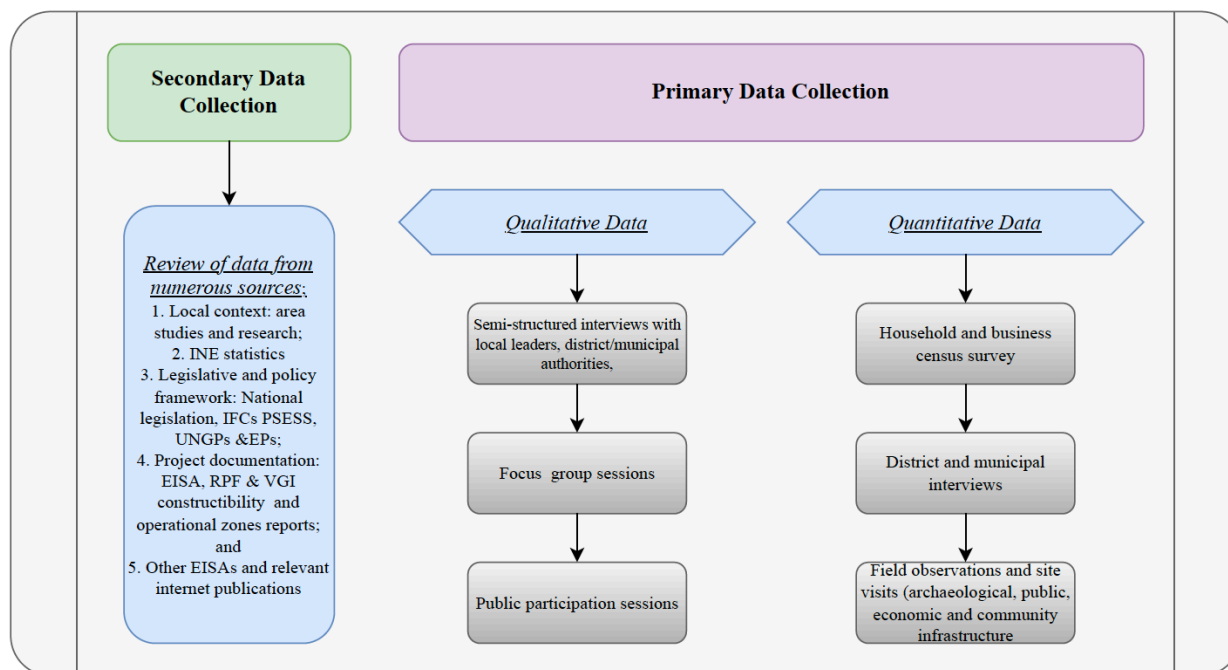


Figure 3-1 – RAP Data Gathering Process

- i) Step-1: Review of secondary data, including:
 - o Local context – consisting of an aerial survey, a desktop review which included, although not limited to the review of data from various local and international sources, such as the National Institute of Statistics (INE), particularly the 2017 IVth national population census survey, district/municipality profiles and economic and social plans and execution reports (PESD and BdPESD) as well as relevant World Bank (WB), multilateral or United Nations (UN) agencies and/or other think tank and independent publications;
 - o Legal and policy framework – consisting of, but not limited to, a review of the IFC’s PSs, specifically performance standard 5 (PS5), the Transmission Line Project’s RPF, ESIA and other related Project documents, and pertinent Mozambican legislation, including but not limited to, land legislation (resolution n° 10/1995, law n° 17/1997 and decree 66/1998), resettlement legislation (decrees’ n° 55/2015 and n° 31/2012, and directives n° 155/2014 and n° 156/2014) and the legal framework on public participation and consultation (diplomas’ n° 130/2006 and n° 158/2011);
- ii) Step-2: Mobilisation and community engagement, and public participation, consisting of consultancy team mobilisation and training, and engagement sessions and introductory/consultation with community leaders and local government along the route alignment and Project area of influence;

- iii) Step-3: Primary data collection included the carrying out of a full census and socioeconomic survey of all PAPs, comprising of the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, and including an asset and inventory of losses, was carried out through both structured and semi-structured interviews. Quantitative data was collected specifically through interviews with local leaders and questionnaires were conducted with households living in the Transmission Line Project's protection zone – defined as a 70 m wide corridor, accounting for both lines (25 m outward from line 1, 20 m between line 1 and line 2 and 25 m outward from line 2). In addition to the survey on households, land parcels or agricultural plots (*machambas*), which included fallow land within the construction corridor, an archaeological survey, to identify culturally or socially important sites, and specific surveys to identify public and social infrastructure and economic infrastructure, within the construction corridor were carried out. The primary data collection took place from March 20th, 2023 to May 10th, 2023, where the field survey was conducted along the initially defined 120 m corridor, before the final confirmation of the PPZ adjustments described in **Chapter 2.4.1**.
- iv) Step-4: In order to analyse and interpret the data statistically, the data collected via the surveys conducted with the PAPs, was entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This software enabled statistical analysis of multi-variables, as well as migration of data to other software, such as Access and Excel. Different databases were created for the households, businesses, and the *machamba* censuses. The qualitative data was entered into Excel software and the topics were divided according to themes. The socioeconomic profile, in-conjunction with the census and asset inventory updates/finalization conducted served as a means to identify vulnerable individuals/groups and households (HHs) and livelihoods strategies and as well as form the basis or benchmark for the monitoring and evaluation system and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP); and
- v) Step-5: Data analysis and elaboration of the RAP, in compliance with the legislative and policy framework. The analysis of the census survey data served as the basis for the development of the PAP socioeconomic profile, the confirmation/identification of Project resettlement related impacts and losses and the construction of the PAP baseline.

3.4 Assumptions and Limitations

3.4.1 Assumptions

This RAP has been elaborated based on the following assumptions:

- As noted above, this RAP is limited to the identification, avoidance and mitigation of resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Transmission Line Project. This RAP is therefore based on the detailed Project design and site requirements as provided by the client and any alterations to the land-take areas or infrastructure will require an update of the socioeconomic and environmental impacts, PAP census and compensation methodology;

- The Transmission Line Project's Area of Direct Influence (ADI) for land use impacts consists of and is limited to the partial protection zone areas as defined in **Chapter 2.4.1**.

3.4.2 Limitations

The main limitations to this RAP are associated with the data collection. However, none of which are considered to have meaningful effects on the integrity of this RAP, and are as follows:

- **Vacant land** – whilst most *machambas* were identified through a combination of Google Earth and communication with the district and local authorities/leaders, certain areas of vacant land were also identified through the assistance of local leadership, as having owners and these were surveyed and included as part of resettlement impacts. However, given the identification of further overgrown areas along the transmission line route, the prospect of additional vacant land with ownership is considered plausible although it was not confirmed by the leadership, government nor the neighbours during the survey implementation phase.
- **Absenteeism** – there were two (2) *machambas* which the enumerators were unable to survey as they were either absent or otherwise unavailable. This was in part due to the fact that most of the farmers live outside the protection zone. Given the small size of the resettlement, and the continued engagement with local community leaders, the risk of large numbers of unidentified PAPs materialising after the cut-off date is considered low.
- **Protection Zone** – this RAP has been developed on the assumption that there will be no land use rights restrictions, limitations and/or alterations beyond the 70 m protection zone (25 m on either side of tower lines, plus the 20 m spacing between the two parallel lines) as a result of the Transmission Line Projects safety requirements.
- Whilst every effort was made, by the consultancy team and the enumerators, to ensure accuracy and veracity of survey response, the data derived from the semi-structured and structured interviews relied on the honesty, openness, and willingness of the PAPs to accurately respond to questions.

3.5 Approval and Disclosure

The preparation of the Transmission Line Project's ESIA and RPF were performed in a consultative manner, with PAPs and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) included in consultation both prior to and during the presentation of the draft document (see **Chapter 10.2**) and prior to their finalisation and submission. This RAP has likewise been prepared based on the participative components of the data gathering process and the draft RAP shall be made available for public disclosure and consultation, in accordance with IFC/AfDB standards, and shall be presented to the PAPs and relevant stakeholders in the districts of Namaacha and

Boane, prior to its finalisation as part of the third and fourth rounds of public participation (see **Chapters 10.2.2 & 10.2.3**). Note that both English and Portuguese versions of the RPF and RAP have been prepared for disclosure, as well as Non-Technical Summaries for each of the consultation phases. Changana document interpretation meetings will also be held with local stakeholders upon request.

4 Legal and Regulatory Framework

This section summarises the legal and policy framework employed during the development of this RAP, and which is applicable to all Project related resettlement. It details the principal legal instruments governing involuntary resettlement in Mozambique as well as those pertaining to land tenure (ownership and management), valuation, land transfer and the acquisition of land in function of the public interest (presented in Table 4-1). This is followed by a summary of the key principles/procedures and requirements emanating from the IFC's Performance Standards (PSs) on Environmental and Social Sustainability and specifically Performance Standard 5 (PS 5) and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2), as well as the Equator Principles (EPs) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). This section also includes a gap analysis of the Mozambican legal framework on resettlement and the PS 5/OS 2 and identifies provisions to address such gaps.

4.1 Mozambican Legislative Framework

Table 4-1 – Key Mozambican Regulatory Instruments for Resettlement

| Scope | Legal/regulatory and/or policy instrument |
|---|---|
| Constitution of the republic of Mozambique, enacted in 2004 and to which all instruments and laws are subservient. | |
| Land, territorial planning and heritage | National land policy – resolution 10/1995 |
| | Land law – No. 17/1997 of October 1 |
| | Land law regulation – decree 66/1998 |
| | Spatial (territorial) planning law – No. 19/2007 of July 18 |
| | Spatial (territorial) regulation – resolution 23/2008 |
| | National heritage law – No. 10/1988 |
| | Family Law – No. 22/2019 of December 11 |
| Resettlement | Regulation on resettlement processes, resulting from economic activities – decree 31/2012, directives No. 155/2014 and 156/2014 |
| | Directive on the expropriation process for the purpose of spatial planning – decree 181/2010. |
| | Regulation on body exhumation – decree 42/1990 |
| Consultation and participation | General directive for public participation – diploma 130/2006 |
| | Procedures for community consultations – diploma 158/2011 |

4.1.1 Constitution 2004

Mozambique's constitution of 2004, along with its amendments, provides the overarching framework and guiding principles in relation to the rights and responsibilities of both the state and its citizens. It establishes the fundamental rights of its citizens which are based on the principles of universality¹⁰ and equality.

In relation to economic, social and cultural rights, the constitution notes that the state recognises and guarantees the right of ownership of property and inheritance, and that expropriation may only take place as a result of public necessity, utility or in function of public interest and that any such expropriation is subject to payment of fair compensation under the terms of the law. Furthermore, the constitution is clear that all land in Mozambique remains under the stewardship¹¹ of the state (article 19) and that land may not be privately owned, sold or otherwise disposed of, nor may it be mortgaged or subject to any form of attachment. It is important to note, in this regard, that the Mozambican constitution places a strong emphasis, not only on negative rights, but also on positive rights. As such land is identified as a universal means for the creation of wealth and of social well-being and its use and enjoyment is understood of as a right of all Mozambican citizens.

4.1.2 Land, Territorial Planning and National Heritage

Land use rights and the use of natural resources are governed primarily by the Mozambican Land Law (Law No. 19/97 of October 1), the National Land Policy (Resolution 10/95), and the Land Law Regulation, (Decree 66/1998). This framework¹² sets the procedures by which individuals, households, communities and investors acquire land use rights (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* DUAT¹³) and which also includes endowing full legal rights to land tenure on the basis of customary and 'good faith' occupation. The framework also establishes the conditions under which such land use rights may be revoked or expunged in function of public interest and stipulates that any revocation/expungement is conditioned on the priori payment of 'fair' compensation.

Furthermore, the regulations define the limits and conditions for both Total Protection Zones (TPZ's) and Partial Protection Zones (PPZ's) for conservation areas, utilities (public/private) and entities of

¹⁰ All citizens are equal before the law and shall enjoy the same rights and be subjected to the same duties, irrespective of color, race, sex ethnicity, birthplace, religion, level of education, social position, marital status of their parents, their profession and/or political preference.

¹¹ Land has been vested in the state since Mozambican independence in 1975 and remains a cornerstone to Mozambique legislative environment despite the country transitioning to a free market economy in the 1990's.

¹² Whilst not part of the key legislation on resettlement, the special territorial law (law no° 19/2007 of July 18), the spatial territorial regulation (resolution 23/2008) and the national heritage law (law no° 10/1988) are pertinent to certain resettlement contexts and, therefore, have been included as part of the legislative framework.

¹³ Legal land use right or land tenure obtained through concessional grant or by virtue of customary or good faith occupancy for a period of 10 years and all recognized by law (irrespective of whether individuals, HH's and/or communities have formally registered DUATs or within the cadaster or not).

national/strategic importance. Critically, all DUATs are expunged, and no land use rights may be acquired in either TPZ's or PPZ's, although special use licenses for specific uses may be granted. Article 9 of the land law (law 19/97 of October), however, does include provisions for alterations to the spatial limits and use rights within PPZs, which may be adjusted/amended, through a ministerial decision, in conjunction with the application of sector specific laws and regulations such as the regulation on the security of high-voltage transmission lines (Decree 57/2011), Electricity Law (Law 12/2022), the petroleum law (21/2014) and the petroleum operations regulations (Decree 34/2015), as was the case with the ministerial decision 36/2001 of 20 November regarding the Temane gas pipeline.

The decrees governing spatial and territorial planning are mandatory in rural areas across the country, although also applicable to peri-urban areas and are designed to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of the environment, through a focus on planning which promotes quality of life, improved housing, health, infrastructure, public services and safety. They have an additional focus on reducing community vulnerability to natural disasters, shocks and accidents. The spatial framework reemphasizes that, taking consideration of the above, the expropriation of any property shall be preceded by the payment of compensation.

The legislation on national heritage, whilst primarily placing an emphasis on tangible and intangible assets which are unifying nature, and those which are important to the preservation of Mozambican cultural identity as a whole, also emphasises and sets the provisions for the protection of traditions, rites, folklore and way of life and sacred sites of community and local value, which shall be considered in resettlement.

The Constitution recognises land use rights acquired through inheritance (on the basis of occupation, amongst the other land tenure procedures as detailed above) and the Family Law of 2004 regulates such inheritance and guarantees gender equality in property ownership on the basis of marriage, of which civil, religious and traditional marriages are recognised under law.

4.1.3 Regulation on Resettlement Process

The regulatory framework on resettlement such as the regulation on resettlement processes, resulting from economic activities (decree 31/2012, directives No. 155/2014 and 156/2014), the directive on the expropriation process for the purpose of spatial planning (decree 181/2010) and the regulation on body exhumation (decree 42/1990), set basic principles, norms and obligations for any resettlement process resulting from private or public economic activities, undertaken by individuals or groups, nationals or foreign. It is underpinned by the premise that any resettlement shall improve the lives of the affected households and ensure the protection of the environment. Unlike the IFC, resettlement in Mozambique is not always perceived as destructive on or to individuals, households and/or communities and as such is not considered something that should necessarily always be avoided where possible. In fact, the resettlement regulation

advances the notion that resettlement is intended to boost national socioeconomic development and ensure that affected populations are provided with improved conditions, quality of life, and social equity, whilst taking into accounts sustainability of social, economic, environmental, and physical aspects. Accordingly, fair compensation, with an emphasis on improving PAP livelihoods should be provided prior to resettlement and all resettlements should adhere to and be guided by the principles of social cohesion, social equality, direct benefit, social equity, no negative change in income level, public participation and environmental and social accountability and responsibility. The combined set of regulations establish the operative framework for the resettlement processes and includes details and requirements on the compensation criteria and process, the monitoring and redress measures through the establishment of resettlement committees (Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committees for resettlement – MSTC). The regulations detail the resettlement procedure, stipulating that the MSCT's shall be established during the elaboration of the RAP – which shall be a participative process – and subsequent to the granting of the Transmission Line Projects provisional environmental license. The regulations also define the RAP approval processes, host area selection and importantly sets the minimum criteria for model resettlement housing and environmental social conditions for resettlement plots, with respect to physical displacement.

According to Decree 31/2012 from August 8th, the MSTC is a multisectoral group formed by, but not limited to, representatives of government entities on a central, provincial and district level, as follows:

- Two (2) members from the Territorial Planning sector;
- One (1) member from the Local Administrative sector;
- One (1) member from the Public Works and Housing sector;
- One (1) member from the Agricultural sector;
- One (1) member from the Provincial Government;
- One (1) member from the District Government;
- One (1) member from another relevant area.

Whenever the nature of the work requires, more representatives from other sectors, specialists and individuals with recognized merit may be invited to participate in the sessions.

Additionally, a Technical Working Group may also participate in the resettlement process, being comprised of the following members:

- Five (5) representatives of the affected population;
- One (1) representative of civil society;

- Three (3) community leaders and *Regulado*¹⁴;
- Two (2) representatives of the private sector.

These individuals participate in (a) the mobilization and sensitization of the population regarding the resettlement process, (b) intervene in all phases of resettlement, including the respective supervision, (c) raise awareness regarding rights and obligations resulting from the resettlement process and (d) communicate with competent authorities whenever any irregularities or illegal actions are detected during the resettlement.

4.1.4 Public Participation and Consultation

The Mozambican legislative framework does not set provisions for or require the elaboration of a single project engagement framework or plan, but rather sets requirements for and details the procedures for public participation according to specific project phases and processes, focusing predominantly on the Transmission Line Project design phases (EPDA and EIA – which includes the RPF), rather than the complete project cycle. Decree 54/2015 and Directive 130/2006 and – on the EIA process –, Decree 31/2012 & Directive 156/2014 – on resettlement resulting from economic activities and Diploma 158/2011 – on land use rights, place heavy emphasis on participation and engagement during the Transmission Line Projects early permitting phase. Ministerial Diploma 156/2014, with specific reference to the resettlement process does, however, stipulate that I&APs have the right to information on the resettlement process as well as all its associated studies. Furthermore, Ministerial Diploma 155/2014 – also related to resettlement – includes the requirement that a resettlement commissions (RC) be established, in the affected district/municipality in order to monitor the RAP implementation process and provide support to the RAP Monitoring Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC). The framework also defines the conditions through which consultation should take place and the principles under which these should be managed, based on accessibility, inclusion, representation, functionality, negotiation and accountability. Mozambique's decentralization policies, in conjunction with the public consultation regulations and directives in EIA and the land law, highlight the importance of involvement and consultation with local government (at district level and/or at lower level) and local communities, reflecting a commitment to improving transparency and participatory planning.

¹⁴ *Regulado/Régulo* is a local authority leader that inherits his position and represents a subset of communities belonging to the same locality. They have a supporting role for the local structures associated to the administrative post such as the head of locality, head of land, secretaries and *chefs do quarteirão*.

4.2 International Conventions and Covenants

Mozambique has also ratified a number of important international conventions, which they have an obligation to adhere to and fulfil and which are relevant to resettlement processes, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

4.3 IFC/AfDB Policy Framework

The IFC's and AfDB's policy framework on environmental and social risks, have a focus on the comprehensive identification and assessment of impacts and risks and whilst they are similar in content the OS 1 places a heavier emphasis on meaningful stakeholder engagement and the analysis of gender impacts, than PS 1, both of which have been addressed within the Transmission Line Projects ESIA. Specifically with regard to involuntary resettlement as a result of development and/or other projects, PS 5 and OS 2 take from the position that displacement may result in severe and negative socioeconomic and environmental consequences on affected individuals, households, communities and the environment, and should therefore be avoided where possible. When not feasible and if left unmitigated or inadequately mitigated, resettlement may result in landlessness, homelessness, destitution, joblessness, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, the loss of education, social displacement, marginalisation and loss of common property and social networks, amongst other issues. It is also important to note that such impacts have knock on effects and do not only affect the physical and economic well-being of those affected, but also their mental and emotional well-being. Furthermore, they emphasise that such impacts are far more pronounced and more likely to occur amongst those who are more vulnerable.

4.3.1 Performance Standard 5 & Operational Safeguard 2

As noted above, the Transmission Line Project has triggered the IFC and AfDB's safeguards on involuntary resettlement, namely the PS 5 and the OS 2. The PS 5 and OS 2 have, as their overall objectives, the avoidance of involuntary resettlement and where not possible, the application of appropriate mitigation, or management of adverse impacts on PAPs. The PS 5 sets the criteria that at the very minimum, a project shall restore conditions and livelihoods of PAPs to pre-resettlement levels, whilst the OS 2 sets the standard that the PAPs should receive significant assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.

The specific objectives of PS 5 and OS 2 are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives (PS 5 & OS 2);
- To avoid any forced eviction (PS 5);
- To ensure meaningful consultation and opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes (OS 2 & OS 1)
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (PS 5 & OS 2);
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of land tenure (PS 5 & OS 1 & 2);
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the Transmission Line Project, as the nature of the Transmission Line Project may warrant (PS 5 & OS 2);
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected¹⁵; and
- To ensure appropriate means of redress are elaborated and implemented (OS 2 & PS 5).

PS 5 and OS 2 apply to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or other recognisable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the Transmission Line Project;

¹⁵ The overall objectives of the Transmission Line Projects stakeholder engagement, including principles and processes are detailed in the PS 1 and the PS 5 details special disclosure specifically required for involuntary resettlement.

- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognisable usage rights, who occupy or utilising land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;

PS 5 and OS 2 further outline details and content of an impact mitigation framework or plan (resettlement policy framework¹⁶ and subsequent resettlement action plan). These include objectives, potential impacts, socioeconomic studies, full impact census, legal and institutional framework and gap analysis, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance redress procedures, livelihoods restoration, implementation schedule, costs, and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation.

PS 5 and OS 2 further requires that a resettlement plan include measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed on their options and rights, (ii) consulted and offered choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Transmission Line Project. It requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups such as: those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, female headed households, children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities or other displaced persons whose rights may not be fully protected under national legislation and particularly resettlement legislation. PS5 further stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information and participate in the planning, implementing, and monitoring the resettlement.

4.4 Gap Analysis

It is considered herein that the Mozambican legislative framework aligns fairly well with PS 5 and OS 2. The primary divergence is in the adaptation of generic international policies to more specific local contexts. In other words, whereas the PS 5 and OS 2 seek to apply standardised policies, applicable to any country (irrespective of their development status and conditions – be it Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Indian

¹⁶ Resettlement policy frameworks are elaborated at an earlier stage to resettlement action plans and provide the framework and approach through which resettlement plans shall be based and all project related resettlement should adhere to. They are generally elaborated in cases where the full impacts of resettlement are not yet known and when the design of all project components have not yet been fully finalized. In the Mozambican case, however, as the environmental law requires that a *Relatório de Levantamento Físico e Socioeconómico* (RLFSE), with its own specific requirements be submitted along with the EIS and prior to the elaboration and consultation on the RAP, the RLFSE is usually adapted to include the IFC or WB requirements for a resettlement policy framework.

sub-continent, or Africa etc), the Mozambican legislation attempts to apply and adapt such standards or principles to the country context, history and its specific socioeconomic realities and development priorities. Whilst both the national and international policies highlight aspects of positive and negative rights, the national legislative and policy environment, in line with the country's history and socioeconomic context, places significantly greater emphasis on positive rights, whilst the OS 2 is more balanced and the PS 5 more skewed toward negative rights. In this context, the valuation of land – which is for all intents and purposes illegal in Mozambique – shall be managed in a manner that is cognisant of the WB's safeguards, the PS 5 and the OS 2, and within the national law.

The Mozambican legislative framework departs from the principle that infrastructure development initiatives¹⁷, should be taken advantage of to improve the living standards of its citizens, whilst at the same time endeavouring not to engender or foster high levels of inequality amongst and within local communities.

The notion that resettlement may be positive is one which diverges from PS 5 and the OS 2 whose point of departure is the avoidance of resettlement. The Mozambican regulatory framework, however, considers the prospects or possibility of taking advantage of the Transmission Line Project to resettle people into structured and improved living conditions rather than placing an emphasis on avoiding resettlement through seeking alternatives.

Aside from the above, the Mozambican resettlement process is fairly consistent with and includes most other necessary requirements within PS 5 and the OS 2. It does differ from PS 5 and OS 2 however, with respect to the emphasis on providing options to PAPs, eligibility, the preferred structure of the monitoring and evaluation system and grievance redress mechanism and with respect to the specification and details and compensation for non-tangible assets and livelihoods restoration process and targets and therefore also the disturbance and transitional support. The phasing and timing of the steps and/or processes are also different and are, once again, considered more applicable to the local context and reality¹⁸.

Table 4-2 below provides a gap analysis of the applicable Mozambican legislation and PS 5/OS 2, identifying key differences, and detailing measures included in the RAP to bridge gaps.

¹⁷ All forms of infrastructure projects and initiatives such as industrial and business investments.

¹⁸ For example, the identification of host area, resettlement packages, design of replacement houses and community participation on compensation, is only permitted in Mozambique, only once MTA has provisionally approved the environmental license. This is primarily to avoid, 1. wasting individuals and communities time (time taken away from livelihood strategies), should the Transmission Line Project not be granted a license and 2. to avoid generating unnecessary expectations should the Transmission Line Project not be approved and/or go ahead.

Table 4-2 – Project GAP Analysis

| TYPE OF ASSET | NATIONAL LEGISLATION | PS5/OS 2 | RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| Land | <p>According to the Land Law 19/97, Article 3: land in Mozambique remains under the stewardship of the state and cannot be sold, mortgaged and alienated in any form. Therefore, land is compensated for in kind. Resettlement legislation states that replacement land must be at least equivalent to or better from a livelihood's perspective and shall be acquired and prepared prior to resettlement. The Mozambican legislative environment requires that assistance be provided during the bridging phase. It is, however, not clear or specific on stipulations in this regard.</p> | <p>Displaced persons shall be offered choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement land or cash compensation. Compensation should be at full replacement value.</p> <p>Whilst cash compensation is possible and must be sufficient to obtain land of similar characteristics (replacement value) and is not recommended if the affected lands account for 20% or more of the household's land.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to that of the land being replaced).</p> | <p>In principle, land compensation will be in kind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where land is not available and HHs are required to move further afield, PAPs will be given the option of full replacement value (calculated through a market survey and an estimation of cost of acquiring a DUAT for similar land in current location, including all transactional costs. This option will only be considered should HH not be deemed vulnerable - where usage of the PPZ is permitted for annual crop farming (with only trees and structures are not allowed). Partial cash compensation as agreed with the PAP may be considered as 'replacement' for imposed restrictions on land use and limitations on DUAT. Such land use rights within the PPZ will be legalized through enforceable MoU or contract, securing land tenure, albeit restricted and providing rights to future compensation in case of additional restrictions or resettlement at a later stage. <p>If PAPs are vulnerable, cash compensation can only be considered if land portion impacted is 20% or less and remainder is sufficient to support PAPs livelihoods.</p> <p>The fact that all citizens are legally entitled to land and security of land tenure, this legal proposition should be taken into consideration with regards to limiting replacement land to in-kind¹⁹.</p> |

¹⁹ Given that Mozambique's constitution and land laws emphasis positive rights – land is considered an inalienable right held by all Mozambicans.

| TYPE OF ASSET | NATIONAL LEGISLATION | PS5/OS 2 | RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP |
|---|--|---|--|
| Buildings (houses, annexes and other affected built structures) | <p>According to Decree 31/2012 structures are compensated in kind and the minimum requirements for replacement houses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homes which; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are built with conventional materials; - have 3 bedrooms; - are 70 m²; and - within a plot of 5000 m² for rural areas and 800 m² for urban areas; and - have access to water, sanitation, electrification and other social and community services. <p>The Decree is not specific on how to compensate for homes which are over 70m², however, the principle of improved or equal standards to pre-resettlement is applicable.</p> | <p>Compensation in kind is recommended. Cash compensation should be at full replacement cost including all transaction costs (taxes, permits, fees, moving, time etc.).</p> | <p>Compensation in kind based on the present value/characteristics of the houses and structures with improvement to reach minimum standards of Decree 31/2012, including all transaction costs. EDM will provide physically displaced people a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure.</p> <p>Cash compensation for houses over 70m² and structures may be considered at full replacement cost or standard structure and monetary payment for the difference in value, should HH request it (full monetary compensation will not be applicable if HH is considered vulnerable).</p> <p>Houses under construction will be compensated for monetarily²⁰, unless primary PAP residence which will then be compensated in accordance with the above.</p> <p>For auxiliary home and <i>machamba</i> structures, PAPs will be offered the choice of in-kind or cash compensation.</p> <p>All PAPs will be entitled to livelihoods restoration support.</p> |
| Crops/trees | <p>Crops and fruit trees shall be compensated for monetarily according to a compensation list published and regularly updated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>As new prepared new land shall be delivered prior to resettlement, there are no provisions for potential extended crop cycle loss.</p> | <p>For perennial crops and trees, compensation shall take into account the production delivery over the life of the trees/plants. For annual crops, the land offered as compensation shall enable the restoration of production. Lost crops and trees are compensated at full replacement cost. Full monetary compensation for loss of additional crop cycles – as a result of delays in acquisition/preparation of new land – is considered.</p> | <p>HHs will be permitted to cultivate until it is time to relocate and compensated for all crops that cannot be collected and any missed cropping seasons (as a result of delays).</p> <p>Compensation in cash will be based on values provided in the Provincial Department of Agriculture compensation table validated against a rapid market price study. If the market price is higher it will form the basis for compensation to achieve full replacement cost. Transaction costs will also be covered.</p> <p>For perennial crops and trees, full replacement cost will be considered at peak productivity or maximum value within Provincial Department of Agriculture's compensation table.</p> <p>In kind compensation (fruit tree seedling/saplings) will form part of the livelihood's restoration program.</p> <p>All PAPs will be entitled to targeted livelihoods restoration support.</p> |

²⁰ Note that the structure will be compensated at full replacement value and land will be replaced according to the provisions provided under the land asset rubric.

| TYPE OF ASSET | NATIONAL LEGISLATION | PS5/OS 2 | RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Economic Impact | Decree 31/2012 does not make provisions for economic impacts, such a loss of income during transitional period. However, it is customary to compensate for the value of the infrastructure and for the loss of income for the period that it takes for the reconstruction of the affected structure and a return to pre-resettlement conditions. | Disturbance and transitional losses shall be compensated for in cash. In cases where land acquisition and/or restriction affects commercial enterprises, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying alternative locations, loss of net income during transitional period and all costs related to re-establishing business at alternative sites. | Disturbance and transitional losses will be covered though cash compensation at full value of the loss of income (livelihoods) for the entire duration of the transitory period. Compensation provided for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, the loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable. |
| PAP livelihoods restoration | The resettlement action plan (RAP) must include a restoration of livelihood plan, which will assist the affected people in restoring at least the same level of life they had before and the include respective monitoring plan. Overall, limited provisions are prescribed. | Requires full restoration. PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowances (disturbance) and transitional support, receive support in the restoration of their livelihoods, as well as compensation and support for non-tangible losses, including loss of access to services, markets and/or social networks etc. Livelihoods restoration shall be monitored to ensure that livelihoods are improved and targeted restoration objectives are met. OS 2 specifically requires outcomes based and participatively developed support or assistance targeted at improved living conditions and income generations capacity. | PAPs will, in addition to compensation for lost tangible assets, relocation allowance, disturbance and transitional support, participate in and benefit from targeted livelihoods support interventions which are elaborated in a participative manner and conceived through a developmental lens. Such interventions will focus on supporting/improving PAP livelihoods base (e.g. wage-labor, herding, agricultural or entrepreneurship). Such measures should include regular monitoring in order to ensure the restoration or improvement of their standards of living and livelihoods. |
| Illegal occupants/squatters | Not eligible ²¹ . | Eligible (if they occupy the Transmission Line Project area prior to the cut-off date) for compensation for loss of assets (other than land) and resettlement assistance (land, other assets, cash, employment and so on as appropriate) in lieu of the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary to achieve the objectives of the PS5. If family homestead, they must be provided with adequate housing. | Resettlement assistance including adequate housing with tenure security, and compensation for loss of assets (other than land); and support for the resumption of activities, if any, will be provided should PAPs occupy land prior to cut-off date. Such cases will be confirmed through communication and participation with local communities and local leadership. |

²¹ Squatting is a term not widely used in the Mozambican context, given the spirit and design of the land legislation, which enables individuals and households with the legal rights to remain in Mozambique to settle on land provided it does not have a valid DUAT. This generally implies that those who occupy land – provided it does not have a valid DUAT – are considered legal occupants and not squatters. This includes settling in areas or land which has previously been granted DUATs, and which have now expired, as a result of the owner not utilising the land as per the stipulations in the land use title, or the lapsing of a period of two years of non-utilisation.

| TYPE OF ASSET | NATIONAL LEGISLATION | PS5/OS 2 | RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Tenants | Does not make provision for tenants. | Tenants must be compensated, whatever type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal). | Compensation for whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure, and support for the resumption of activities, if any. Tenants/lessees will be assisted in leasing similar land/homes, be compensated for transitional loss and assisted in re-establishing livelihoods. |
| Employees | Does not make provision for employees. | Likewise, employees will receive compensation for temporary loss of earnings and/or assistance in seeking alternative employment or establishing other livelihoods if employment is lost due to relocation. | All employees will receive cash compensation for temporary lost earnings and assistance in seeking employment or establishing other livelihoods if original employment is lost due to relocation. |
| Cut-off Date for Eligibility | No specific reference is made to cut-off date in legislative framework. Ordinarily the cut-off date applicable is associated to the full PAP and asset census carried out in conjunction with the elaboration of the RAP – subsequent to the granting of the provisional environmental license and the required rounds of public participation. | Establish a cut-off date for eligibility so that new occupants of the Transmission Line Project site will not be eligible, which must be well documented and disseminated throughout the Transmission Line Project area. | A cut-off date for eligibility based on the census date will be agreed upon with the Technical Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Committee and a moratorium issued preventing further development or settlement within the Transmission Line Project area. This will be continuously communicated and explained through local/traditional leaders and during public consultations. |
| Disclosure of Information | Public consultations are to be held throughout the process, publicized through the main existing means of social communication and locations where public notices are posted. The first round of public consultation must be conducted at the start of the resettlement process to inform the interested persons of the objectives, relevance and impacts of the process. A second round of participation shall provide a presentation and discussion of the alternative resettlement host areas. A third round shall take place following the elaboration and disclosure of the draft RAP – resettlement plan with compensation methodology budget and timeline. | Resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. OS 2 places heavy emphasis on meaningful participation and inclusion of ownership principles in assistance and support. Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement. | The disclosure or consultation required in terms of the Mozambican legislation is limited to consultation during resettlement. In order to comply with the requirements of the IFC and AfDB, consultation with the affected parties and communities will continue through the entire resettlement process and during the monitoring and evaluation process of the RAP, which includes the LRP. |

| TYPE OF ASSET | NATIONAL LEGISLATION | PS5/OS 2 | RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | The fourth round shall take place upon completion of the RAP and prior to its approval. | | |
| Social Values compensation | No social cost of expropriation included | Includes the intangible cost of expropriation | Targeted mitigation measures aimed at reducing and overcoming such loss will be include in the restoration program. |
| Vulnerability | No explicit requirements | Requires particular attention to vulnerable PAPs | Vulnerability shall be mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the RAP, focusing on inclusion participation and non-discrimination. Livelihoods restoration support will have targeted measures to reduces the disproportionate resettlement impacts experienced by vulnerable HHs. Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for both targeted livelihoods-based support and additional support aimed at reducing/overcoming barriers. |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) | A mechanism for filing claims and managing conflicts concerning the resettlement process is always necessary. The Technical Commission handles claims from affected persons when no local solutions are possible between the proponent and the affected persons. The mechanism must establish a clear and well-defined time limits for the sustainable resolution of the claim (for example, a maximum of three weeks) and shall specify that the legal system may be used as final recourse for resolving the claim. | Requires establishment of a project wide GRM consistent with PS 5/OS 2 be in place as early as possible in the Transmission Line Project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns/input about/for the Transmission Line Project, including issues related to compensation and relocation, and impact mitigation, which may be raised by stakeholders and/or displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion. Mechanism shall include a recourse procedure to resolve disputes in an impartial manner, however, shall not substitute legal recourse. | A specific resettlement PS 5/OS 2 compliant redress and remedy system will be established based on the Transmission Line Project wide redress system (to be elaborated in the ESIA). The resettlement GRM will ensure accessible, transparent, equitable and sensitive participation and engagement between the Transmission Line Project and PAPs and include accountability and learning mechanisms. It will have clearly principles, approaches and stipulated timeframes for the resolution of complaints and will allow for both mediation and legal resolution of complaints. Where grievances are related to compensation, entitlements will be placed in escrow pending the resolution of any compensation-related claim. The GRM shall include systems of collaboration and communication with the resettlement technical committees. |

5 Socioeconomic Profile of Project Affected Persons

As per local legislative and international requirements, a detailed socioeconomic profile of PAPs, which includes, a brief on the administrative divisions (note that the RPF includes further details on this as per local legislation on the PSES), provincial and district level demographics, the structure, and organisation of PAP households, as well as ethnicity, language, religion, housing, utilities, assets, public services and economic activities and livelihoods strategies shall be elaborated. As such, this section provides a socioeconomic profile of the Transmission Line Project Affected People (PAPs). The data utilised for this exercise was primarily derived from the PAP census survey carried out from March 20th, 2023 to May 10th, 2023. In addition, where necessary, secondary data, from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), as well as other reports were utilised as a means of situating the affected peoples and communities within their general context. The socioeconomic profile data, unless specifically stated otherwise comprises of the data derived from PAPs whose primary residence will be impacted by the Transmission Line Project.

5.1 Political and Administrative Division

The Transmission Line Project is located in the district of Namaacha and the district of Boane, in the Province of Maputo. In accordance with Decree No. 54 of 2015, this section provides details of the structure and organisation of the provincial and district/municipalities affected by the Transmission Line Project.

5.1.1 Provincial Administration

Administratively, Mozambique is divided into 11 provinces, among which, the capital of the country, Maputo City, which has the status of a province. Each province is subdivided into a variable number of districts, which in turn are subdivided into administrative posts, and these are further subdivided into localities. The proposed Project is located in Maputo Province, in the district of Namaacha, the Namaacha Sede administrative post and the Kala-Kala locality.

Maputo Province is situated in the extreme south of Mozambique and has an area of approximately 22,693 km² (2.8% of the country's total surface). It is bordered to the south by the Republic of South Africa (Kwazulu-Natal Province), to the west by the Mpumalanga Province (in South Africa) and Eswatini, to the north it is bordered by Gaza Province and to the east by Maputo City and the Indian Ocean. The province's capital is Matola City, located 10 km west of the country's capital, Maputo City. Maputo Province is divided into eight districts (Matola City, Boane, Magude, Manhiça, Marracuene, Matutuine, Moamba and Namaacha), four municipalities (Matola City, & municipal towns of Boane, Manhiça and Namaacha), 29 administrative posts and about 111 localities and neighbourhoods.

Maputo Province, just as all other provinces in the country, has a provincial government divided into 2 bodies: (1) The Provincial Council of State Representation headed by the Secretary of State, representing the Central Government at the Provincial level, and appointed by the President of the Republic; and (2) the Provincial Executive Council headed by the Governor, who acts as a political figure elected by popular vote.

The Governor and the Governor's Office are supported and assisted by the Head of the Governor's Office and the Provincial Directors of Agriculture and Fisheries, Transport and Communication, Industry and Commerce, Health, Education, Labour, Culture and Tourism, Territorial and Environmental Development, and Infrastructure. The Secretary of State is assisted by the Head of Office the Provincial Secretary of State's office, and by the Provincial Services Directors. The latter oversee areas such as Economy and Finance, Economic Activities, Social Affairs, Infrastructure, Justice and Environment. These all represent the national level ministries.

In addition to the departments in line ministries, the province also has a Prosecutor General and a Provincial Police Commander. There are also other relevant public institutions at the provincial level, such as the Institute for Social Action (INAS) and the Provincial AIDS Council - *National Council for the Fight against HIV/AIDS* (CNCS).

As previously mentioned, the province is administratively subdivided, mainly into districts and municipalities. The municipal councils are run by the municipal president and the municipal assembly, which is an elected body. As for districts, they are governed by district administrators who are supported by district services and by the heads of the various administrative posts and localities.

Table 5-1 shows the basic administrative structure of the provinces, districts, and municipalities.

Table 5-1 – Basic Administrative Structure of the Provinces, Districts and Municipalities

| | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Province | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretary of State for the Province (assisted by the respective Head of Office); - Governor of the Province (assisted by the respective Head of Office); - Provincial Services of State Representation; - Provincial Directorates. | | |
| Districts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Administrator - Permanent Secretary - Head of Administrative Post - Head of Locality - Traditional or local leadership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Highest rank - 1st <i>Level</i> (traditional leaders); o 2nd rank - 2nd <i>level</i> (village secretary); o 3rd rank - 3rd level (block secretary). | Municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal President - Councillors - Traditional Leaders - Suburban or Neighbourhood Secretaries - Unit Secretaries - Block Chiefs |

Figure 5-1 illustrates the administrative divisions of Maputo Province.

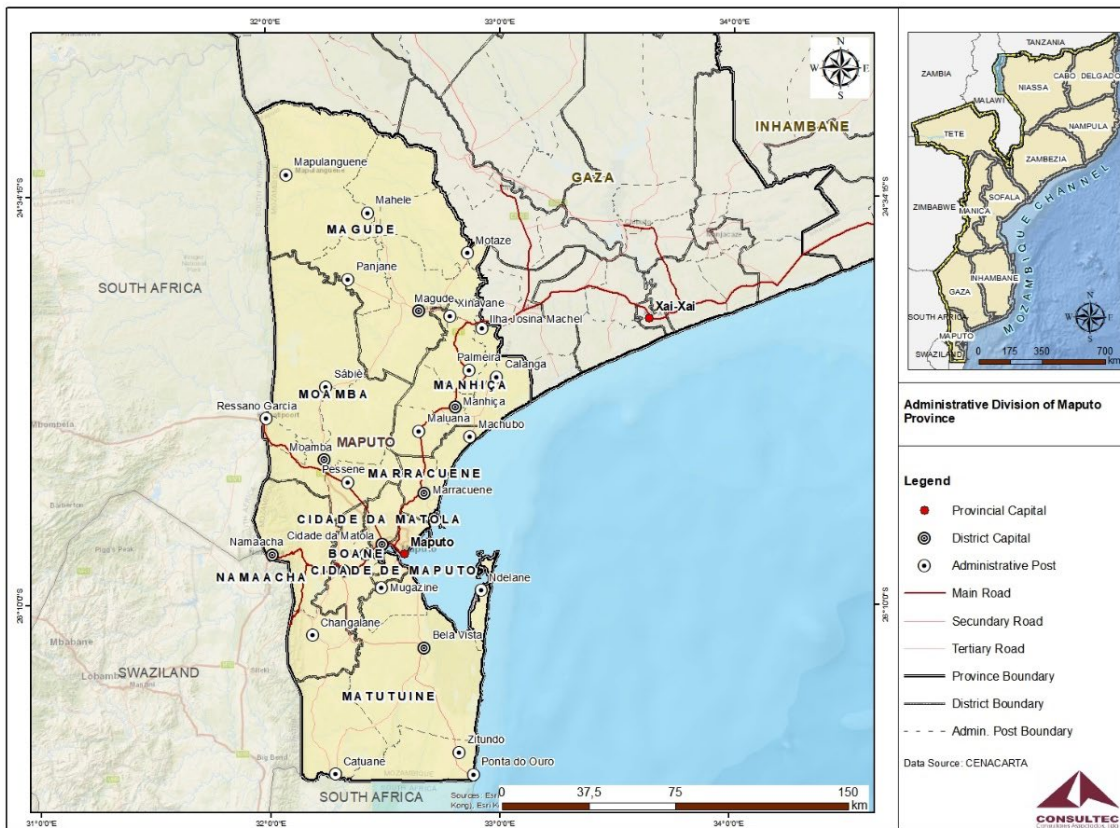


Figure 5-1– Administrative Divisions of Maputo Province

5.1.2 District Administration

The districts are managed by a District Administrator who is appointed by, and reports to, the Provincial Governor. The administrator is supported by the Permanent Secretary and a number of district services, including Economic Activities; Planning and Infrastructure; Education, Youth and Technology; Health, Women and Social Welfare; the District Directorate of the National Institute for Social Welfare; the Civil Registry and Notary Services; and the District Command of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique. In addition to these institutions, the State Information Services, the Public Telecommunications Company, the Court, and the Administration of State Assets, are all subordinate to the district government. Figure 5-2 illustrates the basic structure of the district administration.

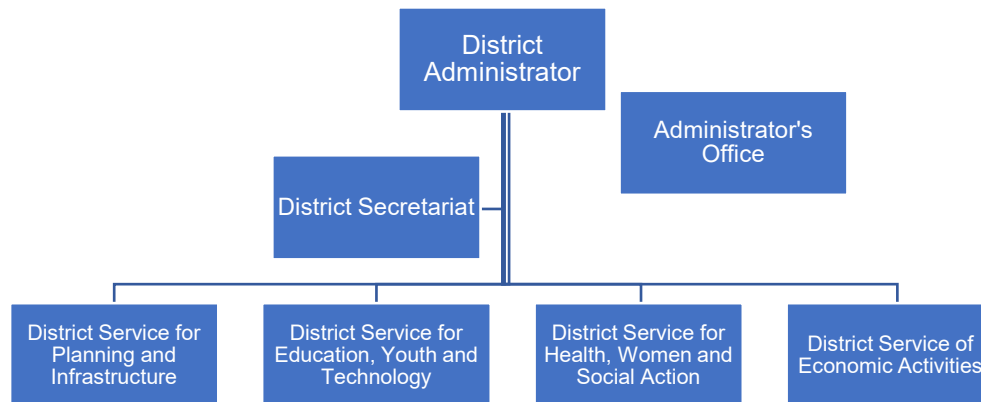


Figure 5-2 – Basic Structure of District Administration

In terms of governance structure, the relevant formal district leadership includes the heads of the lower-level administrative units - Administrative Post and Locality, as well as local community leaders/authorities and traditional authorities who manage community participation in local government at the local level.

A locality is made up of communities and villages. The term "community" is used to define a village, or sometimes groups of villages. At the community level, authority is exercised by various "community" authorities such as the neighbourhood secretaries, unit chiefs or block chiefs, who in peri-urban neighbourhoods are also assisted by community leaders. There are other structures that support the secretaries and traditional leaders in running the neighbourhoods and these include the community police, traditional doctors, community judges, production chiefs, and community advisors who help the village leader resolve any conflicts that arise within the community. In rural areas, these structures report directly to the village secretary.

Traditional authority and associated structures are recognized by law through Decree No.15/2000, of June 20th, and Decree No.11/2005, of June 10th. These decrees recognize the role of community leaders as legitimate authorities in their respective communities. As such, villages/communities and localities generally have a bifurcated governance structure, where local leaders are appointed by the state, and traditional leaders, "Elders and Queens" and the "Chief / Community Leader" inherit their positions or are directly chosen by community members.

In terms of hierarchy within the districts, the community chief reports to the community secretary, who in turn reports to the chief / community leader, who reports to the Locality Chief, who reports to the Head of the Administrative Post, who finally reports to the District Administrator– see Figure 5-3.

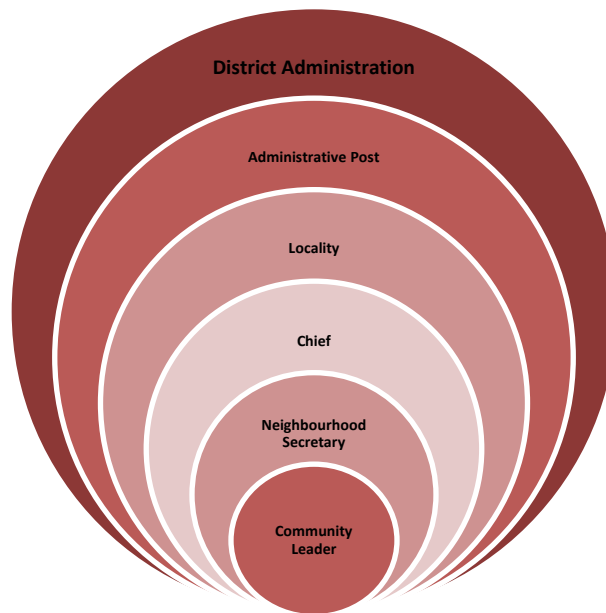


Figure 5-3 – District Authority Hierarchy

While local authorities play an important role in mobilising people in relation to district planning sessions and communication with the state, etc., their primary role is to maintain a form of social order and to resolve individual or social conflicts at the community level, prior to any potential escalation to the formal court system. Community leaders play an additional and extremely important role in the allocation and management of land used by community members and new individuals and families seeking land for subsistence. This role is based on the national land policy (Resolution No. 10/95, October 17th) which aims to guarantee access to land for all communities, families and individuals. Additionally, the Land Law (Law no. 19/1997) recognizes customary rights to land without a formal land title (DUAT). Community leaders are also responsible for disseminating information to community members, informing the higher-level government authority of community decisions, any conflicts or issues in the community that cannot be resolved at the local level, and assisting in the implementation of any government-supported project.

This seemingly simple governance structure is in reality very complex due to several different intersecting and often overlapping power foundations. First, the district directorates (health, education, youth and technology, etc.) are formally linked and accountable to the various ministries of their respective sectors at the provincial and central levels of government, while also being administratively accountable to the district administrator. There is a public sector reform process regarding decentralization, but the de facto dependency between the central, provincial and district levels of government vary considerably between the different directorates and their departments.

District planning follows a hierarchical process in which economic and social development plans and activities are developed based on policies and guidelines provided from the central (PES - economic and social plan) and provincial (PESOP) levels. Emanating from these policies, the districts produce their own economic and social plan (PESOD), which are then reported back to the provincial economic and social plan, which in turn is reported to the annual national plan. This process, and the community participation that is an integral part of it, is facilitated by the current governance structure that includes community and traditional leadership. Furthermore, advisory councils have been established at the administrative post and locality levels to enhance and strengthen participation within these planning processes.

5.1.3 Municipal Councils

As previously mentioned, in municipalities, administrative bodies are elected within the provinces and are administered by an elected municipal president who is accountable to the Municipal Assembly, which is also composed of elected municipal advisors. Municipal councils are responsible for services in a similar way to districts, and as such, they are responsible for the following:

- Housing and Urban Planning;
- Roads and Urban Transportation;
- Education and Culture;
- Economic Activities and Services;
- Youth and Sports;
- Social Welfare and Civil Society;
- Markets and Fairs;
- Public Works;
- Administration and Municipal Revenues; and
- Waste, Environment, Parks and Municipal Gardens Management.

As with the districts, the municipal governance structure is complex and the management and delivery of services such as health, education, criminal justice, social welfare, etc. are officially the responsibility of the various line ministries at the provincial and central levels of government. Municipalities currently have limited direct revenues and are primarily responsible for the management of waste, water and sanitation, municipal roads, housing and urban planning.

5.1.3.1 Namaacha District

Namaacha District is located on the western border of Maputo province, with an area of 2,156 km² (representing 9.5% of the province's surface). The district is bordered to the north by the district of Moamba to the south by Matutuine, to the west by the Eswatini and the Republic of South Africa, and to the east by the district of Boane.

The district's administrative capital is the municipal town of Namaacha Town and is divided into two administrative posts (AP) and eight localities.

Table 5-2 presents the administrative division of Namaacha District.

Table 5-2 – Administrative Division of Namaacha District

| Administrative Post | Localities |
|---------------------|---|
| Namaacha Sede | Namaacha Town, Kala-Kala, Impaputo, Mafuiane e Matsecanha |
| Changalane | Changalane, Goba, Mahelane e Michangulene |

5.1.3.2 Boane District

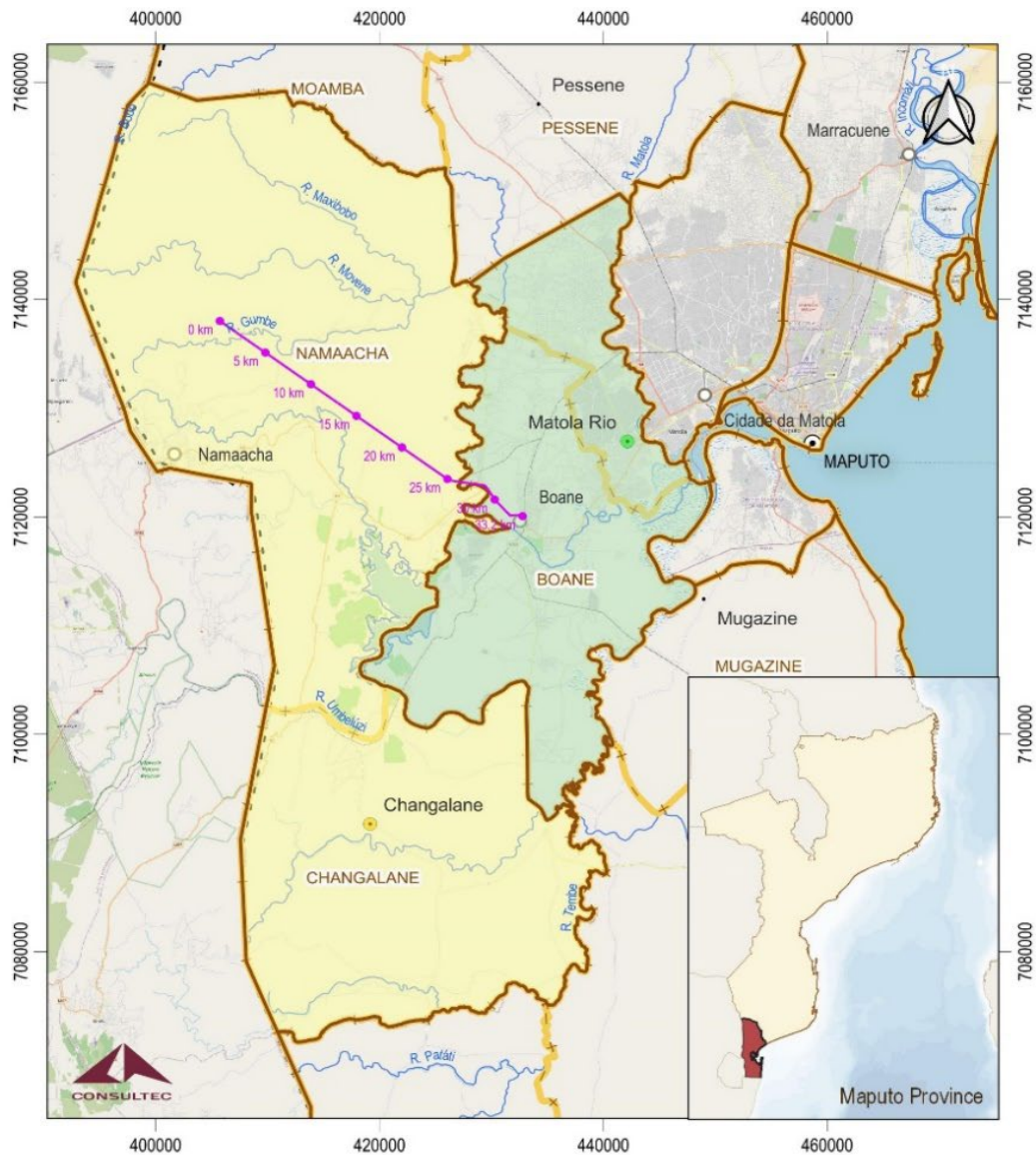
Boane District is located in the southeast of Maputo Province and covers an area of 820 km² (representing 3.5% of the province's surface). The district is limited to the north by Moamba District, to the south and east by Namaacha District and to the west by Matola Municipality of and Matutuine District. The district has its headquarters in Boane Town. The District of Boane is divided into two Administrative Posts (PA) and five Localities. Boane district headquarters is a Municipal Town with the Municipal Council assuming the territorial management covered the Town.

Table 5-3 below shows the administrative division of Boane District in terms of administrative posts and localities.

Table 5-3 – Administrative division of Boane District

| Administrative Post | Localities |
|---------------------|--|
| Boane Sede | Boane Sede, Eduardo Mondlane e Gueguegue |
| Matola Rio | Matola Rio e Molutane |

Figure 5-4 illustrated the regional context of the Transmission Line Project with the 66 kV transmission line crossing the Namaacha Sede and Boane Sede administrative posts in Namaacha and Boane Districts respectively.



Coordinate System: WGS 84 / UTM zone 36S

Units: meters

Source: Open Street Map

Project Elements

— Namaacha - Boane 66 kV Transmission Line

Geographic Elements

- - - International boundary

▭ District boundary

Boane District

Namaacha District

Administrative Post Boundary

⊙ Provincial Capital

○ District Capital

• Administrative Post

● Administrative Post of Changalane

● Administrative Post of Matola Rio

~ River / water course

0 10 20 km

Figure 5-4 – Regional context of the 66 kV Transmission Line

5.1.3.3 Communities in the vicinity of the route

The social and economic infrastructure used by these communities is mainly distributed through most localities of Namaacha and Boane administrative posts. Particular emphasis will be given to the communities closest to the Transmission Line Project area.

Communities in Namaacha District

As previously mentioned, the communities found on the Transmission Line Project's right-of-way and surrounding areas are located in Namaacha Administrative Post. The following Table 5-4 presents the administrative division of the communities found on the Transmission Line Project's surroundings:

Table 5-4 – Communities on the Transmission Line Project's surroundings - Namaacha district

| District | Administrative Post | Localities | COMMUNITIES |
|----------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Namaacha | Namaacha Sede | Impaputo | Gumbe |
| | | Mafuiane | Baca Baca |
| | | | Mikwakwene |
| | | | Livevene |

Communities in Boane District

The communities found on the Transmission Line Project's right-of-way and surrounding areas are located in Boane Administrative Post. The following Table 5-5 presents the administrative division of the communities found on the Transmission Line Project's surroundings.

Table 5-5 – Communities on the Transmission Line Project's surroundings - Boane district

| District | Administrative Post | Localities | COMMUNITIES |
|----------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Boane | Boane Sede | Gueguegue | Mabanja (Bairro A) |
| | | | Bairro 1 |
| | | | Bairro 6 |

On the Figure 5-5 below are illustrated the Namaacha Government headquarters (left) and the jurisdiction boundary of Boane Town Municipality (right).



Governo do Distrito da Namaacha



Boane Municipal Town

Figure 5-5 –District government entities

5.2 PAP Demographics

In terms of basic demographics, PAP data is consistent with both those of the province and district. According to INE (*Instituto Nacional de Estatística*²²), with a total area of 26,058 km², the estimated population for the province of Maputo was 1,908,078, with a population density of 73.2 inhabitants per km² (2017). Over the past decade, the province of Maputo has shown the highest population growth and urbanisation rates in the country, with the province's population expected to double by 2031 (INE 2017). In terms of the gender distribution, 52% of the province's population is female and 48% is male. Both the district and the municipality crossed by the Transmission Line Project show similar trends to the province in terms of gender distribution. Table 5-6 below shows the population distribution by gender and density.

Table 5-6 – Population and Gender Distribution

| Location | Total Area (km ²) | Total Population | Population Density (inhabit/km ²) | Women (%) | Men (%) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------|---------|
| Mozambique | 799,380 | 26,899,105 | 33.6 | 52 | 48 |
| Maputo Province | 26,058 | 1,908,078 | 73.2 | 52 | 48 |
| Namaacha District | 2,156 | 47,126 | 21.9 | 51 | 49 |
| Boane District | 820 | 210,367 | 256.5 | 52 | 48 |

Source: INE (2017).

²² National Statistics Institute (INE – *Instituto Nacional de Estatística*)

PAP data shows that for the 115 affected households (HHs) and 649 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), 47% of all household members (or PAPs) are male and 53% are female and the average HH size is 5.6, which is similar to both the provincial and district averages. In terms of the age of PAPs, the data are similar to both the province and the district, with the vast majority of PAPs being young, with an average age of 26 years, as shown in Figure 5-6 below.

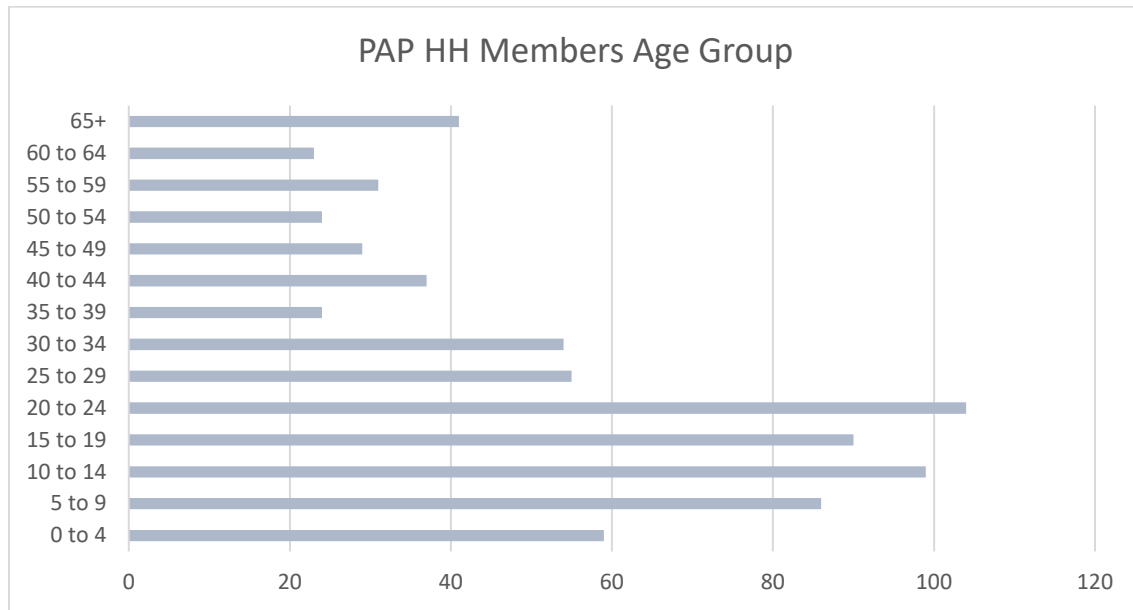


Figure 5-6 – HH Members Age Structure

5.3 Social Organisation

Most PAP households are of the Tsonga or Ronga ethno-linguistic groups, which are predominant in the southern provinces of Mozambique. The most commonly spoken language amongst the population within the province of Maputo is a form of Tsonga. Tsonga is not considered a single language, but rather a collective of at least three languages of Bantu origin, namely, Ronga, Changana and Tsua. Chope, Bitonga and Xitswa are also commonly spoken languages in the region, especially in the more peri-urban areas. Portuguese being the official language, is spoken widely in the province. PAP data shows that all of the physically affected HHs speak Changana on a daily basis, as per Figure 5-7.

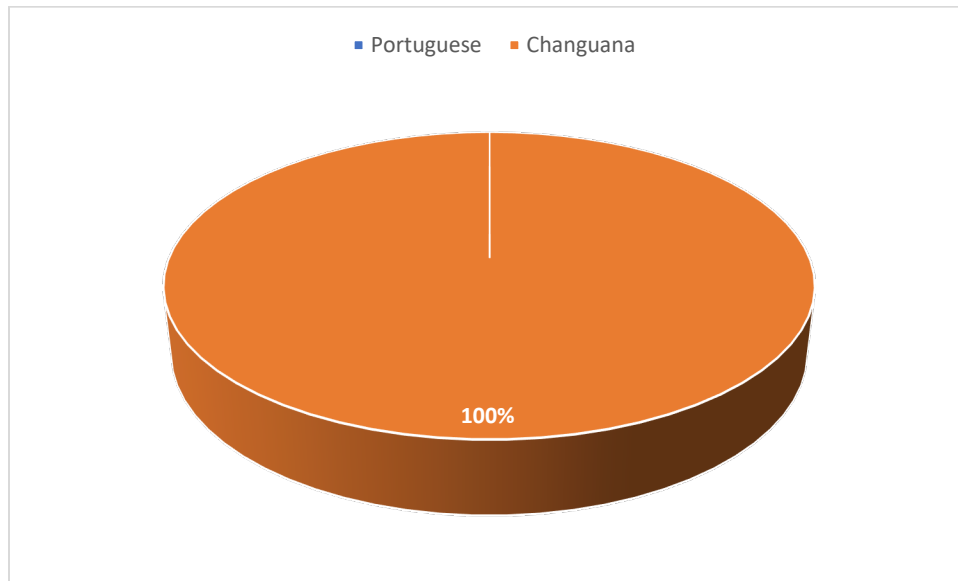


Figure 5-7 – Languages Spoken Amongst HHs

Amongst the PAPs, the main religions practised are Zionism (33%), Evangelism (33%), Catholicism (17%) and *São Tomás* Anglican Church (17%), as is represented in Figure 5-8.

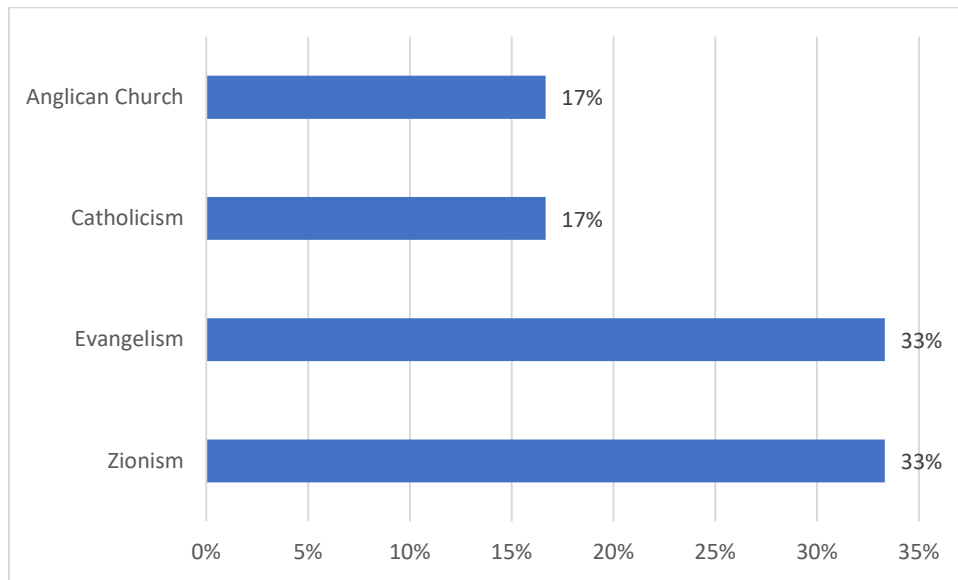


Figure 5-8 – Religious Affiliation Amongst PAPs

In terms of community engagement, PAPs participate actively within their communities, which are to varying degrees managed by local and traditional leadership and at times district officials. PAP data shows that it is common for PAPs to participate in community gatherings and some are part of the education or health committees, and all of them approach local leaders (including *chefs do quarteirão* or religious leaders), in order to seek resolution of HH or individual challenges. Other customary practices, such as rites of passage etc are also generally performed by community leaders, secretaries of neighbourhoods, religious leaders, elders, and traditional healers, who all harbour significant authority/importance. The most common concern reported by HHs are land disputes and robberies.

5.4 Household Structure

Some 66% of all PAP household heads (HHs) are male, as is shown in Table 5-7, reflecting the importance of gender in determining the HHH in the regional context. Having said this, however, this may not be indicative or reflective of the wider community in the area and may be somewhat skewed by the small size of the PAP group. Recent evidence suggests that there is a general increase in female headed households (FHHs) particularly in the southern region and amongst the more peri-urban and urban population, where FHH's now account for almost half of all households, as is the case in the area under study (CMI 2013).

Table 5-7 – Physical Displacement HHH by Gender

| Household Head Gender | # | % |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Male | 76 | 66% |
| Female | 39 | 33% |
| Total | 115 | - |

The civil status of HHHs is also similar to those of the district and province, with the majority of HHHs are either married or living together as common law partners. 86% of HHHs are married and/or live with their spouses, children and extended family members. The survey also showed, however, that of the Female Headed Households only 13% are married or in *de facto* partnerships and the rest are either widowed, separated, divorced and/or single, implying that most FHH are single headed households and ordinarily when there is a male present (as spouse), it is the male who is more often considered the household head. Less than 1% of the respondents noted being in polygamous relationships, or a relationship with more than one partner. Table 5-8 below shows the marital status for PAP HHHs.

Table 5-8 – Marital Status of HHHs

| Marital Status | % |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Married / Common law partner | 51% |
| Single | 23% |
| Widow / widower | 14% |
| Divorced / Separated | 2% |
| Others | 10% |

The data shows that most HHs are made up of a household head, spouse, siblings, children by blood or by adoption or marriage, grandparents and grandchildren, fathers-in-law, mothers-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, aunts, uncles and first cousins. Based on the survey, about ninety-seven percent (97%) of the household members consist of immediate family members. Table 5-9 below shows the composition of the interviewed HHs.

Table 5-9 – Relationship to the Head of the HH

| Relationship to head of HH | % of members of HH |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Household Head | 17.72% |
| Spouse ²³ | 12.02% |
| Son/Daughter | 47.46% |
| Grandchildren | 15.56% |
| Nephew/Niece | 3.08% |
| Brother/Sister | 1.39% |
| Parents/Grandparents | 0.46% |
| Other | 2.31% |

It is evident from the survey conducted that the majority of HH members are dependents; with sons/daughters, grandchildren and their family members making the bulk of household members.

In terms of HH organisation, the management of household property and assets was generally found to be the responsibility of males. Male members also participate in agriculture, cattle breeding, house construction and marketing activities and are the most likely to be gainfully employed, where opportunities exist. Women were found to be primarily responsible for HH chores (cooking, fetching water, washing, and

²³ Some of the interviewed Heads of HH exhibited wither a discomfort or misunderstanding on differentiating civil from less formal spouses, thus in order to avoid misleading number, we have decided to join both figures.

aring for the children) and most agricultural activities (land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and processing of agriculture commodities and selling of such produce). The elderly, in general were found to participate in agriculture, taking care of children and responsible for teaching younger generations on socio-cultural practices and form part of the education structure of local communities.

5.5 Basic Social Services

5.5.1 Education

Primary education in Mozambique is free and compulsory from first to ninth grade. Despite this, however, the majority of people in the country and in the province, do not finish primary schooling. Education levels in the district are consistent with those of the province, and are generally extremely low, albeit higher than other provinces in the country.

PAP data, however, shows that amongst the impacted HHH, some 57% have completed primary school, 19% have completed secondary school (either ESG 1 or 2), and only 4% have completed tertiary education (either university or vocational training, or other) and 21% have not completed any schooling whatsoever. These figures show a significant divergence from district and provincial data and are reflective of the small survey size and the diversity amongst PAPs. The data shows some educational differences between FHHs and MHHs such as the fact that 23% of all FHHs have HHHs having not completed any schooling levels (including primary), as opposed to 20% of MHHs. Again, this is not reflective of the wider context and primarily due to the small PAP size. Figure 5-9 to Figure 5-11 below show the highest level of schooling attained by PAP HHH, for impacted homestead plots, *machambas* and vacant plots, and businesses disaggregated by the HHH gender.

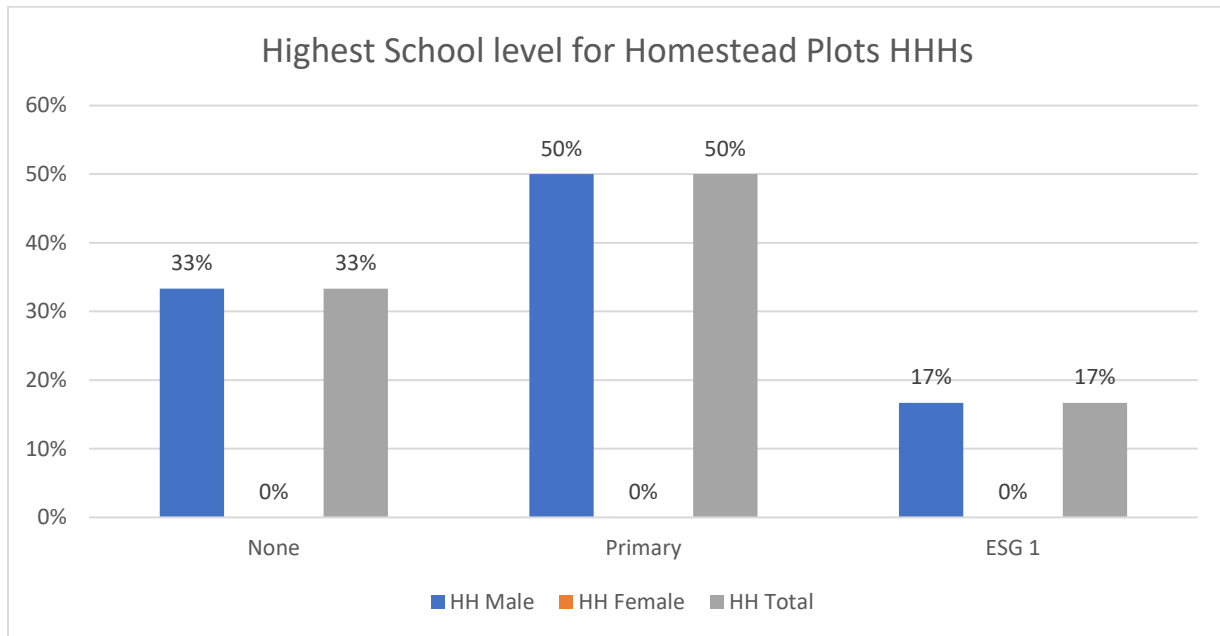


Figure 5-9 – Highest school level attained for HHHs whose homestead plot will be impacted

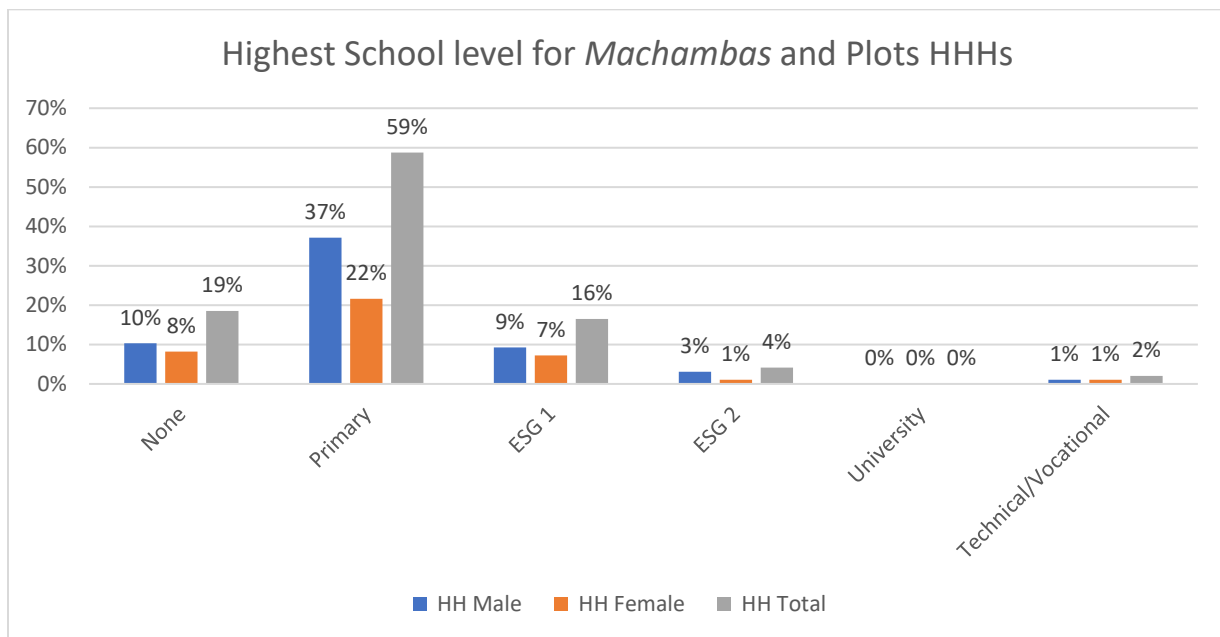


Figure 5-10 – Highest school level attained for HHHs amongst impacted *machambas* and vacant plots

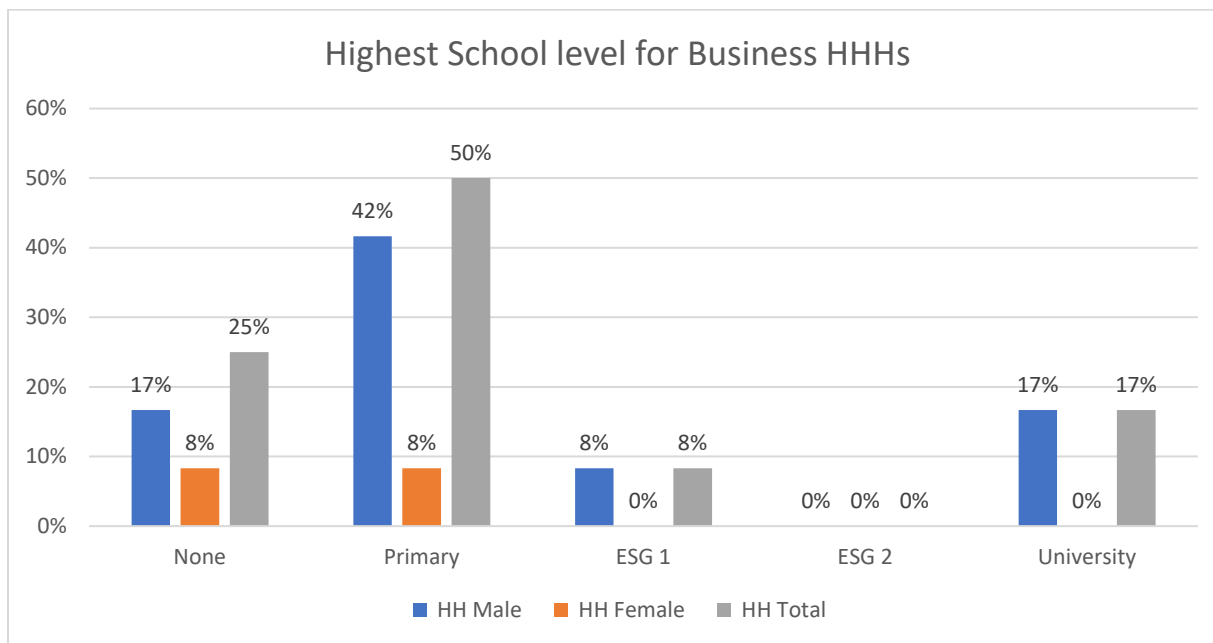


Figure 5-11 – Highest school level attained for HHHs amongst impacted businesses

In terms of schooling infrastructure, the survey showed 10 education institutions utilised by the PAPs, the majority of which are EPCs (Complete Primary Schools), as shown in Table 5-10 below. All physically displaced PAPs noted that they walk to the schools, with distances that range from 5 to 10 km (2 to 3 hours of walking distance).

Table 5-10 – Educational Institutions close to the Transmission Line Project Affected Communities

| District / Municipality | Administrative Post | Educational Institutions | Educational Institutions |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Boane District | Boane Sede | 3 Primary Schools | Gueguegue Primary School 25 de Setembro Primary School Gaiato Primary School |
| | | 1 1st Level Primary School | 1 Padre José Maria Community School |
| | | 2 1st and 2nd Level Secondary School | Boane Secondary School Massaca Secondary School |
| | | 1 University | UNITIVA |
| | | 2 Institutes | ISTEG, INATEC |
| Namaacha District | Mafuiane | 2 Primary Schools | Bacabaca Primary School Gumbe Primary School |

5.5.2 Health

In Mozambique, the health sector focuses mainly on delivery of primary healthcare, with each health unit providing various types of healthcare services. Table 5-11 provides a brief description of the various types of health units in the country and their respective services. It is important to note that significant disparities exist between facilities, depending on their locality, technical capacity and size.

Table 5-11 – Description of Healthcare Services in Mozambique

| Type of health service | Type of health unit | Type of services provided |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Community services | Community | Traditional midwife Elementary Polyvalent Agent (APE): a community member trained by an NGO, or by the National Health System (NHS) to provide basic preventive, promotional and health care services to the community |
| | Health Posts Provide primary health services | Elementary Polyvalent Agent Elementary level midwife Elementary level nurse |
| Minimum health services | Type II Rural Health Centre Provide primary health services | Elementary level midwife Elementary level nurse Nutrition Agent |
| Comprehensive health services | Type II – Rural Health Centre The type II health unit is more modest in its infrastructure and personnel, do not have doctor with only a medical technician or Assistant, but with the ability to perform consultations and deliveries. These services provide primary health care. | Medical Technician or assistant Basic level midwife Basic level nurse Basic level nurse or agent |
| | Type I – Rural Health Centre In a rural environment, a Type I health unit is the best equipped health centre. Usually, staff includes a trained doctor and all facilities for basic care services and surgery services and surgery rooms. | Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse |
| | Type C Urban Health Centre | Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse |
| Comprehensive health services | Type II – Urban Health Centre | Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse |
| | Type A –Urban Health Centre | Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent |

| Type of health service | Type of health unit | Type of services provided |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | | Basic level nurse |
| | District Hospital | Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse |
| Specialized health services | District Hospital | Doctor Medical Technician Obstetric surgery technician Obstetric Nurse Laboratory Technician of Agent Basic or Medium-level Maternal-Child Health Nurse Basic or Medium Level Nurse |
| | Rural Hospital | Doctor Medical Technician Obstetric surgery technician Obstetric Nurse Laboratory Technician of Agent Basic or Medium-level Maternal-Child Health Nurse Basic or Medium Level Nurse |
| | General Hospital | Doctor Medical Technician Obstetric surgery technician Obstetric Nurse Laboratory Technician of Agent Basic or Medium-level Maternal-Child Health Nurse Basic or Medium Level Nurse |
| | Provincial Hospital | All staff |
| | Central Hospital | All staff |

Source: Global Health Initiative – Mozambique Strategy, 2011 to 2015

Maputo Province had around 120 health units in 2019 (MISAU, 2020), namely one (1) provincial hospital, one (1) district hospital, one (1) rural hospital, one (1) general hospital, twenty-one (21) health posts and ninety-five (95) health centres (13 urban and 82 rural). According to the same source, the province had 1 health unit per 17,762 inhabitants and about 1.07 beds per 1 000 inhabitants, inclusive of the 525 maternity dedicated beds.

In terms of PAP household health, the data shows that for homestead plot HHs, some 50% of the HHs reported having a family member who suffers from a chronic condition. The main chronic illness categories

of the affected HHs are HIV/AIDS and hypertension. The data also showed that the most prevalent illnesses experienced by PAP households over the past 12-month period were respiratory problems, with all households reporting members who had coughs and flu symptoms. Other illnesses identified by the PAPs were malaria and hypertension, both of which are fairly common in both the districts and the province. As a whole, and as with the education data, PAP health data was affected by the small PAP size rendering it fairly unrepresentative from its wider context. In terms of the utilisation of health facilities by the PAPs, the below Figure 6-12 shows the healthcare institutions most frequented by the PAPs.

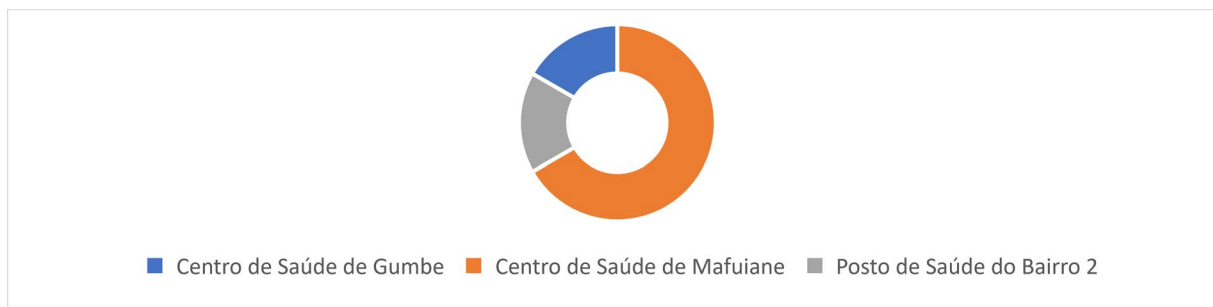


Figure 5-12 – Healthcare facilities attended by the HHs

5.5.3 Water and Sanitation

Access to clean water and adequate sanitary system in the Maputo province and the affected districts (municipality) is poor, with most HHs not having running water or adequate sanitation facilities. However, in the urban and peri urban areas, access to clean water is better, with most HHs connected to the national water network system, and HHs with better financial means consume bought mineral water. Whilst the municipal town of Namaacha has a water supply system (albeit limited in scale) most HH's in the more rural areas of the district have limited or no access to potable water and rely primarily on the availability of natural water sources. In terms of sanitation, neither the district nor the municipal town of Namaacha are serviced by sewage treatment systems and most households within the town of Namaacha (*bairro cimento*) with adequate sanitation facilities, utilise septic tank systems, whilst those in the more peri-urban areas (*bairro caniço*) tend to have access to and utilise improved latrines and those in the rural areas utilise traditional latrines, or have no sanitation facilities.

5.5.3.1 Water

In terms of the PAPs, the data, which is unrepresentative of the context shows that 83% of the HHs use public fountains as their main water source, and the remaining 17% uses water from rivers/lakes/lagoons near their home, with none of them reporting any form of treatment to the water before consumption, Even though there are natural water reservoirs and rivers near the Transmission Line Project area, at a distance

of around 2 to 3 KM from the PAPs residences, not all of these sources provide drinkable water. Figure 5-13 below shows the two primary sources of water for the HHs impacted by the Transmission Line Project.

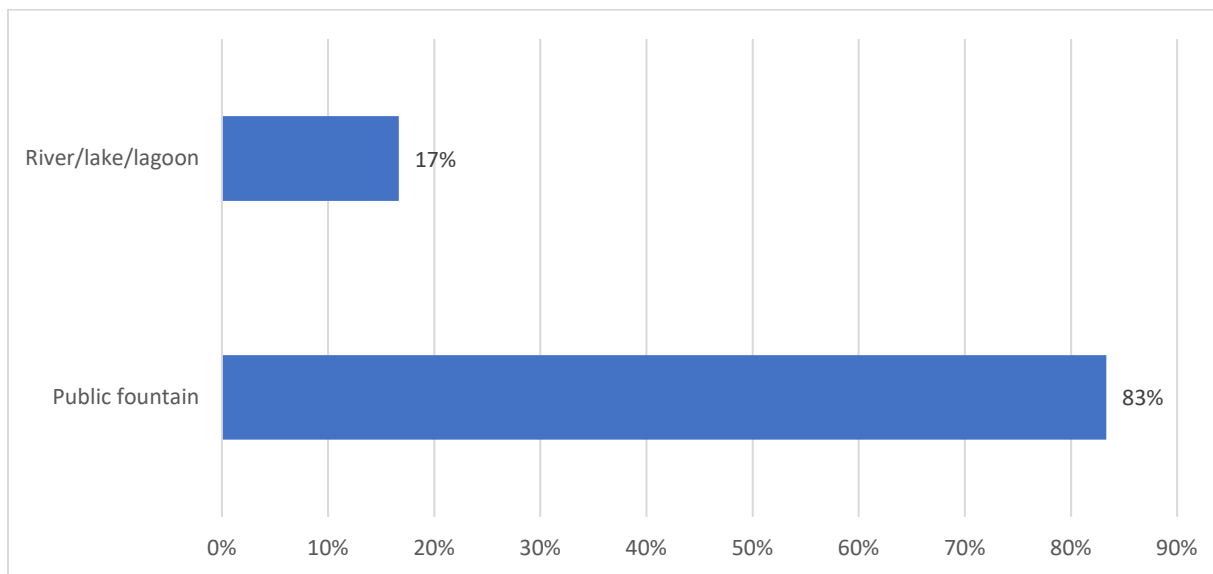


Figure 5-13 – Primary Sources of Water Amongst HHs

Drinking untreated water from less reliable sources can lead to illnesses such as diarrhoea. These illnesses can prove severe for the young, elderly and those members suffering from chronic conditions with weakened immune systems.

5.5.3.2 Sanitation

With regards to sanitation 67% of the HHs affected by the Transmission Line Project, use traditional latrines, and 33% of the HHs interviewed do not have any type of sanitary installation and therefore use the bush. Investment in safe water and appropriate sanitation is critical to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Figure 5-14 below shows the sanitation facilities used by the affected HH.

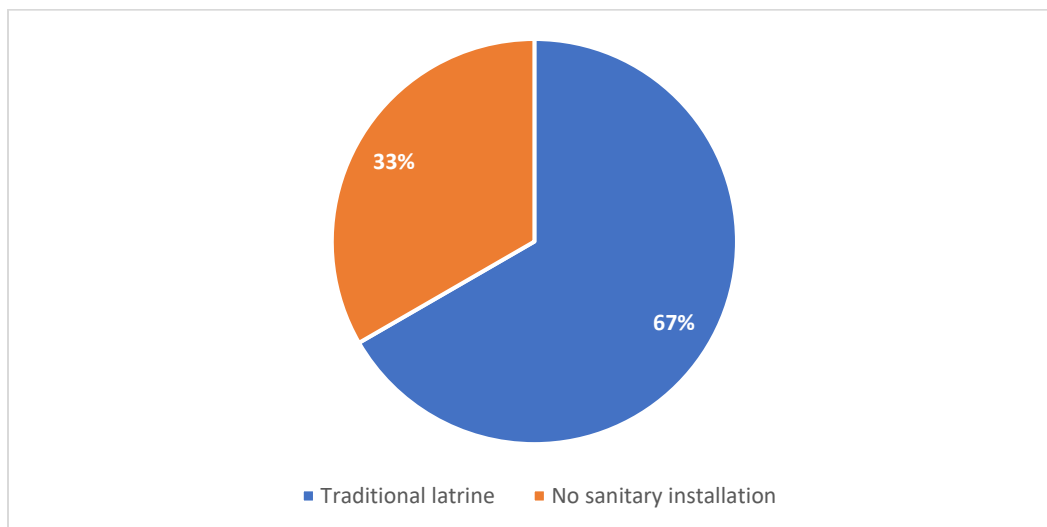


Figure 5-14 – Sanitation Facilities Amongst HHs

5.5.3.3 Waste Management

Solid waste management (collection, treatment and disposal) is very limited nationwide and concentrated mainly in the larger municipalities. In Namaacha and Boane, waste collection in the urban and some peri-urban areas is collected and deposited at the local dump site (unlined landfill) and in the rural areas, most households generally burn or bury their waste and/or dispose of it outside their homes (throwing in the bush). It is important to note that whilst consumerism is showing incremental signs of growth in the rural areas, almost all waste produced by more rural households remains organic and biodegradable.

The majority of physical HHs affected by the Transmission Line Project (67%) dispose of their waste in the bush and the remaining HHs (33%) bury the waste. Amongst PAPs, the waste generated is mostly organic (i.e. food waste, agriculture commodities waste, fruit peel, grass, among others).

5.5.4 Energy

The main sources of energy used by the HHs for lighting are lanterns utilised by 50% of the HHs and solar panels are used by the remaining HHs. For cooking purposes, 83% of HHs reported the use of firewood and 17% use gas. Table 5-12 below shows the main sources of electricity, water, sanitation and solid waste for the PAPs.

Table 5-12 – Energy, Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Disposal

| Municipality / District | Locality / Neighbourhood | Main Energy Source | Main Water Source | Sanitation method | Solid Waste Management |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Namaacha | Mafuiane | Lantern, Solar Panel | Public Fountains, river/lake/lagoon | Traditional toilets, no sanitation facilities | Burying, throwing in bush |

5.5.5 Transportation and Communication

In terms of communication, the data shows that HHs have coverage from one or more of the three major mobile networks operators in Mozambique and access to the main TV and radio broadcasting services, including TVM, TVCabo and/or Dstv. 75% of the HHs communicate and distribute information/news via mobile telephony and the remaining do so through friends/family/religious. All of the households possess cellular phones, however, home use internet is very low.

The province's road network is the main means of intra-city and intra-provincial as well as inter-provincial transportation and connects towns and villages to schools, markets, health facilities, and other public infrastructure. Public transport, especially in the peri-urban and rural areas is managed by informal operators, using minibuses (*Chapa 100*), who mainly operate on the primary roads, whilst the inner-city areas are also serviced by the municipal transport network. The majority of PAPs utilise public transport as their primary means of transport, with none of the HHs stating that they possess cars.

5.5.6 Housing

The housing structures amongst PAPs shows that 25% of homes are constructed out of precarious material including sticks, grass and zinc sheeting, whilst 75% are constructed out of conventional materials – using cement blocks and bricks, however, unplastered. Apart from the main house, most homes have additional support structures within the HH homestead plot, including one or more exterior annexes, external kitchens, bedrooms, and/or others. Many households also have auxiliary structures, such as henneries, barns and/or corrals, which support micro businesses or livelihoods. The data also shows that 25% of all PAPs have primary home structures below 70m², and only two PAPs have primary home structures above 70 m². The following images in Figure 5-15 illustrate the main home structures amongst the PAPs.



Figure 5-15 – Examples of Main Dwellings of Affected PAPs

5.6 Economic Activities and Livelihoods

In general, HH livelihoods in the district are consistent and similar to those generally prevalent within the province, with most HHs livelihoods based primarily on small scale subsistence agriculture, available natural resources, micro-businesses (the selling of agricultural surplus) and the trade in labour/services for food produce, cash and/or rent. HHs generally draw on all HH members to play some role within their livelihoods, implying that most HHs include one or more, or all of the above noted activities within the HH livelihood strategies. Whilst the data notes that there are differences in opportunities between PAPs, particularly in terms of employment opportunities – or more accurately the space for self-employment – most PAP HHs across the board utilise a combination of the above activities as the basis of their livelihoods. Given that employment is scarce and secure/decent employment (with adequate labour conditions) almost non-existent, even HHs with members who earn waged salaries draw on a combination of the above strategies to augment their incomes and/or ‘make ends meet’.

5.6.1 Occupation

Vast majority of the affected households, contrary to the district norm, have predominantly wage labour-based livelihoods and are employees with regular formal employment. The data shows that 41.8% of PAP household heads practice subsistence agriculture, a further 37.3% are engaged in commerce & services sector, some 4.5% work for the public sector while only 2.7 work for the private sector, 3.6% are students, 6.4% are self-employed and 8,2% are unemployed or retired. Figure 5-16 below shows the primary occupation of PAP household heads, disaggregated by gender.

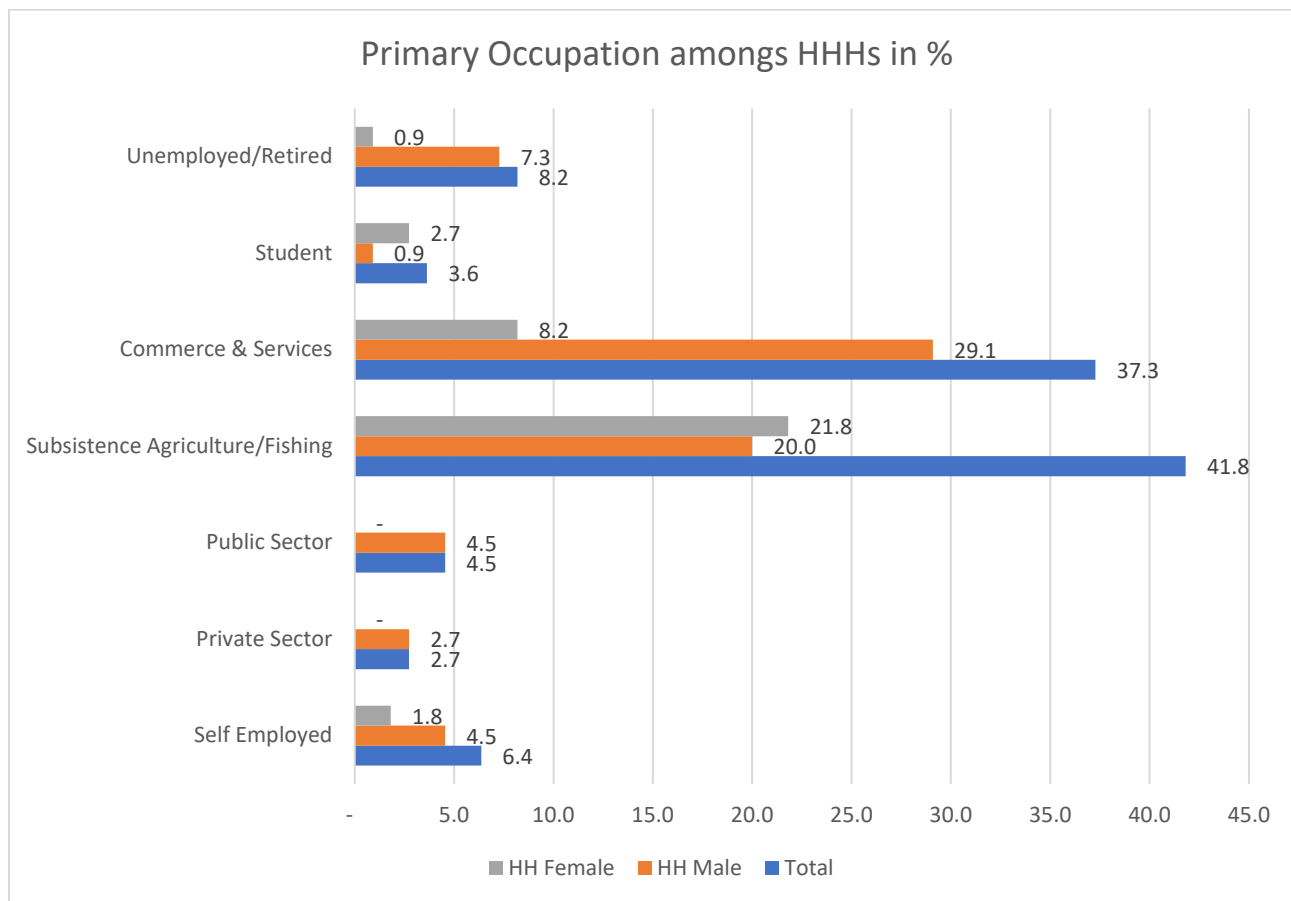


Figure 5-16 – Primary Occupation of PAP HHH

5.6.2 Household Income

The data shows that PAP HH monthly income differs significantly from household to household, with HH income ranging from under MZN 1,000.00 per month to around MZN 270,000.00. The average monthly income amongst PAP HHs is in the MZN 1,000.00 to MZN 5,000.00 per month range, which is aligned to provincial or district averages in rural areas and is also reflective of the income disparity amongst PAPs, the small PAP size and the presence of a few higher-income households amongst PAPs. The following section presents the HH monthly income range for physical displacement HHs, *machamba* and vacant plot owners and business owners. Figure 5-17 below shows the monthly income ranges amongst physical PAP households, as a percentage and disaggregated by the gender of the household head.

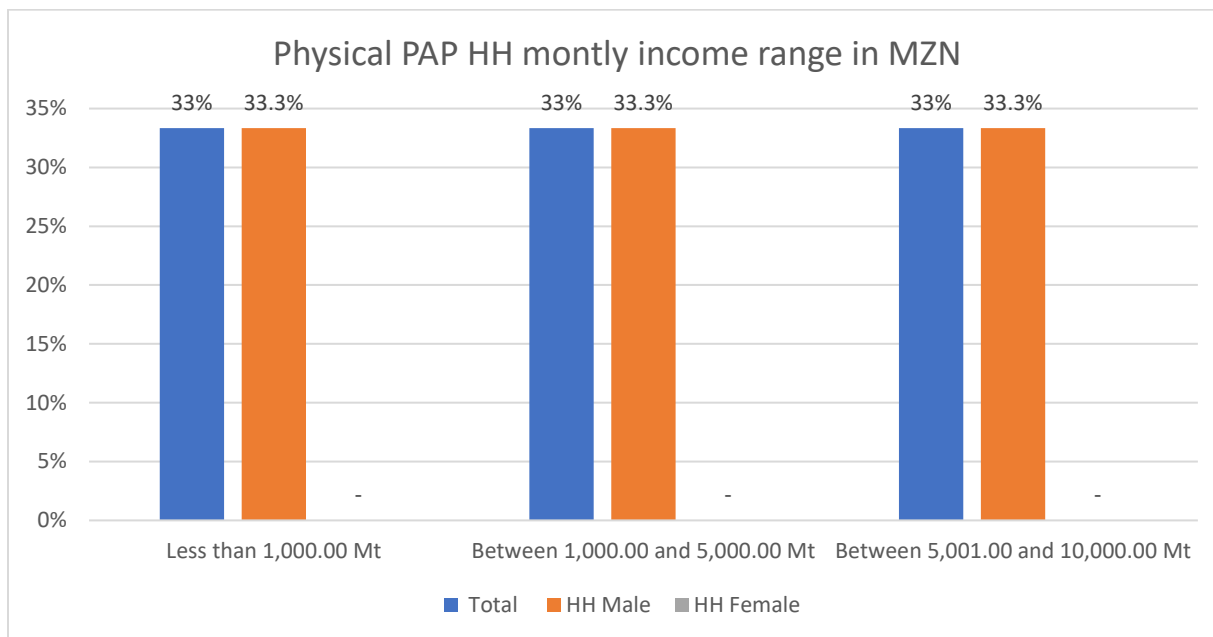


Figure 5-17 – Physical PAP HHs Monthly Income Ranges

The international poverty line, which is currently \$1.90 a day, is the standard threshold that determines whether someone is living in poverty or not. The threshold is based on the value of goods needed to sustain an individual and does not take into account this individual's access to health, education, sanitation, water and electricity etc and what the effects of this has on the quality of life of that particular person. Taking into consideration that the average HH size is 5.6 members, PAP data shows that some 89% of all HHs are income poor and considered vulnerable, either under or straddling the poverty line, and some 65% may be considered to live in absolute poverty.

The data for businesses shows that the majority of HHs (33%) have average monthly incomes between MZN 5,000.00 and MZN 10,000.00, whilst 25% earn less than MZN 5,000.00 a month. However, in this category there are also HHs that earn more than MZN 20,000.00 (25%), as per Figure 5-18.

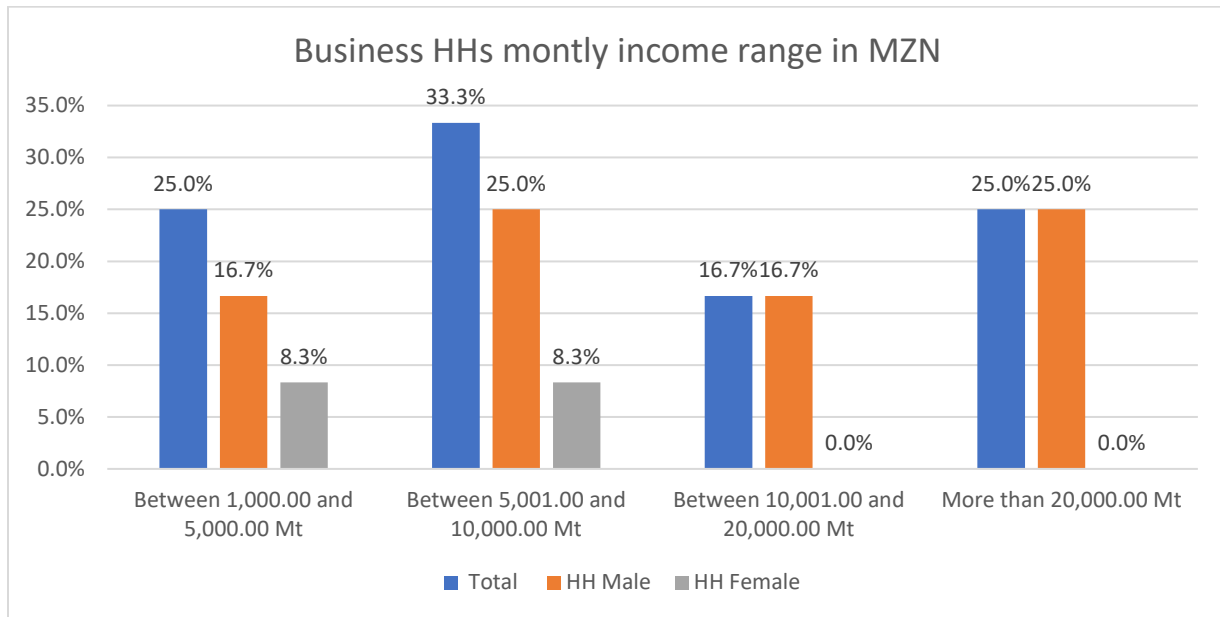


Figure 5-18 – Business HHs Monthly Income Ranges

The data derived from the *machamba* and vacant plots shows that most PAPs (72.2%) earn between MZN 1,000.00 and MZN 5,000.00 per month, with the remaining 21.6% earning more than MZN 5,000.00, as per Figure 5-19.

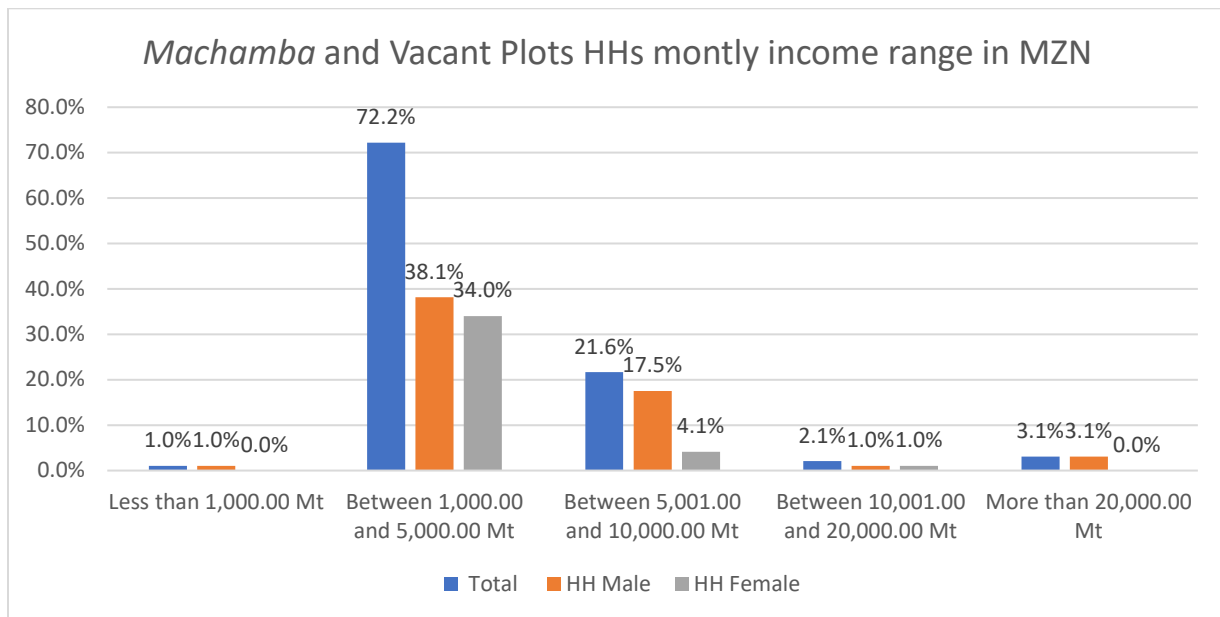


Figure 5-19 – Machamba and vacant plots HHs Monthly Income Ranges

5.6.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant sector nationally, as well as in the district of Boane and the municipality of Namaacha, and the data shows that all PAPs, irrespective of their HH income levels or primary occupation of the HHH practice some form of agriculture. Higher income households practice agriculture or growing within their homestead plots, primarily as an alternative to purchasing fruit and vegetables and as part of their livelihoods management and preference, whilst HHs with lower income, despite having other primary occupations, are dependent on agriculture and engage in small holder farming, on either on their homestead plots or self-contained *machambas*, as part of a diversified livelihoods strategy, designed to augment household income and protect households from external shocks. For PAPs that practice agriculture as their main source of income, Table 5-13 below represents the percentage of farmers that produce certain types of crops.

Table 5-13 – Percentage of Farmers and Crops Produced

| Crops | % of farmers that produce this type of culture | % of farmers that produce primarily for consumption | % of farmers that produce for consumption and sell the surplus | % of farmers that produce to sell |
|--------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Maize | 70.65% | 65.22% | 3.26% | 2.17% |
| Sorghum | 3.26% | 2.17% | 1.09% | 0.00% |
| Millet | 3.26% | 2.17% | 1.09% | 0.00% |
| Nhemba beans | 58.70% | 54.35% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Sweet potato | 50.00% | 46.74% | 3.26% | 0.00% |
| Peanut | 32.61% | 29.35% | 3.26% | 0.00% |
| Pumpkin | 65.22% | 60.87% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Kale | 20.65% | 16.30% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Cucumber | 15.22% | 10.87% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Tomato | 16.30% | 11.96% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Sugar cane | 3.26% | 2.17% | 2.17% | 0.00% |
| Okra | 28.26% | 28.26% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Cassava | 44.57% | 40.22% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Potato | 11.96% | 7.61% | 4.35% | 0.00% |
| Lettuce | 23.91% | 18.48% | 5.43% | 0.00% |
| Cabbage | 3.26% | 3.26% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Watermelon | 2.17% | 2.17% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Bell Pepper | 1.09% | 1.09% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Beet | 2.17% | 2.17% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| Crops | % of farmers that produce this type of culture | % of farmers that produce primarily for consumption | % of farmers that produce for consumption and sell the surplus | % of farmers that produce to sell |
|-------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Melon | 4.35% | 4.35% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Onion | 3.26% | 3.26% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Butter bean | 2.17% | 2.17% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

For PAPs with the lowest household income and those below the poverty line, as well as those whose primary occupation is subsistence farming, households depend almost entirely on agriculture for subsistence. Cultivation methods used by such HHs are usually rudimentary and require intensive manual labour and the size of the cultivated area is directly associated with the available land and labour. Such PAPs cultivate primarily to feed their families and sell whatever little surplus they have left thereafter. Planting is generally determined by household consumption needs, rather than market value. Table 5-14 below shows the crops grown by the 11 HHs that cultivate crops for their own consumption.

Table 5-14 – Cultivated Crops Amongst the Surveyed HHs

| Crops | % of HHs who cultivate primarily for consumption |
|------------------|--|
| Maize | 81.82% |
| Nhemba beans | 72.73% |
| Sweet potato | 81.82% |
| Peanut | 36.36% |
| Pumpkin | 72.73% |
| Cabbage | 18.18% |
| Tomato | 9.09% |
| Papaya / Paw Paw | 9.09% |
| Manga | 9.09% |
| Banana | 27.27% |
| Okra | 9.09% |
| Cassava | 18.18% |

5.6.4 Livestock

Regarding livestock and other animals, 4 HHs raise livestock for consumption. Table 5-15 below lists the total livestock production and animal breeds per HHs that produce livestock.

Table 5-15 – Livestock Produced by Surveyed HHs

| Livestock breed | % of HHs who raise primarily for consumption | % of HHs who raise for sale | #Animals raised |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Chickens | 100.00% | 0.00% | 39 |
| Ducks | 50.00% | 0.00% | 5 |
| Goats | 100.00% | 0.00% | 16 |
| Pigs | 25.00% | 0.00% | 2 |
| Mules | 50.00% | 0.00% | 6 |

5.6.5 Possession of Durable Assets

Possession of durable assets is an indicator of well-being and wealth of HHs in Mozambique, especially given the fact that savings are not common. Such assets are not only functional, comfort and livelihood improving but also act as symbols of social status/wealth and are easily negotiated into other assets, food, or cash to resolve problems during times of crisis.

PAP data shows relatively low percentages of high economic value assets such as automobiles, televisions and even computers. This is, as with the other data reflective of PAPs being representative of the rural context of the region, despite the small PAP size. Table 5-16 shows a summary of information collected regarding household durable assets.

Table 5-16 – Durable Assets Owned by the HHs

| Asset | % of HH who own asset |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Radio | 67% |
| TV | 0% |
| Cell phone | 100% |
| Stove | 33% |
| Bed | 67% |
| Bicycle | 33% |
| Computer | 33% |

5.7 Vulnerable PAPs

In relation to vulnerability, the particular circumstances of the individual household, influences' the overall level of vulnerability of the HH and that of each of its respective members. In the districts of Boane and Namaacha, this circumstance is often related to the status of the household head – whether he/she is well respected and/or has access to resources and a reasonably wide social network, whether the household head is male or female and/or child or elderly. Almost half the province's population (44.8%) live below the poverty line and as previously noted a significant part of those who have incomes above the poverty line remain vulnerable to the risk of falling into poverty in the event of shocks or as a result of seasonal changes (GoM, 2016). According to the National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB - Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica 2016 – 2024), whilst just over two thirds of the national population have consumptions levels below the poverty line (GoM, 2016), the remainder, with incomes and consumption levels slightly above the poverty line, live in precarious circumstances and run the risk of falling below the poverty line in the event of small shocks or slight variations in the levels of income (GoM, 2016). This means that vulnerability is widespread, across the board, but exacerbated amongst households who exhibit multiple vulnerability factors. An individual household vulnerability assessment of PAPs will be part of the elaboration of the RAP.

Table 5-17 illustrates the total PAP vulnerability assessment. Detailed vulnerability related inquiries were realized for physically displaced HHs and for homestead plots HHs, as they are part of the socioeconomic survey focused on housing infrastructure and physical impacts. However, data regarding PAP gender and age structure, and income poverty is available for economic resettlement HHs as their income is evaluated as part of the economic survey applied to *machamba* owners and vacant plot HHs, allowing the data to be included in the overall vulnerability assessment. Overall, there are no indigenous groups or others marginalised on the basis of ethnicity, race or religion.

5.7.1 Women and Girls

Given the local context, the Transmission Line Project will also likely have a disproportionate impact on women and girls, particularly those within the more urban and peri-urban areas and especially where households will be resettled some distance from their current residence. Relocation of physical households and tilling plots and the temporary restriction of land access signifies not only adaptation to changed conditions, but also requires significant additional HH effort, inter alia to re-establish daily norms and conditions as well as in the creation of social networks which households are often either dependent on or rely on to a significant extent. Such additional requirements/efforts on behalf of the affected HHs may also affect distance and ability to access social infrastructure, such as schools, community spaces, water, health posts, transportation networks and markets. Given that increases in the HH time burden generally have a

compounding impact on women and girls (as they are primarily responsible for most of the HH chores and the provision of unpaid care) often affecting girl school enrolment and health service utilisation, the resettlement process is likely to have a more pronounced impact on women and girls. Such gender-based burdens are also likely to be accentuated during the transitional and pre-livelihoods restoration periods. Overall, the data shows a total of 342 female PAPs (53%) being the majority within the household members.

5.7.2 Female Headed Households (FHHs)

Women who are heads of households often depend on the support of social networks and family members for their subsistence and are not ordinarily gainfully employed. Formal employment is extremely scarce and living wage employment with appropriate labour benefits/conditions is almost non-existent. Where some employment is available, it is normally males who are employed, and employment is normally focused on male cohorts.

As a result of the small PAP size, however, the data shows no significant difference in average monthly HH income between FHH (34%, total of 39 FHHs) and MHH (66%, total of 76 MHHs), amongst those subject to economic resettlement, however, it does show that female household heads are less likely to be employees, with consistent wage earnings and are more likely to be self-employed or entrepreneurs and overall, generally more dependent on subsistence agriculture.

5.7.3 Households Headed by the Elderly

HHs headed by elderly people are often very vulnerable, lacking in formal pension or benefits, they rely on subsistence agriculture and have low productivity. They often depend on support from their family and neighbours for their daily needs and for assistance in harvesting their farms.

The data for elderly headed households (28%, total of 32 elderly HHs), like those of FHHs, shows no significant reduction in average monthly HH income, in fact, for those subject to economic resettlement, the elderly headed households represent those with the highest average household income.

5.7.4 Child Headed Households

Child headed households are a pervasive problem in the area and are often extremely vulnerable, given their lack of adult supervision. They are also vulnerable to exploitation as a result of the lack of opportunities/conditions which enable them to sustain/support their siblings/HH. CHHs are often not at school and do not have sufficient resources to enable other HH members to attend school. The data, however, shows no CHH amongst the PAPs.

5.7.5 Households with Mentally/Physically Disabled or Chronically Sick Members

People with chronic diseases and with physical or mental disabilities are generally somewhat marginalised/excluded from societal activities such as employment and community roles and HHs with such members are often burdened by the higher dependency ratio and loss of able-bodied production. Whilst people who are chronically sick or physically/mentally disabled are supported by various health programs, this is neither sufficient nor wide enough in terms of coverage.

The data shows that only 3% of total HHs (3 HHs) have family members who are chronically ill or disabled, however, as with the other above vulnerabilities, the data shows no correlation with reduced HH income.

Table 5-17 – PAP Vulnerability Table

| HH Info | | Total HH members | | | | Nature of Vulnerability | | | | | | |
|---------|--|------------------|------|--------|------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| #HH | Displacement Category | Total HH members | Male | Female | Vulnerable | Female Headed Household | Single/Widowed Female Headed Household | Elderly Headed Household | Child Headed Household | Income Poverty | Chronically Ill or disabled member | Multiple Vulnerabilities |
| | <i>PR²⁴ – Primary Homes</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | PR - Primary Home | 14 | 7 | 7 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | 2 |
| 2 | PR - Primary Home | 4 | 3 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 3 | PR - Primary Home | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 4 | PR – Primary Home | 5 | 1 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | 3 |
| | <i>ER²⁵ - Home Plots</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ER - Home Plot | 5 | 3 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | 2 |
| 2 | ER - Home Plot | 2 | 1 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| | <i>ER - Machambas</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 4 | 3 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 2 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 3 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 3 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 3 | 3 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 4 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 3 | 5 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 5 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 1 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 6 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 7 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 3 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 8 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 9 | ER - Machamba | 11 | 6 | 5 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |

²⁴ PR – Physical Displacement / Resettlement

²⁵ ER – Economic Displacement / Resettlement

| HH Info | | Total HH members | | | | Nature of Vulnerability | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|------|--------|------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| #HH | Displacement Category | Total HH members | Male | Female | Vulnerable | Female Headed Household | Single/Widowed Female Headed Household | Elderly Headed Household | Child Headed Household | Income Poverty | Chronically Ill or disabled member | Multiple Vulnerabilities |
| 10 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 3 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 11 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 12 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 2 | 6 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 13 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 2 | 1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 14 | ER - Machamba | 10 | 5 | 5 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 15 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 3 | 2 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 16 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 17 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 18 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 4 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 19 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 4 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 20 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 21 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 2 | 5 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | 1 |
| 22 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 1 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 23 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 3 | 3 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 24 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 1 | 2 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 25 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 2 | 5 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 26 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 5 | 3 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 27 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 3 | 5 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 28 | ER - Machamba | 10 | 6 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 29 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 30 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 4 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 31 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 3 | 3 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 32 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |

| HH Info | | Total HH members | | | | Nature of Vulnerability | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|------|--------|------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| #HH | Displacement Category | Total HH members | Male | Female | Vulnerable | Female Headed Household | Single/ Widowed Female Headed Household | Elderly Headed Household | Child Headed Household | Income Poverty | Chronically Ill or disabled member | Multiple Vulnerabilities |
| 33 | ER - Machamba | 1 | 0 | 1 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 1 |
| 34 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 3 | 1 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 35 | ER - Machamba | 9 | 5 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 36 | ER - Machamba | 1 | 0 | 1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 37 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 38 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 6 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 39 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 3 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 40 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 2 | 6 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 41 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 3 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 42 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 3 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 43 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 1 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 44 | ER - Machamba | 13 | 5 | 8 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 45 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 0 | 6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 46 | ER - Machamba | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 47 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 3 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 48 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 5 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 49 | ER - Machamba | 9 | 5 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 50 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 3 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 51 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 3 | 2 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 52 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 5 | 0 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 53 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 54 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 1 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 55 | ER - Machamba | 10 | 5 | 5 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |

| HH Info | | Total HH members | | | | Nature of Vulnerability | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|------|--------|------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| #HH | Displacement Category | Total HH members | Male | Female | Vulnerable | Female Headed Household | Single/ Widowed Female Headed Household | Elderly Headed Household | Child Headed Household | Income Poverty | Chronically Ill or disabled member | Multiple Vulnerabilities |
| 56 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 4 | 1 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 57 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 58 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 59 | ER - Machamba | 2 | 0 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 60 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 61 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 3 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 62 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 4 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 63 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 64 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 3 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 65 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 1 | 2 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 66 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 3 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 67 | ER - Machamba | 9 | 4 | 5 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 68 | ER - Machamba | 11 | 5 | 6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 69 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 0 | 6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 70 | ER - Machamba | 8 | 5 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 71 | ER - Machamba | 6 | 5 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 72 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 73 | ER - Machamba | 7 | 4 | 3 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 74 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 3 | 1 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 75 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 76 | ER - Machamba | 10 | 4 | 6 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 77 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 2 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 78 | ER - Machamba | 2 | 1 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |

| HH Info | | Total HH members | | | | Nature of Vulnerability | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|------------------|------|--------|------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| #HH | Displacement Category | Total HH members | Male | Female | Vulnerable | Female Headed Household | Single/ Widowed Female Headed Household | Elderly Headed Household | Child Headed Household | Income Poverty | Chronically Ill or disabled member | Multiple Vulnerabilities |
| 79 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 1 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 80 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 1 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 81 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 0 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 82 | ER - Machamba | 2 | 1 | 1 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 83 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 3 | 2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 84 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 1 | 4 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 85 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 1 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 86 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 1 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 87 | ER - Machamba | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 88 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 3 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 89 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 0 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | 4 |
| 90 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 1 | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| 91 | ER - Machamba | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | 2 |
| 92 | ER - Machamba | 3 | 2 | 1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| | ER – Businesses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ER - Business | 11 | 6 | 5 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 2 | ER - Business | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 3 | ER - Business | 6 | 2 | 4 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| 4 | ER - Business | 5 | 4 | 1 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 5 | ER - Business | 3 | 3 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 6 | ER - Business | 8 | 5 | 3 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | 1 |
| 7 | ER - Business | 2 | 1 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 8 | ER - Business | 10 | 4 | 6 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |

| HH Info | | Total HH members | | | | Nature of Vulnerability | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| #HH | Displacement Category | Total HH members | Male | Female | Vulnerable | Female Headed Household | Single/ Widowed Female Headed Household | Elderly Headed Household | Child Headed Household | Income Poverty | Chronically Ill or disabled member | Multiple Vulnerabilities |
| 9 | ER - Business | 7 | 3 | 4 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 10 | ER - Business | 4 | 0 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | 2 |
| 11 | ER - Business | 2 | 1 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 12 | ER - Business | 6 | 3 | 3 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| | <i>ER – Vacant Plots</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ER - Vacant Plot | 12 | 7 | 5 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 2 | ER - Vacant Plot | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| 3 | ER - Vacant Plot | 5 | 4 | 1 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 4 | ER - Vacant Plot | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| 5 | ER - Vacant Plot | 9 | 3 | 6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 3 |
| | Total | 649 | 307 | 342 | 107 | 39 | 34 | 32 | 0 | 102 | 3 | |

6 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

This section details the impacts emanating as a direct result of the Transmission Line Projects land take requirements, as detailed in **Chapter 2.4**. Note that this impact section identifies resettlement impacts and not the mitigation measures nor entitlements or compensation. These measures are considered separately in the sections on impact mitigation (**Chapter 2.5**), entitlement compensation methodology (**Chapter 7.2**) and approach to livelihoods restoration measures (**Chapter 9**).

The data utilised to identify the impacts on affected individuals, HHs and communities, was collected in accordance with the methodology described in **Chapter 3.2**. This section presents the impacts of the Transmission Line Project's land acquisition process on those either living, working, utilizing and/or who hold assets within the Transmission Line Projects land take area. A detailed table of Project affected Households/ PAPs is included in Annex 1.

6.1 Scale of Impacts

In total, the preliminary assessment shows that the Transmission Line Project will impact 115 HHs²⁶ along the 5 communities crossed by the Transmission Line Project in the Namaacha and Boane districts, in accordance with the Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1 – Total Number of Impacted HHs by Displacement Category

| District | Community | Physical Displacement / Resettlement (PR) | Type of Economic Resettlement | | | | Total Number of Impacted HHs |
|----------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Impacts in Homesteads Plots | Economic Resettlement of Machambas | Economic Resettlement of Businesses | Economic Resettlement of Vacant Plots | |
| Namaacha | Bacabaca | 3 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Gumbe | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | <i>Total Namaacha</i> | 4 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 4 | 39 |
| Boane | Bairro 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| | Bairro 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Mabanja (Bairro A) | 0 | 0 | 37 | 11 | 1 | 49 |

²⁶ Households (*Agregado Familiar*) are considered as the primary PAP unit of analysis as per the local legislation.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | <i>Total Boane</i> | 0 | 0 | 62 | 12 | 1 | 76 |
| | Total HHs | 4 | 2 | 92 | 12 | 5 | 115 |

Table 6-2 below shows the type of impact with respect to all affected HHs across the 5 communities based on the census data. A detailed matrix with each of the HHs impact assessment is available in Annex 1.

Table 6-2 – Types of impacted assets present in the PPZ based on census data

| Type of Asset Impacted | Communities | PPZ Total Assets |
|--|--|------------------|
| Physical and Economic Displacement | | |
| House (impacted primary HHs residence) | Bacabaca, Bairro 1 | 4 |
| Homestead plots only | Gumbe | 3* |
| Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots to be compensated | Bacabaca | 17 |
| Trees with economic value to be compensated | Bacabaca, Bairro 1 | 22 |
| Family cemeteries and/or graves within homestead plots | Bacabaca | 8 |
| Businesses | | |
| Businesses | Bairro 6, Mabanja | 12 |
| Associated auxiliary structures to be compensated | Mabanja | 2 |
| Trees with economic value to be compensated | Bacabaca, Mabanja | 8 |
| Machambas and Plots | | |
| Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>) | Bacabaca, Bairro 1, Bairro 6, Gumbe, Mabanja | 92 |
| Vacant land / Properties | Bacabaca, Gumbe, Mabanja | 5 |
| Trees with economic value to be compensated | Bacabaca, Bairro 1, Bairro 6, Gumbe, Mabanja | 112 |
| Family cemeteries and/or graves within <i>machamba</i> or vacant plot | Bacabaca | 1 |

Note:* this number refers to total number of HHs with only their homestead plots impacted; One machamba owner has his homestead plot affected but without any assets impacted, so for the total number of affected HH he is considered only in the *machamba* HH.

As a result of secondary review and the survey activities realized, there are two additional categories of impacted areas which require particular treatment due to their unique aspects:

- Mining Concession Areas** – During the Transmission Line Project desk review phase, and as is described in the EIS baseline (Volume I of the EIS), five (5) mining concession companies were identified as being crossed by the transmission line route in Boane and Namaacha districts. During the census, homestead plots and primary homes, machambas and trees were noted in these areas. Engagement has been underway with the companies that own the mining concessions to assess the requirements and potential risks associated with Project implementation in these areas. The Transmission Line Project is seeking to develop Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with the mining concession holders to allow for the transmission line to cross these areas prior to Project

implementation. These MoUs are currently being drafted, with the intent to have signed agreements in place in March 2024.

- **Military Base/Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas Servitude Impacts** – During survey implementation in Boane, an area that belongs to the Armed Forces School for Sargents (*Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas* – ESFA), that is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence was identified. According to the local leadership, it was noted that surrounding communities had been using the area for the practice of agriculture, thus it was necessary to confirm the extent of the impacts within the area. Upon receiving permission from the Ministry of Défense as a result of several engagement efforts from EDM, Globeleq/ Source Energia, Consultec and the ESFA, the area was evaluated, and the military confirmed their full cooperation for the implementation activities within their area as required.

6.2 Houses

The data shows that the current Project alignment will result in the physical relocation/displacement of 4 HHs in the district of Namaacha (1 in Gumbe and 3 in Bacabaca communities). Of the 4 physically impacted homes, 3 have primary home structures of over 70m², which may be considered significantly large homes and are constructed out of conventional materials, whilst the remaining 1 has a primary home structure which is under 70m², considered as standard small home in the district and is mostly un-plastered cement block structures, usually built using ‘self-construction’ methods. All 4 of these PAPs stand to lose either their current main dwelling structure, or part thereof, and potentially the housing plot upon which their dwelling is situated and all standing HH auxiliary structures.

Figure 6-1 below shows the three impacted houses in Bacabaca and Gumbe.



Houses in Bacabaca



House in Gumbe

Figure 6-1 – Houses impacted by the Transmission Line Project

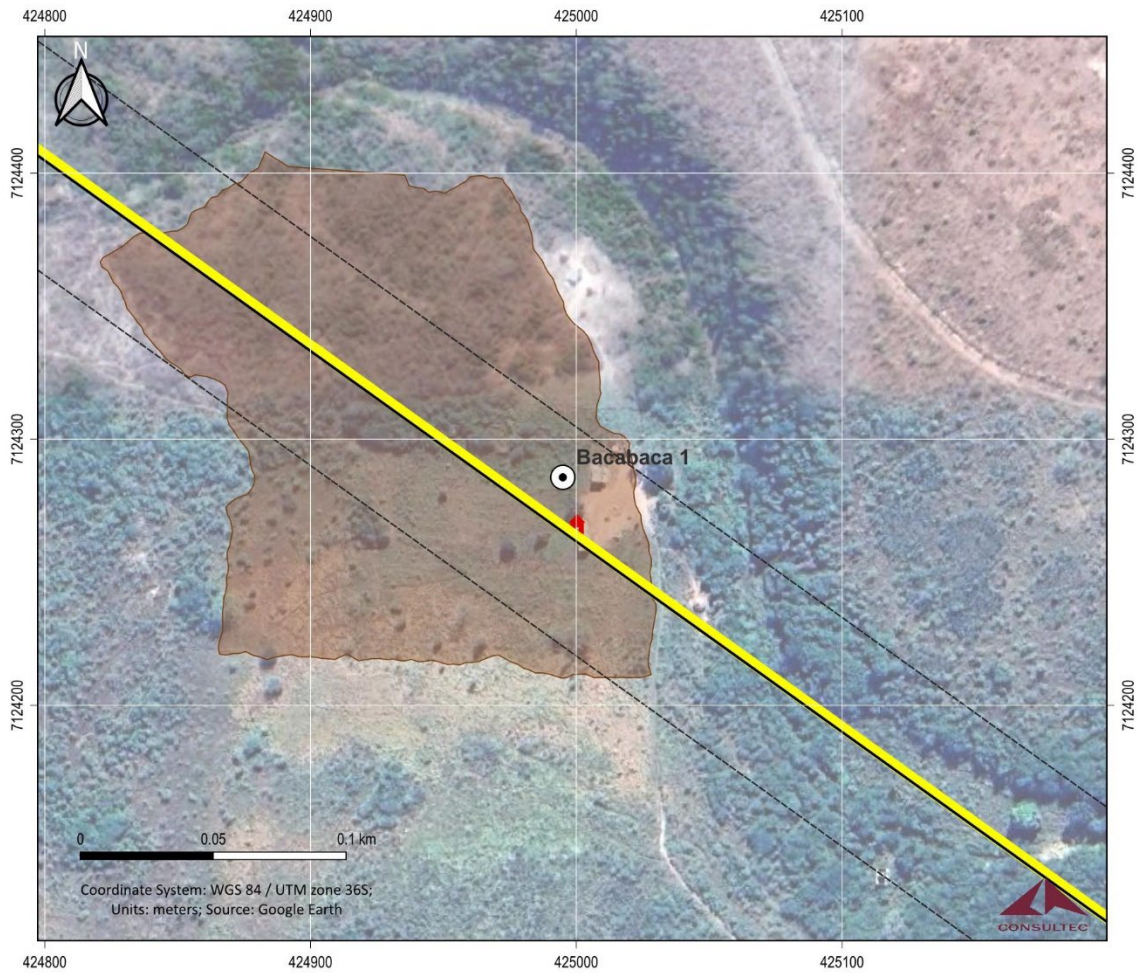
Regarding vulnerability, the data shows that the entire cohort of those losing their primary homes are considered vulnerable with one HH also experiencing multiple vulnerabilities (see **Chapter 5.7**).






6.3 Homestead Plots

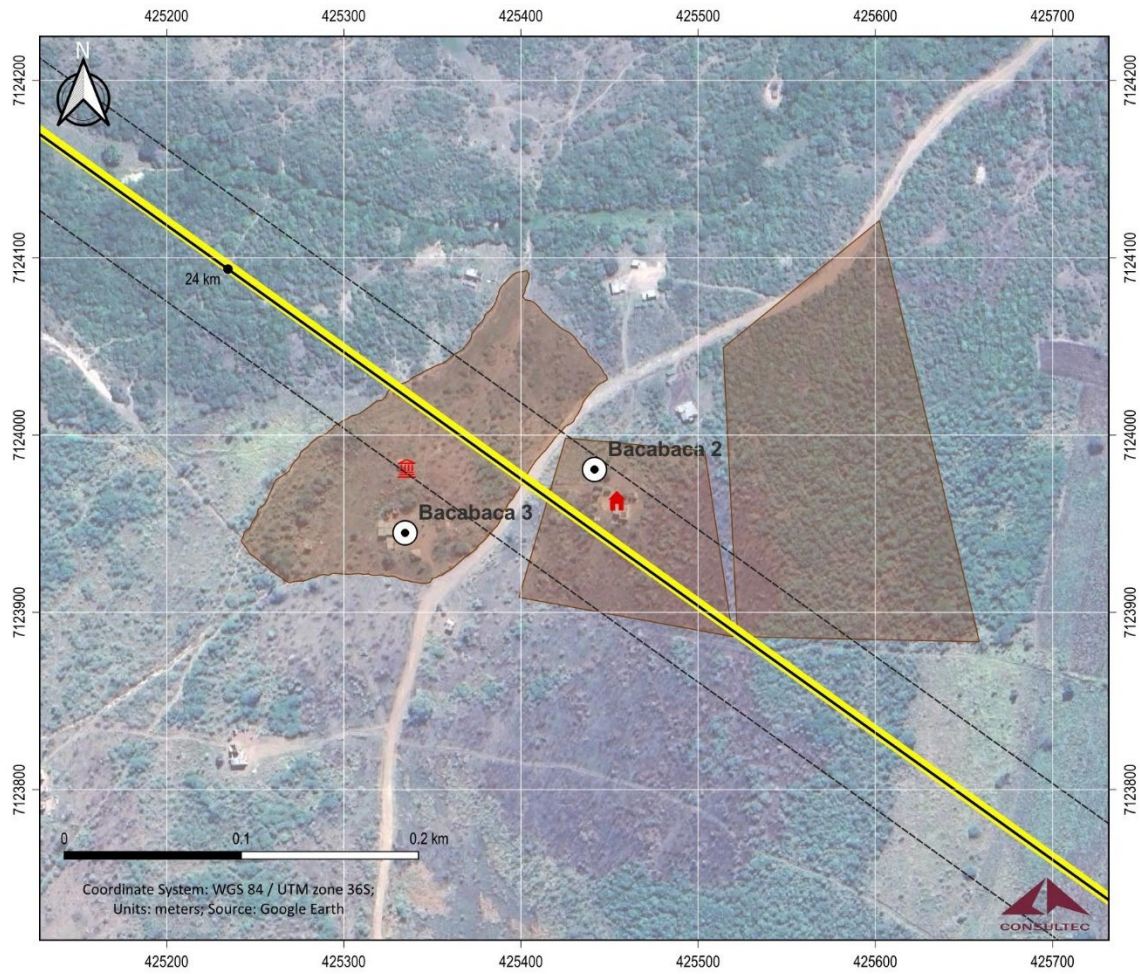
In terms of homestead or residential plots, 3 HHs will have part of their plots impacted, having their crops and/or trees impacted by the line, but no auxiliary structure will be impacted as they are located in different areas within the homestead plot. One of the homestead plot owners is also a *machamba* owner, his homestead plot is crossed by the line but none of his assets are impacted, so for the total number of affected HH he is considered only as a *machamba* HH due to the high impact in his crops.

Regarding vulnerability, the data shows that the entire cohort of those losing their homestead plots are considered vulnerable while also experiencing multiple vulnerabilities (see **Chapter 5.7**).

Figure 6-2 below shows the locations of the 4 impacted primary houses and 3 homestead plots along the current transmission line route alignment.



- Project Elements
-  Namaacha - Boane 66 kV Transmission Line
 -  2 parallel overhead lines (spaced 20 m apart)
 -  Main house
 -  Buffer 35m
 -  Yard



Project Elements

● Kilometer marker 1km

— Namaacha - Boane 66 kV Transmission Line

□ Buffer 35m

— 2 parallel overhead lines (spaced 20 m apart)

🏠 Main house

🏛️ Spirit house

▭ Yard

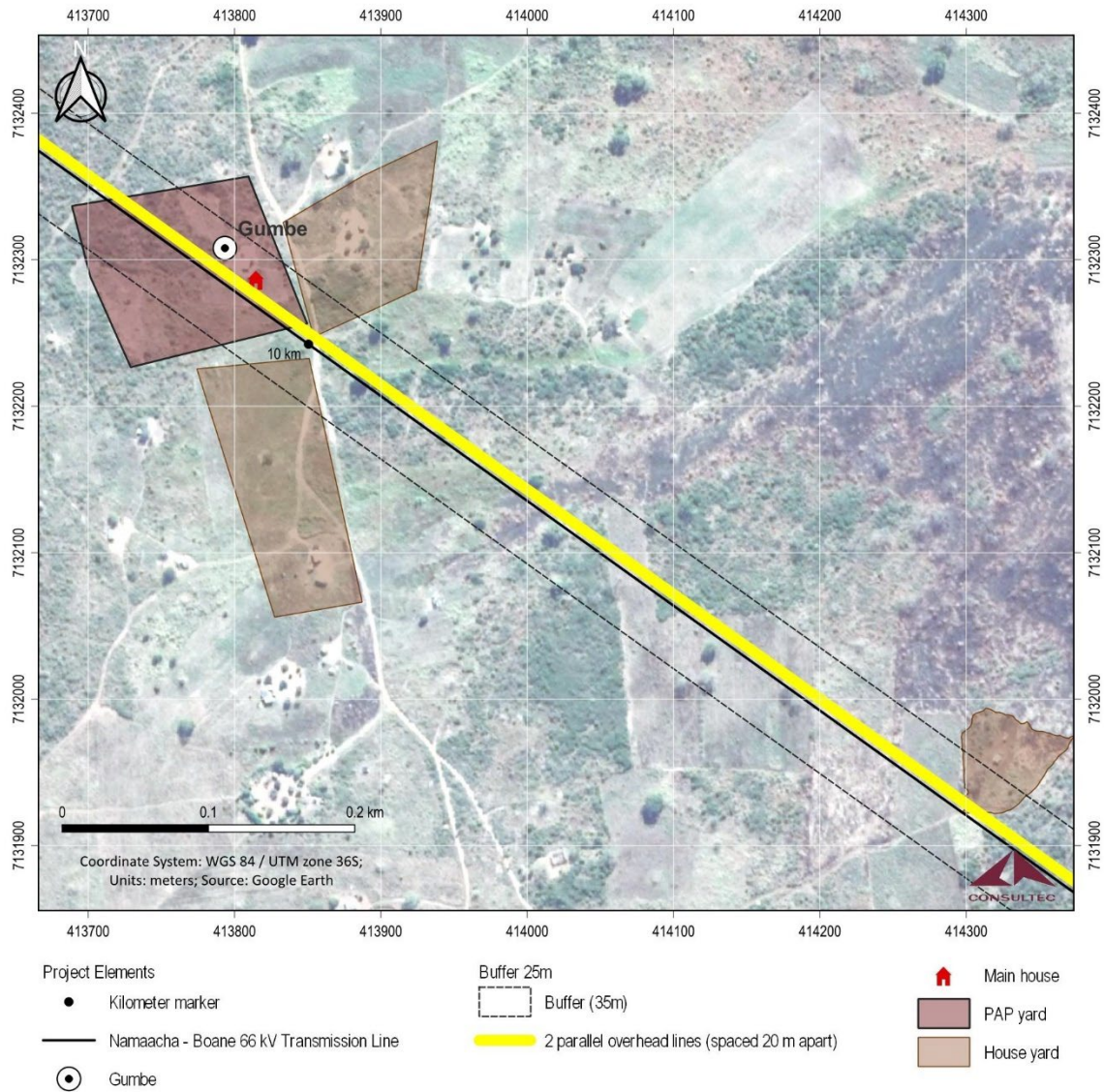


Figure 6-2 – Locations of affected physical households and homestead plots

6.4 Homes and other Assets Under Construction

No assets under construction will be impacted by the Transmission Line Project.

6.5 Auxiliary Structures

The field data shows that the current route alignment will impact a total of 17 auxiliary structures, which includes fencing and walling, toilets, external bedrooms, chicken coops, among other structures. Figure 6-3 illustrates the types of auxiliary structures impacted.



Figure 6-3 – Diverse Selection of Impacted Auxiliary Structures

Figure 6-4 below shows the location of the auxiliary structures along the transmission line route.

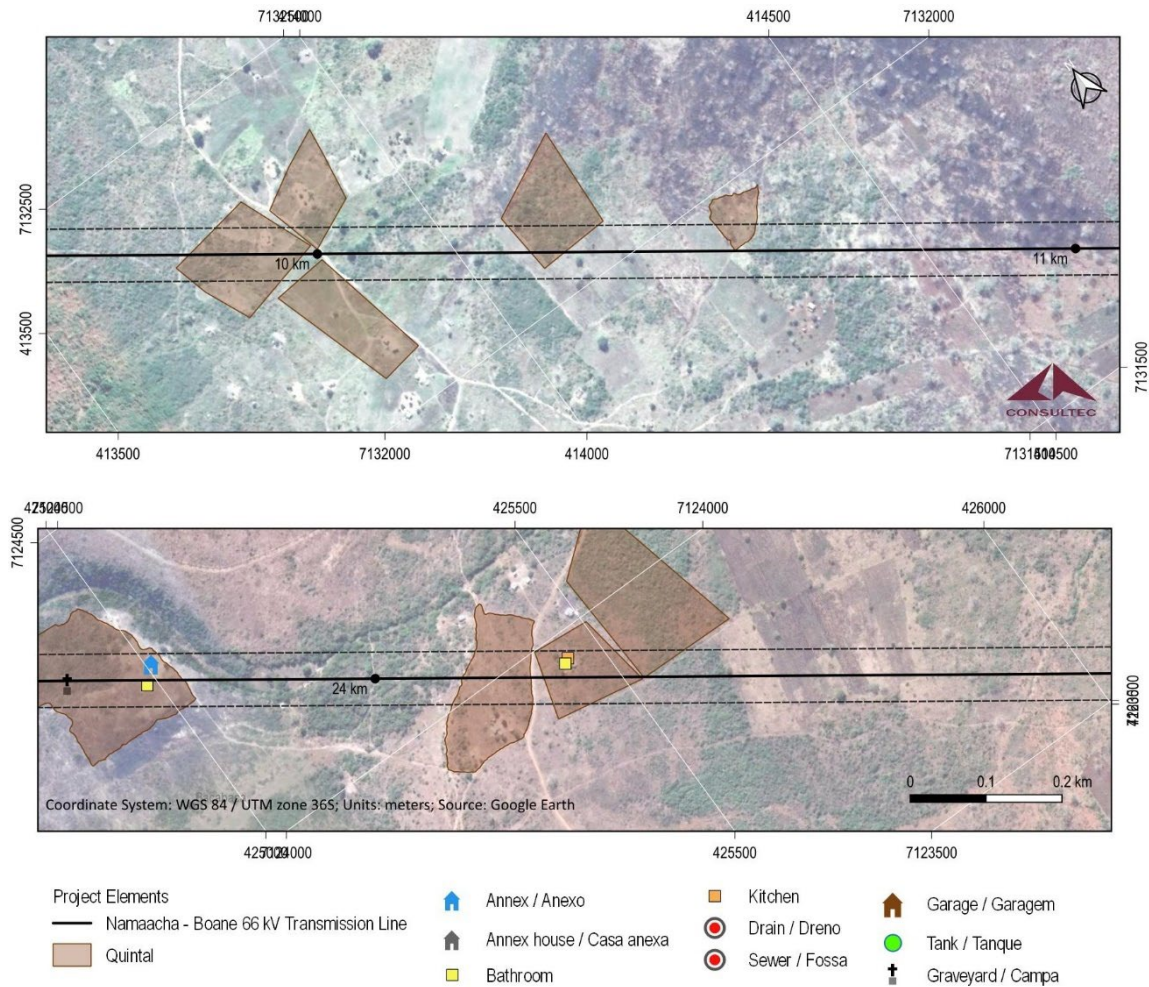


Figure 6-4 – Auxiliary infrastructure along the alignment

6.6 Agricultural Plots (*machambas*)

A total of 101 *machambas* belonging to 92 HHs have been identified as impacted by the Transmission Line Project's corridor. These agricultural plots will be subject to either permanent resettlement, temporary resettlement or temporary resettlement with the permanent loss of agricultural plot meterage. Note that 3 *machambas* are owned by 2 of the physically impacted households, 4 HHs have 2 *machambas* and 1 HH has 4 *machambas*.

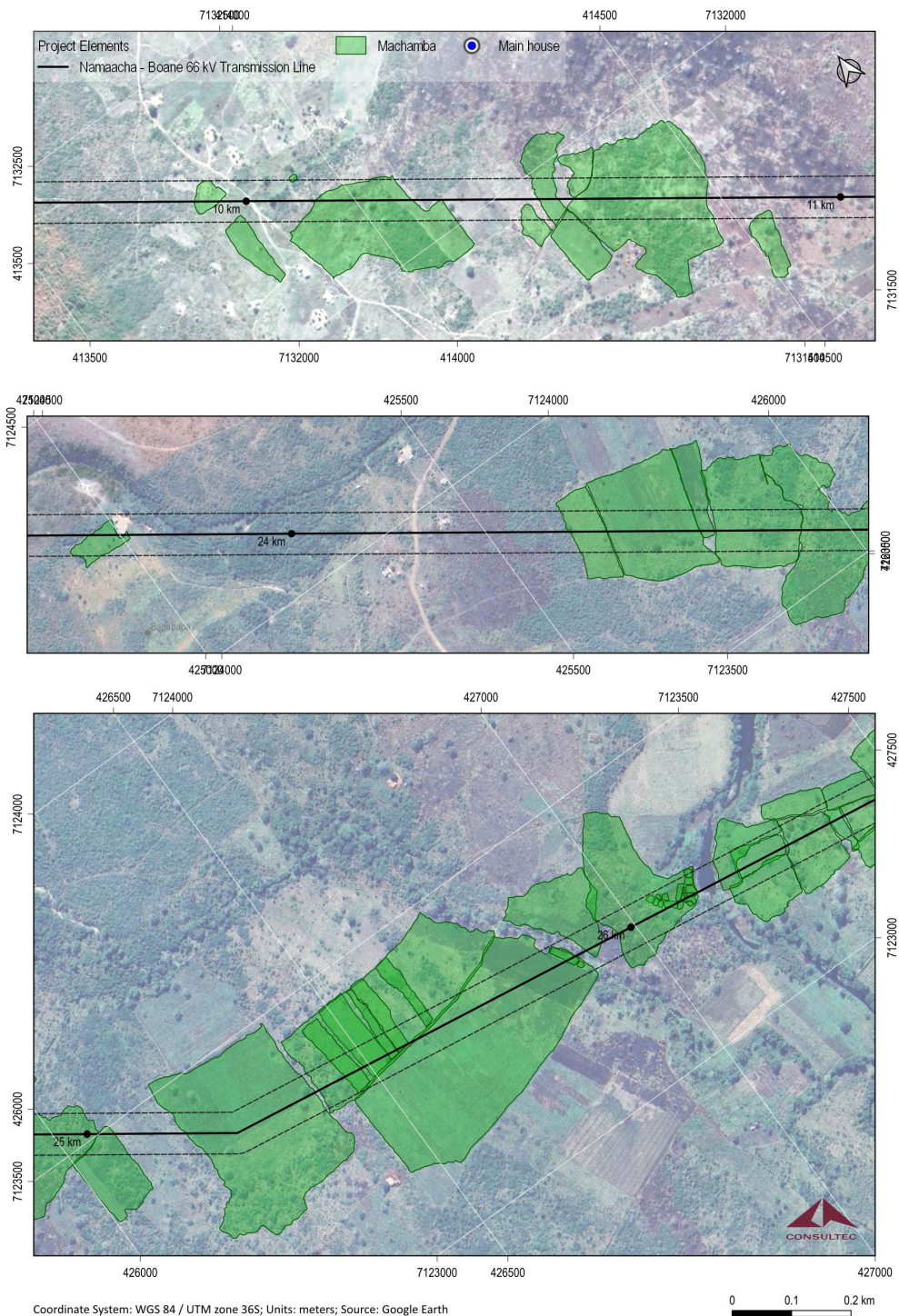
Figure 6-5 illustrates the affected *machambas* impacted by the transmission line.

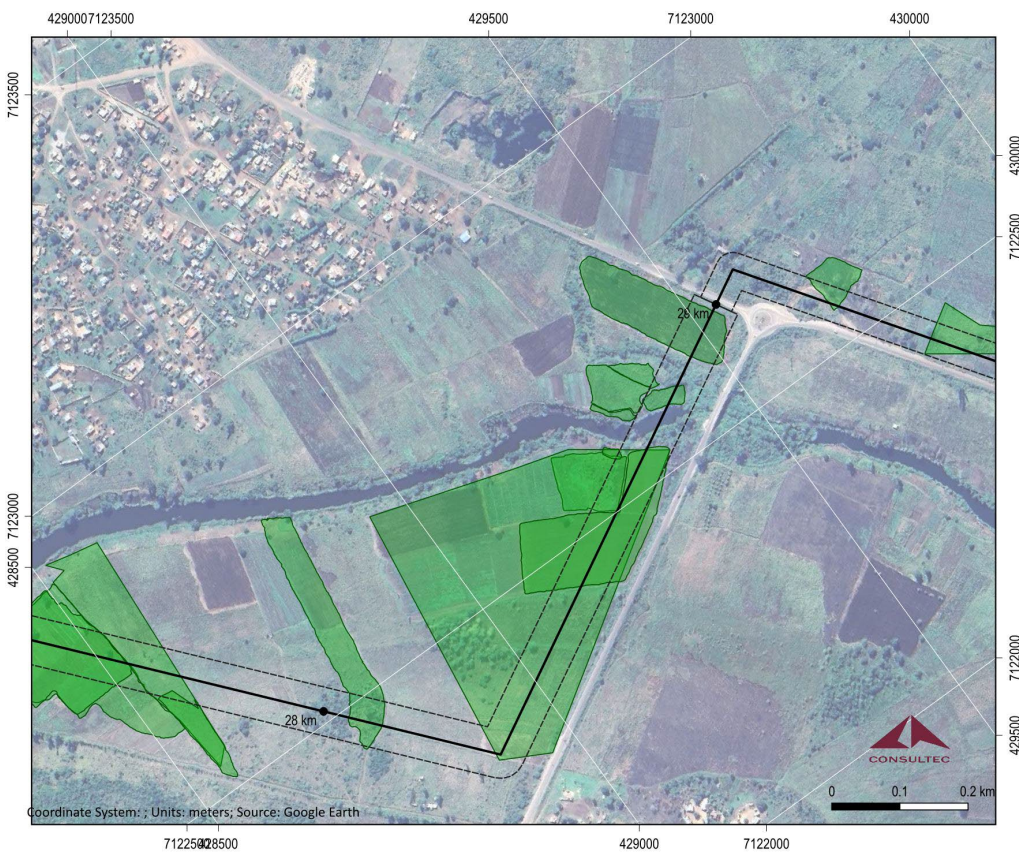
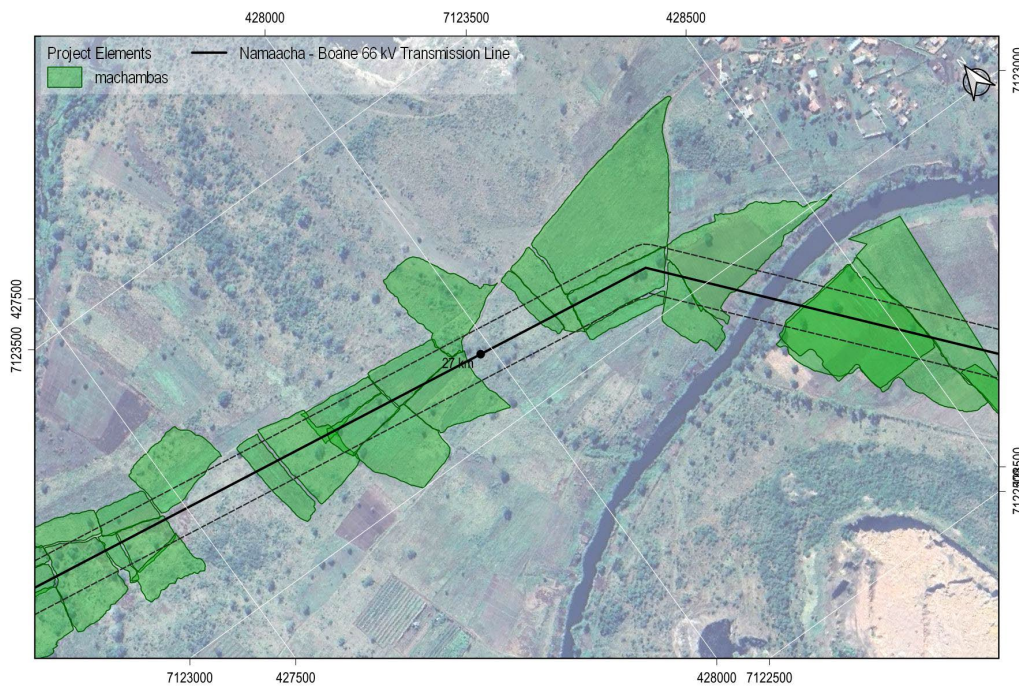


Figure 6-5 – *Machambas* impacted by the transmission line

Regarding vulnerability, the data shows that of those losing their *machambas*, vulnerability is high, with 96% of the entire cohort considered vulnerable, with more than half experiencing multiple vulnerabilities (see **Chapter 5.7**).

Figure 6-6 shows the location of the *machambas* along the protection zone.





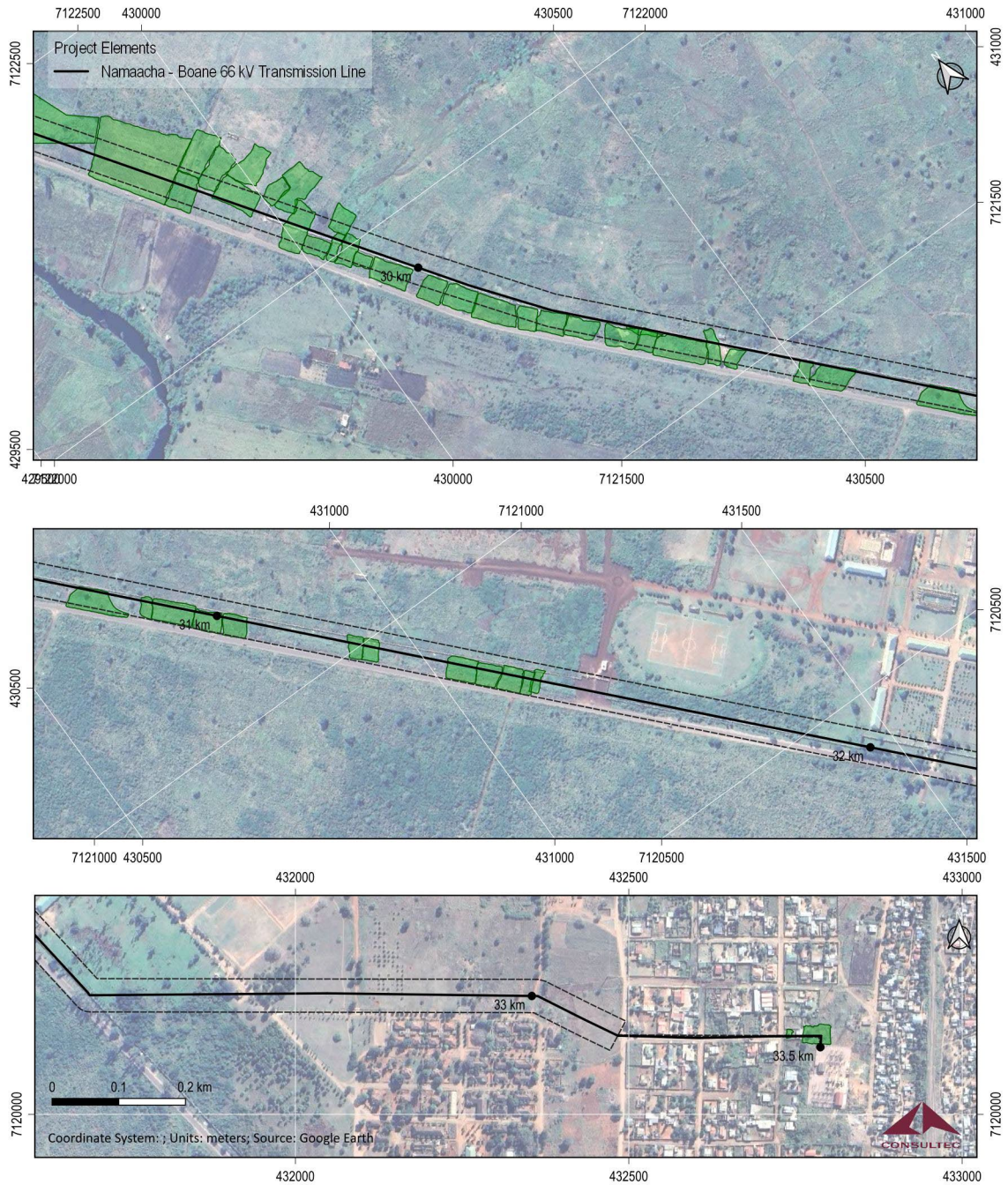


Figure 6-6 – Impacted *machambas* along the protection zone

6.7 Tenants

A total of 13 tenants were identified, all of which are renting machambas from 4 landowners in Bacabaca. One of these landowners is renting to 8 tenants, another is renting to 3 tenants and the final two are renting to 1 tenant each, as is show in Table 6-3. Two landowners also have machambas affected and registered in their own name. However, it was noted that the information regarding existent tenants and landowners was dependent on the PAP's honesty and transparency during the survey implementation process, which also relied on the leadership and neighbourhood for confirmation.

Table 6-3 – Total Number of Tenants

| District | Community | Landowner | Tenants |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Namaacha | Bacabaca | 1 | 8 |
| | | 2 | 3 |
| | | 3 | 1 |
| | | 4 | 1 |

6.8 Businesses

A total of 12 businesses have been identified as potentially impacted by the transmission line protection zone. All of them are small or micro businesses, consisting of 10 stalls or *bancas*, 1 small scale farmers association (*Cooperativa Agropecuária Mata Fome*) in Mabanja, and 1 guest house with 4 bedrooms in Bairro 6, all in Boane district.

Figure 6-7 below illustrates the small business infrastructures.



Figure 6-7 – Small business infrastructures

Figure 6-8 below shows the locations of the small and micro-businesses affected by the Transmission Line Project in Mabanja.

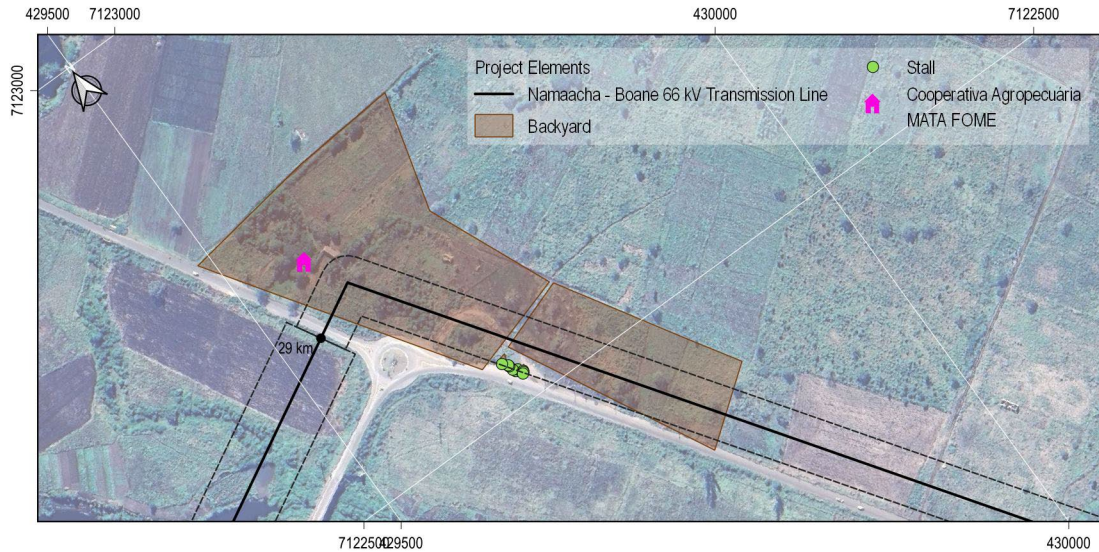


Figure 6-8 – Location of small business infrastructures in Mabanja

In Bairro 6, the guest house with 4 bedrooms belonging to one of the affected persons is the only permanently impacted infrastructure by the construction of the buried cable, as is illustrated in Figure 6-9. Regarding vulnerability, the data shows that of those losing their businesses vulnerability is high, with 75% of the entire cohort considered vulnerable, mostly due to income poverty (see **Chapter 5.7**).

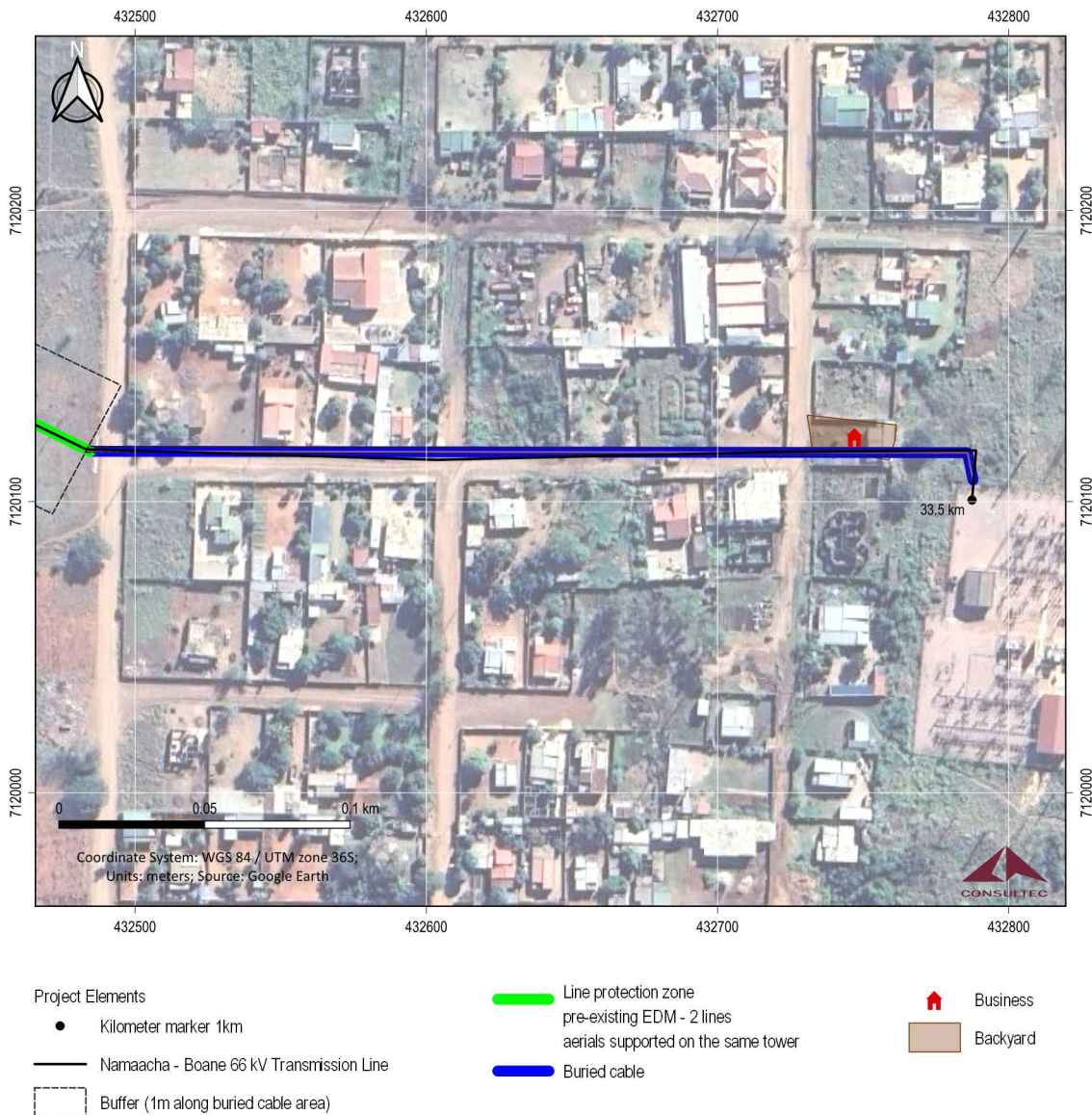


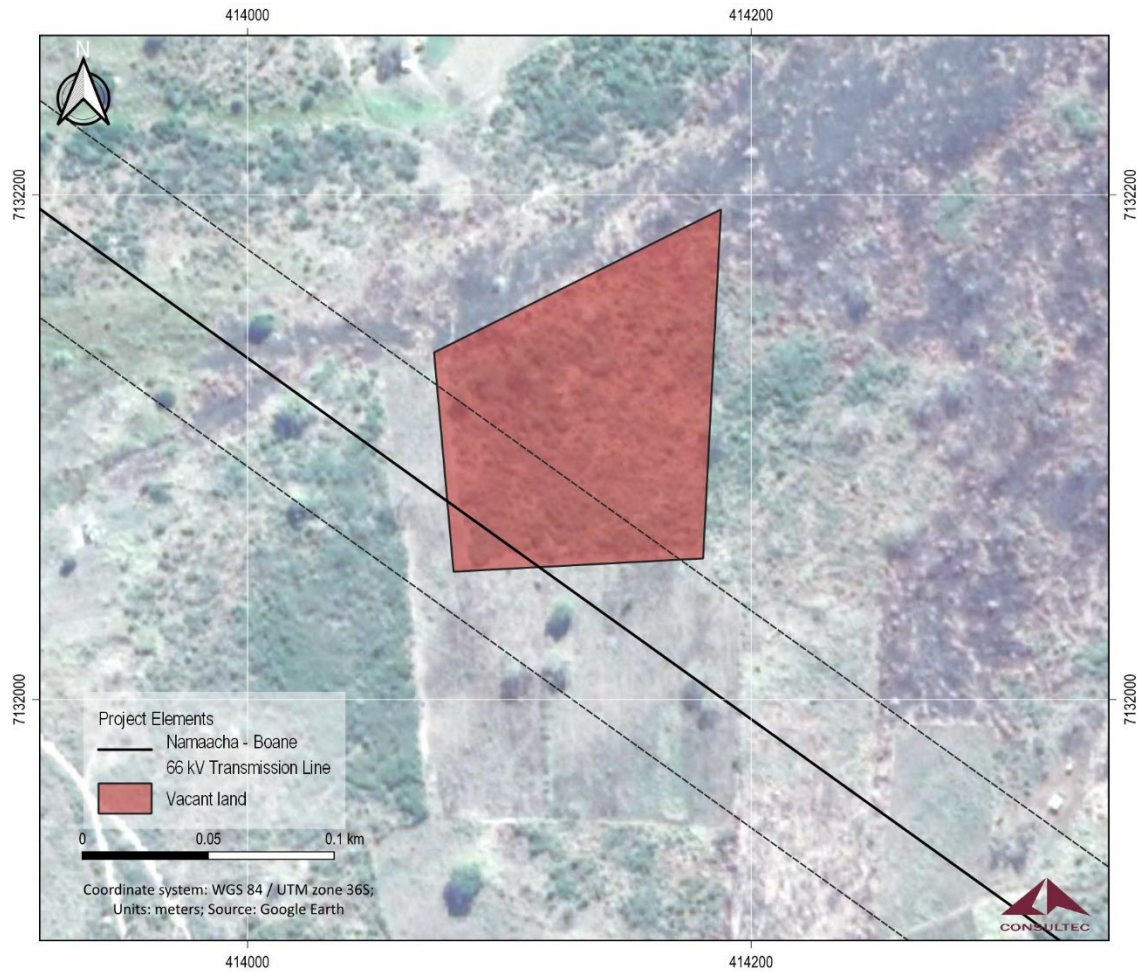
Figure 6-9 – Location of small business infrastructure in Bairro 6

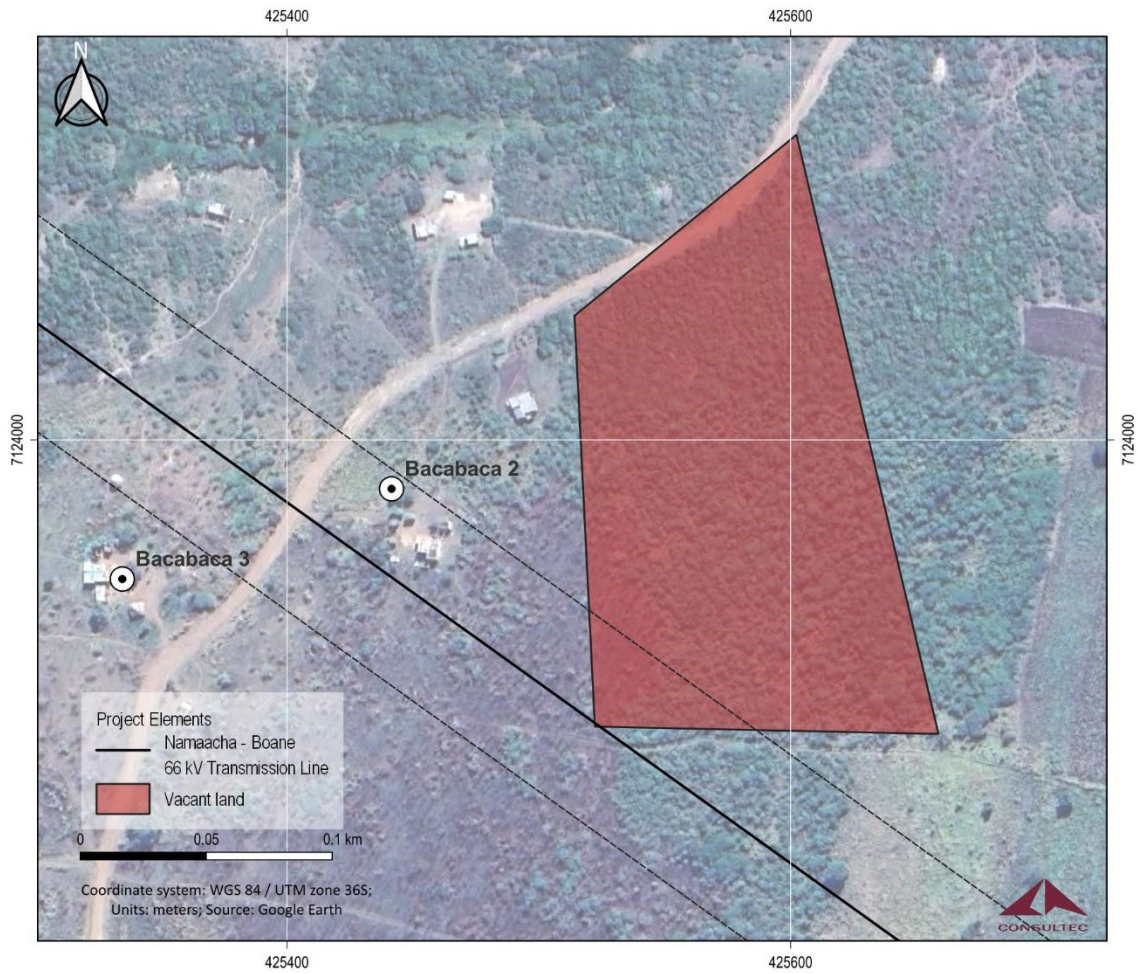
6.9 Vacant Plots

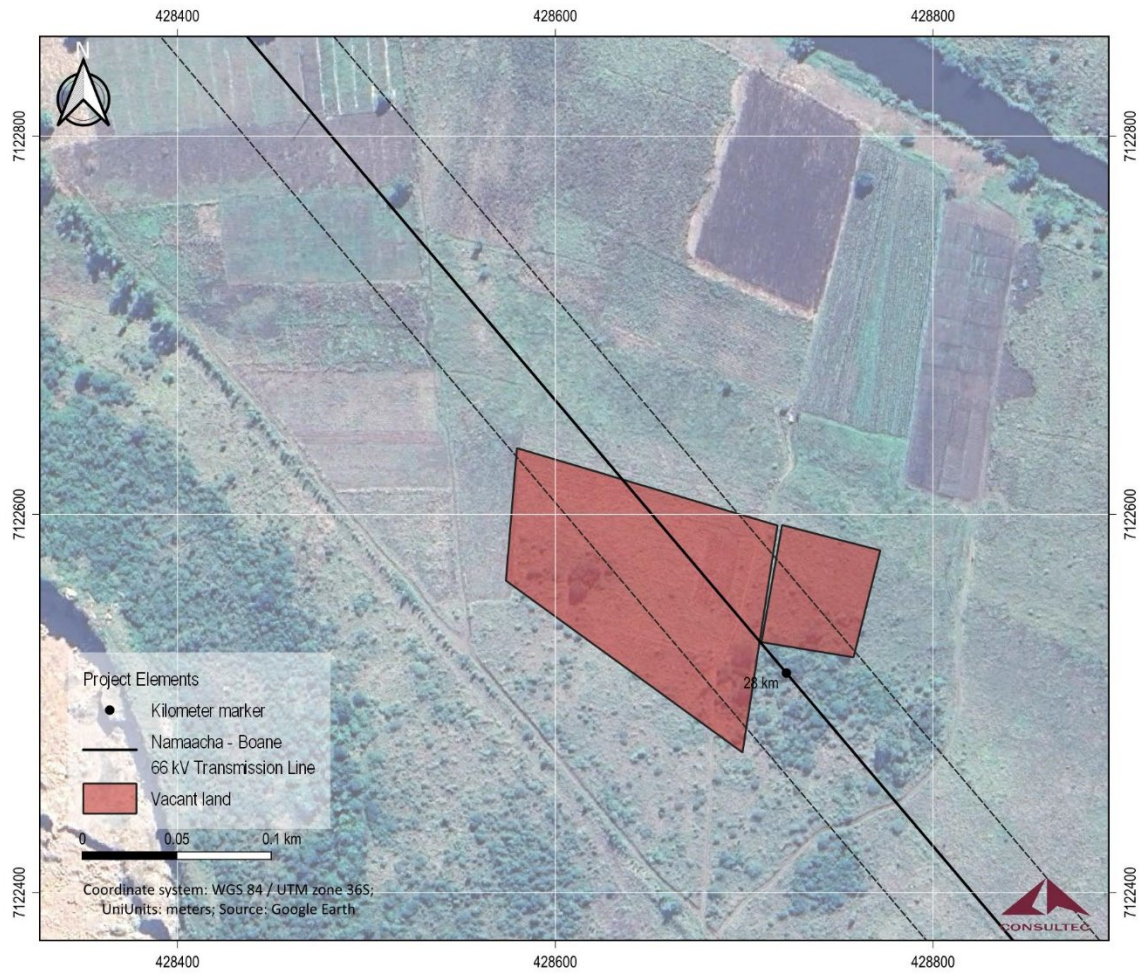
A total of 5 vacant plots have been identified as impacted by the Transmission Line Project's protection zone. Of the 5 plots, 2 are reserved for agricultural purposes (*machambas*), and 3 are vacant land plots for construction, according to their owners. The data shows that for vacant plot HHs vulnerability is high, with

80% of the entire cohort considered vulnerable and one HH having multiple vulnerabilities (see **Chapter 5.7**).

The location of the 5 vacant plots impacted along the transmission line is illustrated in Figure 6-10.







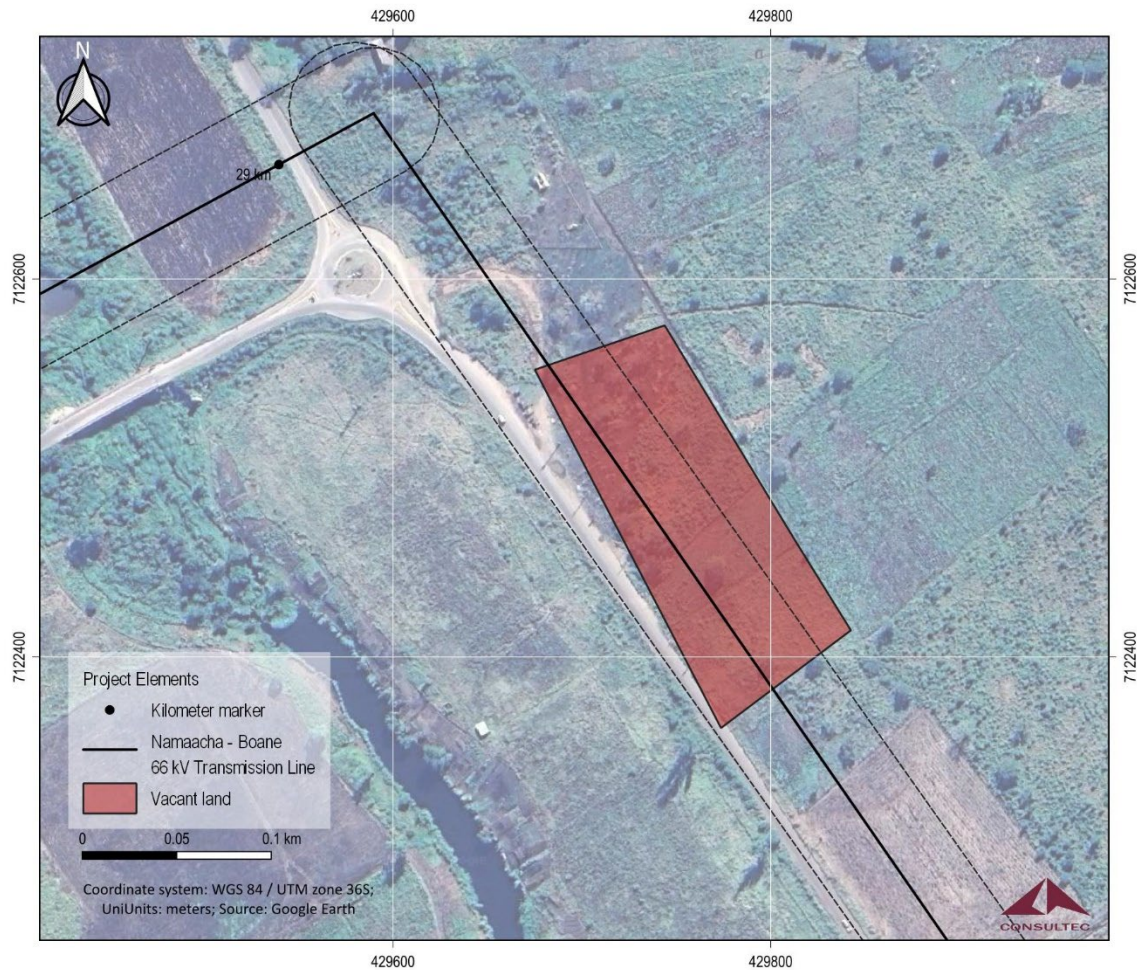


Figure 6-10 – Location of Vacant Plots

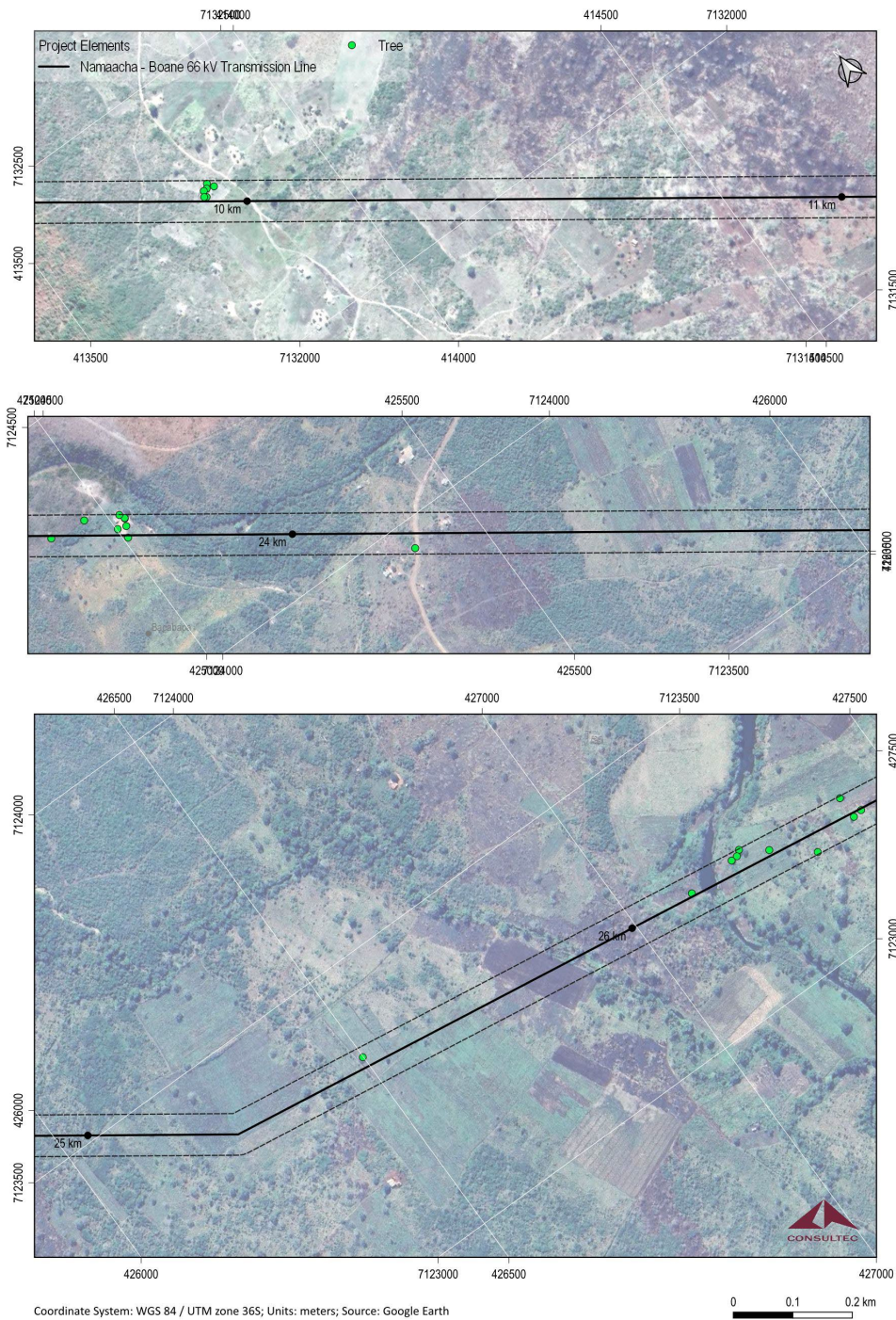
6.10 Trees with Economic Value

A total of 142 trees of economic value were identified within the Transmission Line Project's corridor, as represented in Table 6-8. The implementation of the Transmission Line Project will result in permanent loss of trees of economic value within the Protection Zone, given that all trees will be cleared during the construction phase.

Table 6-4 – Types and Quantities of Trees

| Fruit Trees | Within Physical Resettlement Houses and Homestead Plots | Within Machambas and Vacant Plots | Within Affected Businesses' Land | Total |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Mango | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Papaia | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Avocado | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lemon | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Pine | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Mafurra | 2 | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| Sugar apple (Ata) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Massala | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cashew Tree | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Canhu | 9 | 97 | 0 | 106 |
| Chanfuta | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Passion fruit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grapefruit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 112 | 8 | 142 |

Figure 6-11 illustrates the location of trees with economic value in the Transmission Line Project's protection zone.





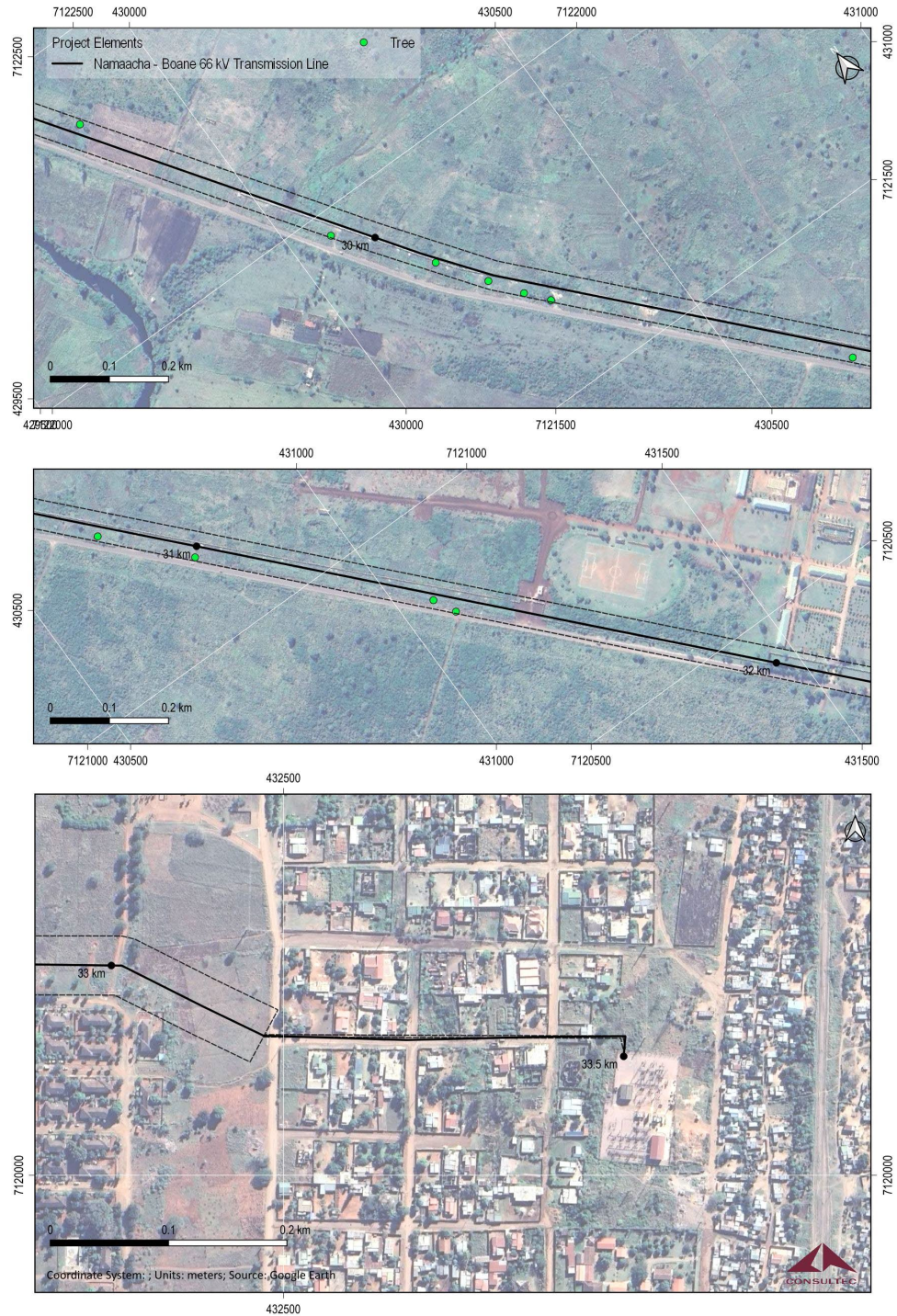


Figure 6-11 – Location of trees in protection zone

6.11 Trees and Shrubs Not Considered of Economic Value

Trees and shrubs not considered of economic value by the affected HHs, or not within the Ministry of Agriculture's compensation table, were not counted. Such trees and shrubs within *machambas* or homestead plots may result in the loss of firewood and/or material possible for construction; however other similar resources are readily available in the area.

6.12 Loss of Crops

The majority of the households in the districts depend on subsistence agriculture, particularly in the more rural areas. Whilst the primary income generating activities in the peri-urban and urban areas are significantly more diverse, such households still augment their income with subsistence agriculture and in fact, despite more HH members being employed as waged labors or active as entrepreneurs, food security remains largely dependent on seasonal and perennial crops produced within the homestead and/or *machambas*. The data shows that maize, nhemba beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pumpkin, pineapple, and greens (*couve*) are grown by the majority of affected HHs. The impact with regards to the loss of crops will be high and largely dependent on the season during which the land take occurs. Whilst the variety of crops grown and the reliance on particular varieties was noted during the survey, the actual number of crops and crops cycles impacted will be assessed on an individual HH and *machamba* basis, given that these figures change continuously. This will be performed immediately prior to the asset summary verification and HH agreement signing (agreement model in Annex 2). It is expected that PAPs with *machambas* in the Protection Zone, who will temporarily lose access to their *machambas*, will either not lose crop cycles, or only a single (one) crop cycle (agricultural season).

6.13 Cemeteries/Graves and Sacred Sites

During the survey, the following cultural heritage was identified within the protection zone:

- 1 HH has 8 impacted graves in Bacabaca;
- 1 *machamba* owner has 1 grave impacted in Mabanja, Boane;
- and 1 family's spiritual (sacred) house is impacted in Bacabaca, Namaacha.

Figure 6-12 illustrates the sacred sites and graves locations along the line route.

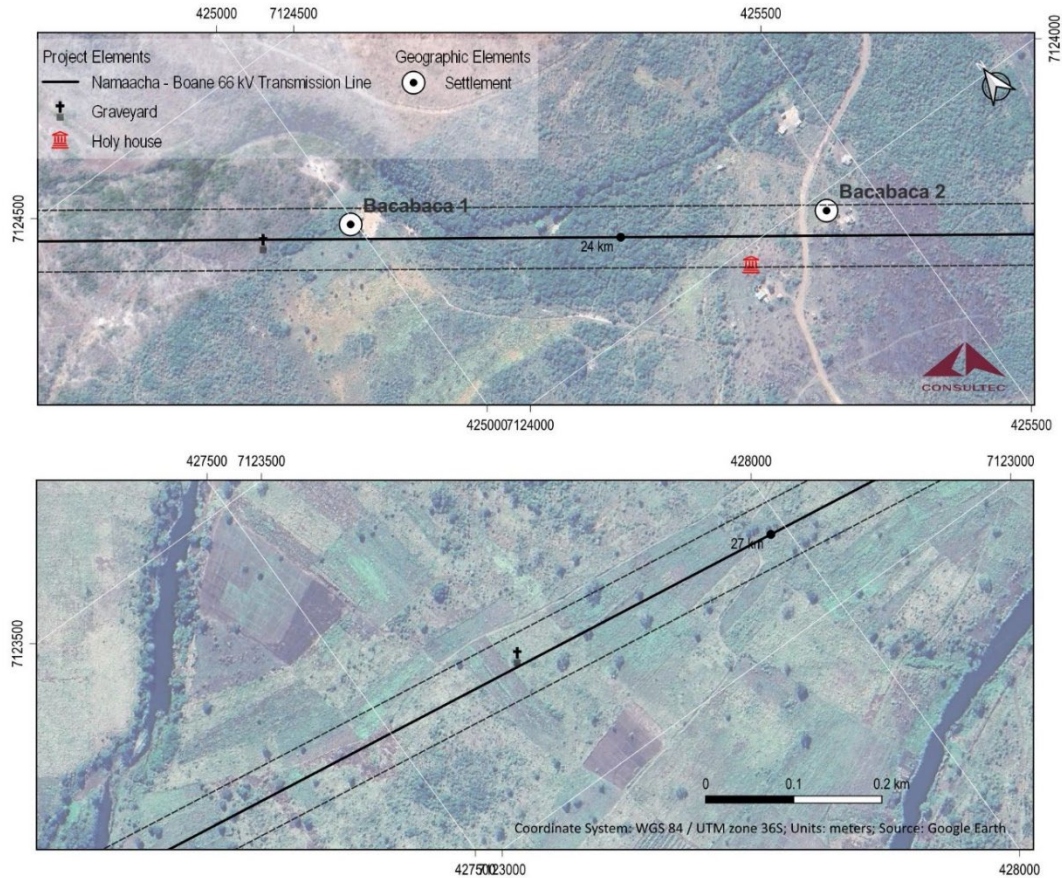


Figure 6-12 – Sacred Sites and Graves

6.14 Public and Social Infrastructure / Services

During the survey, no public infrastructure or service was found within the overhead line’s protection zone. However, in relation to the road, the Transmission Line Project will impact on N2 - Estrada Nacional 2, which crosses the district of Boane until the deviation to the Namaacha road, which residents and users utilize to access their homes, *machambas* and land, and some potentially affected people use to sell their products. As the transmission line will be placed in parallel to certain sections of this road, this will, therefore, be subject to temporary limitations and access restrictions during construction. No restriction or limitations will be applicable during the Transmission Line Project operation.

6.15 Mining Concession Areas

During the Transmission Line Project desk review phase, and as is described in the EIS baseline (Volume I of the EIS), five (5) mining concession companies were identified as being crossed by the transmission line in Boane and Namaacha districts, as illustrated in Figure 6-13 below.

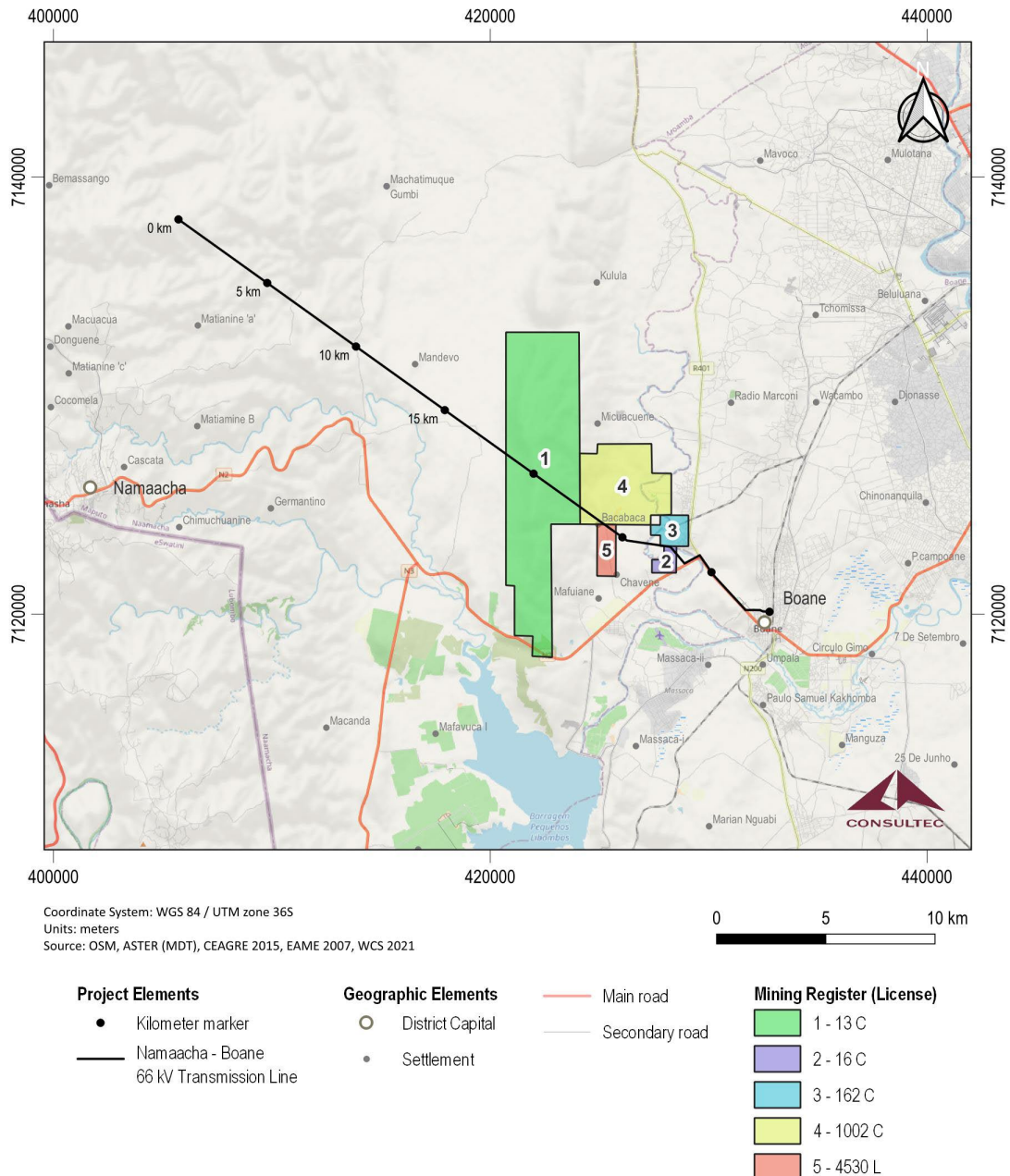


Figure 6-13 – Mining Cadastre

It was determined that the Transmission Line Project proponent, with support from the Consultant and a legal advisor, should approach the mining concession companies as part of stakeholder engagement process for Project implementation. The goal of the engagement with the mining concession companies was to determine any concerns that they may have and identify any additional mitigation measures required, and to formalize the process by establishing Memorandums of Understanding to allow for the transmission line to cross these areas. Table 6-5 lists the mining concession companies crossed by the Transmission Line Project.

Table 6-5 – Mining concession crossed by the Transmission Line Project

| ID IN MAP | CODE | COMPANY NAME | PRODUCT | CONCESSION AREA (ha) | STATUS |
|---|--------|---|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Prospecting and Research License | | | | | |
| 5 | 4530 L | Namaacha Mining, Lda | Bentonite | 192,42 | Valid title |
| Mining Concession | | | | | |
| 1 | 13 C | Riólitos, Limitada | Rhyolites | 3 965,01 | Valid title |
| 4 | 1002 C | MIMOC – Minerais Industriais de Moçambique, Lda | Bentonite | 1 347,25 | Valid title |
| 2 | 16 C | Sulbrita, Limitada | Rhyolites | 102,62 | Title pending extension |
| 3 | 162 C | Probrita S.A.R.L. | Construction stone | 192,43 | Title pending extension |

Source: MIREME (2023)

The engagement took place from the December 15th, 2023 to February 19th, 2024, with meetings being held with the three of the five mining companies in which there was an overlap between the census data and these mining concession areas. Table 6-6 shows the impacts raised within the mining concession areas crossed by the Transmission Line Project.

Table 6-6 – Impacts within Mining Concession Areas

| Company Name | Measured concession area (ha) | Impacted Area (ha) | Impacted Area (%) | Impacts within Concession |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| Sulbrita, Limitada | 102.00 | 4.64 | 4.55% | 9 <i>machambas</i> (2 with 2 trees) |
| MIMOC – Minerais Industriais de Moçambique, Lda | 1,347.00 | 9.60 | 0.71% | 1 primary house with 14 PAPs, 6 auxiliary structures, 1 <i>machamba</i> , 15 trees and 8 graves in family cemetery |
| Namaacha Mining, Lda | 203.00 | 4.52 | 2.22% | 1 primary house with 6 PAPs and 2 auxiliary structures, 1 spirit house within a homestead plot and 1 tree within a vacant plot |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|--|
| Riólitos, Limitada | 4,026.00 | 29.22 | 0.73% | No resettlement impacts |
| Probrita S.A.R.L. | 204.00 | 1.58 | 0.77% | 9 <i>machambas</i> (overlap with Sulbrita impacts) |

6.16 Military Area Servitude

During survey implementation in Boane, an area that belongs to the Armed Forces School for Sergeants (*Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas – ESFA*), that is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence was identified. Ongoing engagements were held since March 2023 between the EDM, Globeleq/Source Energia, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MIREME) Consultec and the Ministry of Defence to gather permission to survey the area and reach an agreement regarding the compensation requirements within the military base, as is detailed in the stakeholder engagement meetings section (**Chapter 10.1.3**).

In the initial meeting held on April 2023 in ESFA, the Proponent and implementation team presented the Transmission Line Project, its components and activities as well as clarified questions regarding benefits, impacts and compensation. The Military Commander stated that ESFA has previously established partnerships with the municipality and is familiar with transmission line projects. He stated that the Transmission Line Project was welcomed and noted only that it was necessary to confirm if the line would not cross our fields in Impaputo, to avoid impacting the training area. The Commander also noted the existence of agriculture plots cultivated by their own officers, as well as some cases of external farmers, which are in the process of mediation since there was no formal authorization from ESFA for them to use the land.

Another important aspect was that they did not have the sole authority to allow for the survey to be realized, so a formal letter should be drafted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs or Ministry of Defence, which would then formalize the decision.

As the Transmission Line Project results from a Public-Private Partnership, the matter was taken into consideration in a workshop held in May 2023 with the presence of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MIREME), where the Proponent suggested that this would be the entity to formalize the request to the Ministry of Defence. MIREME approved the proposal and proceeded accordingly, requesting permission through the formal letter sent to the Ministry of Defence during June 2023.

After receiving formal confirmation from the Ministry of Defence on October 6th, 2023, a follow up meeting was held at ESFA headquarters on November 15th, 2023, in which it was agreed that a meeting notifying

the communities that practice agriculture within the area would be held to ensure they are informed of the limitations regarding compensation, as they are not entitled to compensation within said area.

The community meeting was held on December 18th, 2023 in Bairro 1 community headquarters with a total of 35 participants, of which 20 stated that they had *machambas* within the military area. It was also noted that there is a Farmers' Community Committee and that other people outside of the Bairro 1 community that also practice agriculture within the area. Overall, the community confirmed that the use of land was managed with the local leadership and government entities, mainly in times of extreme hunger where they were authorized to practice agriculture for subsistence purposes. The leadership and government entities present also stated that they would support and mediate conversations with the ESFA/military base to potentially reach an agreement regarding compensation and permission for the farmers.

Figure 6-13 illustrates the engagement meeting held in Bairro 1.



Figure 6-14 – Engagement Meeting in Bairro 1

The meeting was followed by a final visit to the military area for asset verification in which the survey team was able to confirm that no infrastructure was impacted within the military base, and most of the trees were not of economic value. The few existing *machambas* were identified by the military officers supporting the survey (Lieutenant Colonel and an assisting officer), as being owned by other military officers living within

the military base and being fully aware that, whenever required, the area should be made available for official use. Thus, no survey was held within the area as once more the Lieutenant Colonel confirmed that any impact that occurs within their area is authorized by the Ministry of Defence, with no individual compensation required as the area is legally owned by the Ministry of Defence.

During the preparation and the final engagement meetings held with the communities in Boane, the MSTC, Boane district government and local leadership stated that the limits of the military base servitude should not extend beyond the wall, and thus, any of the raised assets outside of the wall limit should remain eligible for compensation since: 1) the survey team was able to identify the owners and register a total of 31 machambas outside of the wall during the census phase; 2) these machambas remained impacted by the 50 meter PPZ from Km 29 to KM 33 after the reduction and line adjustments that occurred prior to the PSES submission to the MTA and 3) these impacts were accounted for as part of the ESIA/PSES documentation which was approved by the MTA in January 2024. The impacted machambas are represented in Figure 6-14 below.

To confirm whether these machambas were contemplated within the military servitude, an extraordinary engagement meeting was held in EFSA/military base on February 9th, 2024 with the presence of EDM, Globeleq/Source Energia representatives and the Commanding Officers of ESFA. In this meeting, the military's response was that the area outside of the wall was also part of their servitude and therefore no compensation should be realized for the 31 machambas impacted by the Transmission Line Project and registered during the survey phase in this area.

As there is currently no consensus between the leadership and government entities and the military base regarding the servitude and treatment of the machambas outside of the wall, the Transmission Line Project will remain attentive to the progress of the negotiations to be mediated by the MSTC.

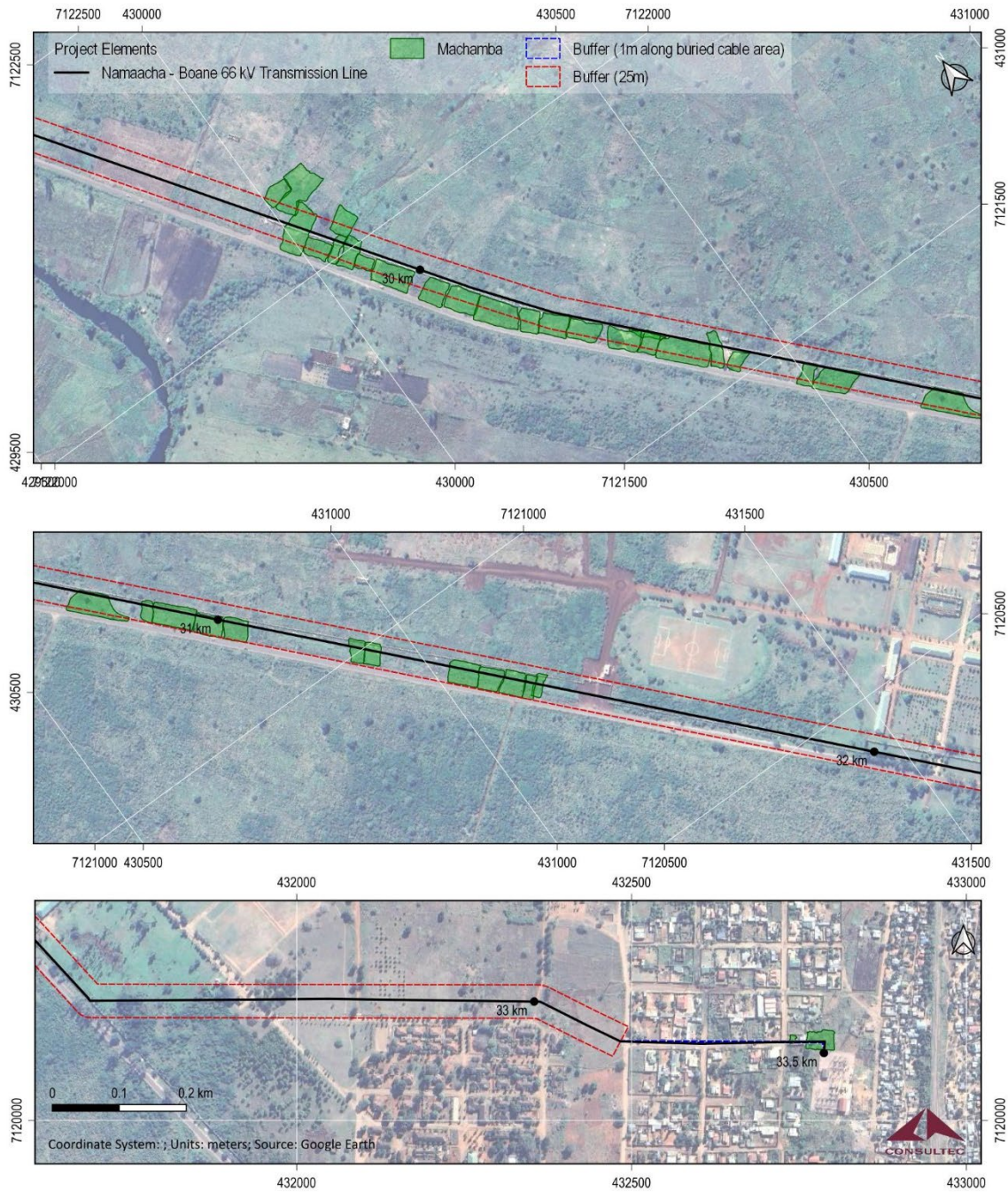


Figure 6-15 – Impacted machambas along military servitude

7 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation Framework

This section defines the Transmission Line Projects approach to eligibility and entitlements and makes reference to how the cut-off date will be considered. The eligibility criteria establish the categories (households, individuals and/or groups) who are eligible for compensation and the nature of assets and losses which shall be compensated. The cut-off date refers to the 'deadline' or time-bound limit within which the eligibility criteria is restricted.

All resettlement activities, land, and asset acquisition, whether physical or economic will be implemented in accordance with this compensation, eligibility and entitlement framework which adheres to and conforms to the local legislative environment, AfDB OS 2 and IFC's PS 5.

7.1 Eligibility and Cut-off Date

7.1.1 Eligibility

In accordance with PS 5/OS2 and national legislation, PAPs entitled to compensation and livelihood restoration provisions are as follows:

- Persons and/or groups – including communities – with legal rights to land, whether formally registered and delimited or not²⁷, and who stand to lose land, either temporarily or permanently;
- Persons and/or groups – including communities – with legal rights to land, whether formally registered and delimited or not, and whose land use rights may be limited/restricted and/or altered by the Transmission Line Project, either temporarily or permanently;
- Persons and/or groups, with no legal land use title or legally recognisable land use rights who stand to lose land – either permanently or temporarily – that they currently occupy or use (as of the cut-off date when one is established);
- Owners of buildings/structures attached to land which may be lost;
- Owners of annual, seasonal and/or perennial crops and/or trees and other herbs or natural resources of value;
- All persons suffering economic loss as a result of land acquisition or land use change or restriction resulting from the Transmission Line Project;
- All persons and/or groups subject to restrictions or limitations on access to resources resulting from the Transmission Line Project; and
- Tenants and workers subjects to any of the above.

²⁷ Given that the Mozambican legislation confers the same land rights (legal status) to those with and those without formally delimited and registered DUAT's (land use rights titles), it is considered that all those with legally recognised claims to land are captured by this.

7.1.2 Cut-off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by a cut-off date. Whilst the Mozambican legislation on resettlement does not contemplate a cut-off date, which is explicitly proclaimed, the full census survey of PAPs carried out within the Protection Zone, during the elaboration of the RAP, in coordination with the Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC) shall serve as the effective resettlement cut-off date and a moratorium was issued preventing further development or settlement within the Transmission Line Project area. The dates and scheduling of the full census were determined in conjunction with the district/municipal authorities and local leaders and were communicated timeously and in accordance with local norms and procedures for community engagement²⁸. Additionally, and to formalize the cut-off date and moratorium process, a Final Declaration for Land Use was developed which contains the following information regarding the HHs affected by the Transmission Line Project:

- List of government officials and community leadership involved in survey activities coordination and implementation;
- List of survey results with total impacted assets and displacement categories definition;
- List of Project Affected Persons per community and respective displacement category;
- Impact maps with PAP locations indicated throughout the transmission line PPZ.

During the RAP elaboration stage, the government revised the document to ensure that all relevant information was captured and the signature process is scheduled for completion by the end of February 2024.

Aside from normal community engagement procedures, where deemed necessary, communication of the census survey was augmented through additional engagement methods as derived from the Transmission Line Project stakeholder engagement framework (SEF) and registered in the Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation Process chapter (**Chapter 10.2**).

As per the resettlement process in Mozambique, normal PAP livelihoods activities, amongst those who have been registered in the Final Declaration for Land Use will continue, post moratorium, in order to prevent the suspension of normal activities until actual resettlement takes place and all (if any) additional assets will be captured during the asset reverification phase, immediately prior to the signing of the compensation agreements. Any claimants and rights-holders potentially missed during the survey will be

²⁸ All community engagement adhered to Mozambican norms and consisted of communication with the district/municipal administrations, as well as local leaders. Local leaders communicated with their communities (PAPs), introduce the consultancy teams and explain the purpose and schedule of the census to all PAPs. Only subsequent to this step was the census performed.

verified in conjunction with the community leaders, neighbours, the Resettlement Committee and the MSTC, and shall be included within the PAP cohort, if deemed to have a legitimate claim. Presence and possession prior to cut-off date will establish a presumption of rights, and declarations from neighbours or other evidence may be requested if there are doubts on the matter. The Resettlement Committees should undertake an eligibility evaluation process in cases where eligibility is challenged. If not resolved, these cases will be referred to the Transmission Line Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) implemented since the elaboration of the RAP and, which shall remain in place prior to commencement of resettlement process.

7.2 Entitlements and Compensation Framework

The following section details the approach and methodology for compensation related to all categories of loss and asset types to be impacted by the Transmission Line Project which shall, in accordance with the Mozambican legislation, OS 2 and the PS 5 be implemented prior to Project land access. Resettlement activities (suspension of economic activities, relocation, and other) will only take place once the PAPs have completed the asset verification, signed the compensation agreements and received their compensation.

7.2.1 Loss of Land

All permanently lost land, agricultural (including fallow land), residential, commercial and community land will be replaced in kind and will be identified within the PAPs locality or community, through a consultative process (public participation) which includes, the PAPs, local communities and district and local authorities. Where feasible, the Transmission Line Project will investigate the possibility of PAPs remaining on their current land, with the inclusion (incorporation) of adjacent land tracks to compensate for permanently lost land sections, or monetary compensation, acceptable to PAPs, for lost sections, however, only when land loss is less than 10% of PAP land. All replacement land, however, will depart from the premise that it shall be equal or of greater value to that which is being replaced, including size, location (in relation to access to infrastructure) and productivity. Where replacement land is deemed inappropriate or unacceptable by the PAPs, alternative options will be sought. Alternatives may include the possibility of monetary payments to a value acceptable to the PAPs for the cost of seeking alternative land or for the Transmission Line Project to seek alternative and acceptable replacement land elsewhere. These options, and particularly the monetary compensation, will be avoided and considered as a last resort and will take into consideration the vulnerability of the PAPs and the potential/likelihood of such families becoming destitute as a result of not having land to practice subsistence agriculture and will only be considered for HHs who are not vulnerable or at risk of reduction in livelihoods as a result of the loss of land. For all monetary compensation for PAPs seeking their own alternative land, prior agreement between the Transmission Line Project, the PAPs and the district directorate for land, environment and rural development shall be sought.

With respect to all land within the protection zone²⁹, which PAPs will be entitled to utilize (with restrictions/limitations), during the operational phase of the Transmission Line Project, the Transmission Line Project commits to entering into a legally binding agreement with such PAPs. Such agreement will be in favour of PAPs and ensure security of land tenure and clearly stipulate that should the Transmission Line Project or any other entity require that land and/or set any further or additional limitation/restrictions, with regards to use, PAPs will be entitled to compensation and replacement land, in accordance with the paragraph above.

Formally registered DUAT titles and special use licences (for land use within the protection zone where applicable) will form part of the compensation package for all replacement land. All land where utilisation is limited and/or restricted will be subject to a legally binding contracts between the Transmission Line Project

²⁹ Pending final decision on limits and special licenses applicable within PPZ

and respective PAPs guaranteeing land tenure and resettlement and compensation, should said land parcel, be required by the Transmission Line Project or any other agency at a later stage.

All new *machamba* land parcels as well as those subject to temporary limitations/restrictions, will be cleared of vegetation and prepared prior to PAPs taking ownership and/or return.

7.2.2 Loss of Homes

All primary homes structures impacted in totality or partially will be replaced in-kind, monetarily or through partial in-kind and partial monetary compensation. Decree 31/2012 of 8th of August, stipulates that all home structures must be compensated in kind, with homes of a minimum of 70 m², built on plots of a minimum of 800 m² in urban areas and 5 000 m² in rural areas. If this approach is to be applied universally, PAPs with homes larger than 70 m², may potentially be prejudiced end up in a worse situation than that which they had prior to the resettlement. As such, and in order to comply with the PS5, compensation methods to be utilised for affected houses have been divided into two categories, namely:

- Loss of houses with a size equal to or smaller than 70m²; and
- Loss of houses with a size larger than 70m².

Where feasible, the Transmission Line Project will attempt to ensure that all physically resettled PAPs remain on their current land parcel. The Transmission Line Project will ensure that, and particularly where impacted home is PAPs primary residence, that the new housing structure is completed and 'move in ready' prior to the demolition of impacted home. Where this is not feasible, PAPs will be entitled to monthly rental stipend – acceptable to PAPs – covering the entire duration of the replacement home construction.

7.2.2.1 Loss of Houses < 70m²

The loss (partial or total) of primary habitation structures with size smaller or equal to 70 m² shall be compensated through the provision of standard replacement housing. Regardless of the layout and construction materials of the current structure, all PAPs will be compensated with structures built of conventional materials, in accordance Decree 31/2012 of 8th of August, with the following characteristics:

- One main house with three rooms;
- One exterior kitchen; and
- One exterior bathroom and toilet.

The combined area of the three above structures shall add up to a minimum of 70 m².

Standard compensation methods, as per Decree 31/2012 shall be applied to housing land plots, however, in cases where, current housing structures are 70m² or less and land plot is larger than the prescribed minimum, the plot will be replaced with land of equivalent size and conditions to the current one, or the

standard as in-kind and the difference compensated for monetarily. Whilst in-kind is the default option under this, it is also acknowledged that where a replacement plot, fulfilling the necessary conditions is harder to come by, particularly in the more densely populated areas, HHs may be offered the option of remaining on their current plot – albeit somewhat reduced, and monetary compensation for the land loss and standard housing construction according to Decree 31/2012 or , monetary compensation sufficient for them to settle in an alternative location and maintain their current standards of living (including access to services, employment, transport etc). This alternative option will, however, be assessed on a case-by-case basis and monitored for the duration of the LRP monitoring phase. Furthermore, such an assessment will take cognisance of the PAPs vulnerability and likely prospects of maintaining and/or improving their living standards. Unassisted cash compensation will not be available for vulnerable PAPs.

7.2.2.2 Loss of Houses > 70 m²

The loss (partial or total) of primary habitation structures with a size greater than 70 m², shall in principle, be compensated monetarily. Compensation will be at a full replacement value of the structure (market value plus transaction costs), allowing the affected PAP to construct the same or similar structure on current location or in a different location. Where PAPs opt for alternate locations, these HHs will receive plots that are equal to or larger than their current plot. An option of a standard replacement structure as detailed in Chapter 7.2.2.1, plus monetary compensation covering the difference in value was offered to the affected PAP as a further alternative option, which all physically affected households above 70 m² agreed to be their preferred method of compensation, also taking into consideration their vulnerability status (see **Chapter 5.7**).

7.2.3 Loss of Auxiliary Structures

Loss (partial or total) of auxiliary structures such as walls, external rooms, corals, kitchens, business structures etc, will be compensated in kind, whenever possible. When not possible, the auxiliary structure shall be compensated for monetarily at full replacement cost. The formula and the updated prices (corrected with inflation to the month of the resettlement) are presented in the Ministerial Decree 181/2010, of 3rd November and will be used as a starting point, however, the final amount of to be compensation will be validated against a rapid market survey, in order to ensure full replacement value at market cost, including transactional costs.

7.2.4 Loss of Infrastructure Under Construction

Loss (partial or total) of structures under construction not intended or utilised as PAP primary residence – at the time of resettlement – will be compensated for monetarily. The compensation will be at full replacement value of the structure, including market validation and transactional costs as per **Chapter 7.2**,

enabling PAPs to construct the same or similar structure in an alternative location on a plot of at least the same size as their current plot, as per **Chapter 7.2.1** above.

Should the infrastructure, however, subsequently and prior to the signing of the HH agreements be identified as the HHs primary residence, the home shall be considered under the compensation packages detailed above (**Chapter 7.2.2**).

7.2.5 Loss of Annual and Perennial Crops

The loss of standing crops (agricultural products) during the agricultural season or if cropping cycles are lost or interrupted, will be compensated for monetarily at full replacement cost. Compensation values will, at minimum, be in accordance with the updated table from the Agriculture Provincial Department of Maputo Province, which indicates the current market values for different crops. The provincial compensation table will be validated by a market study and the highest price between the two sets of figures will be used in the compensation package. For all *machambas* which are temporarily restricted, during construction, PAPs will be entitled to full monetary compensation for all crop cycles (agricultural seasons) lost due to Project imposed restrictions.

7.2.6 Loss of Trees with Economic Value (Fruit Trees and Native Trees)

The HHs fruit trees that will be affected by the Transmission Line Project will be compensated for monetarily at full replacement cost. Compensation values shall, at minimum, be based on values established by the Agriculture Provincial Department of Maputo Province. The valuation will take the prime productive value of all trees for its full productive life span, irrespective of actual current age and productivity.

The provincial compensation table included the prices of trees and fruit of economic value shared by the Namaacha District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE) on February 2024, was validated by a market study held on February 2024, and the highest price for each tree between the two sets of figures was used in the compensation package.

7.2.7 Loss of Businesses Income/Activities

The loss (partial or total) of business-related structures will be compensated for in-kind or full replacement value as per **Chapter 6.4** (auxiliary structures).

Compensation for the loss of business income or activities will be compensated for monetarily. Business activity or income derived from impacted businesses will be assessed on a case-by-case basis in the resettlement action plan (RAP/PR/PAIR) and lost income due to permanent or temporary restrictions/limitations on activity will be compensated for at full value covering the entire duration which the limitations/restrictions are imposed. Where businesses or activities require relocation, compensation will

cover all lost income up until reestablishment and the attainment/generation of pre-resettlement income levels.

The assessment of business income shall be closely monitored during the implementation of the RAP and include realistic time bound targets, to ensure the reduction of compensation commensurate with PAP income restoration levels³⁰. In cases where resettlement does not allow the affected business activity to be set up in a new location, full compensation will be based on a market assessment and a 'willing buyer/willing seller' approach, or in kind, whenever possible. When not possible the business structure must be compensated monetarily following the formula and the updated prices (corrected with inflation to the month of the resettlement) presented in Ministerial Diploma 181/2010, of 3rd November, or the full replacement value, whichever is higher. When assessing the value of the business, consideration must be made in relation to the land upon which the business is located.

7.2.8 Tenants

For the *machamba* tenants identified during the survey, tenants will be compensation for whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure and will be supported in the resumption of their activities. The tenants will be compensated for the crops and trees planted by themselves, and the disturbance allowance, as well as any already existent trees that belong to the landowners shall be compensated to the landowners. Tenants/lessees will be assisted in leasing similar land/homes, be compensated for crops, trees, and auxiliary infrastructure as per **Chapter 7.2.3 & 7.2.6** and assisted in re-establishing livelihoods (**Chapter 9**).

7.2.9 Loss of Cemeteries, Graves Cultural Heritage and Sacred Sites

7.2.9.1 Sacred Sites and Cultural Heritage

The only impacted sacred site identified in the census was a personal spiritual house within a homestead. As this HH will require physical resettlement, the Project will work with the affected HH to agree how to relocate this structure in such a way as to minimize impact to the HH. All associated costs will be borne by the Project. Cost will be set in accordance with the Ministerial Decree 181/2010, of 3 November, or at full replacement value and whichever is higher.

In the unlikely event of an archaeological find within the footprint area, such a find will be managed in accordance with the Chance Find Procedure as detailed in the Project's EMP.

³⁰ PAP dependency assessment shall be a continuous process.

7.2.9.2 Cemeteries and Graves

All reasonable efforts will be made to preserve and protect graves and cemeteries in their current location and to ensure continued access by communities. Should the construction and/or operation of the Transmission Line Project necessitate the exhumation of graves and translocation of graves, this activity will be managed by Project grave relocation specialist and monitored by local authorities.

For the impacted household that will be relocated and has 8 family graves, they prefer that their graves should be relocated to the new site in which they will reside. The other impacted PAP with a grave in their *machamba* would prefer that the grave remains in the area, as the Transmission Line Project states that they may return and resume the use of their *machamba* after construction is completed. For all HHs with affected graves, the Project will ensure that signed affidavits are in place formalizing the HHs wishes with regards to graves before any relocation takes place.

The Project will support all costs for exhumation and translocation of graves including professional services as agreed with the community. Communities will organise the necessary ceremonies for the removal and translocation of graves according to local religious beliefs and/or customs, for which the Project shall bear all costs. Appropriate land will be found for this purpose in consultation with communities as per **Chapter 7.2.1**.

7.2.10 Loss of Public and Social Infrastructure / Services

All reasonable efforts will be made to avoid impact on public and social infrastructure, however, when avoidance this is not feasible or possible the Project will be responsible for the full replacement of the lost infrastructure. The process of defining the appropriate compensation measures will include a negotiation with relevant government departments, district services and the participation of the affected communities and will include a memorandum of understanding and the relevant budgetary arrangements.

7.2.11 Loss of Access to Land, Homestead, Businesses/Livelihoods

With regards to temporary loss of access to land, homesteads, businesses and/or livelihoods (where land, homesteads, businesses and/or resources are not impacted by the Transmission Line Project – but rather access is affected) as a result of restricted road or area access during the construction procedures, the Transmission Line Project will ensure information is provided timeously and alternative routes/access are made available.

7.2.12 Loss of Assets within the Mining Concessions

With regards to the loss of assets within the mining concessions, engagement is ongoing to define the requirements to be included in the Memorandums of Understanding to be established between the

Transmission Line Project and the mining companies. In the preliminary discussions all of the companies agree that PAPs within their areas should be entitled to the compensation according to the resettlement legislation and are not expecting to receive any personal compensation with regards to their own land rights, as the Transmission Line Project does not seem to interfere with their current nor future mining exploration plans, as per **Chapter 6.14**.

7.2.13 Loss of Assets within the Military Base - ESFA

With regards to the loss of assets within the military base/ESFA, the Ministry of Defense has provided permission for the Transmission Line Project to undertake any necessary activities and has stated that no compensation should be undertaken. All of the trees and *machambas* found within the military area may be removed as required and no individual compensation is to be provided, as per **Chapter 6.15**.

7.2.14 Loss of Livelihoods within the Military Servitude

At this time, the 30 HHs who practice agriculture within the limits of the military servitude are not eligible for compensation as the area is under the Ministry of Defence's jurisdiction and is not formally authorized for the use for agricultural purposes. The Project recognizes that this is not fully aligned with the spirit of PS5/OS 2; however, is not in a position to provide compensation if not authorized by the Ministry of Defence to do so. The community members operating in this area have been notified of this as well.

To help mitigate impacts to those HHs currently farming in the military servitude area, CEN will set aside budget from the windfarm project's socioeconomic development budget during the operational phase to fund community projects in Barrio 1. This budget will be equivalent to the disturbance support and DUAT registry support that would otherwise have been applied to these HHs were eligible for economic resettlement.

7.2.15 Transitional and Disturbance Support

Transitional and disturbance support herein refers to a range of measures designed to facilitate PAP transition, lessen the adverse impacts during the process of the actual resettlement and acclimatisation and compensate for the loss of certain intangible assets, as per PS 5/OS 2.

These measures are either once off or for specific duration and are considered part of tangible and intangible asset compensation entitlements for the PAPs as defined in the gap analysis (**Chapter 4.4**) and are considered complementary³¹ to the livelihoods restoration support (**Chapter 9**).

7.2.15.1 Disturbance Support

Disturbance support shall be in the form of once-off monetary compensation and shall be based on the nature and type of resettlement impacts (such as physical or economic)³², and shall include, but not be limited to:

- All physically relocated HHs:
 - A once-off monetary compensation equivalent to at least 3 times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector³³, as relocation and disturbance/interruption support, as per PS 5 and OS 2;
 - Where PAPs will remain in current location, EDM will be responsible and cover all costs related to demolition and clean up.
- All economically resettled HHs (includes *machambas*, homestead plots with impacted auxiliary structures, businesses and herders/breeders):
 - In addition to any applicable physical relocation disturbance support, a once-off monetary compensation equivalent to 3 times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector.
- All relocated graves and tombstones:
 - In addition to any applicable physical relocation and economic resettlement disturbance support, each affected HHs who elect to have the Project relocate their HH graves will receive a once-off monetary compensation equivalent to 3 times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector.

7.2.15.2 Transitional Support

Transitional support shall be provided to various categories of PAPs, and will be tailored accordingly, depending on type of impact/resettlement. These packages shall be short term in nature and may include, but not be limited to:

- All physically relocated HHs:

³¹ It should be noted that these measures should not be conflated with the livelihoods restoration measures as they target lost assets (be they tangible or intangible), rather than specifically targeting restoration and livelihood improvements.

³² It is important to note that PAPs will be entitled to all types of support for which they qualify, whether it implies one or more or all.

³³ Shall be based on the updated and most recent GoM gazetted minimum wage table.

- Moving costs – The Project will be responsible for all aspects related to the organisation and costs of relocation. If required, HHs may be assisted through the contracting of a third party to relocate³⁴ HHs and their belongings;
- All associated *machambas* will be prepared prior to the first sowing season.
- A once off training on the use and maintenance of new homes and two follow-up sessions will be provided; and
- If livelihood restorations measures (See Section 9) are determined not to be fully effective for vulnerable people through monitoring, then the Project will also provide a ‘food basket’ (Ministry of Health’s *cesta básica*) or equivalent cash payment, to vulnerable HHs.
- All HHs with only economic resettlement (includes *machambas*, homestead plots with impacted auxiliary structures and businesses):
 - Assistance in formally registering all DUATs for those entitled to new *machambas*;
 - All new *machambas* will be prepared prior to the first sowing season.
 - If livelihood restorations measures (See Section 9) are determined not to be fully effective for vulnerable people through monitoring, then the Project will also provide a ‘food basket’ (Ministry of Health’s *cesta básica*) or equivalent cash payment, to vulnerable HHs.

7.2.16 Livelihoods Restoration

Livelihoods restoration is herein considered to be separate, distinct and additional to compensation for tangible losses and should consist of additional assistance conceived in a participative manner and developmental in nature, as per PS 5/OS 2. All PAPs are entitled to livelihoods support, based on the nature of resettlement and PAP vulnerability, as per **Chapter 9**.

7.2.17 Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix for each category of PAP and type of impact has been prepared for the Transmission Line Project, on the basis of the gap analysis (**Chapter 4.4**) and the compensation methodology as detailed in **Chapter 7.2**. The entitlement matrix defines the type of impact, eligibility and compensation measures (Table 7-1).

³⁴ Shall be scheduled and PAPs will be provided with timeous information on date of relocation. Hauling company shall be registered and have all required prerequisites, including health and safety protocols and procedures for asset verification both prior to and post relocation. This will be monitored.

Table 7-1 – Entitlement Matrix

| Type of Impact | Nature/Type of Asset | Eligibility | Compensation Measures |
|--|---|---|--|
| Permanent loss of land use rights (total or partial) | Agricultural (including fallow land), residential and commercial land as well as land utilised for community/groups and/or neighbourhood purposes/activities which said community/group/neighbourhood has a legal claim to. | Individuals, HHs, communities and/or groups living on or actively using project-affected land, as identified prior to the cut-off date. (With or without formally registered DUATs as recognized by the land law). Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category | Land will be replaced in-kind. Such land will be within the same locality/neighbourhood and of equal or higher value to that being replaced. Where suitable replacement land within the same locality cannot be identified (or land deemed unsuitable), alternative land will be sought in conjunction with the HHs and the district services. All relocated HHs will be provided with assistance in registering replacement land and all costs related to formalizing the DUATs will be provided. The Project will be responsible for all aspects related to the organisation and costs of relocation. HHs will be eligible for all applicable monthly disturbance support payments depending on physical resettlement (3 x monthly agricultural sector income), economic resettlement (3 times monthly agricultural sector income), or grave relocation (3 times monthly agricultural sector income). HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures. Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a 'food basket' (Ministry of Health's cesta básica) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months. |
| | | Individuals, HHs, communities and/or groups who have no legally recognizable rights who occupy and derive their livelihoods from land within the military servitude | At this time, HHs who practice agriculture within the limits of the military servitude are not eligible for compensation as the area is under the Ministry of Defence's jurisdiction and is not formally authorized for the use for agricultural purposes. |
| | | Tenants | Tenants will be compensated for all assets which they have built and/or invested in. This process will be managed in conjunction with the owners and community leaders in order to ensure fairness. Tenants will be compensated for the crops and trees planted by themselves, Tenant will be eligible for all applicable monthly disturbance support payments for economic resettlement (3 x times monthly agricultural sector income) Tenants will also receive targeted livelihood restoration assistance (see below). |
| | Vacant land plots within the PPZ | Individuals, HHs, communities and/or groups with recognised land rights. | Land will be replaced in-kind. Such land will be within the same locality/neighbourhood and assessed to be suitable and of equal or higher value to that being replaced. |

| Type of Impact | Nature/Type of Asset | Eligibility | Compensation Measures |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | | HHs will be eligible for all applicable monthly disturbance support payments depending on economic resettlement (3 times monthly agricultural sector income) and grave relocation (3 times monthly agricultural sector income). |
| Total or partial loss of structures | Residential HH auxiliary support structures and infrastructure under construction. | <p>Owners of structures (regardless of land tenure status) (Individuals, HHs groups and/or communities).</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category</p> | <p>Total or partial loss of residential structures will be replaced as whole structures in accordance with national legislation (defined for structures under 70m²) and based on the outcomes of dialogue with HHs. Where possible this will be done on the HHs current land parcel or within the HHs locality or community.</p> <p>All auxiliary HH support structures will be replaced in-kind as whole structures or monetarily.</p> <p>Infrastructure under construction will be compensated for monetarily unless intended use of infrastructure is HH primary habitation, in which case compensation will be in accordance with provisions on partial or total loss of primary residence as indicated above.</p> <p>Business structures will be compensated for in-kind and with conventional building materials and ensure equal or improved structure. Where in-kind compensation is considered inappropriate or unacceptable to HHs, as a result of changes in conditions such as location etc, compensation will be made monetarily at full replacement value plus transaction costs.</p> <p>HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures (see below).</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a 'food basket' (Ministry of Health's cesta básica) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months.</p> |
| | Public and community infrastructure. | Public/community | Public, social and community infrastructure will be replaced in kind in areas determined by community, local government and local leaders. |
| Loss of annual and perennial crops and trees | Standing crops and trees | <p>Owners</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category</p> | <p>Unless annual crops can be harvested prior to construction, all annual crops will be compensated for monetarily in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture's price information table for crops or the validated current market value (FRC) whichever is higher. All lost cropping seasons will be compensated at full market value.</p> <p>Perennial crops and trees of economic value will be compensated for monetarily in accordance with the ministry of agriculture's price table or the validated current market value (FRC) whichever is higher. Compensation will be valued in accordance with the prime productivity valuation of the asset.</p> <p>Two replacement seedlings will be provided as a one off for all lost trees noted in the census. HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures (see below).</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a 'food basket' (Ministry of Health's cesta básica) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months.</p> |
| Temporary loss of income | Functioning business | Owners | All businesses will receive a once off monetary compensation for the loss of business infrastructure. HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures (see below). |
| | | Employees | No compensation required. |

| Type of Impact | Nature/Type of Asset | Eligibility | Compensation Measures |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| Loss of sacred and heritage sites | Graves and sacred house | Individuals, HHs, groups and communities | <p>For any graves remaining within the PPZ, the Project will ensure access to the affected HHs.</p> <p>All reasonable efforts will be made to preserve and protect graves and cemeteries in their current location and to ensure continued access by communities unless families state a specific preference for graves to be moved with them.</p> <p>Should the exhumation of graves and translocation of graves be necessary, the Project will support all costs for exhumation and translocation of graves including professional services as agreed with the community.</p> <p>Communities will organise the necessary ceremonies for the removal and translocation of graves according to local religious beliefs and/or customs, for which the Project shall bear all costs. Appropriate land will be found for this purpose in consultation with communities as per Section 7.2.1. Transmission Line</p> |
| Loss of assets within Mining Concessions | Various | Mining Concession Companies | <p>Mining concession companies will establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Transmission Line Project which will state all of the requirements for the Transmission Line Project to cross through the concession area, as per the terms agreed between the entities.</p> <p>Assets impacted within the mining concessions will be compensated according to the MoU established between the mining concession companies and the Transmission Line Project, for which the requirements will also be stated in the agreements that will be established with the affected HHs.</p> |
| Loss of assets within Military Base | Various | Military Base – Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas (ESFA) | <p>Military base will not be compensated for assets impacted within the area, as permission for the Transmission Line Project implementation has been granted by the Ministry of Defence.</p> |

8 Resettlement Host Area

The selection of a resettlement host area has significant impact on the families and households who need to be physically relocated because of the Transmission Line Project and is a crucial aspect of the RAP. In order to minimize specifically physical resettlement impacts, the transmission line route was adjusted wherever possible/feasible to minimize the number of HH's impacted. Where possible, options such as extending the limits of HH's present land was assessed, thereby raising the possibility of them remaining on the same plot even if their primary home needs to be replaced.

The local community leaders of Gumbe and the only affected household stated that it would be relatively easy to find replacement land plot to meet the Transmission Line Project's resettlement needs. However, this was not possible for the Bacabaca physically affected HHs due to the overlap between the community area and the surrounding mining concessions, as well as other private DUAT already existent in the area. The possibility to resettle affected households within the same communities in which they currently reside was a priority and, for this reason, the Transmission Line Project supported the definition of potential host areas alongside the district government and local leadership.

Survey data shows that the relocation of four (4) affected households will be required, and engagements with the affected households with participation and support from the community leadership and government entities occurred, to determine whether the displaced households could be resettled within close proximity of their current locale and within their current communities.

The host area activities include the following steps:

- Meeting with government and leadership
- Host area meetings with affected HHs
- Host area proposals presentation
- final selection of host area

8.1 Host Area Size

During the field survey, a total of 4 households that will need to be given replacement land were identified, as is shown in Table 8-1. According to decree 31/2012 of 8th of August, rural replacement plots need to have an area of at least 5000m² and *machamba* land will be in accordance with that which is lost.

Table 8-1 – Resettlement Host Area HHs

| Type of Impact | District | Number of Impacted | Size of Host Area m ² |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Physical Households | Namaacha | 4 | 20 000 |
| Area for Social Infrastructure (10%) | | - | 2 000 |
| Total | | 4 | 22 000 |

8.2 Host Area Engagements

The initial host area meetings with the HHs were held during November 2023, ensuring the participation of government entities and local leadership as required. These activities were accompanied by the community leaders of Gumbe and Bacabaca from Namaacha, who were responsible for supporting HHs in identifying vacant areas within their communities, in the case where their homestead plots may not be sufficient for the construction of new houses.

Additionally, 1 HH in Bairro 6, in Boane was also part of the meetings due to the preliminary impact assessment held near the Boane substation, to clarify the buried cable option and how this avoided impacting the household in question. All of the HHs were thankful for the opportunity to receive more details regarding the Transmission Line Project and resettlement aspects, however they also expressed that, even considering that their current homestead plots do possess enough space for the construction of their main houses, they may feel more comfortable being entirely relocated. All of them requested more time to search for potential areas with support from the leadership, as well as discuss with their family members.

Follow up meetings were held with each household on January 18th, 2024, to conclude the area definition as well as present the house design and gather their thoughts and considerations regarding their new homes. The meetings held are detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Meetings section (**Chapter 10.1.3**).

For the Gumbe HH, an area adjacent to the homestead plot affected by the Transmission Line Project was presented and approved as the new relocation site for this HH, as is shown in Figure 8-1.

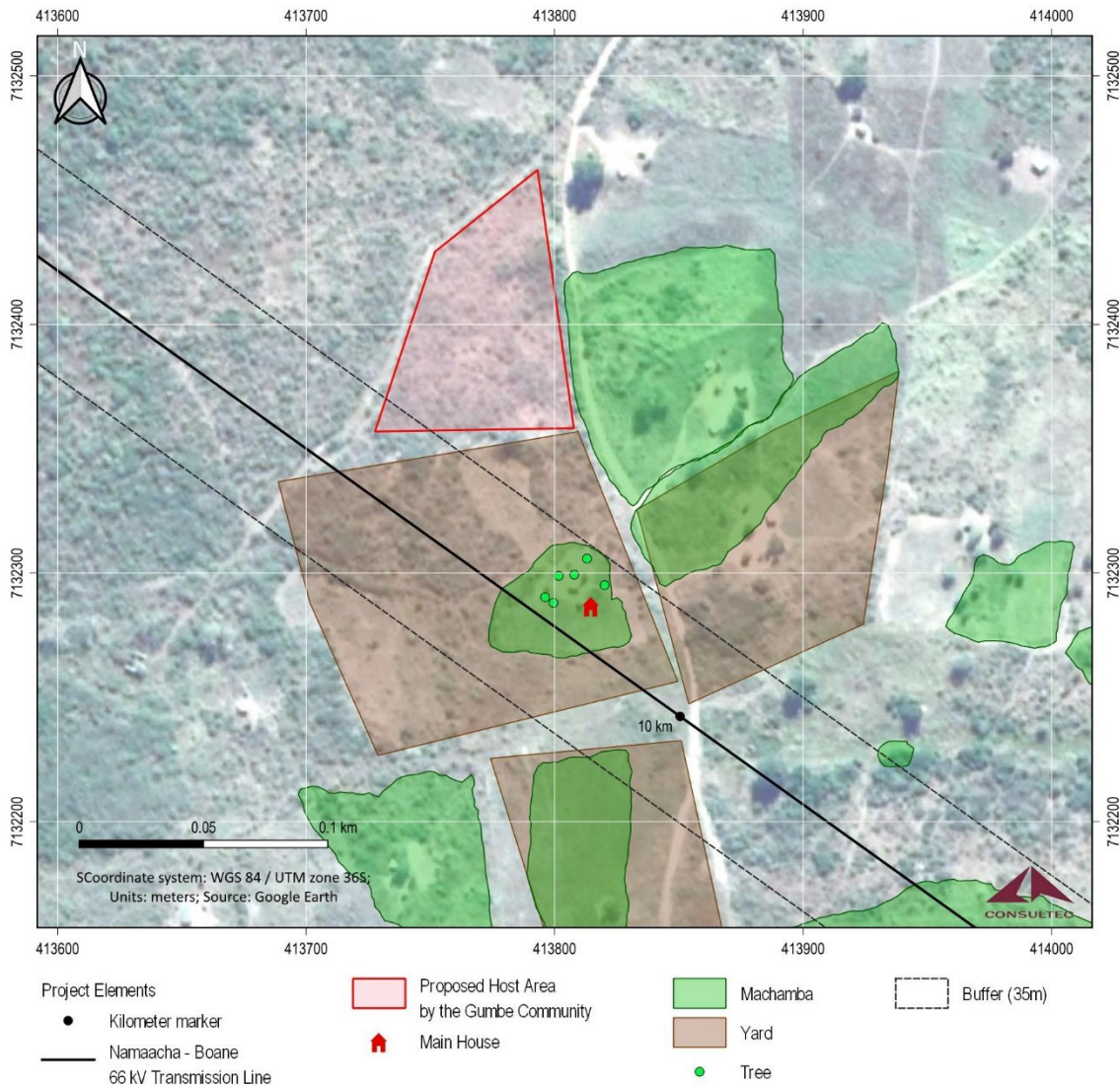


Figure 8-1 – Gumbe Proposed Host Area

As part of the engagement activities, the Transmission Line Project was also meeting with the mining concessions and received confirmation of their limits and overlapping areas with the 3 Bacabaca affected HHs. Thus, resulting in the Transmission Line Project’s desktop proposal of an area outside of the mining concession areas for the resettlement of the 3 affected households, as is shown in Figure 8-2. On site, it was noted that the area proposed was not appropriate and did not meet the requirements stated in Decree 31/2012.

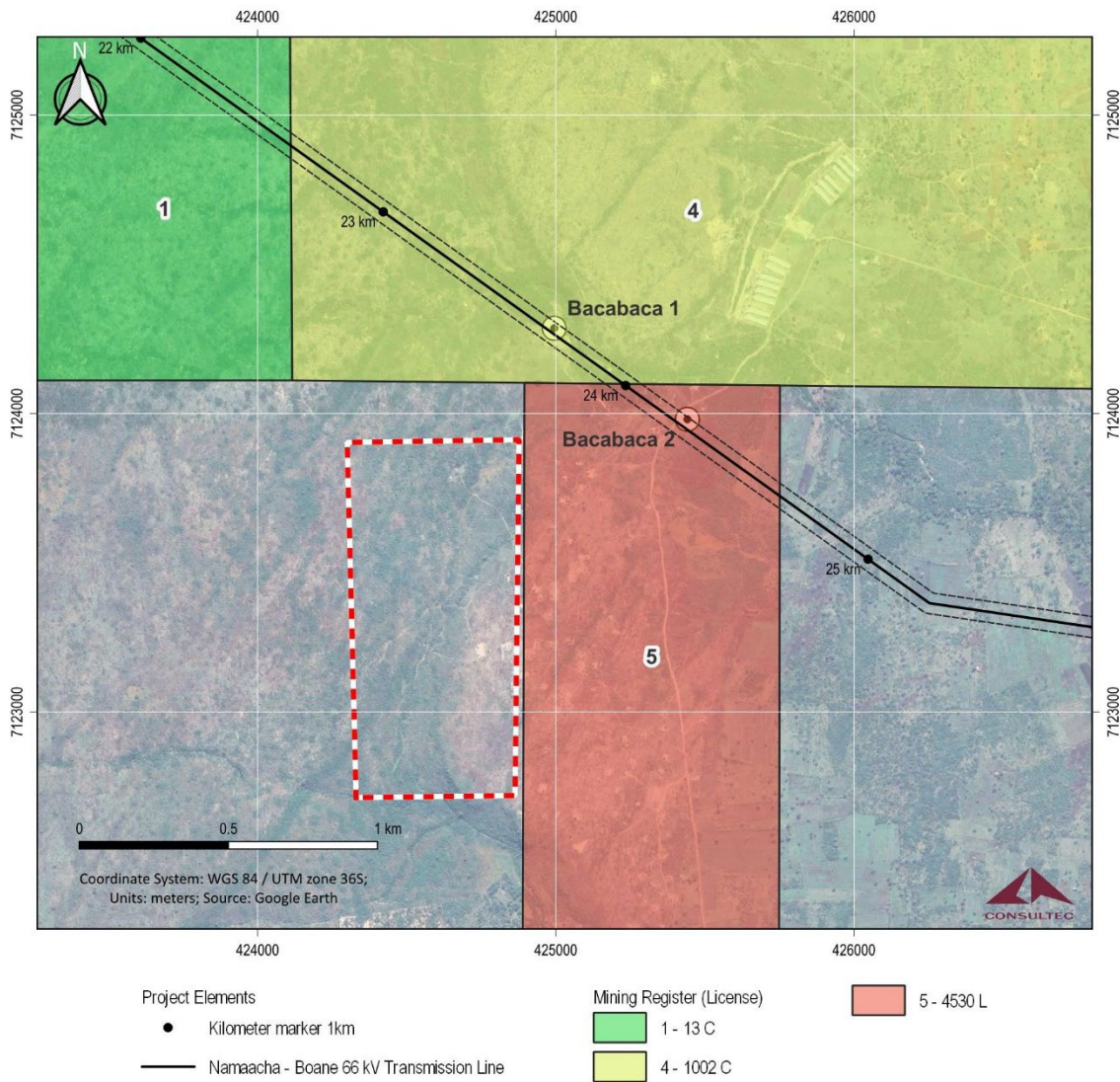


Figure 8-2 – Desktop Proposal for Bacabaca Host Area

Alternatively, the community shared their own proposal for the resettlement area, which was confirmed to overlap with a mining concession area of Namaacha Mining, Lda, as is shown in Figure 8-3. A visit to this proposed host area for Bacabaca was held on February 19th, 2024 with the presence of the mining concessions. Negotiations between the Project and Namaacha Mining, Lda are underway to try to acquire rights to a piece of their land that would be formally detached from its current DUAT to allow the PAPs to

legally reside in this new area. The process conclusion for these negotiations is planned for early March 2024.

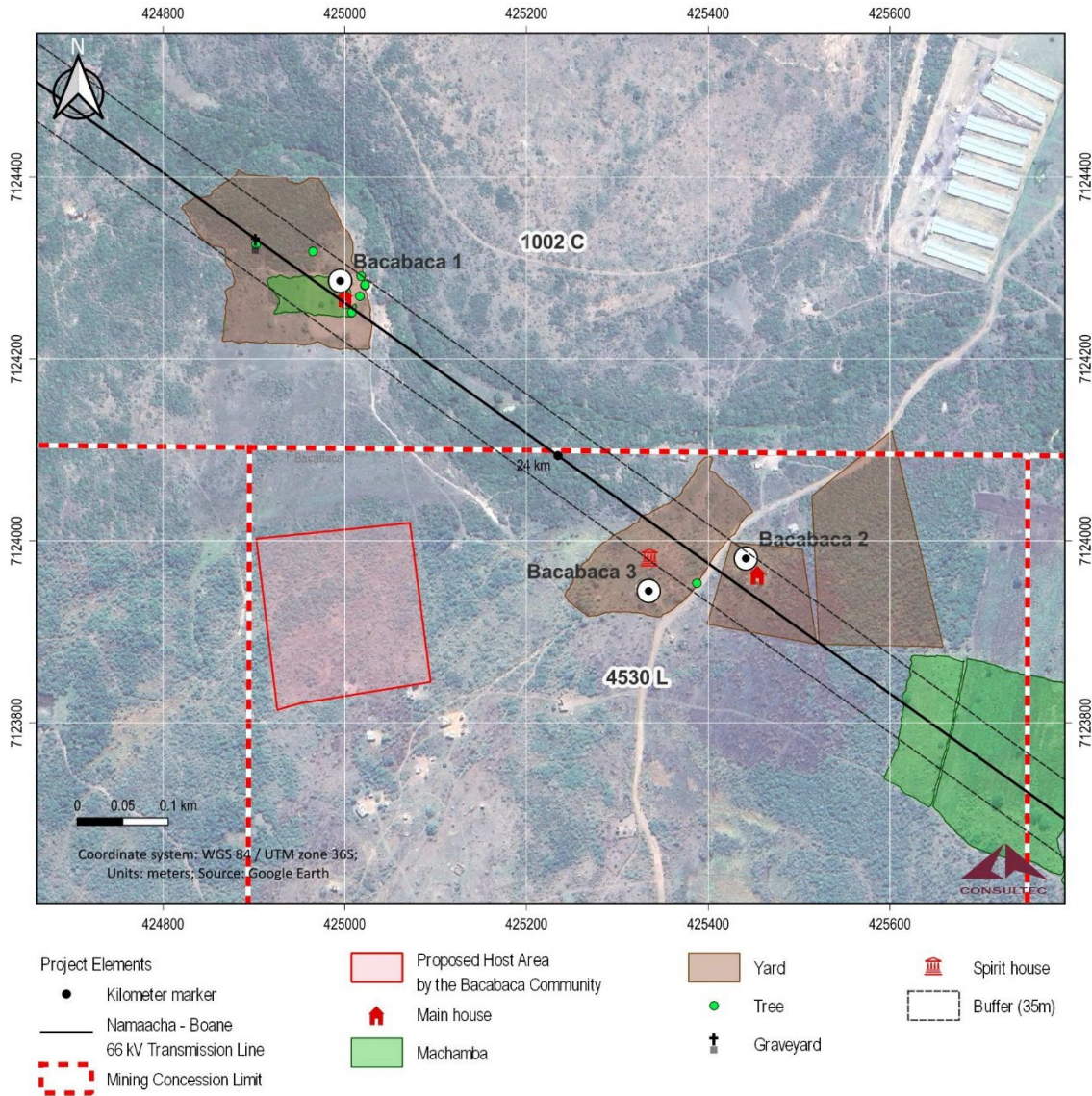


Figure 8-3 – Bacabaca Proposed Host Area

8.3 Resettlement Housing

According to the local legislation on resettlement, and as detailed in **Chapter 7.2.2** regardless of the layout and construction materials of the current structure, all physically impacted HHs will be compensated with structures built out of conventional materials with the following criteria:

- One main house with three rooms;
- One exterior kitchen; and
- One exterior bathroom and toilet.

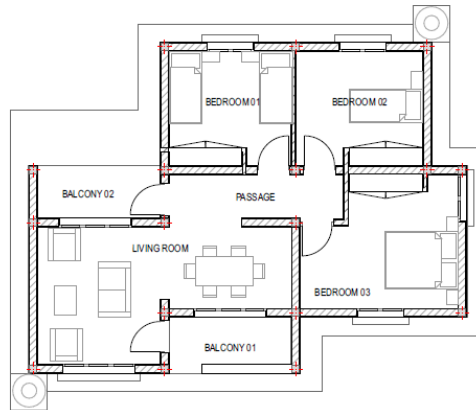
The area of the three structures must add up to a minimum of 70m².

The following section presents the resettlement house layout that will be proposed to the HHs during the individual follow up meetings to determine their housing requirements and define the final host areas.

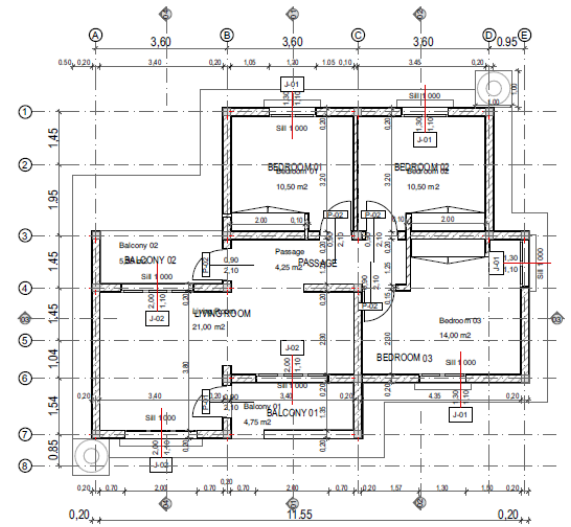
8.3.1 Resettlement House Design

The following house design was prepared to be presented as a model to HHs during the follow up meetings, which included the main house with all three rooms being internal and only the kitchen and toilet as external, as is illustrated in Figure 8-4 to Figure 8-6. The final design for the resettlement house was approved by the HH affected PAPs in the final focus group discussion meetings held on February 8th, 2024 (see **Chapter 10.1.3**).

As per Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, where required, a full draft resettlement housing execution project shall be developed prior to the third round of public participation (see **Chapter 10.2.2**) for comment and consultation with the PAPs. The finalised resettlement housing execution project shall be included within the final update of the RAP.



GROUND FLOOR 1:100



GROUND FLOOR 1:100

| REVIEW OF THE PROJECT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|------|--------|---------|----------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Rev. | Description | Prj. | Des. | Verif. | Approv. | Date | | | | | | | |
| 01 | FOR APPROVAL | XX | XX | XX | XX | DEZ 2023 | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Rua Tenente General Oswaldo Tizama No. 169 Tel +258 21 49 15593 Fax +258 21 49 1578 Maputo Moçambique</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Scale 1:100</p> <p>Format A3</p> <p>Sheet No. 03</p> <p>Revision 01</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN RURAL HOUSE T-III FLOOR PLANS | | | | No. DWG Client | | No. DWG ARQ-R-DWG-03 |
| | | | | | | | No. Project Responsible for the Project | | Project Phase Subject | | For approval Architecture | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Rev 1 (A3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 8-4 – T3 House Design



Figure 8-5 – Homestead Plot 3D Design

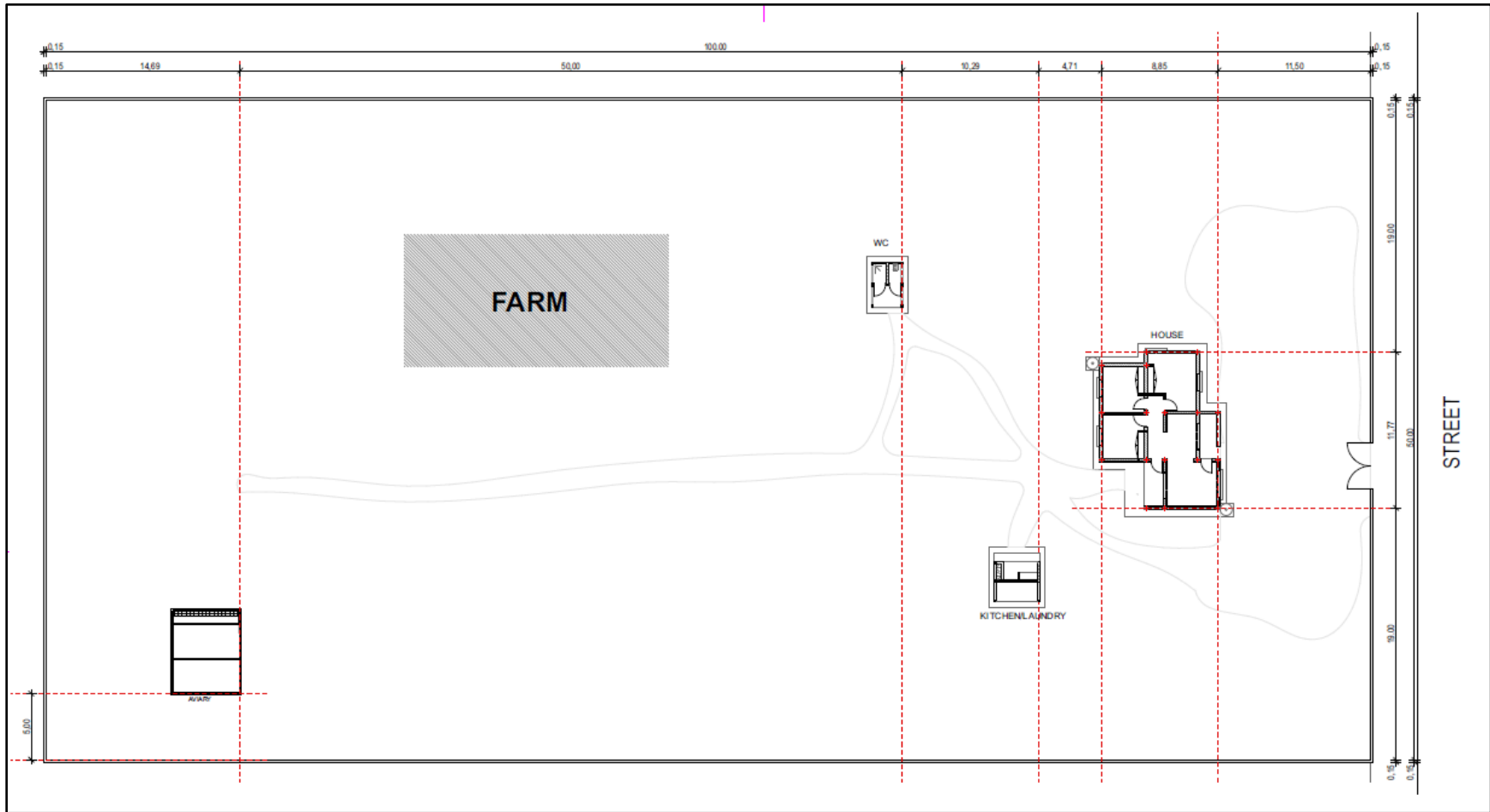


Figure 8-6 – T3 Homestead Plot Floor Plan

9 Livelihood Restoration Plan

Land acquisition and resettlement, whether temporary or permanent, can result in the loss of income or livelihood (or the lowering of livelihood conditions/levels/status etc), by preventing/restricting an individual or households' access to his/her/their productive assets and/or place of employment or removing/altering social networks and access to social/public services. Cash and/or 'in kind' compensation packages for lost assets and lost income, whilst fundamental, are in themselves often not sufficient to ensure that no adverse medium/long term impacts on the livelihoods of those resettled occurs as a result of the Transmission Line Project and the land acquisition.

Projects of this nature, therefore, require additional measures to ensure that the livelihoods of affected individuals and households do not decline and to the extent possible are improved as a result of the processes of land acquisition and resettlement.

9.1 Purpose of the LRP

This approach to the livelihoods departs from the principle that the compensation measures for the loss of assets and income, as described above, in **Chapter 7** is distinct from the LRP, and that the LRP is intended to consist of supportive measures aimed at ensuring that PAPs livelihoods are at the very minimum restored to pre resettlement levels.

To achieve this, specific measures which support the affected individuals and HHs in order to restore livelihoods have been developed. The implementation of these will be flexible and able to adapt and respond to changes and unforeseen/unanticipated results along the way.

These measures shall be considered in addition to the PAPs compensation and entitlement packages described in **Chapter 7**.

The livelihoods support measures are determined and defined in accordance with the critical issues and eligibility identified below. These measures are based on the PAP priorities and given the objective of restoring PAPs livelihoods, these measures, as a whole, possess a timeframe based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore PAP livelihoods to at least pre-resettlement levels (particularly agricultural production levels, income earning capacity and PAPs perceptions on their standards of living and quality of life). Such measures will be phased in accordance with the Transmission Line Project schedule, will be continuously monitored and have inbuilt provisions to draw on the monitoring process and adapt to shortcomings and challenges. Given the geographic phasing, any livelihoods support measures developed subsequently (ie. for latter stages), will learn from those implemented during the earlier phases.

9.2 Eligibility

All PAPs will be eligible for livelihoods restoration projects, however, the measures will be targeted in a manner in which those who most need support in order to restore their livelihoods, will be able to access them. The primary considerations which will inform and guide the design and targeting of the livelihood restoration measures and any form of additional transitional support are:

- Individuals and HHs with highest levels of impact – significantly impacted individuals and HHs;
- The nature and type of resettlement, whether physical or economic, whether temporary or permanent a; and
- Vulnerable individuals and/or households.

The LRP will be divided into three measures being:

- Transitional or Disturbance support;
- Financial Literacy Support; and
- Livelihood restoration measures

9.2.1 Transitional or Disturbance Support Measures

The Project will implement measures to help PAPs lessen the transition and disturbance effects of physical and economic resettlement associated with the Transmission line Project. These measures will have a specific timeframe and commence immediately following the signing of the compensation agreement by the PAPs and terminate once land access, either through new or previous land, has been restored. As these measures are focused on delivery, their monitoring will be output based rather than outcome based.

For households, the selection of the transitional support measures will primarily be based on the nature and type of resettlement (such as physical, economic, temporary or permanent). Types of transitional support will include, but not be limited to:

- Assistance in obtaining Identification documents;
- Assistance in opening bank accounts;
- Assistance in formally registering all new DUAT's for physically resettled PAPs;
- Mechanisms to ensure that compensation is easily accessible to all those eligible, such as transport to banks and/or collection points;
- Targeted provision of 'food basket' (*cesta basica*) to vulnerable PAPs should it be deemed necessary (based on the National Institute for Social Security's *cesta basica*).

Note that PAPs will be entitled to multiple measures for which they qualify.

9.2.2 Financial Literacy Support

The Project will implement measures to help PAPs lessen effects associated with changes in their financial situation from physical and economic resettlement associated with the Transmission line Project.

A training program will be administered to the PAPs with the aims to empower individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed and effective financial decisions. This program will cover following topics:

- **Understanding Financial Concepts:** Provide participants with a fundamental understanding of key financial concepts, including income, expenses, budgeting, saving, investing, debt, and credit.
- **Budgeting Skills:** Teach participants how to create and manage a budget, emphasizing the importance of tracking income and expenses to achieve financial stability.
- **Saving and Emergency Funds:** Encourage the habit of saving and help participants understand the importance of building an emergency fund for unexpected expenses.
- **Debt Management:** Educate individuals on different types of debt, the implications of high-interest debt, and strategies for effective debt management and reduction.
- **Credit Education:** Provide information on credit scores, how they are calculated, and the impact of credit on financial health. Teach responsible credit card use and the importance of maintaining a good credit history.
- **Basic Investment Knowledge:** Introduce participants to basic investment concepts, such as the difference between saving and investing, the power of compound interest, and the various investment options available.
- **Financial Goal Setting:** Help individuals set realistic and achievable financial goals, whether short-term (e.g., saving for a school fees) or long-term (e.g., retirement planning).
- **Consumer Rights and Responsibilities:** Educate participants about their rights and responsibilities as consumers, including understanding contracts, avoiding scams, and making informed purchasing decisions.
- **Building Financial Confidence:** Foster financial confidence and empowerment, encouraging participants to take control of their financial well-being and make sound financial choices.
- **Evaluation Mechanism:** Establish mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of the financial literacy program and gather feedback for continuous improvement.

These objectives collectively contribute to improving the overall financial well-being of individuals and communities, promoting financial resilience and independence.

These measures have a short timeframe and commence immediately following the signing of the compensation agreement by the PAPs and before the payment of any monetary compensation.

9.2.3 Additional Livelihoods Restoration Measures

In addition to the measures set out above, the Project will also carry additional livelihood restoration measures across three group types:

- agricultural-based livelihood support;
- Business-based livelihood support; and
- employment and skills development support.

9.2.3.1 Agriculture-based Livelihoods Support

As stated in **Chapter 7.2**, the Transmission Line Project will cause temporary resettlement and the affected households will be allowed to return to the agricultural plots after the construction of the transmission line and it foreseen that they will not be allowed to cultivate for one agricultural season.

This agricultural-base livelihood support is designed to facilitate PAP's improving their agricultural activities after the construction of the Transmission line. These measures have a long-term timeframe (at least two agricultural seasons) and should commence at least two months prior to the PAP being allowed to return their agricultural plots.

All 92 HHs that will have their agricultural plot impacted will be eligible to participate in the agricultural-based livelihoods support.

A basic subsistence agricultural project typically focuses on providing affected farmers with the necessary skills, resources, and support to sustain their livelihoods through agriculture. The agricultural-based livelihood support will need to have the following activities:

- **Training Workshops:** Conduct workshops on basic farming techniques, including soil preparation, planting, and crop management. The training workshop must also capacitate affected farmers in sustainable agriculture practices that promote soil conservation and protect natural resources. Farmers also need to -be educated on climate-resilient farming practices to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events.
- **Seeds and Tools Distribution:** Provide farmers with quality approved seeds suitable for Namaacha and Boane region and tool pack containing at least a Hoe, Shovel, watering can and hack .
- **Land Preparation:** Assist in land preparation activities with mechanical machinery for the plowing, this will ensure optimal conditions for planting.
- **Water Management:** Implement suitable water management strategies, including the introduction of artisanal irrigation techniques suitable for the Namaacha and Boane area.

- **Farmers' Field demonstration plots:** Establish two (one in Namaacha and one in Boane) Farmers' Field Demonstration plots where the affected farmers can learn through hands-on experience and share knowledge with each other.
- **Composting and Organic Farming:** Introduce to all affected farmers composting techniques and organic farming practices to enhance soil fertility without relying heavily on synthetic inputs.
- **Market Linkages:** Facilitate linkages with local markets, cooperatives, or buyers to ensure farmers have access to markets for their produce.
- **Post-Harvest Management:** Provide training on proper post-harvest handling, storage, and processing to reduce losses and improve the quality of produce.
- **Community-Based Savings Groups (*Xitique*):** Facilitate the formation of community-based savings groups to encourage financial cooperation and resource pooling.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a monitoring and evaluation system to assess the impact of the agricultural interventions and make necessary adjustments.

These activities aim to enhance the resilience and sustainability of subsistence agriculture, leading to improved food security and livelihoods of the affected households.

9.2.3.2 Business-based Livelihoods Support

As stated in **Chapter 6.7**, the Transmission Line Project will cause permanent resettlement of 10 informal stalls, one affected informal guest house and one association will be impacted. It is important to note that the Transmission Line Project will not cause the either the temporary and/or permanent relocation of the association.

The business-based livelihood support is designed to facilitate PAP's improving in restoring their business activities after they are compensated before the construction of the Transmission line. These measures have a mid-term timeframe (12 months) and should commence at after the PAP receive their compensation payment.

All 12 HHs that will have their business activities impacted will be eligible to participate in the business-based livelihoods support.

A business livelihood support project typically focuses on providing affected with the necessary skills, resources, and support to sustain their livelihoods through business.

A basic subsistence business project is designed to empower individuals or communities with the skills and resources needed to establish and sustain small businesses for their livelihood. The business-based livelihood support will need to have the following activities:

- **Entrepreneurship Training:** Conduct basic entrepreneurship training to equip affected households with the knowledge and skills needed to start and manage a small business. The training must capacitate on basic business planning, including developing a business idea, setting goals, budgeting, and creating a simple business plan.
- **Identifying Business Opportunities:** Facilitate sessions to help participants identify viable business opportunities based on their skills, local market demand, and available resources.
- **Market Research and Analysis:** Capacitate the affected households in conducting basic market research to understand local demand, competition, and pricing for their chosen business.
- **Business Registration Assistance:** Provide support for the registration of small businesses, ensuring compliance with local regulations.
- **Access to Microfinance:** Facilitate access to microfinance or small loans to help participants start or expand their businesses.
- **Basic Bookkeeping Training:** Train affected households in basic bookkeeping methods to maintain accurate financial records for their businesses.
- **Access to Market Platforms:** Explore and create avenues for participants to access wider markets, such as online platforms by using social media or local market events.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Mentoring:** Establish a system for continuous monitoring of business activities and provide ongoing mentoring for a period of 12 months.

These activities aim to build sustainable and resilient subsistence businesses within the among the affected households, fostering economic empowerment and improving overall livelihoods. Adapt the activities to the specific needs and context.

9.2.3.3 Employment and Skills Development Support

As presented in **Chapter 6**, there are 115 households that will be impacted with 649 members. The survey also showed that 201 impacted households members have at least 10th schooling grade completed and are older than 18 years old, meaning that they would have the minimum required to take position during the construction phase of the Transmission Line Project.

The employments and skills development support measures are designed to facilitate PAPs employment during the construction phase of the transmission line and have a skill which they can use after the Transmission Line Project is completed. These measures have a short timeframe (6 months) and should commence at least 6 months prior to the construction of the transmission line.

All PAPs with 10th grade education and at least 18 years old will be eligible to participate in the employment and skills development support project.³⁵ The employment and skills development support project will need to have the following activities:

- **Skills Assessment:** the contractor will need to conduct assessments to identify the existing skills, strengths, and areas for improvement among the affected household members.
- **Basic Skills Training:** Provide foundational training in essential skills such as communication, teamwork, problem-solving, and time management.
- **Technical and Vocational Training:** The contractor will need to prepare a training programme which will be based on the skills required during the construction of the transmission line.
- **Certification Programs:** the contract will need to provide the participants in obtaining certifications that enhance their employability after the Transmission Line Project is completed.
- **Evaluation and Feedback Mechanism:** Implement a system for ongoing evaluation and feedback to assess the effectiveness of the skills development programs and the performance of the employed affected household members.

9.2.3.4 Specific Targeted Livelihoods Restoration for Vulnerable PAPs

Additional assistance where necessary will be provided to households, which as a result of their “vulnerability” are unable to fully participate in the resettlement process or the livelihood restoration programme. For the purposes of this project, vulnerability may be viewed in the context of two stages:

- Pre-existing vulnerability; and,
- Transitional hardship vulnerability, caused by project related physical and economic displacement. Pre-existing vulnerability is vulnerability that occurs, with or without the Transmission Line Project development, whilst transitional hardship vulnerability occurs as a result of those directly affected by the Transmission Line Project being unable to adjust to new conditions due to shock or stress related to project activities.

Such support will be provided for a maximum of 3 months, as it is expected that individual or systemic barriers to improving livelihoods would be addressed by the implementation team, or suitable alternative means of livelihood restoration would be found within this time.

³⁵ The eligible papa requisition may change according to contractors specification.

9.3 Means of Delivery

9.3.1 Structure

The Project will oversee the procurement of a single or multiple implementing agencies to execute the livelihoods restoration measures in accordance with this RAP until completion of the audit (see **Chapter 12** - Monitoring and Evaluation). The Project will remain responsible for ensuring adherence to the RAP and full restoration of PAPs livelihoods and as such will ensure that any remedial steps or action necessary will be undertaken.

The capacity, experience and institutional track record of implementing agencies will be assessed by CEN on behalf of EDM during procurement. The institution(s) selected to implement and manage the restoration measures shall be experienced, possess sound knowledge of the local context ascribe (adhere) to a rights-based approach and possess the necessary capacity for delivery.

9.3.2 Approach

Whilst livelihoods restoration measures shall be considered in conjunction with the compensation measures, they will be distinct and/or separate from the compensation measures themselves, for a number of reasons:

Their delivery and monitoring methods will be different, and the livelihoods restoration activities shall commence subsequent to full compensation (in-kind and/or cash) having been provided. This logic is to ensure that the targeted livelihoods measures are identified and implemented to focus on the transitional period and thereafter and specifically that between the PAPs having received full compensation for lost assets and having restored their livelihoods to at least pre-resettlement levels,

The sequencing and timing of the livelihood's restoration measures will be in line with that of the resettlement process as a whole and livelihoods measures will commence immediately following the finalisation of the signing of the compensation agreements to PAPs. The time lag or gap between PAPs having received in-kind or cash compensation and the commencement will be kept to a minimum.

Table 9-1 below presents a summary of the proposed restoration plan projects.

Table 9-1 – Summary of Livelihood Restoration Plan Projects

| Livelihood Restoration Projects | | Recipients | Responsibility* | Time and Duration | Indicators |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Transitional and Disturbance Support | | All 115 affected households | Consultant/Implementation Partner | After the signing of the compensation agreements and before compensation payment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of household with ID - Number of households with bank accounts; - Number of Physical households with DUATS |
| Financial Literacy Support | | All 115 affected households | Consultant/Implementation Partner | After the signing of the compensation agreements and before compensation payment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households that participated the financial literacy support project - Number of households that invested the compensation funds into the bank; - Number of households that invested the money in business generating activities; - Number of households that has spent |
| Livelihood restoration measures | Agriculture based Livelihood Support | 92 households with agricultural plots impacted | Consultant/Implementation Partner | Begin 2 months prior to hand over back of the Transmission Line Project area to affected households and during two agricultural season | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yield output; - Number of farmers using new agricultural techniques; - Financial income brought by the crops sales; - Number of farmers using agricultural inputs; - Farmer food security |
| | Business Based livelihood Support | 12 households with business impacted | Consultant/Implementation Partner | 12 months period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households that have reopened their business; - Financial income; - Number of business formally registered; - Number of Business using basic marketing techniques; - Number of business using basic boking keeping |
| | Employment and Skills development Support | 201 affected household member with over 18 years old and with at least 10 th grade | Transmission Line Contractor | 3 months before the beginning of the transmission line construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Households members employed by the transmission line contractor |
| | Specific targeted livelihood Restoration for Vulnerable | On a case-by-case analysis | Consultant/Implementation Partner | During implementation of the resettlement plan | TBD |
| *Ultimate responsibility lies with CEN/EDM. | | | | | |

10 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process

10.1 Stakeholder Engagement Framework

This section defines the Transmission Line Project's stakeholder engagement framework (SEF) which aims for providing an overarching and coherent approach through which stakeholder engagement shall be based, in order to facilitate the development and implementation of meaningful and productive stakeholder/project relationships based on trust and mutual respect. The SEF's specific objectives are to:

- Define an approach to communication and consultation for the Transmission Line Project;
- Conduct a preliminary identification and assessment of Project stakeholder groups, potential initiatives, activities and monitoring and evaluation;
- Capture the important contributions, suggestions and concerns from all of the relevant stakeholders in collective and individual meetings, allowing for alignment between the Transmission Line Project's objectives and activities, and the management of stakeholders' expectations; and
- Ensure stakeholder engagement adheres to both the national legislative framework and the World Bank policies.

Stakeholder engagement entails ensuring that ideas and concerns of all stakeholders relevant to a project are appropriately represented and afforded the opportunity to voice and integrate such concerns/opinions throughout the Transmission Line Project's lifecycle.

10.1.1 Objectives and Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is herein understood to be a **process** of interaction between:

- Individuals and/or groups who hold the potential to influence or affect a project in either a negative or a positive way; and
- Individuals and/or groups who are impacted/affected, either directly or indirectly by a project.

The overall objectives of this type of stakeholder engagement are to;

- Improve project efficiency and reduce costs – where the specific objectives are to improve the Transmission Line Project's success rate, which includes making project activities easier in its environmental and social context (also more enjoyable for staff), reducing opposition to the Transmission Line Project and avoiding potential conflict, generating added value (knowhow/experience) from the local community/context and improving the company reputation; and

- Contribute to local and community socio-economic development – where the specific objectives are to contribute toward local socioeconomic and environmental developmental objectives, which in turn, as a by-product, enhance prospects of project longevity and sustainability.

These objectives are met by ensuring an approach which enables mutual learning and influence, and as such, assumes that;

- The above-mentioned individuals and/or groups (stakeholders) are provided a medium to influence, contribute and/or change aspects/elements of the Transmission Line Project: and
- The Transmission Line Project proponents likewise have a medium to inform and influence the above-mentioned individuals and/or groups (stakeholder).

10.1.2 Core Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

In accordance with the above concept and objectives of stakeholder engagement, the following core principles have been applied to all of the activities related to stakeholders;

- **Consultation and effective and meaningful participation** – which is a two-way communication process including learning – as opposed to engagement by simply providing stakeholders with information;
- **Inclusion** – including non-discrimination, accessibility and awareness/sensitivity to local context, vulnerability and marginalisation as well as appreciating/utilising local knowledge and experience;
- **Transparency** – as an essential component to building and maintaining public dialogue and trust – procedures and processes should be fair, consist of timeous disclosure of all relevant information on decision-making processes and shall include regular feedback to stakeholders;
- **Accountability** – recognising rights and entitlements, this includes defining responsibilities, schedules, enabling redress, monitoring procedures and providing feedback on how/why contributions were or were not integrated/included in project activities.

10.1.3 Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

For the Transmission Line Project, several meetings were held to discuss specific topics and detail the requirements for the following steps, ensuring that all relevant interested and affected parties were involved and duly notified of Project activities and were able to advise on the best practices according to the local context and the expectation management of stakeholders. The following table below details the stakeholder engagement meetings held throughout RAP elaboration associated to specific activities or processes, and

includes the dates, locations, stakeholders and participants, and the key issues discussed during the meetings.

Table 10-1 – Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|---|------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 01 – Engagement with Government Entities for Fieldwork Planning and Implementation | | | | | |
| 01 | 14/11/2022 | <i>Direcção Nacional de Terras e Desenvolvimento Territorial (DNDT)/</i> Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) headquarters, Maputo | DNDT Director Globeleq/Source Energia representative Consultec representatives | Meeting with Central Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. • Discussion of Transmission Line alignment and project protection zone definition. • Request for technician to participate in following activities. • Provide details on tentative scheduling. |
| 02 | 07/02/2023 | Namaacha District Services of Planning and Infrastructures (SDPI) headquarters, Namaacha Village | SDPI Director SDPI and DNDT Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representative Consultec representatives | Meeting with District Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. • Request for technician to participate in following activities. • Provide details on tentative scheduling. |
| 03 | 01/03/2023 | Boane District Services of Planning and Infrastructures (SDPI) headquarters | SDPI Director SDPI, SDAE and DNDT Technician Globeleq/Source Energia representative Consultec representatives | Meeting with District Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. • Request for technician to participate in following activities. • Provide details on tentative scheduling. |
| 04 | 15/03/2023 | Boane Municipal Council (CM Boane) headquarters, Boane | President of Boane Municipal Council DNDT Technician Globeleq/Source Energia representative Consultec representatives | Meeting with District Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. • Request for technician to participate in following activities. • Provide details on tentative scheduling. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|--|------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| O2 – Engagement with Local Leadership and Community for Survey Implementation | | | | | |
| 01 | 20/03/2023 | Mabanja, Boane | Gueguegue Locality Chief Mabanja, Bairro 1 and Bairro 6 Community Leaders Mabanja Leader Assistant SDAE, DNDT and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Meeting with Community Leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. Request for leadership assistance in mobilization of potentially affected people for survey implementation. Provide details on tentative scheduling for survey implementation. |
| 02 | 08/04/2023 | Bairro 6, Boane | Bairro 6 Potential PAPs Bairro 6 Community Leader Gueguegue Locality Chief DNDT and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Meeting with Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. Clarify any questions regarding Project or survey methodology. Key Output: Community did not agree to survey initiation without a formal Public Consultation to occur before, as they felt they needed more information from Project Proponent directly, as well as their local leadership structure's full presence. |
| 03 | 12/04/2023 | Bairro 6, Boane | Bairro 6 Community Leader, Leader Assistant, <i>Chefes do Quarteirão</i> DNDT and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Meeting with Community Leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of information to be disclosed in Bairro 6 Public Consultation. Revision of logistic requirements and participation requests. Key Output: Community requested formal Public Consultation (PPP) for detailed presentation, as well as the presence of the Transmission Line Project Proponent (EDM) representatives and district structures (SDPI and SDAE), as well as complete local leadership structure (Neighbourhood Secretary and <i>Chefes do Quarteirão</i>). PPP was scheduled and held on April 15th, 2023 (see section 11). |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|--|------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 04 | 17/04/2023 | Bacabaca and Mikwakwene, Namaacha | Bacabaca and Mikwakwene Community Leader DNDT and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Meeting with Community Leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. Request for leadership assistance in mobilization of potentially affected people for survey implementation. Provide details on tentative scheduling for survey implementation. |
| 05 | 24/04/2023 | Livevene and Mangava, Namaacha | Livevene and Mangava Community Leaders DNDT and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Meeting with Community Leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. Request for leadership assistance in mobilization of potentially affected people for survey implementation. Provide details on tentative scheduling for survey implementation. |
| 03 – Engagement for Military Base Survey Implementation and Impact Evaluation | | | | | |
| 01 | 10/04/2023 | <i>Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas (ESFA)</i> military base headquarters | ESFA Commander ESFA Sergeants, Generals and Lieutenants DNDT and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Meeting with Military Base | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project information and details, including benefits and potential impacts. Provide details on survey implementation and tentative scheduling. Clarify any questions regarding Project or survey methodology. Key Output: ESFA clarified authorization process required for military base cooperation and Project implementation, involving formal letter elaboration and submission to Ministry of Interior/Ministry of Defense, to be sent by on behalf of Project Proponent (EDM) and responsible Ministry (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources – MIREME). |
| 02 | 11/05/2023 | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MIREME) | MIREME representatives EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives | Project Workshop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project information, activities status and current schedule. Key Output: ESFA survey matter was presented and the Proponent, supported by the Implementation Partners, suggested that MIREME would be the entity to formalize the request to the Ministry of Defense. MIREME approved the proposal and |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | proceeded accordingly, requesting permission through the formal letter sent to the Ministry of Defense during June 2023. |
| 03 | 15/11/2023 | <i>Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas (ESFA)</i> military base headquarters | ESFA Commander ESFA Lieutenant Colonel DNDT, SDPI and CM Boane Technicians EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Meeting with Military Base | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss details for Project implementation after receiving formal approval from Ministry of Defense on October 6th, 2023. Revise impacts and compensation management within the military base, as the communities have informed that some <i>machambas</i> are being cultivated in the area, which the military also confirms, but claims authorization was not formally granted and thus no compensation should be provided for any impact raised within the area. Key output 1: It was suggested and agreed that a meeting should be organized by the Transmission Line Project with <i>machamba</i> owners, identified as being mainly part of Bairro 1 community to clarify matter. Key output 2: Definition of final survey/evaluation date for impact identification within the area. |
| 04 | 18/12/2023 | Bairro 1, Boane | Bairro 1 PAPs (<i>machamba</i> owners) Bairro 1 Assistant Leader and <i>Chefes de Quarteirão</i> SDPI and CM Boane Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Meeting with Military Base <i>Machamba</i> Owners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Project status and follow up on survey activities. Clarify military base/ESFA's position regarding compensations within their area. Gather community's perspective and understanding regarding the use of military land. Key output 1: The communities have used the land with the knowledge of local structures and government entities, which also confirmed that the practice of subsistence agriculture in extreme periods of famine has been carried out in order to support the communities. Besides the present affected people, some PAPs from other communities also practice agriculture in the area, and a Farmers' Community Committee had been created to represent the farmers in discussions held with government entities and the military. Key output 2: According to ESFA, no compensation should be provided for any impact raised within the area, as their jurisdiction allows for the use of land according to the priorities defined by the Ministry of Defense. Key output 3: The Transmission Line Project will respect the decision communicated by the structures and continue to realize their activities within the local legislation and |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | international best practices, while maintaining communication of the progress with all those affected. |
| 05 | 18/12/2023 | <i>Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas (ESFA)</i> military base headquarters | ESFA Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Officer Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Meeting with Military Base | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to military base for final survey, with identification of impacts within the area. Key output: The few existing machambas were identified by the military officers supporting the survey as being owned by other military officers living within the military base and being fully aware that, whenever required, the area should be made available for official use. Thus, no survey was held within the area as once more the Lieutenant Colonel confirmed that any impact that occurs within their area is authorized by the Ministry of Defense, with no individual compensation required as the area is legally owned by the Ministry of Defense. |
| 06 | 09/02/2024 | <i>Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas (ESFA)</i> military base headquarters | ESFA Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Officer EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives | Meeting with Military Base | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with military area for confirmation of military servitude limits. Key output: The military confirmed that the area surrounding the wall, which includes the area outside of the wall until the main road (Estrada Nacional 2) is part of their servitude and, as such, the <i>machambas</i> raised beyond the wall should not be eligible for compensation. |
| 07 | 20/02/2024 | Mabanja Community Headquarters, Namaacha | Mabanja PAPs Bairro 1 PAPs SDAE, SPA, CM Boane and DNDT Technicians Mabanja and Bairro 1 leadership (<i>Chefs do Quarteirão</i>) Gueguegue Chief of Locality Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Meeting with Military Servitude Impacted <i>Machambas</i> owners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the limitations regarding compensation within the military servitude. Key output 1: PAPs had no objections regarding the compensation methodology shared and it was noted that they would be notified with as much notice as possible (6 to 7 months prior) regarding the beginning of construction activities, as well as if there is any development regarding the limitations and compensation for the area. |

04 – Engagement regarding Mining Concession Areas and Agreement Establishment

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|---|---|---|--|
| 01 | 14/12/2023 | Sulbrita, Lda headquarters, Matola Port, Boane | Sulbrita Director Sulbrita representatives EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | 1 st Meeting with Mining Concession Company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and identified impacts. • Present the Transmission Line alignment and overlap areas with mining concession, as well as impacts raised within the area. • Discuss resettlement options and compensation within the area. • Determine requirements for the establishment of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Proponent and the company. • Key output 1: All of the companies expressed their concerns regarding the safety of the physically impacted households within their areas, but also agreed with any necessary compensation to be realized and are open to continue discussions until a final agreement is reached. • Key output 2: Project map (KMZ) and information will be shared for companies to realize an internal assessment regarding potential impacts and share their recommendations and requirements for the follow up meeting and establishment of MoU. |
| 02 | 14/12/2023 | <i>Minerais Industriais de Moçambique, Lda</i> (MIMOC), Maputo | MIMOC Director MIMOC representatives EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | 1 st Meeting with Mining Concession Company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and identified impacts. • Present the Transmission Line alignment and overlap areas with mining concession, as well as impacts raised within the area. • Discuss resettlement options and compensation within the area. • Determine requirements for the establishment of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Proponent and the company. • Key output 1: All of the companies expressed their concerns regarding the safety of the physically impacted households within their areas, but also agreed with any necessary compensation to be realized and are open to continue discussions until a final agreement is reached. • Key output 2: Project map (KMZ) and information will be shared for companies to realize an internal assessment regarding potential impacts and share their recommendations and requirements for the follow up meeting and establishment of MoU. • Key output 3: Company had knowledge of neighbours' status, claiming Probrita, Lda was no longer operational and providing the contact for Namaacha Mining, Lda. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 03 | 19/12/2023 | Namaacha Mining, Lda, Matola, Boane | Namaacha Mining Managing Partner EDM representative Globeleq/Source Energia representative Consultec representative | 1 st Meeting with Mining Concession Company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information and details, including benefits and identified impacts. • Present the Transmission Line alignment and overlap areas with mining concession, as well as impacts raised within the area. • Discuss resettlement options and compensation within the area. • Determine requirements for the establishment of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Proponent and the company. • Key output 1: All of the companies expressed their concerns regarding the safety of the physically impacted households within their areas, but also agreed with any necessary compensation to be realized and are open to continue discussions until a final agreement is reached. • Key output 2: Project map (KMZ) and information will be shared for companies to realize an internal assessment regarding potential impacts and share their recommendations and requirements for the follow up meeting and establishment of MoU. |
| 04 | 24/01/2024 | Namaacha Mining, Lda, Matola, Boane | Namaacha Mining Managing Partner EDM representative Globeleq/Source Energia representative Consultec representatives | 2 nd Meeting with Mining Concession Company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of exploration plans for mining concessions and potential impacts/risks. • Permission of Passage/transfer of the DUAT area crossed by the Transmission Line Project for the Proponent's management. • Agreement regarding resettlement within the mining concession and compensation process for those affected. • Key output 1: The mining concession agreed with the proposed terms and stated that they would ideally explore the area before releasing it to the Proponent's management. • Key output 2: The mining concession agrees that the resettlement and compensation management of the affected HHS should be managed by the Proponent. • Key output 3: The mining concession will evaluate if there are any further potential impacts to consider through their own internal assessment and will remain attentive to receiving and commenting on the draft to be shared by the Proponent. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|---|---|---|---|
| 05 | 25/01/2024 | Sulbrita, Lda headquarters, Matola Port, Boane | Sulbrita Director Sulbrita representatives EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | 2 nd Meeting with Mining Concession Company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of exploration plans for mining concessions and potential impacts/risks. Permission of Passage/transfer of the DUAT area crossed by the Transmission Line Project for the Proponent's management. Agreement regarding resettlement within the mining concession and compensation process for those affected. Key output 1: The mining concession agreed with the proposed terms and stated that they intend to continue exploring the area for 25 more years, but will release the area required by the Transmission Line Project, guaranteeing that a distance of 300 m is respected due to the exploration explosions. Key output 2: The mining concession agrees that the resettlement and compensation management of the affected HHs should be managed by the Proponent. Key output 3: The mining concession will evaluate if there are any further potential impacts to consider through their own internal assessment and will remain attentive to receiving and commenting on the draft to be shared by the Proponent. |
| 06 | 01/02/2024 | <i>Minerais Industriais de Moçambique, Lda</i> (MIMOC), Maputo | MIMOC Director MIMOC representatives EDM representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | 2 nd Meeting with Mining Concession Company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of exploration plans for mining concessions and potential impacts/risks. Permission of Passage/transfer of the DUAT area crossed by the Transmission Line Project for the Proponent's management. Agreement regarding resettlement within the mining concession and compensation process for those affected. Key output 1: The mining concession agreed with the generally proposed terms but stated that it was essential for there to be a better understanding of the legal and fiscal implications of the area detachment process before releasing it to the Proponent's management. Key output 2: The mining concession agrees that the resettlement and compensation management of the affected HHs should be managed by the Proponent. Key output 3: The mining concession will evaluate if there are any further potential impacts to consider through their own internal assessment and will remain attentive to receiving and commenting on the draft to be shared by the Proponent. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|--|------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| O5 – Engagement for Host Areas Definition | | | | | |
| 01 | 15/11/2023 | Gumbe, Namaacha | Gumbe PAP Gumbe Leader (<i>Régulo</i>) SDPI Technician Consultec Survey Team | Host Area Meeting with Physical PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the resettlement requirements and clarify expectations. Inquire regarding potential host areas for PAP resettlement. Key output 1: PAP received information regarding the requirements for the new area for the construction of their houses, which ideally would be realized within their own plot as they have enough land. Key output 2: PAP will work with leadership to confirm area in follow up meeting. |
| 02 | 15/11/2023 | Bacabaca, Namaacha | Bacabaca PAPs Bacabaca Leader (<i>Régulo</i>) SDPI Technician Consultec Survey Team | Host Area Meeting with Physical PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the resettlement requirements and clarify expectations. Inquire regarding potential host areas for PAP resettlement. Key output 1: PAPs received information regarding the requirements for the new area for the construction of their houses, which ideally would be realized within their current community. Key output 2: One of the PAPs that only has his spiritual house impacted by the line would prefer to be completely resettled as it is necessary for them to leave near the house which is sacred. Key output 3: PAPs will work with leadership to confirm area in follow up meeting. |
| 03 | 15/11/2023 | Bairro 6, Boane | Bairro 6 PAP Bairro 6 Leader (<i>Chefe do Quarteirão</i>) CM Boane Technician Consultec Survey Team | Host Area Meeting with Physical PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the resettlement requirements and clarify expectations. Inquire regarding potential host areas for PAP resettlement – <u>PAP has a guesthouse impacted near the Boane substation.</u> Key output 1: PAP received information regarding the requirements for the new area for the construction of their houses, which ideally would be in the same community if land is available. Key output 2: PAP will work with leadership to confirm area in follow up meeting. |
| 04 | 18/01/2024 | Gumbe, Namaacha | Gumbe PAP Gumbe community members Gumbe Leader (<i>Régulo</i>) and secretary | Host Area Meeting with Physical PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the house model to the PAP. Retrieve coordinates for the proposed host area selected by PAP with support from the leadership and community. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|--|------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | SDPI Technician Consultec Survey Team | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key output: PAP selected area adjacent to his current homestead plot for new house construction and agreed with house model presented. |
| 05 | 18/01/2024 | Bacabaca, Namaacha | Bacabaca PAPs Bacabaca Leader (<i>Régulo</i>) SDPI Technician Consultec Survey Team | Host Area Meeting with Physical PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the house model to the PAPs. • Retrieve coordinates for the proposed host area selected by PAPs with support from the leadership and community. • Verification of alternative host area proposed by Project. • Key output 1: PAPs selected area within the community, however area still overlaps with mining concession of Namaacha Mining, Lda. PAPs confirmed that even in their grandparents' time the existence of the concession areas was known but had never directly impacted their living nor were areas close to them explored. PAPs will continue to search for area outside of concession. • Key output 2: Host area proposed was not accepted as it did not present the ideal conditions for living nor construction of houses because it is close to an area that is flooded and very steep. |
| 06 | 18/01/2024 | Bairro 6, Boane | Bairro 6 PAP ; Bairro 6 Leader (<i>Chefe do Quarteirão</i>) CM Boane Technician Consultec Survey Team | Host Area Meeting with Physical PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New proposal for monetary compensation presented to PAP since their impact is economical and the land availability in Boane is limited. • Key output: PAP agrees with proposed compensation methodology. |
| 07 | 19/02/2024 | Bacabaca, Namaacha | Bacabaca physically affected PAPs Bacabaca leadership MIMOC, Lda representatives Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives / Survey Team | Host Area Identification Visit with Mining Concessions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New proposal for resettlement host areas within the mining concessions, as per their approval of use and detachment from current DUAT. • Key output 1: Brief physical meetings held with Bacabaca mining concessions to agree on the strategy of providing land for the resettlement host area in Bacabaca. • Key output 2: Fieldwork resulted in the identification of one area within MIMOC concession area but noted by the community as inappropriate for resettlement; 2 alternative host areas were proposed within the Namaacha Mining concession area, besides the originally proposed area, to be revised as potential resettlement areas with the mining company. |
| O6 – Focus Group Discussions for Transmission Line Affected Persons | | | | | |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|---|---|--|---|
| 01 | 02/02/2024 | Namaacha SDPI Headquarters, Namaacha | SDPI Director SDPI, SPA and DNDT Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Preparation Meeting with District Government and Local Leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the Focus Group Discussions objectives and methodology (simultaneous meetings separated by gender and displacement categories). Confirm expectations and compensation clarification required with each of the displacement categories and assets. Key output 1: No outstanding questions were raised regarding compensation methodology, and the participation of the mining concessions in the meetings was confirmed. |
| 02 | 02/02/2024 | Boane Village | SDPI, SPA and DNDT Technicians Mabanja, Bairro 1 and Bairro 6 leadership (<i>Chefs do Quarteirão</i>) Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Preparation Meeting with District Government and Local Leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the Focus Group Discussions objectives and methodology (simultaneous meetings separated by gender and displacement categories). Confirm expectations and compensation clarification required with each of the displacement categories and assets. Key output 1: Military base servitude discussion remains relevant and will require involvement of the Farmers' Committee, that is supported by the leadership and government regarding their compensation being owed. Key output 2: Informal guesthouse was noted by Bairro 6 leader as not having communicated formally of the use, being known as a personal house with some rental activities, but leader agreed to let the Transmission Line Project compensate as they had already settled with the PAPs. |
| 03 | 08/02/2024 | Bacabaca Community Headquarters, Namaacha | Bacabaca PAPs Bacabaca Leader (<i>Régulo</i>) SDPI, SPA and DNDT Technicians Sulbrita, Lda representatives MIMOC representative Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Focus Group Discussions with affected PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Physical Displacement (houses); <i>Machambas</i>; Vacant plots. Explain legislation and details regarding resettlement and compensation. Gather PAPs' concerns and contributions regarding Livelihood Restoration measures and programs. Divide into male and female groups for FGD survey implementation. Discuss the mining concession areas and resettlement area limitations. Key output 1: PAPs with economic displacement (<i>machambas</i> and plots – 24 male and 10 female) did not agree to break into focus groups discussions for different genders and felt more comfortable stating their opinion as a group and not as individuals. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|-------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
| | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key output 2: Community expressed many concerns regarding the absence of their leadership representatives as well as the new information regarding the mining concessions overlap matter, which resulted in the need to reschedule a visit for re-assessment and definition of host areas without focusing on the mining concessions but instead on the issues that had been focused on the Transmission Line Project itself. • Key output 3: PAPs wanted to clarify compensation for landowners and for tenants, as they were not fully clear on the subject; Project committed to provide final answer in a follow up consultation. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (1) – Physical Displacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 PAPs from the same household present, and stated they agreed with the proposed model for their new house. Their only concern was the location for the resettlement as they would not like to be parted from the community nor relocated to an area with steep landscape and potential flooding. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – in terms of overall support to the community, PAPs stated the availability transportation and better access roads, the construction of a school, a community kindergarten, access to energy and work opportunities. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD (3) – Physical Displacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 PAPs present representing each affected HH stated they prefer to have their houses built by the Transmission Line Project and agree with the proposed house design. If possible, they would also like to receive support in the construction of external auxiliary structures instead of receiving monetary compensation. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – having a multipurpose health agent near the host area and improved access to social infrastructures, being supported with equipment and materials for agriculture (seedlings, gardening hoes, watering cans, fertilizer) and having support with animal care (cattle). • Vulnerable Groups/family members – No concerns nor suggestions shared by PAPs. • Graves – One of the PAPs that has 8 graves would prefer to have his graves exhumed and moved to his new area of residence. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|--|---|--|---|
| 04 | 08/02/2024 | Gumbe Community Headquarters, Namaacha | Gumbe PAPs Gumbe community members Gumbe Leader (<i>Régulo</i>) and secretary SDPI, SPA and DNDT Technicians Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team | Focus Group Discussions with affected PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Physical Displacement (houses); <i>Machambas</i>; Vacant plots. Explain legislation and details regarding resettlement and compensation. Gather PAPs' concerns and contributions regarding Livelihood Restauration measures and programs. Divide into male and female groups for FGD survey implementation. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machambas/vacant plots – All PAPs agreed and had no concerns regarding the proposed compensation methodology. Livelihoods Restauration measures – PAPs mentioned the construction of schools, improved access to water (they currently have only 1 school and 1 borehole serving the whole community), improved access roads. Vulnerable Groups/family members – PAPs reported chronic diseases such as asthma. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD (7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machambas/vacant plots – All PAPs agreed and had no concerns regarding the proposed compensation methodology. Livelihoods Restauration measures – PAPs referred the need to improve access roads and a bridge construction to improve local development overall; construction of a dam for water access support; having a generator and welding machine to support with cart maintenance as it is highly used means of goods transportation. Vulnerable Groups/family members – PAPs noted the existence of multiple vulnerabilities within the overall community, suggesting that the affected ones could receive food baskets as support and have more multipurpose health agents with bikes to be able to improve support in health. <p>Key Outputs from FGD/Interview with Physically Displaced PAP (1)</p> |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 PAP without family members will be relocated, agreed, and was satisfied with the house model presented and didn't have any particular request regarding the construction materials proposed for his house. |
| 05 | 09/02/2024 | Mabanja Community Headquarters, Namaacha | <p>Mabanja PAPs Bairro 1 PAPs Bairro 6 PAPs SDPI, SPA, CM Boane and DNDT Technicians Mabanja, Bairro 1 and Bairro 6 leadership (<i>Chefs do Quarteirão</i>) Gueguegue Chief of Locality Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives</p> | Focus Group Discussions with affected PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: <i>Machambas</i>; Vacant plots; businesses. Explain legislation and details regarding resettlement and compensation. Gather PAPs' concerns and contributions regarding Livelihood Restoration measures and programs. Divide into male and female groups for FGD survey implementation. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machambas/Vacant Plots – PAPs wanted to clarify compensation for landowners and for tenants, as they were not fully clear on the subject; Project committed to provide final answer in a follow up consultation. Businesses/stalls (6) – All PAPs agreed with monetary compensation proposed by the Transmission Line Project, even after debating the idea of having new stalls built instead. Livelihoods Restoration measures – PAPs requested support with equipment and materials for agriculture (seedlings, gardening hoes, watering cans, fertilizer) Vulnerable Groups/family members (25) – noted multiple vulnerabilities with the presence of 23 widows and 7 with chronic diseases such as hypertension, HIV, breast cancer and other; raised the matter of how their compensation may be considered if they are unable to have active crops during compensation process. Graves – No concerns shared by PAPs. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD (18)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machambas/Vacant Plots (14) – some PAPs raised questions regarding how they would be compensated in case their crops were not active during the implementation phase and it was stated that the crops raised during the survey will be noted for the respective compensation calculation. |

| No. | Dates | Location | Stakeholders / Participants | Meeting Type | Key Issues |
|-----|------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses/stalls (3) – One of the affected PAPs present expressed that if it were possible to have new stalls in the same region they would prefer it, but all others prefer the monetary compensation proposed by the Transmission Line Project. • Business/Farmers' Association (1) – Agreed with the compensation methodology and stated they would select the appropriate representative to receive the compensation during RAP implementation. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – No concerns nor suggestions shared by PAPs. • Vulnerable Groups/family members – PAPs noted that the most prevalent vulnerabilities are the elderly and some chronic diseases and the preferred support to these groups would be to provide food baskets during the implementation phase. |
| 06 | 20/02/2024 | Mabanja Community Headquarters, Namaacha | Mabanja PAPs Bairro 1 PAPs SDAE and DNDT Technicians Mabanja and Bairro 1 leadership (<i>Chefs do Quarteirão</i>) Gueguegue Chief of Locality Globeleq/Source Energia representatives Consultec representatives | Meeting with <i>machambas</i> affected PAPs (Landowners and Tenants) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the compensation methodology for landowners and tenants. • Key output 1: PAPs were clear on the compensation methodology and shared questions regarding how the compensation will be received, which were clarified and was noted as part of the implementation phase. |

10.2 Public Participation Process and Disclosure

Whilst stakeholder engagement has been a continuous process, it has been grouped around into four formal stages, as well as several rounds of semi-formal structured engagement with affected HHs and community leaders. Two formal rounds were carried out during the preparation and finalization of the RPF, and the remaining two formal rounds will take place during the development and finalization of the PR and the PAIR. Affected HHs have had multiple rounds of information regarding impacts and mitigation, with final draft entitlements being presented to affected HHs in late February.

According to the Mozambican Legislation, all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) must be properly informed and participate during all phases of the resettlement process. Ministerial Decree 156/2014, of 19th of September, states that during a resettlement process, a minimum of four rounds of public participation (PPP) shall be carried out, of which two are to be conducted during the elaboration of the PSES (RPF) and two during the elaboration and finalisation of the RAP and the RAIP.

10.2.1 Previous Engagement During the Elaboration of the ESIA/RPF

Two rounds of public engagement took place prior to the elaboration of this RAP.

- the first, during the Transmission Line Project concept and design phase, in accordance with Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, in order to inform the I&APs on the Transmission Line Project, clarify any doubts, and take onboard initial advice and opinions; and
- the second, conducted on the basis of the draft RPF (PSES), for PAP and community input/recommendations prior to the RPFs finalisation and submission to MTA.

10.2.1.1 First Round of Public Participation

The first round of public participation took place simultaneously with the census survey and was conducted in the Namaacha and the Boane Districts and the amongst the communities affected by the transmission line. The first round of meetings took place between March 20th, 2023 and May 08th 2023.

The objective of this first round of public participation was to:

- Present the Transmission Line Project to the relevant authorities and the affected communities;
- Present the possible impacts which the Transmission Line Project may have on communities;
- Present to the communities what their rights are regarding the Transmission Line Project's impacts, and specifically regarding potential resettlement impacts (as stipulated in Decree 31/2012 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014);
- Collect information regarding possible resettlement host areas in each community; and
- Listen and clarify any questions that communities may have regarding the Transmission Line Project, and specifically regarding the resettlement process.

In order to arrange the public participation meeting with the community, local leaders were informed 5 days prior to the date of the meeting and were asked to inform local communities. Whilst this may be a limited amount of time, local leaders considered it sufficient to mobilize their respective communities. As such, this allowed enough time for all I&APs to be informed about the meetings and participate within them, should they so wish.

During the meetings, all participants had the opportunity to express any concerns, comments or suggestions about the Transmission Line Project. The PPP participation was open to all community members that are potentially affected to join, and the Local community leaders were charged with the dissemination of the information to the rest of the population. Participant lists were compiled, and minutes of all meetings were elaborated. The meetings with the communities took place in open areas to ensure that all interested participants could join. Table 10-1 below shows the locations and dates of the meetings associated with the first round of public participation.

Table 10-2 – Location/Date of Engagement and Public Participation Meetings – First Round

| District | Communities | Date |
|----------|--|---------------|
| Boane | Mabanja, Bairro 6 and Bairro 1 (Local Leadership only) | 20 March 2023 |
| | Mabanja | 22 March 2023 |
| | Bairro 1 | 31 March 2023 |
| | Bairro 6 | 08 April 2023 |
| | EFSA (Military Base) | 10 April 2023 |
| | Bairro 6 (Local Leadership only) | 12 April 2023 |
| | Bairro 6 (Formal PPP) | 15 April 2023 |
| Namaacha | Bacabaca and Mikwakwene (Local Leadership only) | 17 April 2023 |
| | Bacabaca and Mikwakwene | 24 April 2023 |
| | Livevene and Mangava (Local Leadership only) | 24 April 2023 |
| | Gumbe | 04 May 2023 |
| | Livevene and Mangava | 08 May 2023 |

During these meetings, the proposed project was presented to communities, including the potential resettlement impacts which the Transmission Line Project may have. During the presentation, the reasons

why the Transmission Line Project required a protection zone were explained, as were local residents' rights in relation to resettlement.

The mains questions and concerns raised by the participants included:

- Whether employment opportunities would become available for local residents; and
- If local residents would benefit from the energy;
- When the Transmission Line Project would start;
- What is the proposed timeline for survey activities.

A single extraordinary PPP occurred at the request of the Boane Bairro 6 residents, as they live closest to the Boane Substation and were the majority of primary homes that would be impacted by the Transmission Line Project's required protection zone (70 m, at the time³⁶). After the first general meeting with the residents, it was agreed that, in coordination with the local leaders, a formal PPP would be held before any survey related activities could be conducted. The PPP was held for over 100 participants, with many presenting several concerns related to the formal communication of the Transmission Line Project, its components, the presence of the Proponents and main stakeholders, as summarized in Table 10-2. The detailed meeting minutes for the first PPP and meetings are shown in Annex 1.

Table 10-3 – Summary of Interventions for the PPP held in Bairro 6, Boane

| Main questions and comments presented by the participants | Replies to the questions and the comments presented |
|--|--|
| <p>Participants stated that they found the engagement process was strange, so they appeal to the presence of local authorities, as they have a hierarchy, that cannot be skipped. They called on the MTA not to look only at the money, but at the social status, age of the people covered and the location of the new resettlement area, see if there are conditions for people to live with dignity, if there are roads, hospitals, schools and health centers.</p> | <p>The environmental consultant explained that regarding communication, the municipality received this brigade and communicated it to the head of the locality, to the leader of Mabanja, Bairro 6 and Bairro 1. This work started there in Mabanja and perhaps what was missing was communication at the local level, that's why we're here once again, to appeal to make citizens aware that in this phase of the Transmission Line Project no one is going to remove anyone from their homes, it's a study phase and for the study to move forward it's necessary that the survey be carried out and based on that assess the feasibility of the Transmission Line Project.</p> |
| <p>With so many empty spaces in this district, why did this project have to move beyond our residences. Why should the line leave Namaacha and cross through Boane?</p> | <p>The promoters explained that to arrive at this route, research was first carried out to assess which would be the best route to connect the energy that would be produced in Namaacha, and the nearest substation is Boane. Also, to establish the wind farm in Namaacha, a study was carried out and</p> |

³⁶It was later decided that this section of the transmission line (around 310 m) would be an underground buried cable along the existing street, hence avoiding impacts on the existent homes.

| Main questions and comments presented by the participants | Replies to the questions and the comments presented |
|--|---|
| | <p>it was found that there would be the ideal place to establish the wind farm. They also added that after an in-depth and detailed study, it was found that the District of Namaacha would be perfect for the installation of the wind farm, and because the energy that will be produced in Namaacha is of great power 66KW, and the objective is to increase the capacity in the national grid, so we had to identify the closest substation which is Boane, and in this case that energy will increase the capacity of the national grid.</p> |
| <p>After talking about the Transmission Line Project, they gave a passage here that not all those covered will be affected, so why call those covered to this meeting? The proponents must consider that the community chose this neighbourhood because they like to live here, they already have a life and organized logistics. One day it may take them out and put them in places far from their children's schools and their expenses increase, at which point the Transmission Line Project will no longer be looking after them.</p> | <p>The proponent explained that Nothing is defined yet, what we have to say is that the Transmission Line Project is still in the study phase, all these details will be taken into account.</p> |
| <p>Why doesn't the Transmission Line Project use the existing EDM infrastructures for this purpose, they talk about two parallel lines, why not use a single one, or else overlap the existing ones. Their houses are not for sale, and they don't even want to leave. It seems that there is no agreement between the consultant and the proponent: sometimes they are going to leave, sometimes they are not going to leave, they must be in tune. For example, if an affected person has trees in his house, if they give them a new space, they will lose their fruit that took years to harvest. How do you think of compensating for that?</p> | <p>The proponents explained that several alternatives were studied, including buried cable and even the existing line. But the lines that were designed have a greater capacity than the existing ones would not support the energy load that is intended to be produced. Just to give you an idea, the existing lines carry up to 33kw and the energy that will be produced is around 66kw, which would be a very large overload.</p> <p>They also appealed for the realization of the survey of socioeconomic data so that they can better understand the profile of those affected.</p> <p>It was also added that trees are always surveyed in this survey and then new seedlings must be provided with trees of the same species and there will be follow-up until the seedlings stabilize the compensation plan will also be carried out taking into account the production of the trees themselves.</p> |

Figure 10-1 illustrates the First Public Consultation held during the engagement process



Figure 10-1 – Engagement Meetings in Gumbe and Bairro 6

10.2.1.2 Second Round of Public Participation

The second round of the Public Participation Process, regarding the presentation of the PSES/RPF, took place simultaneously with the public participation meetings for the Environmental Impact Study- (EIS), between October 18th and October 25th, 2023. Table 10-3 below shows the locations and dates of the meetings associated with the second round of public participation.

Table 10-4 – Location/Date of Engagement and Public Participation Meetings – Second Round

| District | Location / Communities | Date |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Namaacha | Mandevo | 19 October 2023 |
| | Bacabaca and Mikwakwene | 20 October 2023 |
| | Livevene | 21 October 2023 |
| | Gumbe | 21 October 2023 |
| Boane | Mabanja | 24 October 2023 |

| | | |
|--|----------|-----------------|
| | Bairro 1 | 25 October 2023 |
| | Bairro 6 | 25 October 2023 |

The RPF meetings were held in each of the affected communities impacted by the Transmission Line Project and they had the following main objectives:

- Present the Socioeconomic and Inventory Survey Report (this RPF);
- Present the resettlement impacts;
- Present proposed mitigation measures to minimize impact on resettlement;
- Present the entitlement and compensation framework;
- Present the GRM;
- Present potential host area(s);
- Present the ToR for the Resettlement Action Plan; and
- Collect concerns and comments and clarify questions that the participants may have.

During these meetings, the PSES was presented to communities, including the results from the census representing the resettlement impacts.

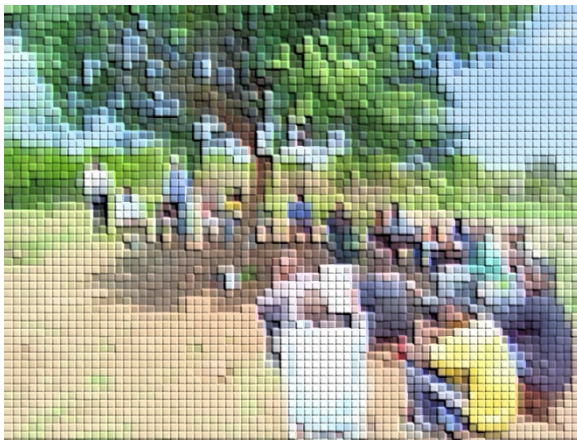
The participants presented several concerns related to the formal communication of the Transmission Line Project, the impacts and compensation framework, raising many questions and comments, mainly focused on how they would know in which category of impact they belong and how they would be compensated, as well as the safety of continuing their activities from now until the construction phase, and in particular for the Bairro 6 community how would the buried cable section impact their livelihoods in a short, medium and long term. Most of their concerns were answered by the Consultant, Proponent, Government and Leadership entities present, who also reassured the community that they would continue to have more opportunities to share and clarify their concerns, collectively and individually as well. The meeting minutes for the second PPP are shown in Annex 2. Figure 10-2 illustrates the seven public meetings held with the affected communities.



Mandevo



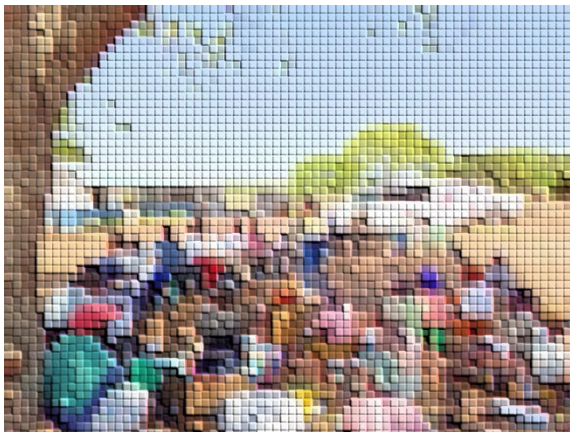
Bacabaca and Mikwakwene



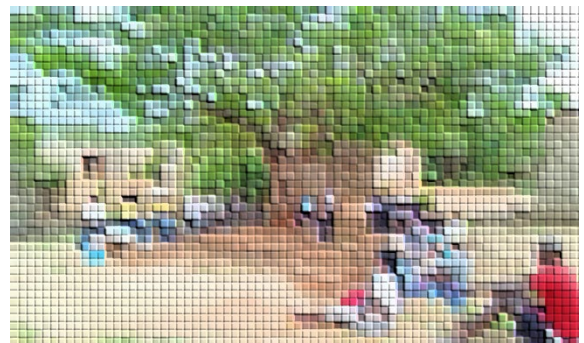
Livevene



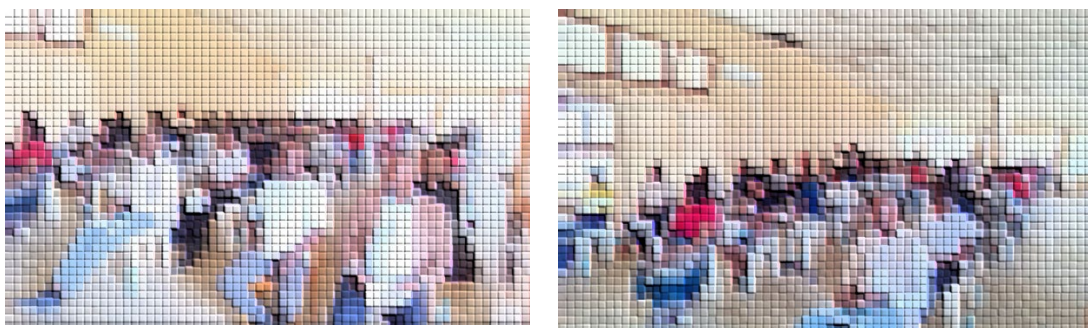
Gumbe



Mabanja



Bairro 1



Bairro 6

Figure 10-2 – Public meetings held in Namaacha and Boane affected communities

These public meetings were announced 15 days prior to their date, through local leadership, local radio and national newspapers. The Community Consultative Committee was asked to mobilise communities. A draft copy and a non-technical summary of the resettlement policy framework was made available to the public and a copy was made available to the resettlement committees.

10.2.2 Third Round of Public Participation

The third round of the Public Participation Process will take place during the elaboration of the draft resettlement plan (RAP) and resettlement action and implementation plan (IRAP) by the proponent and will include the full census survey of all PAPs. The third round is scheduled to occur in March 2024 and will take place in the same locations as the previous rounds and have the following main objectives:

- Present the detailed host area study results;
- Present all detailed architectural housing designs, where required;
- Present the Resettlement Plan objectives and procedures;
- Consult on potential livelihoods restoration projects;
- Present the Resettlement Action and Implementation plan objectives procedures;
- Present the GRM and procedures for use; and
- Collect concerns and comments and clarify crucial questions.

All public meetings will be announced at least 15 days prior to the date, through local leadership, in the local radio and national newspapers and a draft copy and non-technical summary of the Resettlement Action Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan will be made available to the public as well as to the resettlement committees.

Minutes of the meeting will be taken, recording any questions, concerns or comments local residents may have about the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan. The minutes will be annexed to the final report.

10.2.3 Fourth Round of Public Participation

The fourth round of the public participation process generally consists of two stages, the first taking place once the final draft Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan is finalized and approved by the Transmission Line Project proponent, however, prior to its provisional approval by MTA and final approval by the district authorities. This round is scheduled to occur in March 2024.

The objectives of this round of are to:

- Present the final Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan;
- Present the resettlement implementation schedule;
- Present next steps that will take place during the implementation of the resettlement;
- Present the Transmission Line Projects approach to livelihoods restoration;
- Present the GRM; and
- Collect concern and comments and clarify any questions that the participants may have.

All public meetings will be announced at least 15 days prior, through local leadership and in the local radio and national newspapers, and a draft copy and a non-technical summary of the resettlement plan and resettlement action and implementation will be made available to the public.

11 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism is considered an integral component to Project stakeholder engagement, communication and dialogue and is the primary process through which stakeholders, whether individuals HHs, communities and/or groups or organisations, communicate and have access to fair, transparent and equitable mechanisms, through which they may resolve and/or raise/address concerns, challenges and/or grievances related to any aspect to the Transmission Line Project, without fear of retribution or pressure. The Namaacha Wind Farm's resettlement GRM applies to the Transmission Line Project, including all Transmission Line Project components, activities, contractors, and subcontractors, except for labor and industrial relations issues. It complies with Mozambican legislation, Equator Principles, IFC performance standards, and international industry good practices. However, stakeholders are not legally obligated to use the GRM and have the right to seek recourse through the Mozambican judicial system if they choose to do so. For grievances around issues other than resettlement, Transmission Line stakeholders will be able to access the EDM grievance mechanism during operations and the general Namaacha Wind Farm grievance mechanism during construction.

11.1 Applicability of the GRM

The Namaacha Wind Farm's resettlement GRM applies to the Transmission Line Project, including all Transmission Line Project components, activities, contractors, and subcontractors, except for labor and industrial relations issues. It complies with Mozambican legislation, Equator Principles, IFC performance standards, and international industry good practices. However, stakeholders are not legally obligated to use the GRM and have the right to seek recourse through the Mozambican judicial system if they choose to do so. For grievances around issues other than resettlement, Transmission Line stakeholders will be able to access the EDM grievance mechanism during operations and the general Namaacha Wind Farm grievance mechanism during construction.

The community facing aspects of the resettlement GRM (grievance boxes, phone numbers, forms) are identical to the general Namaacha Wind Farm Project GRM, but the treatment of resettlement will follow a different, expedited route, as compared to most non-resettlement grievances.

The resettlement GRM not a substitute to judicial recourse and stakeholders may and are entitled, should they so wish, seek recourse directly through the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC) and/or Mozambican judicial system. The mechanism is not applicable to criminal offences, however, should Project related complaints be submitted to the GRM by stakeholders, which are considered criminal offences, such as GBV/SEA, other forms of violence, extortion, corruption and/or other rights abuses, these will be managed through specific appropriate referral procedures and relevant company policies shall apply.

11.2 Legislative and Other Requirements

This GRM has been developed in order to comply with Mozambican legislation, Equator Principle IV, and the IFC's performance standards on environmental and social risk mitigation – specifically PS 1, as well as other international industry good practice guidance including: (i) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This GRM framework has likewise been based on (ii) Addressing Grievances from Project Affected Communities, Guidance for Projects and Companies on Designing Grievance Mechanisms, IFC Good Practice Note; (iii) DIHR's HIRA guidance and toolbox; and, (iv) IPIECA Grievance Resolution Mechanism Toolbox.

11.3 Objectives

The overall objective of the GRM is to provide a local, and direct means through which affected parties and rights holders (individuals, households, groups or communities and organisation) can raise concerns/complaints and suggestions related to Project activity with the Transmission Line Project and engage with the Transmission Line Project to have such concerns/complaints and suggestions addressed in an appropriate manner.

The specific operational objectives associated with implementation of the GRM are as follows:

- To promote awareness of avenues for lodging a concerns/complaint and/or suggestions amongst interested and affected stakeholders;
- To provide such stakeholders with access to a fair and transparent mechanism for raises concerns/complaints and/or suggestions and obtaining responses, redress or seeking resolution to any potential dispute that may arise due to Project activities, without prejudice or fear of reprisal;
- To ensure accessibility: The GRM shall be readily available and easily accessed by any community member or stakeholder, including the more vulnerable and socially marginal.
- To endeavour to reach agreement with stakeholder on appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial actions collaboratively, using dialogue and negotiation;
- To promptly implement agreed remedial actions to minimise adverse impacts and prevent concerns/complaint and/or suggestions escalating;
- To ensure respect: The grievance resolution process/procedures will be compliant with internationally recognised Human Rights standards, such as, the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Civil and Political Rights (ICESCR), Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD),

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), all of which Mozambique has ratified;

- To ensure predictability by including clear and defined concerns/complaint and/or suggestion resolution timeframes, so as to timeously acknowledge receipt and keep the parties abreast of any complaint process and progress and resolution prognosis;
- To ensure that concerns/complaint and/or suggestions are appropriately registered, tracked and documented, taking cognisance of any confidentiality requirements;
- To monitor trends and patterns in concerns/complaint and/or suggestions as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of Project environmental and social management plans and, where warranted, to initiate improvements; and
- To provide regular feedback to stakeholder on GRM trends and patterns and the inclusion of stakeholder suggestions in Project decision making.

11.4 GRM Principles

The Transmission Line Project will pro-actively promote awareness of the GRM, during all stakeholder engagement processes, including those associated with the EIA, RPF, RAP, LRP and key Project phases, including design and permitting (scoping), construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning. Whilst the GRM shall be Project wide, greater awareness efforts shall be made in relation to those within the Transmission Line Projects ADI and those with higher levels of impact.

The Transmission Line Project will identify appropriate channels for building awareness and understanding including direct engagement and use of IEC materials and/or radio. The Transmission Line Project will ensure all reasonable and practicable steps to remove potential barriers/constraints to access, such as language, time limitations, disability, illiteracy levels and/or distance are incorporated into their design and shall draw on local/community leaders as well as other means to disseminate and include stakeholder collaboration into the mechanism;

The Transmission Line Project will keep all grievance records and communications with complainants (oral, written and/or electronic) in confidence and accessible only to key Project GRM personnel. The Transmission Line Project will All personal data stored in the grievance database will be securely destroyed following the completion of Project activities (in accordance with legal timeframes for data retention). The Transmission Line Project will seek each complainant's consent to use information provided for the purposes of processing a grievance.

The Transmission Line Project will regularly monitor trends and patterns related to registered concerns/complaint and/or suggestions based on key Project processes (EMP, RAP, LRP etc) and provide

feedback to stakeholders on how these have been resolved and/or what changes to Project management and/or procedures/processes are being implemented as a result.

The Transmission Line Project will train and ensure that all GRM officials and those identified as ‘receivers’ of complaints, claims, suggestions and grievances are adequately equipped to apply the following principles:

- Safety: any interested or affected community member or stakeholder should feel safe and confident to raise a grievance or suggestion without fear of reprisal;
- Respect: irrespective of their social status, education etc, all stakeholders should be treated in a dignified and respectful manner – cognisant on the above operational objectives; and
- Transparency and Accountability: any grievance or suggestion will follow due process and outcomes shall be transparent and considered to meet public interest concerns without compromising the privacy or identity of individuals. And the operational processes are carried out in order to be perceived as fair, independent and legitimate; and
- Confidentiality: understand and ensure, individuals’ requirements to lodge grievance/concerns in a confidential manner without having to register his/her name are met.

11.5 Grievance Resolution Timeframes

Prompt redress is important for ensuring that grievances do not escalate. The Transmission Line Project will acknowledge receipt of a resettlement grievance within 3 days of receipt and endeavour to implement remedial action and close out the grievance within 14 days for minor complaints and 60 days of the grievance being received for more complex issues/complaints. The level of complaint complexity is determined by the CEN Social Manager upon being received. When the processing of the grievance is likely to extend beyond the 17-day period, the Transmission Line Project will keep complainants regularly advised on progress and likely timeframes for resolving their complaint whilst working with the relevant entity to resolve the complaint.

Individuals, households, groups and/or communities with a Project-related complaint/claim/suggestion may lodge their complaint/claim/suggestion verbally or in writing through the following means.

- Face-to-face verbal complaints: referring to informal or formal conversations with the implementing consultants, CEN CLO or Social Manager, or other trained member of the Transmission Line Project staff including contractors;
- Through intermediaries: referring to the transmission of a complaint/claim/suggestion to the relevant local/community leader or other influential members of the community, who then subsequently relays it to the system;

- Written complaint: referring to a registration in a complaint books, formal letter or email or a note or similar lodged with any of the above-mentioned recipients or placed in a complaint and suggestion box;
- Voice call: refers to a phone call conversation to a dedicated GRM number including message left on a voice message box.
- Voice message: refers to a WhatsApp or other voice message sent to a dedicated GRM number.

11.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Transmission Line resettlement GRM shall consist of five steps, as detailed below:

- Presentation and receipt; identification and registration and acknowledgement of suggestion, concern or complaint;
- Assessment, investigation, verification and identification of resolution options;
- Answer/agreeing resolution with the stakeholder/complainant;
- Implementing the agreed remedial action;
- Closure of outcome with the complainant.
-

Table 11-1 and Table 11-2 below describe actions for each process.

Table 11-1 – Suggestions and minor complaint process

| Stage | Action | Responsible Person / Entity |
|---|---|---|
| Presentation, receipt and acknowledgement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the complaint/claim/suggestion using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints and suggestion book/box, email or voice call); - Receipt of complaint/claim/suggestion; - Complaint/claim/suggestion, categorised by nature or type (suggestion/claim/complaint etc), and identified in relation to Project phase or process (RAP, LRP, CCF, construction, operation etc); - Complaint/claim/suggestion recorded into complaints and suggestion book and grievance tracking system; | CEN CLO |
| Assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The focal point will assess the complaint/claim/suggestion and consider need to scale up the complaint/claim/suggestion or whether resolution is within Transmission Line Project team's ambit | CEN Social Manaher |
| Answer/agreement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After due consideration of the complaint/claim/suggestion, prepare a letter indicating result/outcome and dialogue with claimant. | CEN Social Manager with support from relevant CEN or contractor teams |
| Implementation of resolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once agreement has been reached, and where necessary remedial action will be implemented. | CEN Social Manager to coordinate with |

| Stage | Action | Responsible Person / Entity |
|---------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | relevant party (e.g. contractor, EDM) |
| Closing | - After agreement, delivery of the answer letter and remedial action, the matter will be considered closed. | CEN CLO |

Table 11-2 – Grievances and more complex complaint process

| Stage | Action | Responsible Person / Entity | Timing |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Presentation | - Presentation of the complaint using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints book/box, email or voice call). | Affected person or stakeholder | Day 1 |
| Receipt and acknowledgment | - Receipt of complaint/claim/suggestion; - Complaint/claim/suggestion, categorised by nature or type (suggestion/claim/complaint etc), and identified in relation to Project phase or process (RAP, LRP, CCF, construction, operation etc); - Complaint recorded into complaints and suggestion book and grievance tracking system; - Delivery of an acknowledgement letter to the affected person or stakeholder, identifying the contact person in the company who will be responsible for the matter. | CEN CLO | Day 5 |
| Confirmation | - Confirmation of the issues of the complaint at a meeting with the affected person; - Preliminary agreement (if applicable). | CEN CLO or Social Manager | Day 7 |
| Investigation and resolution | - Notification to the MSTC; - Complaint investigation and confirmation of alleged facts; - Resolution proposal by CEN Social team; - Record of the resolution proposal on complaints in suggestion book and grievance tracking system. | RAP implementation consultant/ CEN Social team, CEN construction team Affected person or stakeholder Others as needed | Day 7 -14 (minor grievance) or 15-60 (major grievance) |
| Agreement | - Meeting with affected person to communicate the resolution proposal, get mutual agreement and sign-off. | CEN Social team Affected person or stakeholder | Day 15-30 (major grievance) |
| Closing | - Delivery of a closing letter to the affected person or stakeholder; - Record of the closure on complaints in the suggestion book and tracking system | CEN Social team | Day 16 - 17 |
| Follow up | - Implementation of any agreed actions and reporting to complainant | CEN Social team | Per schedule agreed/ report at least every 30 days until all agreed actions are completed |

11.6.1 Receipt, registration, and acknowledgement of a concern/complaint and/or suggestion

Registration of a concern/complaint and/or suggestion involves the documentation of the specific details of the complaint/claim/suggestion within a grievance registration system. Once the details are collected and documented both parties sign the relevant documentation, and a copy is provided to the claimant/grievant/or stakeholder as proof of registration and for on-going reference throughout the grievance resolution process. All documented grievances are logged electronically within the GRM database (the information management system).

As a context specific tool to respond to a broad range of issues (from Project activity suggestions, to worries or questions on clarity, to complaints and grievances), in many instances, issues and complaints may be resolved at the time of registration. Given that such complaints are indicators of the effectiveness of outreach, these issues/complaints must be documented and registered.

11.6.2 Assessment, investigation, verification and identification of resolution options

Once a grievance is registered, the CEN Social team will review the grievance and determine the appropriate way forward for investigation. In general terms the investigation will:

- Identify and categorise the concern/complaint and/or suggestion by nature and type (question on clarity, concern, suggestion or claim etc);
- Confirm details of Project phase/process that the concern/complaint and/or suggestion relates or is applicable to;
- Collect and collate information relevant to the concern/complaint and/or suggestion where available.

Where appropriate, the Social team will establish a cross-functional group to further investigate the concern/complaint and/or suggestion. Such investigation may involve a site visit to the location to which the concern/complaint and/or suggestion applies; discussion with third parties to verify details of the grievance, etc.

The Transmission Line Project will ensure that persons responsible for managing the Grievance Resolution Process and investigating complaints are separate from those involved in construction, operations and maintenance activities and their management, and will avoid placing personnel in situations where their professional obligations conflict with (or give the appearance of conflicting with) their personal interests, kinship or property. Where Project or contractor employees are the subject of complaints, they will be excluded from the grievance management process. Personnel involved in grievance management will be given training to help them identify when they might have a conflict of interest.

11.6.3 Resolution

Based on the results of the assessment the Transmission Line Project will verify the validity of the grievance and determine what, if any, remedial actions are appropriate.

1. The Transmission Line Project will engage the complainant with the proposed resolution to validate the acceptability of the proposed resolution. Where the proposed remedial action is acceptable, the Transmission Line Project will move to the next step.
2. Where the proposed remedial action is rejected, a management review of the grievance will be initiated to validate the investigation and recommend an amicable way forward, of mutual interest to both parties and may include the inclusion of community leaders within the resolution process.
3. In the event of non-agreement, the complainant may request that the complaint be escalated to CEN management, who will review the complaint and the process and communicate their decision to the complainant within 7 consecutive days. All requests for review are lodged in the complaint book and tracking system. The grievance status will remain OPEN.
4. Where the complainant(s) are not satisfied with the resolution proposed by CEN's directors, and the complaint relates to the resettlement or LRP process³⁷, he/she/they have the right to appeal to the Arbitration Committee. The Arbitration Committee will be composed of senior representatives of:
 - EDM;
 - District Government authorities;
 - MSTC;
 - Community leader;
 - Representatives of the affected person's community (at least one man and one woman, and
 - Experts as needed and agreed.

Upon receiving an appeal, CEN shall convene the Arbitration Committee within 20 calendar days or another period agreed with the complainant. The Arbitration Committee will analyse the case, request additional information if appropriate, and arrive at a decision within 5 days of being convened or another period agreed with the complainant. Decisions made by this forum will be final, in what regards the scope of this grievance management protocol.

³⁷ Note that should the complaint or grievance relate to a project phase or process that is not related to the RAP and LRP, stage 4 will not be available to claimant and the claim shall proceed directly to stage 5. This is as the MSTC remit is strictly related to the implementation of the RAP, which the LRP is a component of.

5. If the complainant(s) does not agree with the decision of the Arbitration Committee, he/she can escalate the issue to the judicial system. Information about their right to escalation, and the appropriate judicial channel to direct their complaint, will be provided to the complainant. This level of escalation, however, is outside of the scope of this management protocol.

11.6.4 Remedial Action

If the proposed remedial action is agreed, the Transmission Line Project will progress with implementation.

11.6.5 Grievance Closure

Once the agreed remedial action is complete, the Transmission Line Project will confirm with the complainant that the grievance has been satisfactorily addressed and close the grievance.

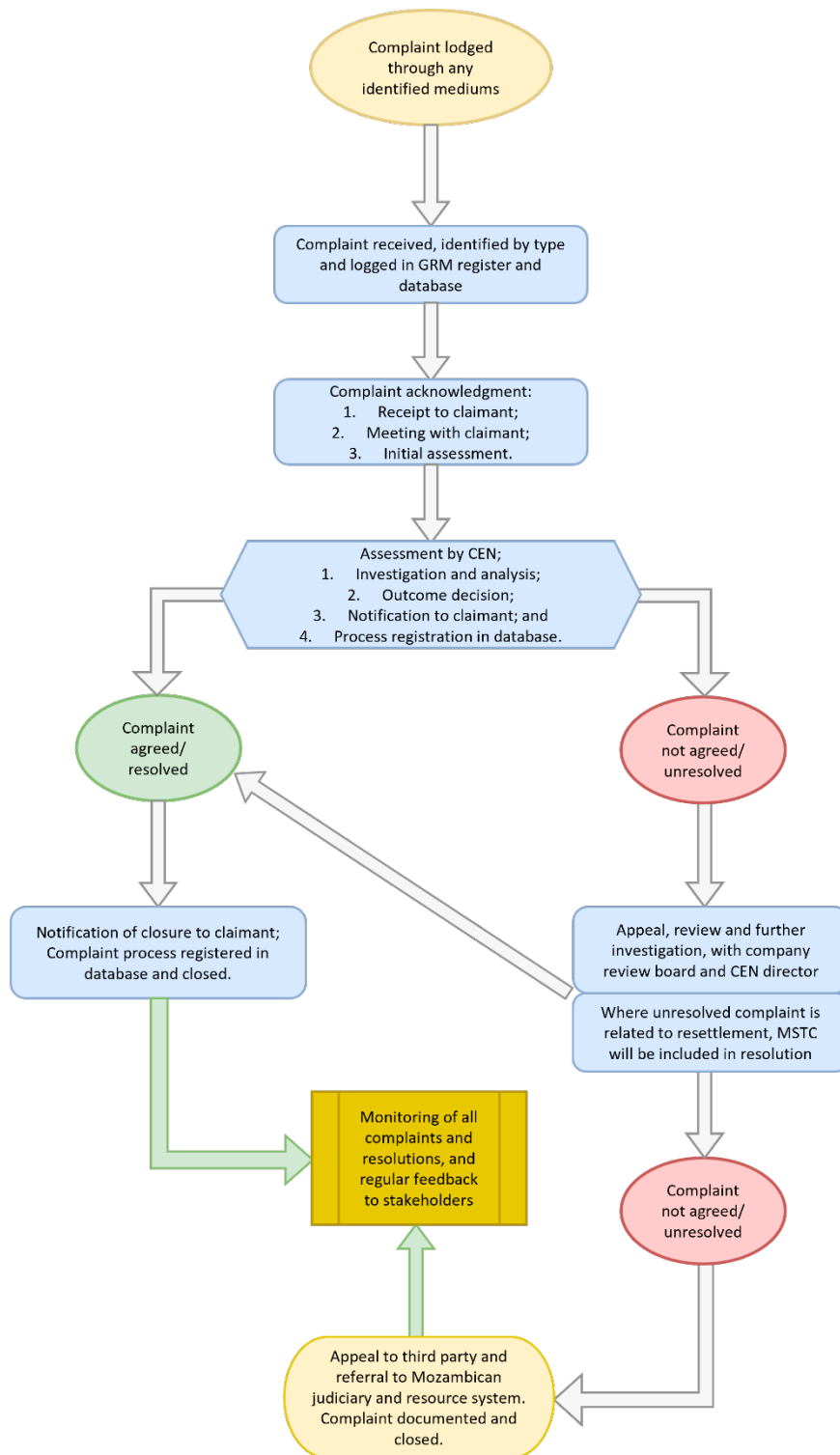


Figure 11-1 – Grievance Flow Chart

12 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Mozambican legislation sets clear guidelines on how the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation should be performed. As noted earlier (see section on institutional arrangements), the Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 sets provisions for a three-tiered monitoring process, consisting of a Resettlement Commission (RC) at national level and monitoring and supervision technical committee (MSTC) at both provincial and district levels, who report to the ministry of land and environment (MTA).

The MSTC's primary role is to make recommendation to the RAP, supervise, monitor RAP outputs (focused primarily on compensation payments), receive and review complaints and communicate with the relevant authorities as well as those responsible for the implementation of the RAP (see section grievance section for further details). The key strength of the local provisions is that MSTC's at district level includes representatives from the affected communities, civil society as well as community leaders, who are able to ensure that the RAP and its implementation are in function of the interests of the local communities as a whole. The PS 5/OS 2, however, requires an additional level of monitoring, namely outcome level monitoring with respect to improved livelihood status, or at the very minimum no livelihood status change for the PAP's. As such the local legislation places a heavier emphasis on community and/or societal well-being whilst the IFC safeguards focus primarily on the individuals (PAPs) well-being. The MSTC's are legal requirement and have already been set up and are functioning as per the Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014.

In order to comply with the PS 5/OS 2, however, two additional and distinct – albeit related – types of monitoring and evaluation measure will be carried out, as described below.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are considered crucial components of any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process. In essence, M&E provides evidence utilised in order to assess performance and the adequacy of implementation measures and strategies in relation to achieving the desired outcomes and/or results. Crucially M&E is also utilised continuously to integrate feedback on successes/failures/challenges into the implementation process in order to improve the likelihood of reaching the desired outcomes/results.

For this resettlement action plan, the additional monitoring and evaluation activities over and above the legislated monitoring systems, to be adopted and managed by the Transmission Line Project, have been divided into the following three components:

- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation process;
- Outcome level monitoring; and
- Independent Audit.

The three monitoring and evaluation (M&E) components will, be shared with the legislated monitoring systems and will for part of the reporting/communication procedures with the MSTCs. The components will

ensure the effective monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) of the implementation (outputs), outcomes and impact of the RAP and LRP in accordance with the Figure 14-1 below.

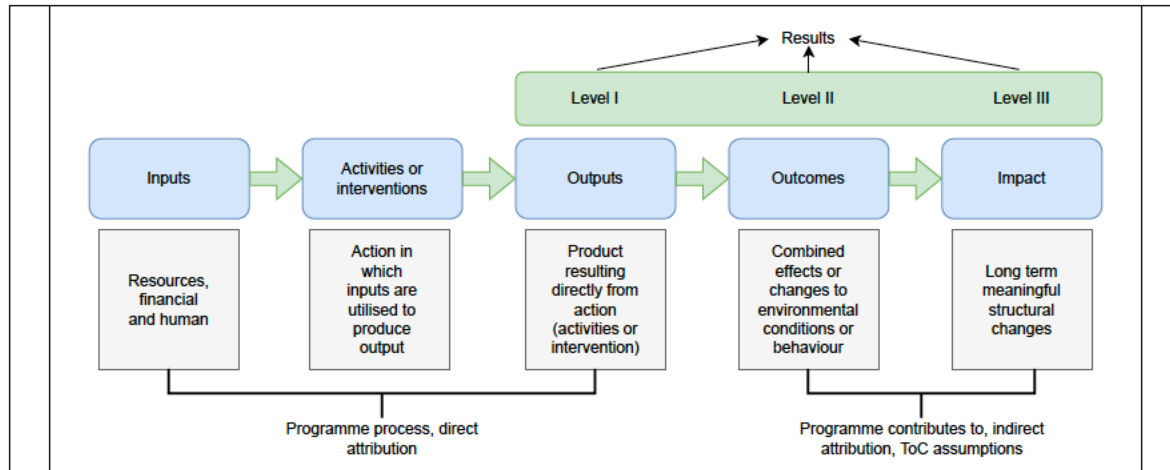


Figure 12-1 – RAP Results Chain

12.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation Process

This type of M&E will focus primarily on inputs, activity, and outputs to be measured during the implementation of the RAP. In this context, inputs are considered to be resources, goods and services that contribute to achieving outputs required by the RAP and which should ultimately lead to reaching the desired outcomes or results vis-à-vis the restoration of livelihoods. Input monitoring is an internal process and managed according to a time schedule and is an integral part of the overall management of the RAP implementation project. Its essential function is to ensure that all necessary components of the RAP – to which other components/elements are dependent on – are timeously and reasonably achieved. Input monitoring is crucial as delays and/or failures to procurement or allocation of resources or an activity, for example, can result, not only in significant risks to the successful implementation of the RAP, but also to the wellbeing and livelihoods of the PAPs.

Output and activity M&E will focus on the RAP implementation itself, and measurables which are a direct result of the inputs. These measurables are considered essential to the RAP but do not necessarily enable the measurement or assessment of outcome and/or level II and III results, as per Figure 12-1. The number of PAPs having been compensated, the number of PAPs in receipt of livelihoods support programmes and the number of grievances registered are all examples of output measures.

The continuous and systematic M&E of implementation inputs and outputs enables shortcomings and challenges to be detected at a relatively early stage so as to enable remedial and corrective action to be employed. Given that, as mentioned in the livelihoods restoration chapter (**Chapter 9**), the transitional support packages shall commence immediately subsequent to receipt of compensation and that restorative measures shall commence immediately after land access (new or old) has been restored, any shortcomings or failure along the chain will have knock-on and compounding effects, should they not be remedied timeously. This monitoring and evaluation activity is, primarily an internal function/tool and will be carried out by EDM environmental and social management unit (ESMU).

EDM has identified the following indicators (Table 12-1) as means to monitor and evaluate inputs and outputs. These indicators may, however, be amended in accordance with the RAP implementation process, reflective any changes to the context.

Table 12-1 – Input and Output Indicators and Monitoring

| Indicator | Mean of Verification | Frequency |
|--|--|-----------|
| Inputs | | |
| Key expenditure items: including staff, and necessary equipment required for RAP | Financial records and internal reporting | Quarterly |
| Resources allocated toward RAP activities | Financial records and RAP expenditure statements | Quarterly |
| Necessary implementing partners contracted | Procurement records/details and signed contracts | Quarterly |
| Full RAP implementation schedule and budget execution | Schedules and budgets | Quarterly |
| Outputs/Activities | | |
| Stakeholder engagement (including meetings with the MSTC) and numbers of organised (required) public meetings | Summary of minutes and attached minutes | Quarterly |
| Number of HHs who have received full monetary compensation for lost assets (land, homes/structures and/or trees and crops) | Compensation database and financial records | Monthly |
| Number of HHs who are in receipt of replacement land | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of HHs who are in receipt of full complement of new auxiliary structures (replacement for impacted structures). | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of new houses constructed | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of physically resettled HHs in receipt of new home and land | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |

| Indicator | Mean of Verification | Frequency |
|--|--|-----------|
| Number of HHs in receipt of signed contracts with Project defining land use rights | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of HHs remaining in the resettlement area | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of vulnerable HHs with special needs and requirements supported provided with additional compensations measures | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of DUATs registered | Compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Livelihoods restoration measures | | |
| Number of Livelihoods restoration activities established and being implemented (3 main projects) | Livelihood restoration plan and schedule | Monthly |
| Number of HHs receiving transitional and/or disturbance support | EDM's compensation database and management records | Monthly |
| Number of HHs participating in Financial Literacy Support | Livelihood restoration plan and schedule | Monthly |
| Number of HHs participating in Agriculture Based Livelihood Support | Livelihood restoration plan and schedule | Monthly |
| Number of HHs participating in Business Bases Livelihood Support | Livelihood restoration plan and schedule | Monthly |
| Number of HHs participating in Employment and Skills development Support | Livelihood restoration plan and schedule | Monthly |
| Number of vulnerable HHs participating in specific livelihood restoration for Vulnerable | Livelihood restoration plan and schedule | Monthly |
| Grievances (land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration only) | | |
| Number of grievances received | Grievance database | Monthly |
| Number of grievances formally opened, and number resolved | Grievance database | Monthly |
| Average time taken to resolve grievances | Grievance database | Monthly |

12.2 Outcome Level Monitoring

This form of monitoring focuses on the impacts of the RAP implementation, and particularly, although not exclusively, in relation to the livelihood's status of the PAPs and affected households. It is by its very nature somewhat more subjective and is primarily based on qualitative data gathering and assessment. Its primary rationale is to assess the restoration of livelihoods and living standards of the affected HHs through a

comparison with the baseline survey conducted pre-resettlement and the impacts of which are indirectly attributable to activities, based on the interventions Theory of Change (ToC) and focused on results level II and III (Figure 12-1).

Restoration and normalisation of PAP livelihoods is not immediate and may take a number of years, depending on the context and the socio-economic character or nature of the PAPs. In this context of generalised poverty, high levels of vulnerability and food insecurity, it is anticipated that it may take between 3 to 5 years, possibly even longer, to achieve what may be considered a context of socio-economic stability and the restoration of pre-resettlement livelihoods. Given the context, it is anticipated that there will be some rapid changes during the first 6 to 12 months immediately following resettlement and/or receipt of compensation. However, once the 'windfalls' of the resettlement process are exhausted, a decline in livelihoods may be experienced. As such, this initial period is considered critical in relation to targeted additional developmental initiatives which may contribute to higher levels of investment in HH stability and future wealth generation. The subsequent period may require less active attention; however, it will be important to have systems and procedures in place to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are achieved. The Transmission Line Project has identified the following indicators as means to qualitatively monitor changes in the livelihoods of affected HHs. Two caveats on the indicators are worth noting; that they are subject to change as the Transmission Line Project progresses and that those identified under the 'livelihoods restoration measures' may not be entirely attributable to the resettlement process, however, are they considered recognisable and valuable measure to assess improvements in livelihoods and form part of the ToC logic. Table 12-2 identifies proposed RAP outcome monitoring indicators.

Table 12-2 – Outcome Indicators and Monitoring

| Indicator | Mean of Verification | Frequency |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Outcomes | | |
| Compensation | | |
| Number or percentage of HHs who have invested at least 50% of compensation entitlements to improve livelihoods | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased number of HHs with registered DUAT's as a percentage | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Decreased HH time spent on daily necessities (accessing markets, fetching water and firewood, travelling to school and subsistence agriculture) as a percentage | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased utilisation of basic and improved sanitation as a percentage | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Livelihoods restoration measures | | |

| Indicator | Mean of Verification | Frequency |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Increased HH overall income | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased diversity in HH occupation | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased HH with IDs | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased HH with bank accounts | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased HH school attendance | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Improved HH agricultural production (crop yield) | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased HH crop diversity | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased number of farmers using agricultural inputs and techniques | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased capacity and knowledge in entrepreneurship and basic skills | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased number of functional cooperatives | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Improved access to micro credit | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased HH that invested in business generating activities | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased access to social and public services (health, education, water, transport and social security), particularly for vulnerable HHs | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased utilisation of saving schemes, such as <i>xitiques</i> | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |
| Increased HH employed by the transmission line contractor | PAP household survey | Annually or bi-annually |

12.3 Independent Audits

All annual as well as RAP- implementation and completion audits will be undertaken by an independent third party, with experience in resettlement. The objectives of the audits are to assess:

- The entire RAP implementation process to date, specifically in relation to its adherence to the RAP and the IFC safeguards and AfDB OS 2 requirements;
- Assess progress against planned activities and outputs;
- Impacts of resettlement efforts, remunerations and development support regarding PAP socioeconomic situation, as compared to pre-resettlement;
- RAP effectiveness in the identification and assistance to vulnerable or “at risk” groups;

- Responsiveness to complaints and suggestions raised by stakeholders during the RAP implementation;
- The transparency, participation and accountability in relation to the dissemination of pertinent information relating to the RAP implementation;
- Identification of gaps and recommend corrective measures or remedial action, specifically in relation to the livelihood's restoration measures.

The annual audits will be performed for a period during which the LRP is being implemented, with the first commencing twelve months after the initiation of the RAP Implementation. Depending on the outcomes of the annual audits, a date will be set for the completion audit, which should occur at 12 and 24 months after completion of the livelihood's restoration measures.

13 Institutional Arrangements

This section details the key entities involved and the processes through which the RAP will be approved and implemented. As per the legal and regulatory requirements, as well as international best practice and the IFCs Performance Standards, EDM will ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are meaningfully engaged throughout the Transmission Line Projects lifespan and during all key phases of RAP approval and implementation. EDM has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the RAP, which will be carried out in accordance with the national legislation, AfDB OS 2 and IFC's PS 5.

The relatively complex issues to be addressed require a well-structured institutional mechanism to carry out the resettlement process. The following institutions will be involved in the elaboration and implementation of the RAP:

- EDM – the Transmission Line Project proponent;
- Globeleq/Source Energia – implementation partners;
- Independent consultant;
- Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA);
- Provincial and district authorities;
- Monitoring and supervision technical committee (MSTC) of Maputo Province;
- Technical working group;
- Community consultative committee; and
- Relevant district services.

Table 13-1 details the specific roles and responsibilities of key entities involved in the resettlement process.

Table 13-1 – Roles and Responsibilities of RAP Entities

| Entity | Role | Responsibility |
|--------|-----------|---|
| EDM | Proponent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate, manage and finance the elaboration and implementation of the RAP and LRP; - Procure all goods and services needed for implementation of the RAP; - Pay the stipulated cash compensations and the cost of providing all in-kind compensation and assistance; - Implement the proposed livelihood restoration plan; - Participate in all public participation activities; - Ensure respect for social and cultural dynamics of the affected communities; - Interact with government authorities, including as needed to ensure the delivery of land for the PAPs; - Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the monitoring and supervision technical commission and technical working group; - Facilitate the monitoring and evaluation actions of the resettlement implementation process by the monitoring commissions and committees; |

| Entity | Role | Responsibility |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the transfer of assets to the PAPs, according to the proposed transfer program; - Implement and manage a suggestions and complaints resolution system; - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement process; - Procurement of consultancy service(s) to develop, manage and implement the community compensation fund programs. - Sign and comply with compensation and assistance agreements |
| Globeleg/Source Energia | Support to Project Implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Proponent in all phases of Project preparation and implementation; - Participate in all public participation activities; - Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the monitoring and supervision technical commission and technical working group. |
| Independent consultant | RAP elaboration and implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the PIU supervision, elaborate the RAP and LRP based on this RPF and in accordance with Mozambican legislation and PS5; - Promote and conduct all resettlement public participation process activities, in conjunction with the proponent; - Interact with the monitoring and supervision technical committee; - Interact with the technical working group; - Interact with the community consultative committee; - Search for a host community to accommodate the PAPs, if necessary; - Accompany the entire RAP process, including the signing of the compensation agreements, payment of compensation and implementation of the livelihoods restoration program; |
| Ministry of Land and Environment | Verification of Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan and coordination of Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan; - Setting up the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee. |
| Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee | Entity responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set guidelines, parameters and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the elaboration and implementation process of the resettlement plan. - Provide guidance regarding communication and community sensitivity, supporting in the identification of proper leadership members to engage and channels to use. |
| Provincial and District Authorities | Entity responsible for monitoring the resettlement process and approving the RP and RAIP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up the Technical Working Group; - Approving the final Resettlement Plan Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan. - Enforcing compliance with the RAP |
| Technical Working Group | Entity responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and supervise the RAP implementation process; - Raise awareness of affected population on their rights and obligations in the resettlement process; - Provide support to identification and selection of the host areas for the resettlement PAPs; |

| Entity | Role | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notify the proponent to provide clarification in the course of implementation of the RAP; - Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process; and - Report to the competent bodies (MTA and provincial and district authorities) any unlawful acts during the resettlement implementation process. |
| Community Consultative Committee | Representatives of affected communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect complaints and suggestions and communicate to the proponent; - Follow the complaints and suggestions process; and - Inform the community about all resettlement process activities. |
| Local authorities and leaders of affected communities | Representatives of affected communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accompany all resettlement process activities in the communities; - Inform the community about the resettlement process; - Ensure that all PAPs take part in the census survey; and - Perform traditional ceremonies. |

13.1 RAP Finalisation and Approval

Figure 13-1 below highlights the key steps and the primary entities responsible for the finalization and approval of this RAP.

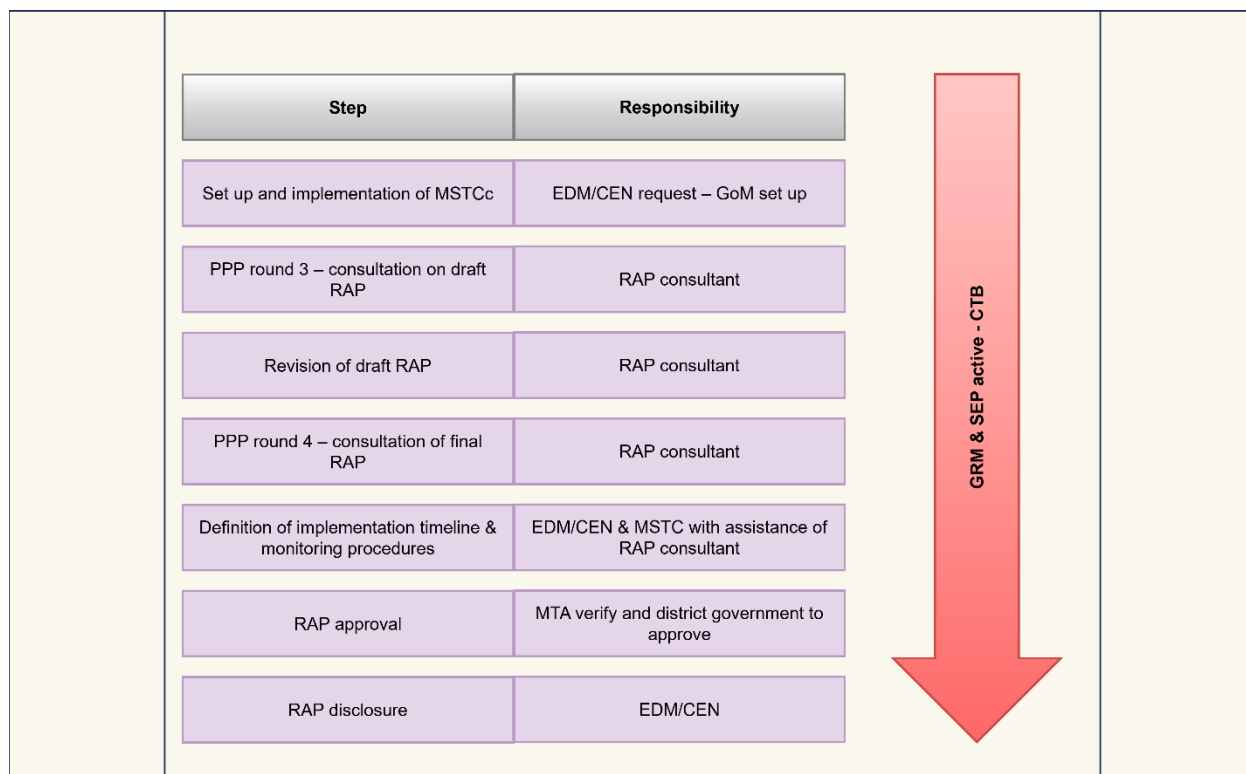


Figure 13-1 – RAP Finalisation Process

13.2 RAP and LRP Implementation

Following the approval of the RAP, the Transmission Line Project will commence with the RAP implementation process, as well as the elaboration and implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. EDM's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will finance and manage both the RAP implementation and LRP processes, in accordance with the key steps and responsible entities as per Figure 13-2 below. Note that while grievance management and stakeholder engagement specifically associated with the RAP implementation and LRP will be managed by the respective consultants (RAP implementation consultant & LRP implementation consultant) they will both feed into and be integrated within the Transmission Line Projects overall GRM and SEP, which are the responsibility of EDM.

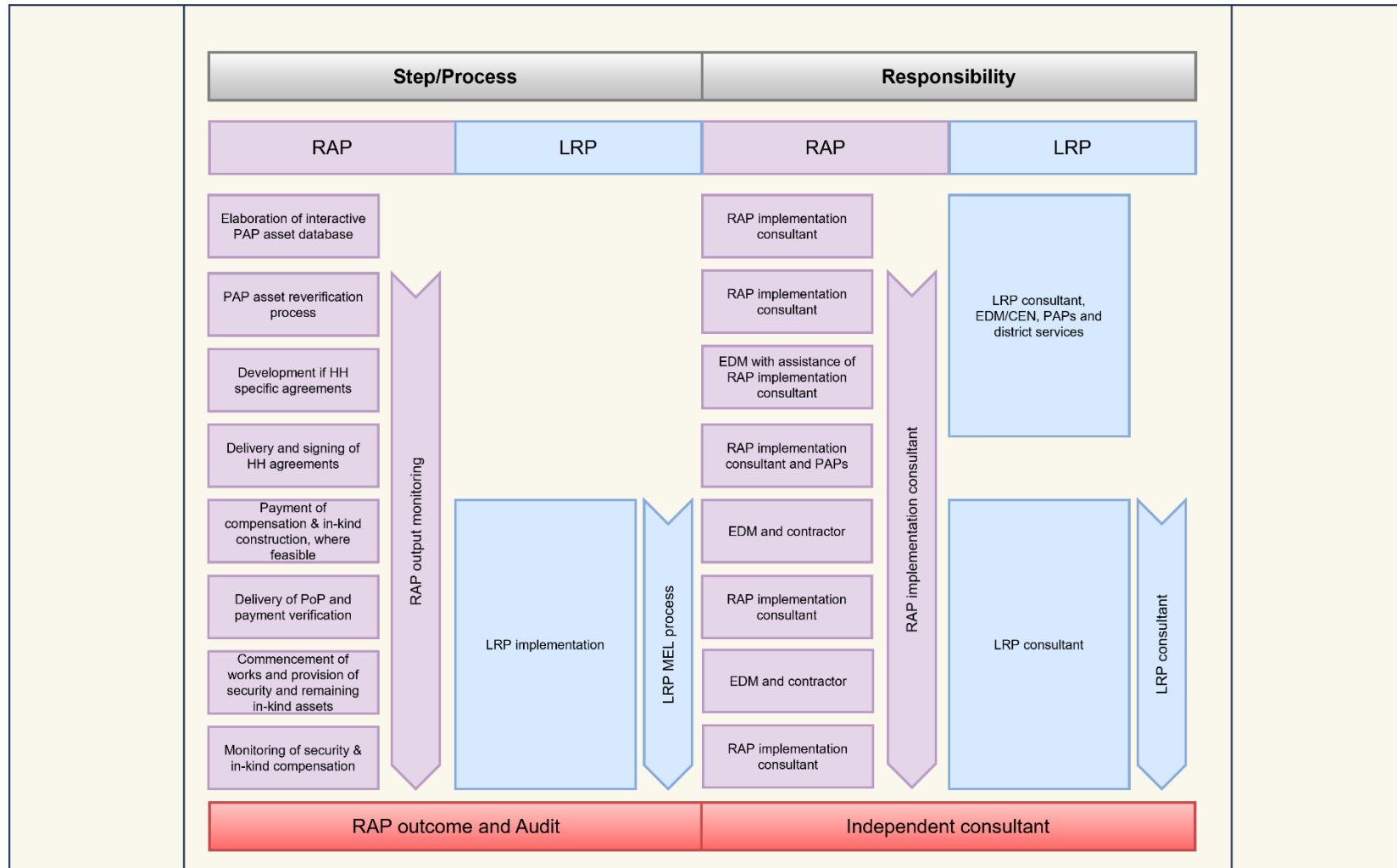


Figure 13-2 – RAP and LRP Implementation Processes

14 Implementation Timeline

The proposed implementation timeline is illustrated below.

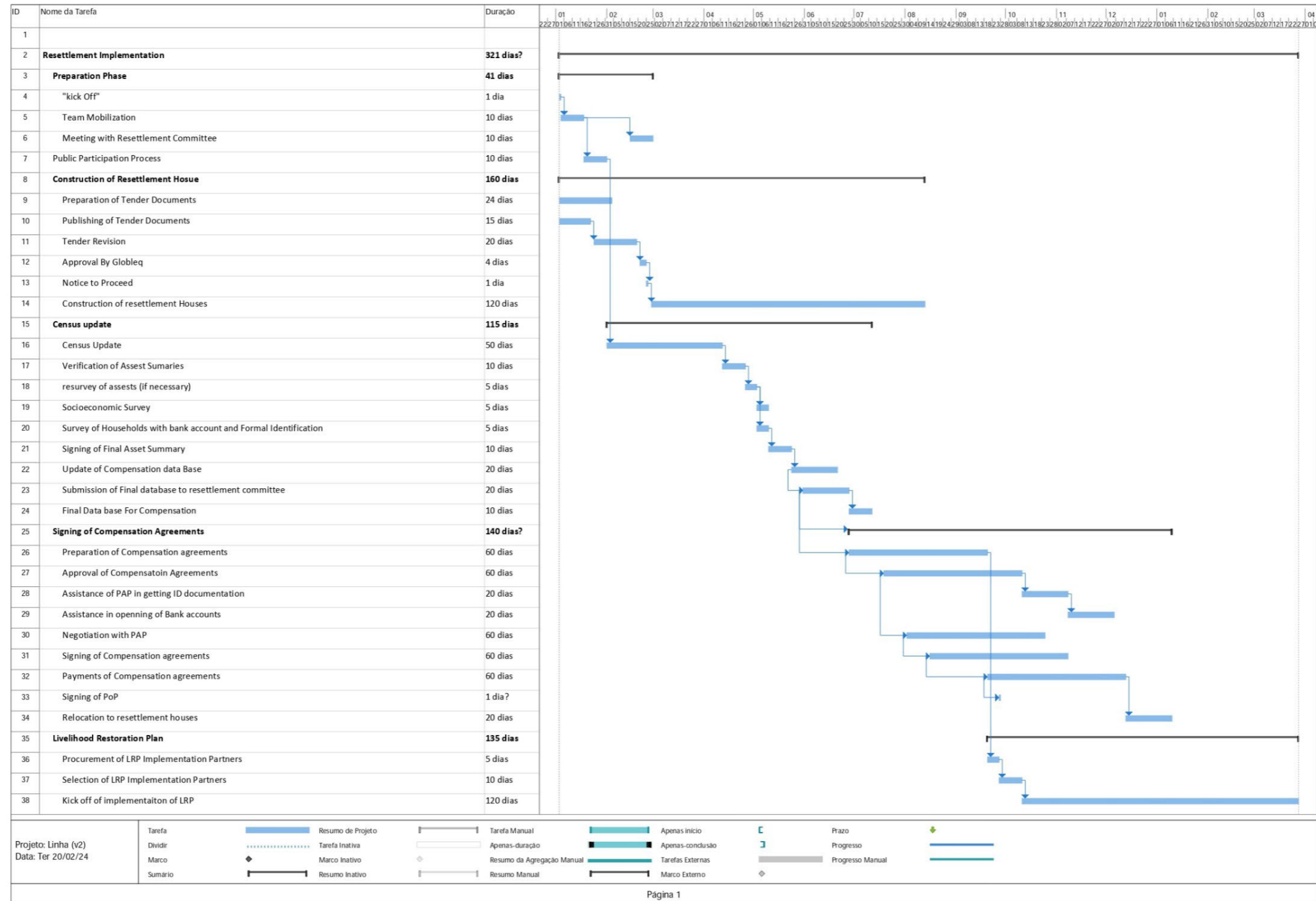


Figure 14-1 – Proposed implementation schedule

15 Resettlement Budget

The compensation packages were designed to ensure that the resettlement promotes socioeconomic development and guarantees that the affected population acquire improved living standards, social equity, social cohesion, and direct benefits from the proposed Project, taking into account the sustainability of physical, environmental, social and economic aspects.

This estimated budget, which aims to give an indication of the costs of resettlement and for all its phases.

15.1 Compensation for the Loss of Housing and Auxiliary Structures

In accordance with the final census, an estimated 4 HHs will be physically resettled (i.e., which have their main dwelling within the 70-meter protection zone. This number does not include homes under construction, which may, by the time the RAP is implemented, be primary homes and therefore also require physical relocation. As detailed above, the compensation for loss of houses is generally divided into two different categories: houses larger than 70 m² and houses smaller than 70 m². Of the 4 affected households, 1 has a main house smaller than 70m² and the remaining 3 have households above 70m². All 4 HHs have stated that they would prefer to be compensated in kind, through the construction of their new houses. As explained in the compensation chapter (see **Chapter 7.2.2**), the houses will have 3 rooms and external toilet and kitchen.

As per the compensation and entitlements, the Transmission Line Project will also provide each affected HH with secure land tenure (DUAT) for the housing plot as well as property titles for the infrastructure. Disturbance and transitional support will also be included.

The following table presents the estimated budget for compensation for the loss of housing. The price presented in Table 15-1 constitutes the estimated cost for construction of a house with the required specifications in Maputo province.

Table 15-1 – Estimated Budget for Compensation for the Loss of Housing

| Item | Description | Number | Unit Cost (USD) | Total Cost (USD) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|
| Replacement Houses | Rural house | 4 | 47,800 | 191 200 |
| | P&G* | 4 | 7,170 | 28 680 |
| | Social Infrastructure | 4 | 4 780 | 19 120 |
| Other costs | Land use title (DUAT) | 4 | 300 | 1 200 |
| | Disturbance allowance | 4 | 300 | 1 200 |
| | Transitional Support | 4 | 300 | 1 200 |
| | Transport Allowance | 4 | 300 | 1 200 |
| | Food Basket | 4 | 300 | 1 200 |
| Total | | | | 243 800 |

Note: P&G - The preliminaries and generals in construction projects contracts will cover the general conditions and requirements necessary to execute the Transmission Line Project and the costs this will incur.

15.2 Compensation for Loss of Infrastructure Under Construction

During the fieldwork, no houses under construction were identified within the PPZ. As per the compensation and entitlements, the Transmission Line Project would also provide each affected HH with secure land tenure (DUAT) for the housing plot as well as property titles for the infrastructure. Disturbance and transitional support would also be included.

15.3 Compensation for Loss of Ancillary Infrastructure

According to the final census and impact data analysis, prior to any additional avoidance measures, the Transmission Line Project will impact 17 ancillary structures belonging to 3 affected households which are also physically impacted HHs. These ancillary infrastructures will be replaced in-kind or compensated monetarily. The table below show the estimated cost for the compensation of ancillary infrastructures.

Table 15-2 – Estimated cost for the compensation of ancillary infrastructures

| Item | Unit Price (USD) | Quantity | Total Cost (USD) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| Construction of ancillary structures | 2 500 | 17 | 42 500 |
| Total | | | 42 500 |

15.4 Compensation for the Loss of Crops

As mentioned above, people will be allowed to cultivate crops within the Protection Zone after the construction phase. Therefore, the loss of agricultural land can be considered as temporary or of limited in scope. As mentioned earlier, any activities within the Protection Zone requires special permission and therefore this permission will need to be sought and a contract between users and EDM will need to be developed, stipulating the rights and responsibilities of each party clearly.

Also as mentioned above, those households losing land within the substation footprint will be provided with a procurement stipend to identify and cover the costs of replacement land. These costs are presented below.

During the field work, a total of 101 *machambas* were identified totalling an area of 36 ha, which gives an average of 0.36 ha per *machamba*. The most common crop cultivated in the affected *machambas* are Cassava, followed by maize. As noted in the methodology, these figures are based on the 70-meter Protection Zone and will be validated during the reconfirmation phase of the RAP implementation process.

In order to develop a compensation price of lost crops, the market price of the most common crop was considered in relation to the average yield per Ha of this crop. The market price was taken from market research conduct on the week of the February 5th, 2024.

According to market research performed in Maputo during the week of February 5th, 2024, the best market price for cassava was in Maputo province, with a price of 100 meticaís a kg. According to FAO, the average yield of cassava per hectare in Mozambique is of 8 tons.

It is important to note, however, that when resettlement takes place, these will be validated against current market value. Whilst PAPs will be compensated for all lost crop cycles, based on project scheduling, it is expected that one full cycle will be lost.

A disturbance allowance was included in the compensation, which will allow the HH to plough their land after the construction of the transmission line also due to the Transmission Line Project schedule, it is

expected that all PAP will need to be compensated for two agricultural cycles. The table below shows the estimated compensation for the loss of crops.

Table 15-3 – Estimated Compensation for Loss of Crops

| Crop | Total Number of Ha | Yield Per Ha | Price per Kg | First crop Cycle |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Cassava | 36 | 8000 | 1.50 | 432 000 |
| Type | Total Number of Farmers | | Unit Price | Total |
| Disturbance Allowance | 92 | | 300 | 27 600 |
| Total | | | | 459 600 |

15.5 Compensation for the Loss of Trees with Economic Value

The field survey shows fruit trees and other type of economic trees within the Transmission Line Project Protection Zone. These trees were located either within the house plot, the *machamba* or vacant plot of the affected HH.

The determination of compensation costs for the loss of fruit trees was based on the official Namaacha district table for trees and fruit of economic value shared by the Namaacha District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE), the average production of the fruit tree and maturity time. Conservatively, it was considered that all trees are at their best productive age. The following table presents the estimated budget to compensate the loss of fruit trees. It is important to note that when resettlement takes place, these values will be validated against current market value (FRC) and whichever is higher will be the basis for compensation levels.

Table 15-4 – Estimated Budget for the Compensation of Loss of Fruit Trees

| Type of tree | Total Number of Affected trees | Years to Mature | Peak Production in KG | Price per KG | Cost per tree | Total cost in USD |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Mango | 4 | 4 | 25 | 1.57 | 157.00 | 628.00 |
| Paw Paw | 6 | 2 | 20 | 1.57 | 62.80 | 376.80 |
| Avocado | 1 | 2 | 25 | 1.57 | 78.50 | 78.50 |
| Lemon | 3 | 3 | 40 | 0.78 | 93.60 | 280.80 |
| Grapefruit | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0.78 | 15.60 | 15.60 |
| Massala | 1 | 2 | 20 | 0.78 | 31.20 | 31.20 |
| Ateira | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0.78 | 23.40 | 23.40 |
| Cashew | 1 | 5 | 30 | 0.31 | 46.50 | 46.50 |
| Canhueiro | 106 | 2 | 50 | 0.39 | 39.00 | 4 134.00 |
| Mafureira | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1.30 | 78.00 | 858.00 |

| Type of tree | Total Number of Affected trees | Years to Mature | Peak Production in KG | Price per KG | Cost per tree | Total cost in USD |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Passion Fruit | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1.02 | 30.60 | 30.60 |
| Chanfuta | 1 | | | | 29.35 | 29.35 |
| Pine tree | 5 | | | | 21.92 | 109.60 |
| Total | | | | | | 6 642.35 |

In addition to monetary compensation, presented in the table above, each affected family will receive two fruit tree seedlings for each lost tree, of the same species that were lost. The table below shows the cost of the tree seedlings.

Table 15-5 – Estimated Cost for Tree Seedlings

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price (USD) | Total Cost (USD) |
|----------------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Tree seedlings | 284 | 20 | 5 680 |
| Total | | | 5 680 |

15.6 Compensation for Loss of Business

According to the survey 12 businesses will be affected within the protection zone, which include 10 stalls, 1 farmers' association and a guesthouse.

For the farmers' association only their trees will be impacted, and they have been included in the loss of trees compensation section and calculations.

For the 10 stalls in Manbanja, these businesses have been identified as micro/small businesses consisting of small stalls selling products or cement block production. The stalls will be compensated monetarily once for their removal. During the field survey it was observed that the infrastructure associated with businesses is of a small size and built with precarious material. Therefore, it was estimated at a cost of 10,000 USD per infrastructure.

The table below shows the estimated compensation for loss of business.

Table 15-6 – Estimated Compensation Cost for Loss of Businesses – Small Stalls

| Type | Number | Amount | Total (USD) |
|---|--------|--------|----------------|
| Compensation for Infrastructure Removal | 10 | 10 000 | 100 000 |
| Disturbance Allowance | 10 | 300 | 3 000 |
| Total | | | 103 000 |

For the compensation of the guesthouse in Boane, the main house has 123 m² and is comprised of 4 rooms, with a septic tank and *machamba* as part of the plot. This infrastructure will be compensated monetarily and the average monthly income estimated was 1 000 USD.

In order to calculate compensation for the loss of business, the loss of income during the resettlement/transitional period was taken into consideration (6 months).

The table below shows the estimated compensation for loss of the guesthouse.

Table 15-7 – Estimated Compensation Cost for Loss of Business / Guesthouse

| Item | Number | Transitional Period / Average size of houses (m ²) | Estimated Construction Price per m ² or unit (USD) | Total Cost (USD) |
|-------------------------|--------|--|---|------------------|
| Business Monthly Income | 1 | 6 | 1000 | 6 000 |
| Main House | 1 | 123 | 650 | 79 950 |
| Auxiliary Structure | 2 | 1 | 650 | 1 300 |
| Land Use Title (DUAT) | 1 | n/a | 650 | 650 |
| Disturbance Allowance | 1 | | 300 | 300 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 88 200 |
| Intangible Costs | | | | 22 050 |
| Total | | | | 110 250 |

15.7 Compensation for the Loss of Cemeteries and Places of Worship

According to the archaeological survey conducted in 2023, Project activities will have a direct impact on a total of nine graves and one spiritual house within a private homestead that is being physically resettled. Eight of the nine graves are at one homestead, and one grave is at a *machamba* plot.

It is the Project's preference that all graves be avoided and left in place, therefore avoiding the need to relocate the graves; however, the affected households were given the choice as to their preference. The PAP with 8 family graves confirmed that he would prefer the graves are relocated to his new residence once it is constructed. It is assumed that the *machamba* grave will remain in place. The estimated price for

the exhumation and transfer of the graves were sourced from an expert company that provides these services. The table below shows the estimated budget for the relocation of cemeteries and the community church.

Table 15-8 Estimated Compensation for the Relocation of Graves and Sacred Sites

| Item | Unit Price (USD) | Quantity | Total Cost (USD) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| Exhumation and transfer of remains | 4,500 | 8 | 36 000 |
| Disturbance allowance | 300 | 8 | 2 400 |
| Sacred Sites – House of Worship | 5,000 | 1 | 5 000 |
| Total | | | 43 400 |

15.8 Compensation for the Loss of Vacant Plots

During the survey a total of 5 vacant plots were identified. This households are entitled to a replacement plot and disturbance allowance. The table below shows the compensation cost for loss of undeveloped construction plots.

Table 15-9 – Estimated Compensation Cost for the Compensation of Vacant Plots

| Item | Number | Unit Price (USD) | Total Cost (USD) |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Disturbance allowance | 5 | 300 | 1,500 |
| Land use title (DUAT) | 5 | 300 | 1,500 |
| Total | | | 3 000 |

15.9 Livelihoods Restoration Plan Budget

The table below presents the estimated budget for the implementation of the Livelihood restoration plan.

Table 15-10 – Livelihoods Restoration Plan Estimated Budget

| Project | Frequency | Number | Unity Cost | Total Cost |
|---|-----------|--------|------------|------------|
| Transitional and disturbance Support | | | | |
| Assistance in Obtaining ID | 1 | 115 | 10 | 1 150 |
| Assistance in Opening Bank Account | 1 | 115 | 10 | 1 150 |
| Assistance in registering DUAT | 1 | 115 | 50 | 5 750 |
| Mechanism of Accessing the compensation funds | 1 | 115 | 5 | 575 |

| Project | Frequency | Number | Unity Cost | Total Cost |
|--|-----------|--------|------------|----------------|
| Implementation Agency | 4 | 1 | 2 500 | 10 000 |
| Sub Total | | | | 18 625 |
| Financial Literacy Training | | | | |
| Cost for the Implementation agency | 1 | 115 | 250 | 28 750 |
| Sub Total | | | | 28 750 |
| Agricultural-based Livelihood Support | | | | |
| Training Workshop | 1 | 92 | 100 | 9 200 |
| Seeds and tools Distribution | 2 | 92 | 120 | 22 080 |
| Land Preparation | 2 | 92 | 200 | 36 800 |
| Post harvest management | 2 | 92 | 100 | 18 400 |
| Implementation agency | 24 | 1 | 3 500 | 84 000 |
| Sub Total | | | | 170 480 |
| Business-based Livelihood Support | | | | |
| Entrepreneurship training and capacity building | 1 | 12 | 150 | 1 800 |
| Construction training | 1 | 12 | 100 | 1 200 |
| Business registration assistance | 1 | 12 | 120 | 1 440 |
| Implementation Agency | 1 | 12 | 1 500 | 18 000 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 22 440 |
| Employment and Skills Development Support | | | | |
| Skills Development Training | 1 | 201 | 75 | 15 075 |
| Implementation Agency | 1 | 2 | 2 500 | 5 000 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 20 075 |
| Total | | | | 260 370 |

15.10 Reserve Socioeconomic Development Budget for Barrio 1 and Manbanja

To help mitigate impacts to those HHs currently farming in the military servitude area, CEN will set aside budget from the windfarm project's socioeconomic development budget during the operational phase to fund community projects in Barrio 1 and Mabanja. This budget will not be used to compensate the HHs currently farming in the military servitude, but rather will be used to invest in community development projects that benefit Barrio 1 and Mabanja more widely. This budget will be equivalent to the disturbance support and DUAT registry support that would otherwise have been applied to these HHs were eligible for economic resettlement.

Table 15-11 – Estimated Reserve Socioeconomic Development Budget

| Description | Number | Unit Cost (USD) | Total Cost (USD) |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|
|-------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|---------------|
| Equivalent to land use title (DUAT) | 30 | 300 | 9 000 |
| Equivalent to disturbance allowance | 30 | 300 | 9 000 |
| Total | | | 18 000 |

15.11 Estimated Resettlement Budget

Based on the above, the table below summarises the total estimated budget for the elaboration and implementation of the final RAP. It is important to note that this budget is a mere estimation of the cost of the future steps for the resettlement.

Table 15-12 – Budget Estimate for RAP Implementation

| Item | RAP Total |
|---|---------------------|
| COMPENSATION COSTS | |
| Housing infrastructures | 243 800.00 |
| Compensation for ancillary structures | 50 900.00 |
| Compensation for loss of crops | 459 600.00 |
| Compensation for loss of fruit trees and tree seedlings | 12 322.35 |
| Compensation for graves and sacred sites | 43 400.00 |
| Compensation for business losses - other | 103 000.00 |
| Compensation for business losses – guesthouse | 110 250.00 |
| Compensation for loss vacant land | 3 000.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL COMPENSATION COSTS | 1 026 272.35 |
| OTHER COSTS | |
| Consultant to Implement the RAP document | 280 000.00 |
| Per diem of government staff | 25 000.00 |
| Supervision of resettlement house construction | 25 000.00 |
| Demolition of Infrastructures along the ROW | 75 000.00 |
| Reserve SED Budget for Barrio 1 and Mabanja | 18 000.00 |
| Livelihood Restoration Plan Measures | 260,370.00 |
| Additional Support to Vulnerable PAPs | 50 000.00 |
| Monitoring and Audit of RAP Implementation | 75 000.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL OTHER COSTS | 808 370.00 |
| TOTAL | 1 834 642.35 |
| Contingencies (10% of Total) | 183 464.23 |
| Total (excluding VAT) | 2 018 106.58 |



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE 66 KV POWER EVACUATION
LINE FROM NAMAACHA WIND POWER PROJECT TO BOANE SUBSTATION



16 References

INE (2018). Preliminary Results of the IV National Census.

INE (2017). Resultados do Censo de 2017. Moçambique: Instituto Nacional de Estatística.

Ministério da Administração Estatal e Função Pública. (2014). Perfil do Distrito de Boane. Maputo: MAEFP.

World Bank (2015). Mozambique. Service Delivery Indicators, Data for Results and Accountability. March 2015. Washington.

World Bank (2017a). Mozambique Economic Update, A Two Speed Economy. World Bank, Washington.

International Finance Corporation IFC (2012). International Finance Corporation's Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability

International Finance Corporation IFC (2012/2019) International Finance Corporation's Guidance Notes: Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability.

World Bank (2020). World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Impact Assessment for Affected Households

Physical and Economic Displacement

| #HH | Unique ID | #Affected Household Members (PAPs) | House and domestic assets (e.g. outdoor kitchen) | Auxiliary structures only | Plot | Machamba | Cultural assets (e.g. graves) | Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri, structure) | Animals | Other assets or trees in plots/ machambas |
|-----|-----------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | BAC 014 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| 2 | BAC 025 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 31 | |
| 3 | GUM 001 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| 4 | BAC 032 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 15 | |
| 5 | GUM 002 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| 6 | GUM 003 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 36 | 21 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 68 | 0 |

Machambas and Plots

| #HH | Unique ID | Type | Owner or Rental | #Affected Household Members (PAPs) | Number of plots/machambas | Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point) | Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure) | Animals | Other assets (e.g. graves) |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---------|----------------------------|
| 1 | BAC 001 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | | | |
| 2 | BAC 002 | Machamba | Rental | 4 | | | | | |
| 3 | BAC 033 | Machamba | Owner | 9 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | BA1 001 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | | | |
| 5 | BAC 003 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 6 | MAB 013 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | | | |
| 7 | BA1 002 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | 2 | | 3 | | |
| 8 | BA1 003 | Machamba | Owner | 11 | | | | | |
| 9 | MAB 015 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | |
| 10 | BA1 004 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | |
| 11 | BA1 005 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 12 | MAB 016 | Machamba | Owner | 10 | | | 2 | | |
| 13 | BAC 006 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 14 | MAB 017 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | |
| 15 | MAB 018 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | 3 | | |
| 16 | BA1 006 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 17 | MAB 043 | Machamba | Owner | 2 | | | | | |
| 18 | BA1 007 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | 5 | | |
| 19 | MAB 019 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | | | |
| 20 | BA1 008 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | | | |
| 21 | BAC 007 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | 1 | | |
| 22 | BAC 008 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 23 | MAB 014 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 24 | MAB 038 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | 3 | | |

| #HH | Unique ID | Type | Owner or Rental | #Affected Household Members (PAPs) | Number of plots/machambas | Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point) | Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure) | Animals | Other assets (e.g. graves) |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---------|----------------------------|
| 25 | GUM 006 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | 2 | | | | |
| 26 | BA1 009 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | 1 | | |
| 27 | MAB 020 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | | | |
| 28 | MAB 021 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 29 | MAB 022 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 30 | BA1 010 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | | | |
| 31 | BA1 011 | Machamba | Owner | 10 | | | | | |
| 32 | MAB 025 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 33 | MAB 026 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | 1 | | |
| 34 | BAC 009 | Machamba | Rental | 6 | | | | | |
| 35 | MAB 027 | Machamba | Owner | 1 | | | | | |
| 36 | BAC 010 | Machamba | Rental | 13 | | | | | |
| 37 | BA1 012 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | 2 | | |
| 38 | GUM 007 | Machamba | Owner | 9 | 2 | | | | 1 Home Plot |
| 39 | MAB 028 | Machamba | Owner | 1 | | | | | |
| 40 | MAB 029 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | | | |
| 41 | MAB 030 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | 4 | | 7 | | |
| 42 | BAC 012 | Machamba | Rental | 6 | | | | | |
| 43 | MAB 031 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 44 | MAB 032 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 45 | BAC 013 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | 32 | | |
| 46 | BA1 013 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 47 | BAC 015 | Machamba | Owner | 1 | | | | | |
| 48 | MAB 033 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | | | |
| 49 | BAC 016 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | | | |
| 50 | BAC 017 | Machamba | Rental | 7 | | | | | |

| #HH | Unique ID | Type | Owner or Rental | #Affected Household Members (PAPs) | Number of plots/machambas | Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point) | Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure) | Animals | Other assets (e.g. graves) |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---------|----------------------------|
| 51 | BA6 002 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | |
| 52 | BAC 018 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | | | |
| 53 | MAB 035 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | |
| 54 | MAB 037 | Machamba | Owner | 10 | | | | | |
| 55 | MAB 024 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 56 | MAB 047 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | 1 |
| 57 | MAB 036 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 58 | MAB 041 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | 3 | | |
| 59 | BA1 014 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 60 | BA1 015 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | 1 | | |
| 61 | MAB 039 | Machamba | Owner | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| 62 | BA1 016 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | 1 | | |
| 63 | MAB 040 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | 2 | | |
| 64 | BAC 019 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 65 | BA1 017 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | | | |
| 66 | BAC 020 | Machamba | Rental | 9 | | | | | |
| 67 | MAB 023 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | | | |
| 68 | BAC 021 | Machamba | Rental | 11 | | | | | |
| 69 | BA1 018 | Machamba | Owner | 6 | | | 1 | | |
| 70 | BA1 019 | Machamba | Owner | 8 | | | 4 | | |
| 71 | BAC 022 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 72 | BAC 023 | Machamba | Owner | 7 | | | 1 | | |
| 73 | MAB 034 | Machamba | Owner | 9 | | | | | |
| 74 | BAC 024 | Machamba | Rental | 4 | | | | | |
| 75 | GUM 008 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 76 | BAC 026 | Machamba | Rental | 10 | | | | | |

| #HH | Unique ID | Type | Owner or Rental | #Affected Household Members (PAPs) | Number of plots/machambas | Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point) | Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure) | Animals | Other assets (e.g. graves) |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|----------|----------------------------|
| 77 | BA1 020 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 78 | BA1 021 | Machamba | Owner | 2 | | | | | |
| 79 | BAC 027 | Machamba | Rental | 8 | | | | | |
| 80 | MAB 042 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 81 | BA1 022 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 82 | BAC 028 | Machamba | Rental | 3 | | | | | |
| 83 | BAC 029 | Machamba | Rental | 3 | | | | | |
| 84 | BAC 030 | Machamba | Rental | 5 | | | | | |
| 85 | MAB 045 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | 1 | | |
| 86 | MAB 046 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 87 | MAB 044 | Machamba | Owner | 5 | | | | | |
| 88 | MAB 048 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| 89 | BA1 023 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | | | |
| 90 | BA1 024 | Machamba | Owner | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| 91 | MAB 049 | Machamba | Owner | 3 | | | | | |
| 92 | BAC 032 | Machamba | Owner | 2 | | | | | |
| 93 | BAC 004 | Plot | Owner | 1 | | | | | |
| 94 | BAC 005 | Plot | Owner | 9 | | | | | |
| 95 | GUM 004 | Plot | Owner | 12 | | | 5 | | |
| 96 | MAB 012 | Plot | Owner | 5 | | | 22 | | |
| 97 | BAC 011 | Plot | Owner | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| | | | | 544 | 10 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 1 |

Businesses

| #HH | Unique ID | Type | #Affected Household Members (PAPs) | Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point, septic tank, fence) | Cultural assets (e.g. graves) | Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure) | Animals |
|-----|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | MAB 002 | Stall | 5 | 1 | | | |
| 2 | MAB 008 | Stall | 5 | 1 | | | |
| 3 | MAB 003 | Stall | 6 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 4 | MAB 004 | Cooperative | 3 | 5 | | 5 | |
| 5 | MAB 005 | Stall | 8 | 1 | | | |
| 6 | MAB 001 | Stall | 11 | 1 | | | |
| 7 | MAB 006 | Stall | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 8 | MAB 007 | Stall | 10 | 1 | | | |
| 9 | MAB 009 | Stall | 7 | 1 | | | |
| 10 | MAB 010 | Stall | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 11 | MAB 011 | Stall | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 12 | BA6 001 | Guesthouse | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | 69 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Annex 2 – Compensation Agreement Sample

Acordo de Compensação

Identificação da Pessoa Afectada pelo Projecto

Nome

Contacto

Província

Distrito

Posto administrativo

Localidade

Povoado/Bairro

**Coordenadas da
unidade principal**

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

1. Objecto

O presente acordo entre a Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM) e a pessoa afectada pelo projecto (PAP), melhor identificada no início e fim do presente documento, fixa os termos sob os quais a PAP aceita retirar-se da área designada pelo projecto, devidamente identificada no presente documento e/ou nos seus anexos.

Salvo nos casos específicos aqui indicados, com a assinatura do presente Acordo, a PAP aceita todos os termos da cedência definitiva do espaço, incluindo eventuais infraestruturas nele implantadas que serão por sua vez devidamente compensadas.

2. Activos Afectados e respectivas compensações

- a. No âmbito da implementação do projecto de construção da linha de transmissão da Central Eléctrica da Namaacha e a Subestação de Boane, a EDM está a levar a cabo o reassentamento das pessoas afectadas pelo traçado da linha, ou seja, que possuam activos na área de interesse do projecto, pelo que, são elegíveis ao processo de reassentamento seja físico ou económico;
- b. Nos termos do levantamento executado, os activos pertencentes à PAP, classificados como sendo elegíveis a compensação, portanto objecto do presente acordo, são os indicados e detalhados no **Anexo I** ao presente Acordo.
- c. A PAP é titular de uma parcela de terra, impactada pelo Projecto,
- d. Se julgado necessário, poderá ser incluído ao presente Acordo, um mapa com a localização geográfica dos activos em causa - **Anexo II** ao presente Acordo.

As Partes acordam em, como forma de compensação pela parcela de terra perdida à favor do Projecto, a PAP irá receber uma parcela de terra de substituição, devidamente parcelada e intitulada, com uma área

de 5000m², localizada na vila de reassentamento de (comunidade), e uma compensação pecuniária no valor de XX.XXX,00 Mts (valor por extenso em Meticais).

3. Exoneração

Com o pagamento do valor acima indicado, as partes consideram-se reciprocamente desvinculadas e exoneradas de quaisquer outros direitos e/ou obrigações decorrentes da perda de bens e espaço aqui descritos, não podendo, por via dela, qualquer das partes reclamar judicial ou extrajudicialmente quaisquer outros direitos adicionais, independentemente da sua natureza específica.

4. Disponibilidade do espaço

Com a assinatura do presente acordo, a PAP se compromete a desocupar a área em questão em até 15 (quinze) dias de calendário após a assinatura de prova de pagamento, podendo levar consigo todos os seus pertences implantados na área em questão. Findo este o prazo, a EDM se reserva o direito de avançar com as obras, podendo remover e/ou destruir quaisquer infraestruturas/bens que ainda se achem no local.

5. Reclamações:

No caso de reclamações e/ou sugestões, a PAP poderá apresentar a sua inquietação através do número **XX XXX XXXX**.

6. Assinaturas

O beneficiário:

Nome: _____

Assinatura: _____

Data: _____

Documento de Identificação do beneficiário:

Tipo: _____ Número _____

Validade _____

Pela EDM:

Nome: _____

Qualidade: _____

Assinatura: _____

Data: _____

Pela Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento e Supervisão do Reassentamento

Instituição: _____
Nome: _____
Qualidade: _____
Assinatura: _____
Data: _____

Pela Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento e Supervisão do Reassentamento

Instituição: _____
Nome: _____
Qualidade: _____
Assinatura: _____
Data: _____

Pelo Líder Comunitário

Instituição: _____
Nome: _____
Qualidade: _____
Assinatura: _____
Data: _____

Annex 3 – Minutes of the 1st Public Consultations in Boane and Namaacha

Acta dos Encontro Comunitário no Bairro 6

Local: Bairro 6 – Distrito de Boane

Data: 08 de Abril de 2023

Hora: 08:15 - 9:40

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante do Presidente do Conselho Municipal de Boane – HT;
- Representantes da estrutura local:
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec (JJ).

Boas Vindas

JJ, Representante da Consultec iniciou a reunião dando as boas-vindas e agradecendo a presença de todos. De seguida **JJ**, deu início com a apresentação resumidamente explicou o objectivo da reunião e procedeu com a apresentação do projecto e o plano do levantamento de campo, que foi feita com base em panfletos.

Apresentação da Reunião informativa

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos objectivos do levantamento e dos aspectos que iriam encontrar no inquérito a ser realizado.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 1 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário do Bairro 6

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| <p>Q1. Foi perguntado qual, a razão de se realizar o levantamento naquele bairro e porque, não foi utilizada a linha já existente?</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R2. Foi esclarecido que a linha escolhida foi seleccionada com base em critérios definidos que envolvem aspectos técnicos, financeiros, ambientais e sociais, dessa análise a linha que esta sendo estudada agora, foi considerada como sendo a melhor alternativa.</p> |
| <p>Q2. Questionou-se também sobre qual seria o conteúdo do inquérito e se poderiam ter antes para apreciar?</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R2. O inquérito é um instrumento de trabalho, não podemos disponibilizar antes, mas basicamente o inquérito fala sobre o agregado familiar, nível de escolaridade, sobre o estado de saúde, onde frequenta a escola e o hospital, características da casa, desde o tipo de material, das paredes, teto e chão, e ainda é registado todos anexos existentes na casa e as suas respectivas áreas em m².</p> |
| <p>Q3. Quando é que se prevê a retirada das casas para implementação do projecto e como será as compensações?</p> | <p>MTA – SJ</p> <p>R3. Nesta, fase em que o projecto está não estamos em condições de definir quando é que serão retiradas as casas, porque ainda deve se fazer o levantamento e ter uma noção dos custos que implicará ao projecto. Depois no processo de reassentamento está previsto que sejam realizadas no mínimo 4 reuniões, estas reuniões são para ter o melhor entendimento e conversação de como será a devida compensação. Tratando-se de uma zona urbana a compensação será analisada de forma individual. Por lei a compensação pode ser monetária ou por construção de uma nova infraestrutura, porém cada um é livre de escolher como quer ser compensado.</p> |
| <p>Q4. Espero que entendam que a compensação não é só em termos financeiros que nos preocupa, imagina que nos levam para lugares distantes e que podem encarecer o custo de vida, temos crianças que frequentam escolas e ainda temos de ir ao trabalho, esperamos que tudo isso seja acutelado.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R4. As compensações são feitas de modo a não prejudicar os reassentados, por isso nos questionários são analisadas questões da localização da escola que frequentam e centro de saúde e o tempo que os membros do agregado levam para chegar a escola e centro de saúde.</p> |
| <p>Q6. No passado, quando chegamos a esta zona era um mato, espero que não nos levam para um outro mato para nós termos de desbravar, alguns de nós temos idade avançada e não gostaríamos de morrer a desbravar matos.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R6. Obrigada, quando chegar a altura de decidir a área de reassentamento também será feito em conjunto e o município será responsável por identificar esta área. Felizmente em Boane ainda existe muita terra para habitação disponível. Nestas novas áreas devem ser criadas condições para as pessoas viverem abrir as áreas de acesso.</p> |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós.

Finda reunião, os residentes decidiram que deveriam fazer mais um encontro no próximo sábado dia 15/04 e solicitaram a presença de um representante da EDM, do Proponente e a Estrutura do Governo (SDPI, SDAE e Conselho Municipal) e a estrutura local o Secretário do bairro e chefes dos quarteirões abrangidos pelo projecto).

Acta dos Encontro Comunitário no Escola de Sargentos das Forças Armadas de Boane

Local: ESFA – Distrito de Boane

Data: 10 de Abril de 2023

Hora: 10:15 - 11:20

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante do Presidente do Conselho Municipal de Boane – HT;
- Representantes da ESFA: Comandante geral – ZM
- Representantes do Proponente: CM e BV
- Representante da equipe da Consultec: JJ

Boas Vindas

ZM, Comandante da ESFA de Boane, deu as boas-vindas aos presentes e passou a palavra para **CM**, Representante do proponente iniciou a reunião dando as boas-vindas e agradecendo a presença de todos. De seguida **CM**, deu início com a apresentação resumidamente explicou o objectivo da reunião e procedeu com a apresentação do projecto e as suas fases. Em seguida, **CM**, passou a palavra a **JJ**, representante da Consultec que explicou sobre o processo de AIA e os passos do levantamento socioeconómico.

Apresentação da Reunião informativa

CM, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos objectivos do Projecto.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro.

Tabela 2 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião na ESFA

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|---|
| <p>Tenete Q1. Questionou sobre que tipo de apoio irão precisar por parte da ESFA</p> | <p>Central da Namaacha – CM R2. O apoio que referimos aqui é para nos facilitar informação útil para o projecto.</p> |
| <p>Coronel – Manuel Chukela Q2. Gostaria de saber se o projecto é do estado é do privado?</p> | <p>Central da Namaacha – CM R2. O projecto é uma parceria público-privada, a central eólica da Namaacha vai produzir energia e injectar a rede nacional, por isso estamos neste momento a preparar um memorando de entendimento com a EDM para injectar essa energia na estação de Boane.</p> |
| <p>Coronel – EL Q3. Questionou sobre o impacto social que o projecto pode vir a causar, em caso de afectar uma infraestrutura social pode ser um centro de saúde, uma escola, qual é o tratamento.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ R3. Em caso do projecto afectar as infraestruturas sociais, esta será realocada o mais próximo da localização actual, por se tratar de uma benfeitoria que é usada por muita gente, não pode deixar a comunidade sem aquele serviço.</p> |
| <p>Tenente Q4. Referiu que as áreas de produção são do quartel e eles tem áreas para produção que é uma actividade interna, mas também tem alguns produtores externos que tem usado os espaços do quartel para produção. Como seria feita a compensação? Será que o quartel iria ganhar alguma coisa?</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ R4. As áreas de produção são compensadas conforme a produção, e as árvores existentes. Nós faremos o levantamento das machambas e depois teremos os dados sobre o que cada produtor tem, serão feitos cálculos a que correspondam a essa produção de acordo com os dados actuais do mercado. Depois das actividades de implantação as torres podem voltar a exercer as suas actividades.</p> |
| <p>Comandante – ZM Q6. Nós temos tido parcerias com o município e há algumas linhas que atravessam aqui no quartel, o projecto é bem-vindo, uma vez que vai até a Namaacha, temos de ver se não irá atravessar os nossos campos em Impaputo, nós temos uma área de treinamento pode ser que este projecto atravesse por lá, vamos ter de verificar.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ R6. Obrigada, iremos verificar.</p> |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós.

Finda reunião, O comandante **ZM**, referiu que o projecto é bem-vindo, mas a ESFA mas pode decidir sozinha que o projecto pode ou não atravessar a área, é preciso que o Proponente do Projecto elabore uma carta, seja através do Ministério de Energia e Recursos Minerais (MIREM) para a nossa entidade superior que é o Ministério de interior a informar sobre o projecto, a nossa resposta só daremos se esta carta vier do Ministério, o ESFA não tem autonomia para decidir. Se este projecto for atravessar na zona de treinamento e não afectar nenhuma infraestrutura claramente que será favorável para nós e não irá interferir nas nossas actividades.

Acta dos Encontro Comunitário no Bairro 6 – Com os Membros da Estrutura Local

Local: Bairro 6 – Distrito de Boane

Data: 12 de Abril de 2023

Hora: 09:15 - 10:40

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante do Presidente do Conselho Municipal de Boane – HT;
- Representantes da estrutura local: chefes dos quarteirões e representante do líder
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ

Boas Vindas

JJ, Representante da Consultec iniciou a reunião dando as boas-vindas e agradecendo a presença de todos. De seguida **JJ**, deu início com a apresentação resumidamente explicou o objectivo da reunião e procedeu com a apresentação do projecto e o plano do levantamento de campo, que foi feita com base em panfletos.

Apresentação da Reunião informativa

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos objectivos do levantamento e dos aspectos que iriam encontrar no inquérito a ser realizado.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 3 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário do Bairro 6, com as lideranças locais

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|--|
| <p>Representante do líder</p> <p>Q1. O que nós estamos a contextualizar é onde estará o dono do projecto. Eu penso que antes de vir aqui o consultor deveria ser o município a aproximar a nós para nos informar sobre este projecto.</p> | <p>CM Vila de Boane – HT</p> <p>R2. Em relação a comunicação, o município recebeu esta brigada e comunicou ao chefe da localidade, ao líder de Mabanja, Bairro 6 e Bairro 1. Este trabalho começou lá em mabanja e se calhar o que faltou foi a comunicação ao nível local pode ter falhado, por isso estamos aqui mais uma vez, para apelar para sensibilizarmos aos municípios que esta fase de projecto ninguém vai retirar ninguém das suas casas, é uma fase de estudo e para o estudo avançar é preciso que seja realizado o inquérito e com base nisso avaliar a viabilidade do projecto.</p> |
| <p>Adjunto do</p> <p>Q2. Já percebemos a importância do inquérito, mas imagina por hipótese, vocês fazerem o levantamento agora e só confirmarem que o projecto vai acontecer daqui a alguns anos, eu por exemplo poderei ter feito mudanças. E se eu tiver campas na minha casa qual seria o tratamento?</p> | <p>MTA – SJ</p> <p>R2. O inquérito nesta fase é realizado para saber o que existe, ninguém deve parar os seus projectos só porque foi inquerido e quando o projecto se mostrar viável voltaremos outra vez para actualizar os dados do nosso levantamento. E cajo haja campas nos terrenos será feito o devido tratamento nessa altura. Neste momento o projecto esta numa fase de estudo, que é preciso que seja realizado o inquérito para melhor avaliar a viabilidade e custos do projecto.</p> |
| <p>Chefe do Quarteirão</p> <p>Q3. O mais importante para que o processo corra bem é a comunicação, gostaríamos de ter um cronograma. Este bairro pertencia ao quartel depois foi parcelados para permitir que os militares ficassem junto com as suas famílias. Nós temos uma hierarquia e sabemos que o estado é que deve nos informar sobre qualquer coisa que for acontecer, as pessoas não podem viver na indecisão sem saber o que vai acontecer. Sempre que tiverem projectos para implementar optem por seleccionar áreas virgens para evitar conflitos com as populações. Temos exemplos de famílias que se beneficiaram por causa do projecto da estrada circular e foram muito bem indemnizadas e mudaram de vida. Nós somos líderes da zona, se há alguma benfeitoria esperamos que não haja nenhum prejudicado. Gostaríamos de apelar que as áreas de reassentamento sejam devidamente preparadas, que hajam infraestruturas sociais em condições estradas, escolas centro de saúde, não podemos tirar as pessoas para irem sofrer.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R3. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Chefe de Quarteirão</p> <p>Q4. Nós como liderança não rejeitamos o projecto. O nosso apelo é que sejam convidados todos os abrangidos pelo projecto e fazermos um encontro para lhes informarmos sobre o projecto e os objectivos do levantamento.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R4. Obrigada, iremos marcar este encontro e comunicar a liderança local.</p> |
| <p>Chefe de quarteirão</p> <p>Q6. Na verdade, a comunicação falhou no início e como estamos para concertar, gostaria que as pessoas abrangidas pelo projecto fossem devidamente informadas, nós como liderança local temos o nosso dever a cumprir de fazer chegar a informação a comunidade, sendo assim nós também não podemos ser</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R6. Obrigada.</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|--|
| excluídos temos de ser devidamente informados sobre cada passo. | |
| Membro da comunidade Q7. Acredito que quando há projecto dessa magnitude as pessoas esperam ver pessoas com mais representatividade a lhes falar sobre o mesmo, espero que nesse próximo encontro tragam pessoas que vos representem melhor. | Consultec – JJ R7. Obrigada. |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós.

Finda reunião, os residentes decidiram que deveriam fazer mais um encontro somente com as pessoas abrangidas pelo Projecto no próximo sábado dia 15/04 e solicitaram a presença de um representante da EDM, do Proponente e a Estrutura do Governo (SDPI, SDAE e Conselho Municipal) e a estrutura local o Secretário do bairro e chefes dos quarteirões abrangidos pelo projecto).

Acta dos Encontro Comunitário no Bairro 6 –Membros da comunidade e abrangidos

Local: Bairro 6 – Distrito de Boane

Data: 15 de Abril de 2023

Hora: 09:35 - 10:40

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante do Presidente do Conselho Municipal de Boane – HT;
- Representantes dos Serviços de Planeamento e Infraestrutura de Boane – DQ
- Representante dos Serviços de Actividades Económicas de Boane: JM
- Representante da Localidade: Chefe da Localidade
- Representantes da estrutura local: Líder do bairro, chefes dos quarteirões e secretários dos bairro.
- Representantes da EDM: LK
- Representante do Proponente: CM e BV
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ

Boas Vindas

AA, Chefe da Localidade de Gueguegue deu as boas vindas a todos presentes e falou do objectivo da reunião e do levantamento que a consultec pretende fazer, tranquilizou a todos que neste momento ninguém vai perder o seu espaço que trata-se apenas de um levantamento para estudo, e reforçou que o governo não irá permitir que hajam injustiças nesse processo. De seguida Líder do Bairro 6 reforçou que todos deveriam participar e apresentar as suas dúvidas a equipe aqui presente de modo a evitar mal-entendidos e evitarmos passar informações não correctas, ninguém será prejudicado neste processo nós como governo estamos aqui para zelar pela nossa comunidade. Neste momento pedimos a colaboração de todos os abrangidos para permitir que esta equipe possa fazer o levantamento, a compensação ´será feita por espécie e cada caso é analisado individualmente, ninguém será retirado de qualquer maneira.

Na Sequência **CM**, representante da Globoleq, explicou resumidamente sobre o projecto e as fases que serão seguidas. Por fim **JJ**, Representante da Consultec, deu início com a apresentação resumidamente explicou o objectivo da reunião e procedeu com a apresentação do projecto e o plano do levantamento de campo, que foi feita com base em Power-point

Apresentação da Reunião de Esclarecimento

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos objectivos do levantamento e dos aspectos que iriam encontrar no inquérito a ser realizado.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 4 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário do Bairro 6, com os abrangidos pelo projecto

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|--|
| Membro da comunidade Q1. O que nós achamos estranho nesse processo foi estranho, por isso, apelamos a presença das autoridades locais e nós temos uma hierarquia não podemos pular pessoas que nos representem. Apelar ao MTA que não olhem somente pelo dinheiro, mas sim pela condição social, idade das pessoas abrangidas e a localização da nova área de reassentamento, ver se há condições para as pessoas viverem condignamente, se há estradas, hospitais, escolas e centros de saúde. | Consultec – JJ R2. Em |

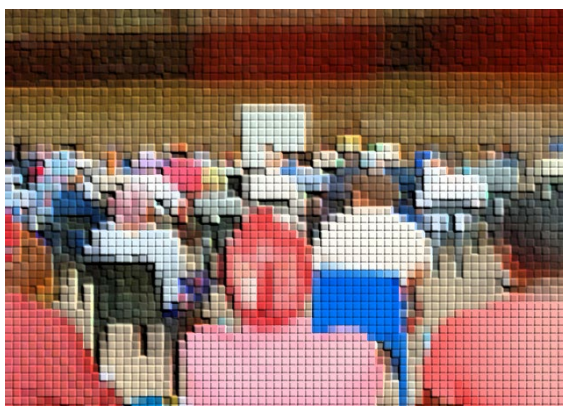
| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|--|
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q2. Com tantos espaços vazios neste distrito, porque é que este projecto tinha de passar das nossas residências. Porque deve sair da Namaacha para Boane?</p> | <p>CEN – CM</p> <p>R2. Para se chegar a essa rota, fez-se primeiramente uma pesquisa para avaliar qual seria a melhor rota para ligar a energia que seria produzida na Namaacha e a subestação mais próxima é a de Boane. Iguamente para estabelecer o parque eólico na Namaacha fez-se um estudo e verificou-se que lá seria o local ideal para estabelecer o parque eólico.</p> <p>EDM – LK</p> <p>C1. Depois de um estudo aprofundado e detalhado, constatou-se que o Distrito da Namaacha seria perfeito para instalação do parque eólico, e porque a energia que será produzida na Namaacha é de grande potencia 66KW, e o objetivo é aumentar a capacidade na rede nacional, por isso tivemos de identificar a subestação mais próxima que é a de boane, e neste caso essa energia ira aumentar a capacidade da rede nacional.</p> |
| <p>Chefe do Quarteirão</p> <p>Q3. Depois de falarem do projecto, deram aqui uma passagem que nem todos abrangidos serão afectados, então porque chamar esses abrangidos este encontro? Devem ter em conta que nós escolhemos este bairro porque gostamos de viver aqui, nós já temos uma vida e uma logística organizada. Um dia pode nos tirar e nos colocar em locais longe das escolas dos nossos filhos e aumentarem as nossas despesas, nessa altura o projecto já não estará a olhar por nós.</p> | <p>CEN – CM</p> <p>R3. Ainda não esta nada definido o que temos a dizer é que o projecto ainda esta numa fase de estudo, todos esses pormenores serão tomadas em consideração.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q4. Porque não usam as infraestruturas da EDM já existentes para este projecto, fala-se de duas linhas paralelas, porque não usar uma única, ou então sobrepor as existentes. As nossas casas não estão a venda, e nem queremos sair. Parece que entre o consultor e o proponente não há concordância ora vão sair, ora não vão sair devem estar em sintonia. Por exemplo eu tenho árvores na minha casa, se me derem um novo espaço irei perder a minha fruta que levei anos para colher. Como pensam em compensar isso?</p> | <p>EDM – LK</p> <p>R4. Foram estudadas várias alternativas, inclusive a de cabo enterrado e mesmo a linha existente. Mas as linhas que foram projectadas tem uma capacidade maior as existentes não suportariam a carga de energia que se pretende produzir. Só para ter uma ideia as linhas existentes transportam até 33kw e a energia que será produzida é de cerca de 66KW, seria uma sobrecarga muito grande.</p> <p>MTA – SJ</p> <p>C2. O apelo que nós temos agora é que seja permitida a realização do levantamento dos dados socioeconómicos para podermos perceber melhor o perfil dos afectados.</p> <p>SDAE – JM</p> <p>C3. O levantamento das árvores é sempre feito neste levantamento e depois devem ser fornecidas novas mudas com as árvores da mesma espécie e vai ter um acompanhamento até as mudas se estabilizarem, o plano de compensação também será feito tendo em conta a produção das próprias árvores.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q6. Agradecemos por este encontro, penso que já estamos esclarecidos, as nossas dúvidas foram sanadas. Ainda bem que</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R6. Obrigada.</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| todos estão aqui, assim podem começar a trabalhar. Era esse esclarecimento que precisávamos. | |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós.

Finda reunião, os residentes decidiram que os inquéritos poderiam começar na segunda-feira (17/04/2023).

Registo Fotográfico dos Encontros em Gumbe e no Bairro 6



Annex 2 - Minutes of the 2nd Public Consultations in Boane and Namaacha

Acta dos Consulta Pública Mandevó

Local: Mandevó – Distrito de Namaacha

Data: 19 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 14:45 - 15:40

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representantes do Distrito da Namaacha, SDPI – DS (Directora dos serviços)
- Representante do Posto Administrativo da Namaacha sede – DT
- Representante da localidade de Impaputo – AM
- Representantes da estrutura local – AS
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: África Soeiro, JJ e NS

Boas Vindas

Líder da comunidade de Mandevó (AS) iniciou a reunião apresentando a comunidade aos presentes e passou a palavra para Senhora Directora do SDPI (DS) que fez uma breve introdução sobre o projecto e passou a palavra, a Chefe da Localidade (AM), saudou aos presentes e deu uma breve introdução sobre o âmbito da visita e de seguida passou a palavra para a Consultec.

JJ representante da Consultec, deu início com a apresentação resumidamente explicou o objectivo da reunião e procedeu com a apresentação do projecto e os resultados obtidos no levantamento socioeconómico e os passos seguintes para o processo do AIA.

Apresentação

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos resultados do levantamento e

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 5 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário de Mandevo

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| <p>Membro da comunidade C1. Levanto-me para agradecer a forma como este projecto esta ser conduzido, nós estamos aqui a muito tempo e tem postes a atravessar as nossas casas e não sabemos a quem recorrer, por vezes cortam as nossas árvores sem a nossa autorização e não temos aonde queixar, por isso ficamos muito contentes por ter este encontro com a nossa estrutura e o governo para nos falar das actividades que irão decorrer dentro da nossa comunidade.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ C2. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade Q1. Agradecemos por este projecto que esta vir na nossa comunidade, temos esperança de que, os nossos filhos poderão ter oportunidade de emprego, pois estão em casa sem fazer nada e esta pode ser a oportunidade para eles trabalharem. Nós sabemos que lá onde vão passar os cabos, não tem habitações e também é a zona que tem menos pedras é nessa zona também tem elefantes que atravessam, a minha preocupação se por acaso esse projecto passar e encontrar a minha machamba como vai ser o procedimento?</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ R2. O levantamento já foi feito nesta zona, e não identificamos impactos sociais, ou seja, não encontramos machambas e nem casas. Em caso do projecto passar e encontrar uma machamba, o proprietário será identificado e junto com a estrutura local para confirmar esta machamba, e ter a certeza que não se trata de uma nova machamba. Neste momento não podem ser feitas casas e nem abrir novas machambas neste momento.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade C3. Estamos agradecidos pelo projecto, este tipo de evento é raro e esperamos para ver o que de bom o projecto poderá nos trazer de bom.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ C4. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Líder de Mandevo C5. Também não tenho muito a dizer, apenas agradecer por este encontro e a nossa expectativa em relação ao projecto é maior.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ C6. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Deolinda Saide – SDPI Namaacha</p> | <p>Todos</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>C7. Não podíamos fechar esta reunião sem falarmos, já há muito tempo que estávamos à espera deste projecto. Esperemos que vocês residentes desta comunidade sejam olheiros para que não possam trazer problemas neste projecto.</p> <p>Este é o primeiro projecto eólico em moçambique e vai acontecer aqui na Namaacha, nós já tivemos oportunidade de visitar outros parques eólicos fora do país construída por este proponente e foi algo muito bonito. O projecto é grande, só para terem uma ideia, a pá da aza tem uma dimensão de 25 metros e para isto funcionar vai produzir muita energia.</p> <p>Agradecemos pela presença de todos nesta reunião e damos por encerada a reunião.</p> | <p>C8. Aplausos.</p> |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro na comunidade de Mandevo



Acta dos Consulta Pública em Baca-baca e Mikwakwene

Local: Baca-baca e Mikwakwene – Distrito de Namaacha

Data: 20 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 09:20 - 10:30

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representantes do Distrito da Namaacha, SDPI – DS (Directora dos serviços), SA e PM; SDAE – VL e JV;
- Representante da localidade de Mafuane – LA
- Representantes da estrutura local – Régulo M
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representante do Banco Mundial (IFC/WB): MP
- Representantes do CEN: CM e BV
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ e NS

Boas Vindas

LA, chefe da localidade de Mafuane deu início com a reunião apresentando a todos presentes e de seguida, passou a palavra a a Deolinda Saíde, Directora do SDPI que deu uma breve resumo sobre o objectivo da reunião e o que espera-se da comunidade.

JJ representante da Consultec, começou por pedir que, todos os presentes convidados se apresentassem e deu início com a apresentação resumidamente explicou o objectivo da reunião e procedeu com a apresentação do projecto e os resultados obtidos no levantamento socioeconómico e os passos seguintes para o processo do AIA.

Apresentação

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e

dos resultados do levantamento e feito no mês de Maio, em seguida falou dos passos seguintes que se esperam neste processo.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 6 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário de Baca-baca e Mikwakwene

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|--|
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q1. Quando falam de casas afectadas eu me sinto directamente afectado, pois na altura de levantamento a minha casa foi registada. E na altura de levantamento aqui em baca-baca registaram 3 casas e agora, durante a apresentação mencionaram apenas duas casas afectadas. Gostaria de saber quais das casas que já não entram no projecto. Nós que fomos afectados ainda podemos construir as nossas casas?</p> <p>Q2. Nós que fomos afectados ainda podemos construir as nossas casas?</p> <p>C2. O nosso pedido como liderança é que nos seja fornecido a lista dos que foram inquiridos aqui na comunidade para nosso maior controle.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R1. Obrigada. Primeiro dizer que sim, inicialmente foram levantadas 3 casas, mas o projecto teve alterações no seu buffer, as casas que se referem aqui como sendo afectadas, são as casas principais e a terceira casa não ficou afectada a sua casa principal, mas sim o anexo, e por causa desse ajuste pode ser que a casa principal tenha ficado de fora. Neste momento não posso dizer directamente o nome das pessoas que foram afectadas pois não trouxemos a lista. Haverá oportunidade para esses nomes serem revelados.</p> <p>MTA - SJ</p> <p>C1. É preciso termos o hábito de participarmos as reuniões comunitárias para evitarmos desinformação e cada um saber os passos desse Projecto. Fica aqui um apelo, o facto de terem sido inquiridos, não significa que os dados levantados são definitivos ou que, vão perder as vossas casas. A lei moçambicana não admite que a pessoa afectada pelo rojecto, perca a sua casa sem que as condições sejam criadas. A lista dos afectados será analisada com calma, tendo em conta que a linha foi ajustada, pode ser que alguns tenham ficado de fora</p> <p>MTA - SJ</p> <p>R2. Aos que tiverem sido registadas as suas casas e tiverem a necessidade de reabilitar as suas casas, pode ser que estejam estragadas e precisem que algum repara não estão proibidos de fazer, o que não é admissível a pessoa erguer uma nova casa, penso que na fase em que o projecto esta até, chega a ser desgastante para vocês mesmos gastarem recursos e vosso esforço.</p> <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C3. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Secretária de Mikwakwene - TM</p> <p>Q3. Eu já estou a viver em mikwakwena a mais de 23 anos e tem sítios que nunca vi a serem cultivados e sempre vimos como</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R2. De princípio o levantamento já foi feito, e não será permitido a entrada de novos usuários da terra. O apelo que nós deixamos</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|--|
| <p>sendo mato e não eram cultivados e agora com o surgimento deste projecto estão aparecer pessoas interessadas naqueles matos porque acham que serão compensados pelo projecto. Qual será o tratamento para essas pessoas umas vez que estão a se aproveitar pela presença do Projecto?</p> <p>Membro da comunidade C4. Em primeiro lugar gostaria de saudar a iniciativa e do projecto, de virem falar conosco e nos informar sobre o projecto e os passos subsequentes do projecto. Nós já estamos esclarecidos que, os que estão abrangidos de facto serão compensados pelo projecto, eu sou um dos abrangidos pelo projecto as linhas irão atravessar a minha machamba e eu faço agricultura de regadio, a informação que tivemos na altura, é que nós não podemos parar as nossas actividades e que seremos informados quando as actividades iniciarem. Sobre essas pessoas que querem se aproveitar nós saberemos lhe dar e vamos resolver entre nós sem precisar de envolver o projecto.</p> | <p>é que sejamos vigilantes e olheiros para não permitir que haja aproveitadores. Temos de zelar e ficar atentos, não será bom quando chegar a altura de implementação do projecto e chegarmos aqui e os números duplicarem em relação ao que foi feito no levantamento.</p> <p>Consultec – JJ C5. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade C5. Eu sou lamento pela demora dos resultados do levantamento feito, porque muitos de nós ficamos com medo de lavar nossas machambas por receio o projecto e já estamos quase no tempo da chuva nada esta feito e ainda, não sabemos se vamos continuar com as nossas machambas. Temos receio ainda que este projecto nos prejudique, pois pode iniciar numa época que não teremos nada nas nossas machambas como faremos nesse caso?</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ C6. Na altura de levantamento ninguém foi dito para parar de fazer a sua machamba, durante o levantamento informamos que o projecto ainda esta em estudo e que iremos informar quando for altura de parar com as actividades. Estamos cientes que nem todo momento as pessoas tem as culturas nas suas machambas, a agricultura obedece um cronograma e agricultura de sequeiro é a mais predominante e sendo assim, o nosso inquérito já previa isso, por isso temos uma questões sobre o que produziu na última campanha.</p> |
| <p>Chefe da Localidade de Mafuiane - LA C7. Penso que o Sr Horácio está a fazer confusão, não é verdade que foi dito que não deveria trabalhar na sua machamba. Não é possível que só o senhor é que entendeu que não deveria fazer machamba, vamos evitar criar desinformações.</p> <p>Membro da comunidade C8. Conforme foi nos dito deste o início que não devemos parar de trabalhar as nossas machambas, e agora que a chuva chegou temos de continuar a trabalhar penso que a informação foi clara para todos nós. E sobre os conflitos de terra que estamos a ver iremos resolver entre nós e não deveríamos trazer aqui para o projecto</p> <p>Directora do SDPI - DS C10. Penso que este assunto de conflitos de terra poderemos ficar a analisar em um fórum próprio. O nosso apelo é que sejamos olheiros e não deixar com que outras pessoas entrem</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ C9. Obrigada.</p> <p>MTA - SJ C9. Agradecia que não perdéssemos o foco, sobre o que nos trouxe aqui neste encontro, viemos tratar sobre assunto do projecto e esses outros nossos assuntos da casa podemos ficar a tratar depois da visita se ausentar.</p> <p>Todos C11. Aplausos.</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>nessas áreas, não podemos deixar que o projecto fique mais caro por causa de recompensar as pessoas, quando podemos nos prevenir. Este é o primeiro projecto eólico em moçambique e vai acontecer aqui na Namaacha, nós já tivemos oportunidade de visitar outros parques eólicos fora do país construída por este proponente e foi algo muito bonito.</p> <p>Quero agradecer a presença de todos por terem vindo aqui neste encontro e dizer que ainda teremos mais encontros similares a este, o nosso apelo é que participem sempre que forem convocados. Obrigada.</p> | |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro nas comunidades de Baca-baca e Mikwakwene



Acta dos Consulta Pública com as comunidade de Livevene

Local: Livevene – Distrito da Namaacha

Data: 23 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 9:15 - 10:20

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representantes do Distrito da Namaacha, SDPI – DS (Directora dos serviços), SA e PV; SDAE – VL (Directora dos Serviços)
- Representantes da estrutura local – Assistente do régulo, EM
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes do Proponente: BV
- Representante da equipe da Consultec: JJ e NS

Boas Vindas

DS, directora do SDPI, deu as boas vindas aos presentes e começou por pedir a todos presentes para se apresentarem, deu uma breve introdução sobre o projecto e passou a palavra para consultec.

Apresentação

Julieta Jetimane, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos resultados do levantamento físico socioeconómico, feito no mês de Maio, em seguida falou dos passos seguintes que se esperam neste processo.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 7 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião de Livevene

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| <p>Secretário das 60 casas - TN</p> <p>C1. Eu só me levanto para agradecer por este projecto, na parte das linhas que vão até Boane nós não estamos directamente afectados, o projecto é bem-vindo e não temos nada a dizer, estamos a espera que o mesmo chegue.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C2. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C3. Não temos muitas palavras para expressar a nossa felicidade com a vinda deste projecto, a nossa expectativa é de termos emprego e quando vier o projecto, pedimos que não se esqueçam de nós. Os nossos filhos em idade escolar não vivem conosco porque não temos escolas aqui. Não temos fontes de água e pedimos emprego para os nossos filhos, também não temos água aqui na comunidade, esperamos que o projecto nos ajude.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C4. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C5. So me levanto para agradecer pelo projecto. Será que na zona onde iremos haverá escola? Não sabemos ainda para onde vamos. Queremos furos de água na zona aonde iremos ficar, os furos tradicionais não queremos porque avariam; gostaríamos de ter estradas e escolas para os nossos filhos, sempre que chegam a idade escolar temos de arranjar familiares próximo da vila para poderem ir a escola.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C6. Obrigada, mas este projecto não trata sobre onde as pessoas serão colocadas, pois, para a linha não haverá movimentação das pessoas.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C7. Estamos muito agradecidos por esta visita, aqui em livevene nós nunca vimos água mineral, mas graças a este projecto hoje temos estas garrafinhas. Agradecer também o governo que tem acompanhado sempre este projecto, isso aumenta a nossa confiança e mostra que este projecto não trabalha só, estamos todos juntos. Obrigada</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C8. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Líder comunitário - SM</p> <p>C9. Levanto apenas para agradecer e estamos a ver que este ano, há muito movimento neste projecto e estamos a trabalhar. Sobre os espaços que nos pediram para arranjar, já identificamos alguns, mas temos problemas da água.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C10. Obrigada. Sobre os espaços não é assunto deste projecto.</p> |
| <p>Directora do SDPI - DS</p> <p>C11. O nosso encontro termina por aqui, ainda vamos voltar para falar mais sobre este assunto; é importante sempre dar alguma opinião, pois se viermos aqui e não falarmos nada, vai parecer que não temos interesse e ou não estamos satisfeitos. Nós estamos sozinhos neste projecto, temos o representante do Ministério, temos também os representantes do distrito que somos nós e a estrutura local, significa que estamos a trabalhar juntos. Os vossos pedidos não serão respondidos aqui, esta tudo</p> | <p>Todos</p> <p>C12. Aplausos.</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---------------------------------|
| registado, e o projecto poderá ver em que área pode actuar. Os vossos pedidos não podem ser maiores que o custo do projecto, o governo está acompanhar todo processo e estará sempre representado para acompanhar as actividades. A intervenção do papá Mabote, será tratada em um outro fórum, porque não é um assunto deste projecto é do outro projecto. | |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro na comunidade de Livevene



Acta dos Consulta Pública em Gumbe

Local: Gumbe – Distrito da Namaacha

Data: 23 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 15:15 - 16:40

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representantes do Distrito da Namaacha, SDPI – DS (Directora dos serviços), SA e PV; SDAE – VL (Directora dos Serviços)
- Representante do Posto Administrativo da Namaacha Sede – DT
- Representantes da Estrutura local;
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes da EDM: JM
- Representante do Banco Mundial: MP
- Representantes do Proponente: CM e BV
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ e NS

Boas Vindas

DS, directora do SDPI, deu as boas-vindas aos presentes e começou por pedir a todos presentes para se apresentarem, deu uma breve introdução sobre o projecto e passou a palavra para consultec.

Apresentação

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos resultados do levantamento físico socioeconómico, feito no mês de Maio, em seguida falou dos passos seguintes que se esperam neste processo.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo

de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

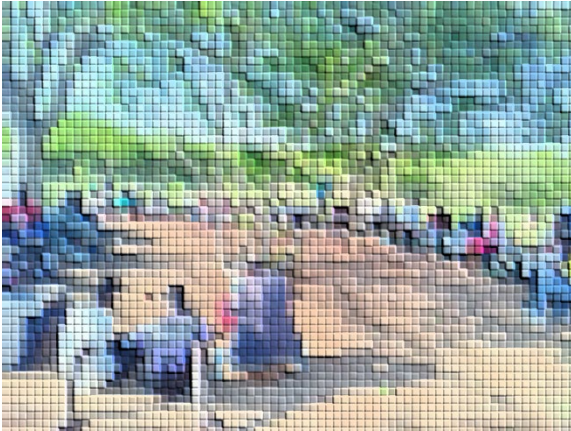
Tabela 8 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário em Gumbe

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|--|
| <p>Representante do líder</p> <p>C1. Quero agradecer pela presença do Projecto aqui na nossa comunidade, quando ouvimos que o projecto passa pela casa do senhor Domingos, muitos duvidaram que realmente o projecto fosse acontecer. Mesmo os que tem machambas, foram registadas e disseram que poderiam continuar a usar as suas machambas e não ficaram preocupados.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C2. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C3. Nós estamos em paz por estar a receber o projecto, só quero reforçar que o local dos encontros é aqui aonde nós estamos. O que fez uma confusão as pessoas noutro dia foi que o primeiro encontro foi realizado na casa do senhor Domingos, ele também responde por nós e é adjunto do secretário.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C4. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Chefe de terras - AM</p> <p>Q1. A informação que tivemos foi que ninguém ireia sair sem terem nos informado e por isso estamos tranquilos. Nesta comunidade temos muitos jovens e a principal actividade é produção de carvão, é um trabalho pesado. Gostaríamos de saber se temos oportunidades de ter emprego?</p> <p>C5. Eu penso que não esta erado em termos ido nos reunir em casa do Sr. Domingos no primeiro encontro, ele é adjunto do secretário e é conhecido por todos nós.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R1. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Adjunto do Secretário - DT</p> <p>Q4. Só queria clarificar que a minha casa é uma das primeiras que encontramos ao chegar na comunidade, na altura quando a visita chegou comuniquei ao secretário Jaime Maliba e autorizou que recebesse a visita pois ele estava numa outra missão com o processo das eleições. O que queremos saber é sobre o beneficio que este projecto vai nos trazer para nossa comunidade, não temos hospital, não temos, não temos boas estradas e temos fome. Com a chegada do projecto gostaríamos que olhassem por nós; sabemos que esta linha significa crescimento e nós não criamos nenhuma dificuldade em relação a isso, permitimos que o projecto atravessasse pelas nossas machambas. E sabemos ainda que a energia que vai passar pela nossa comunidade esta só de passagem não nos vai beneficiar directamente; para chegarem até aqui viram o acesso como estava degradado. Temos muitos jovens aqui e não trabalham a única actividade de rendimento que</p> | <p>EDM – JM</p> <p>R4. Em primeiro lugar, queria agradecer a presença da comunidade para este encontro e dizer que, sobre a questão da energia, essa energia que vai passar não se vai usar para nas casas; por isso esta energia deve chegar até a subestação de Boane para ser transformada e aos poucos essa energia poderá ser distribuída para a comunidade; em relação ao acesso, vai se melhorar as vias de acesso, para permitir o transporte do material e avaliar outras vias alternantivas.</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| temos é a produção de carvão, as matas já estão a acabar; apelamos que nos deem oportunidade de trabalhar, podemos ajudar a abrir as covas, limpar as áreas e ajudar a esticar os cabos. Queríamos pedir que não trouxessem pessoas de Maputo para virem fazer trabalhos que nós podemos fazer. | |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C7. Ficamos muito satisfeitos com a Vossa presença aqui, a situação é esta que vivemos aqui, para chegar ao hospital temos de ir com burros, e não temos transporte e as nossas estradas estão péssimas, nossos filhos percorrem longas distâncias para chegarem a escola Marcelino dos Santos e só conseguem estudar até a 10ª classe, depois não conseguem avançar mais. Nos informaram que a energia que vai passar aqui não é para o uso doméstico, mas tenham piedade de nós, não temos nada e nossos maridos e filhos não tem emprego.</p> | <p>CEN – CM</p> <p>C8. Em primeiro lugar pedimos desculpas pelo atraso, acabamos por nos perder quando vínhamos. Sobre a questão de emprego para as pessoas da comunidade, o projecto prevê cerca de 200 empregos e podem chegar até 400 pessoas contractadas de Namaacha até Boane. No local aonde a linha passa temos de assegurar que tenham pessoas da comunidade a participarem do projecto; quando chegar a altura iremos informar a comunidade que já estamos a contractar e depois faremos a selecção. Faremos uma reunião como esta, pela experiência que temos os secretários as vezes convidam somente os seus familiares então para evitar isso faremos um encontro aberto. as pessoas também que podem fornecer serviços, vou dar exemplo talvez pode alugar o seu espaço para deixarmos o equipamento.</p> <p>Sobre a questão de energia, dizer que, o objectivo do nosso projecto é construir energia de alta tensão, nós podemos fazer um pedido ao projecto para Gumbe ter energia, como também podemos optar por painéis solares. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Directora do SDPI Namaacha - DS</p> <p>C9. Queremos agradecer a Vossa presença, participem sempre nos encontros comunitários. Gostei de intervenção da mamã Luisa; sempre que não entenderem bem alguma informação devem sempre aproximar ao líder para terem mais informações, iremos deixar os nossos contactos para a liderança poder entrar em contacto connosco. O meu apelo é que temos de ser vigilantes e vamos abraçar este projecto; o projecto vai dar oportunidade e é, o primeiro projecto de produção de energia eólica, nós como governo estamos a dar todo apoio para que o projecto avance.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C10. Obrigado</p> |
| <p>Sercretário de Gumbe - JM</p> <p>C11. Muito obrigado por nos trazerem este projecto, estamos muito satisfeitos. O papa domingos não teve nenhuma culpa em receber a visita, eu mesmo dei as instruções para que o recebesse pois estávamos noutro programa de eleições. Agradeço a presença de todos e pelas palavras que ouvimos do projecto, que irão melhorar as estradas. E agradeço desde já a presença de todos. Muito obrigada</p> | <p>Todos</p> <p>C12. Aplausos.</p> |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro na comunidade de Gumbe



Acta dos Consulta Pública em Mabanja

Local: Mabanja – Distrito de Boane

Data: 24 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 09:15 – 10:40

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante dos Serviços Provinciais do Ambiente (SPA) – AC
- Representantes do Distrito de Boane, SDPI – DQ
- Representante da Localidade de Gueguegue – AM
- Representantes da estrutura local;
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes da EDM: JM e HT
- Representantes do Proponente: CM e BV;
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ, NS e NS.

Boas Vindas

AM, chefe da Localidade de Gueguegue, deu as boas-vindas aos presentes e começou por pedir a todos presentes para se apresentarem, deu uma breve introdução sobre o projecto e passou a palavra para consultec.

Apresentação

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos resultados do levantamento físico socioeconómico, feito no mês de Maio, em seguida falou dos passos seguintes que se esperam neste processo.

Finda a apresentação, **JJ** abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo

de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

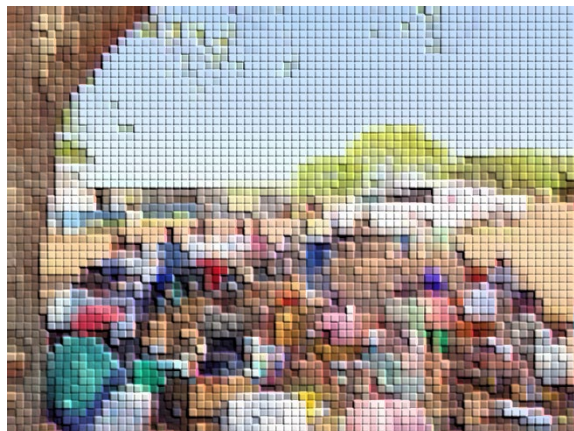
Tabela 9 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário em Mabanja

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C1. Agradecemos pelo projecto e dizer que estamos satisfeitos pela forma como esta sendo feito este processo e nós quase nunca vimos algo parecido, do projecto nos informar de cada passo do projecto. Se isto continuar assim, dá para perceber que realmente haverá compensação.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C2. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C3. Ficamos contentes as informações que nos tem passado aqui neste encontro, pedimos emprego, que este projecto nos de oportunidade de emprego e nos traga outros benefícios, nós não fazemos outra coisas se não trabalhar na machamba.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C4. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C5. Nós ficamos preocupados no início quando nos falaram da chegada do projecto, e que iriam ocupar as nossas machambas, mas já estamos esclarecidos. Aquelas machambas são a nossa principal fonte de renda, nós produzimos hortícolas e damos de comer aos nossos filhos e vendemos o excedente para os nossos filhos poderem ir à escola. A maioria de nós não faz mais nada se não, ir a machamba.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C6. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C7. Não tenho muito a dizer, apenas agradecer pelo projecto e dizer que estamos prontos para receber e apoiar este projecto. Obrigada</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C8. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q1. Só queria saber se a minha machamba do lado do murro do Quartel será compensada ou não?</p> <p>C9. Nós sabemos que não podemos fazer machambas, mas então aonde faremos as nossas machambas, não temos aonde cultivar.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R1. Se, a senhora tiver sido inquirida sim será compensada na devida altura.</p> <p>ESFA – Tenente-Coronel MC</p> <p>C10. O Quartel veio hoje aqui neste encontro como convidado, dentro do quartel pode vir a ser feito o levantamento para o Projecto; não queremos criar discórdias, dentro do quartel não pode haver machambas.</p> <p>MTA – SJ</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| | C11. Fico contente de saber que estamos todos alinhados e no mesmo passo de entendimento. É bom que participemos sempre nas reuniões para evitarmos perguntar as outras pessoas e termos informações erradas. |
| <p>Chefe da Localidade - AM</p> <p>C12. Esse assunto de machambas no quartel não tem nada a ver com esse projecto, é um assunto que já vem se arrastando a muito tempo e vamos tratar internamente. Sabemos que o Projecto não contempla contratação pode ser que haja um empreiteiro e vamos apelar que não se esqueçam dos jovens do nosso bairro. Durante o levantamento ficaram alguns de fora como foi dito aqui, é preciso alertar essas pessoas e temos de ser vigilantes e não deixarmos pessoas de fora ocuparem as áreas que já foram ditas que o projecto irá passar</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C13. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da Comunidade</p> <p>Q2. Na altura que fizemos o levantamento para além de algumas pessoas que estiveram ausentes, temos também que não sabemos se estaremos dentro do projecto ou não. Queria saber se ainda estaremos abrangidos com o projecto depois desta alteração?</p> <p>Seretário de Mabanja - AB</p> <p>C14. Na altura do levantamento eu me lembro quando foi feita a alteração, nós mostramos os novos limites do projecto que terminava na senhora Deolinda.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R2. Este trabalho não termina por aqui, quando chegar a fase de actualização dos dados deste levantamento iremos mostrar em detalhes a faixa que será ocupada pelo projecto e os seus limites. Nestas alturas os ausentes também serão contemplados.</p> |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro na comunidade de Mabanja



Acta dos Consulta Pública no Bairro 1

Local: Bairro 1 – Distrito de Boane

Data: 25 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 09:15 – 10:20

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante dos Serviços Provinciais do Ambiente (SPA) – AC
- Representantes do Distrito de Boane, SDPI – DQ
- Representante do Município de Boane: HT
- Representante da Localidade de Gueguegue – AM
- Representantes da estrutura local;
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes da EDM: JM e HT
- Representantes do Proponente: CM e BV;
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ, NS e NS.

Boas Vindas

AM, chefe da Localidade de Gueguegue, deu as boas-vindas aos presentes e começou por pedir a todos presentes para se apresentarem, deu uma breve introdução sobre o projecto e passou a palavra para consultec. mas antes, o líder comunitário **AC**, deu igualmente as boas-vindas aos presentes e pediu para que colaborassem e apresentassem todos suas dúvidas em relação ao Projecto.

Apresentação

JJ, explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos resultados do levantamento físico socioeconómico, feito no mês de Maio, em seguida falou dos passos seguintes que se esperam neste processo.

Finda a apresentação, JJ abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 10 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário no Bairro 1

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C1. Agradecemos pelo projecto e dizer que estamos satisfeitos pela forma como esta sendo feito este processo e nós não estamos directamente afectados pelo projecto, mas estamos a acompanhar.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C2. Obrigado.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q1. Gostaria de saber como essa energia que será produzida na Namaacha e estão a dizer que é com base no vento, será que não vai nos matar, só fico a imaginar a força do vento a passar por aqui.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R1. A energia que será produzida na Namaacha com base na força do vento, serão implantadas turbinas conforme podem ver nas fichas que estão nas vossas mãos, e essas turbinas vão produzir energia, e essa energia será transportada através destes cabos que estamos a referir que serão implantados e irão atravessar o bairro 1. O transporte através de cabos é seguro e não constitui perigo para as comunidades arredor, o que não é permitido que debaixo destes cabos estejam casas ou árvores.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>Q2. Agradecemos pela vinda do projecto, o projecto fala de energia eólica, será que esta energia é de qualidade e vai abrangir a todos nós? Como é que vai funcionar?</p> <p>Q3. E as pessoas que tiverem feito as suas machambas como vai funcionar, serão dados terra de substituição ou vão continuar a usar as mesmas machambas? E se for o caso do projecto passar enquanto aquela pessoa não tiver cultivado, vai perder a compensação?</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R2. A energia terá qualidade sim, só para ter uma ideia as linhas de alta tensão existentes transportam 33kv e esta do Projecto irá transportar cerca de 66Kv, sendo assim, a qualidade estará garantida e esta energia será injectada na subestação de Boane para depois ser distribuída.</p> <p>EDM - JM</p> <p>C3. A chegada desta energia não significa que a outra energia vai deixar de existir, a energia que vai ser produzida na Namaacha e vai ser transportada para a subestação de Boane, vai servir para aumentar a potencia da energia existente, ter mais qualidade. Na sequência quando esta energia for transportada para as nossas casas e ser instalado PT e dai chegar as nossas casas com maior qualidade.</p> <p>SDPI – DQ</p> <p>R3. Pode se dar o caso de vocês não terem nada nas vossas machambas, não significa que não será feito o levantamento e vai se basear no levantamento anterir.</p> <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C4. Estamos cientes, de que, a nossa agricultura na maioria das vezes é de sequeiro e sabemos que nem todo ano existem culturas a</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|---|
| <p>Q4. Durante a apresentação referiram que, quando as linhas de energia passarem as machambas poderão continuar, gostaríamos de ter uma garantia que nós poderíamos trabalhar nessas áreas, principalmente dentro do quartel, depois so murro.</p> | <p>desenvolver na machamba. Por isso o nosso inquérito já está previsto isso, por isso que temos uma questão, sobre o que produziu na última campanha.</p> <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>R4. Por toda zona onde o Projecto passa e que o uso actual de machambas, poderá sim voltar a exercer as suas actividades depois da fase de construção do projecto, porém na zona do quartel como todos bem sabem, é uma área privada ou seja, se amanhã o quartel decidir que já não quer mais ninguém, nós como projecto não temos nada a fazer, essa é uma negociação que a comunidade e o quartel deveria fazer.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C5. Quero aproveitar levantar para agradecer a vinda do projecto, realmente a nossa energia aqui não tem qualidade e nem é suficiente para todos nós, a vinda deste projecto poderá ajudar a melhor a qualidade de energia. A EDM já havia prometido trazer aqui um PT e até agora nada.</p> | <p>Consultec – JJ</p> <p>C6. Obrigada.</p> |
| <p>Líder comunitário - AC</p> <p>C7. Agradeço a presença de todos neste encontro e chegamos ao fim deste encontro. Sobre os espaços no quartel nós já temos conhecimento desses conflitos é um problema antigo que nós devemos sentar junto com as autoridades do quartel para tratarmos desse assunto, neste encontro não é o nosso foco. Muito obrigado a todos pela presença. Apelar a todos para participarmos mais nas reuniões porque no nosso bairro temos 14 quarterões e aqui somos poucos.</p> | <p>CEN - CM</p> <p>C8. Em primeiro lugar queria agradecer o apoio da comunidade e a nível do distrito de Boane pelo apoio prestado neste projecto que visa desenvolver o distrito e o país em geral. Nós estamos satisfeitos por isso e é importante para nós estarmos alinhados com a comunidade.</p> |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro na comunidade do Bairro 1



Acta dos Consulta Pública no Bairro 6

Local: Bairro 6 – Distrito de Boane

Data: 25 de Outubro de 2023

Hora: 14:15 – 16:20

Participantes

Os participantes na reunião pública incluíram:

- Representante do Ministério da terra e Ambiente (MTA) através da Direcção da terra e Delineamento territorial – SJ
- Representante dos Serviços Provinciais do Ambiente (SPA) – AC
- Representantes do Distrito de Boane, SDPI – DQ;
- Representante do Município de Boane: HT
- Representante da Localidade de Gueguegue – AM;
- Representantes da estrutura local;
- Membros da comunidade;
- Representantes da EDM: JM e HT
- Representantes do Proponente: CM e BV;
- Representantes da equipe da AIA da Consultec: JJ, NS e NS.

Boas Vindas

CS, líder comunitário do Bairro 6, deu as boas-vindas aos presentes e começou por pedir a todos presentes para se apresentarem, deu uma breve introdução sobre o projecto e passou a palavra para Consultec. mas antes, o Chefe da Localidade **AM**, aproveitou para dar as boas-vindas aos presentes e pediu para que colaborassem e apresentassem todas as dúvidas em relação ao Projecto e evitarmos desinformações.

Apresentação

JJ explicou brevemente os objectivos e a agenda da reunião e apresentou resumidamente o Projecto em discussão, incluindo a sua localização, componentes e actividades. Falou igualmente dos cronogramas e dos resultados do levantamento físico socioeconómico, feito no mês de Maio, em seguida falou dos passos seguintes que se esperam neste processo.

Finda a apresentação, JJ abriu a sala ao debate, a comentários, perguntas e sugestões, que se encontram registados na tabela abaixo. Antes da intervenção dos participantes, explicou que para facilitar o registo de todas as participações no debate, era importante que cada interveniente se identificasse primeiro, dizendo o seu nome e proveniência.

Tabela 11 – Resumo das intervenções e respostas dadas na reunião comunitário no Bairro 6

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|---|
| <p>Chefe de quarteirão - FA</p> <p>Q1. Em primeiro lugar gostaria de parabenizar pela apresentação. Tenho algumas dúvidas em relação aos limites de segurança desta linha que será enterada, nos campos aéreos estava tudo muito bem claro.</p> <p>C1. A alternativa que esta aqui a explicar poderá não ser viável, e se calhar não estão a olhar para as consequências que isso poderá trazer para nós em termos ambientais e sociais. A temperatura poderá ser modificada devido ao aquecimento destes cabos poderá ser modificada. Para a manutenção vai precisar de espaço. Tem famílias a viver, só o facto do cabo estra enterrado podemos ser prejudicados porque na prática hoje podem estar a falar tudo bonitinho e amanhã a coisa acontecer diferente. Nós que vivemos naquele bairro podemos ficar prejudicados, hoje temos aqui o MTA, o governo do Distrito e a liderança local, e amanhã esses mesmo vão nos abandonar.</p> | <p>CEN - CM</p> <p>R1. Para entrada no bairro 6 o cabo será enterrado para ligar até a subestação, não será usado o buffer de 70 metros tal como do cabo aéreo. Este cabo vai passar da servitude da EDM, em relação a entrada serão colocadas caleiras para proteger os cabos e não terá muitas alterações. Quando fizemos o primeiro levantamento, prevíamos o máximo de reassentamento; mas com esta alternativa tentou-se evitar o máximo o reassentamento do que quando o cabo fosse aéreo. A tecnologia que será usada é pouco usada e são usadas em casos extremos e em zonas urbanas. Conforme a Julieta disse, que este estudo ainda não é o final, ainda estamos em fase de estudos.</p> <p>C2. Este projecto também esta ser implementado com base nas leis locais e internacionais. Portanto, para conseguirmos ter financiamento para este projecto é preciso acautelar a questão de seguranças, as questões ambientais e sociais. Já existe uma experiência similar em moçambique; quando fala da temperatura vai ser feita uma análise sobre os materiais e outros aspectos técnicos para melhor decisão. No relatório final poderemos trazer aqui essas análises detalhadas esta alternativa foi decidida recentemente e ainda iremos apresentar no relatório final todos aspectos técnicos a serem tomados em consideração.</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|--|
| <p>Q2. Já existe uma experiência confirmada desses cabos enterrados noutros países e esta tecnologia é utilizada, nas Europas comparando com as nossas temperaturas lá o tempo é outro, já existe uma experiência local ou estamos a ser cobaias?</p> <p>Q3. Qual seria o revestimento da rua que será atravessada por este cabo? Esta rua será melhorada ou alcatroada ou pavimentada? A questão do lençol freático, qual vai ser o tratamento, naquela zona o lençol freático está muito próximo e temos sempre lugares que tem sempre água.</p> <p>Q4. Sobre reassentamento neste momento está se falar apenas de uma única casa, qual será o tratamento desta família que será reassentada, sobre as questões sociais, qual é o tempo que essa pessoa será dada, as condições para retirada desta pessoa estará acautelada</p> | <p>EDM - HT R2. Existem especificações para cada tipo de cabo, na Cidade de Maputo já existe essa tecnologia, temos o exemplo da subestação na malanga e a profundidade do cabo foi de 1 metro; esses cabos são feitos por encomenda e apresenta as especificidades de cada zona aonde se pretende implentar. Para adoptar esta tecnologia fica mais caro em termos de investimento e a EDM vai ter mais trabalhos para fazer a manutenção ou identificar alguma avaria.</p> <p>EDM - JM C3. Já vimos algumas experiências nos países lá a fora, é claro que o nosso clima não se compara ao da europa, nosso país mais quente, mas os procedimentos que serão usados aqui será usado em padrões internacionais e tecnologias já conhecidas.</p> <p>EDM - JM R3. A rua não vai sofrer muitas alterações do que já existe agora, pois não se pode pavimentar porque temos de ter acesso fácil para permitir a manutenção do cabo. E estamos a estudar a questão do lençol freático a profundidade em que o cabo será enterrado é no mínimo de 1 metro de profundidade. Para o caso de cabo enterrado não existe muitas exigências pois não há efeitos colaterais, para o caso de cabos aéreos a legislação já prevê um buffer de 25 metros para cada lado como margem de segurança. Portanto, para reforçar queremos vos tranquilizar e dizer que esta não será a primeira a vez que esta tecnologia de cabos enterrados será usada, já existe sim no nosso país e nunca tivemos problemas.</p> <p>MTA/DNT - SJ R4. Em primeiro lugar a responsabilidade de reassentar é do governo, a pessoa afectada tem direito de fazer de escolher aonde vai ser reassentado, é preciso que sejam observados todos os aspetos sociais e ambientais. Não é a empresa que tem a missão de procurar área para reassentamento, mas sim o governo e a lei esta clara</p> <p>Localidade de Guegueue - AM C4. Conforme podem ver aqui temos representação do governo deste o nível central até a nível da localidade e a estrutura local; para que este projecto seja aprovado deve haver um entendimento entre as comunidades e é por isso que a Consultec esta aqui para fazer este trabalho de informar a comunidade.</p> <p>CEN - CM</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|--|--|
| | <p>C5. As famílias que são directamente afectadas serão dadas a devida assistência de modo que não fiquem prejudicados, e garantir que estejam em condições melhores do que as actuais.</p> |
| <p>Líder comunitário - CS</p> <p>Q5. Eu vou me levantar para falar como se estivesse no lugar da comunidade, nós estamos em moçambique e temos graves problemas de qualidade e amanhã não queremos que o nosso quarteirão seja famoso por estarmos a viver debaixo de uma mina; falaram aqui que a opção de enterrar cabos é mais carra; gostaria de saber o que vos levou a escolher esta alternativa; será que este projecto já não tem dinheiro? Ou deve ser por causa dos custos de reassentamento.</p> <p>Q6. A entrada onde esse caso vai ser enterrado, inclui o Q2?</p> | <p>Consultec - JJ</p> <p>R5. Este estudo ainda está em uma fase de análise da viabilidade, antes de se escolher a alternativa que esta a ser estudada agora já tinham outras linhas outras vias mas que sempre a entrada seria pelo bairro 6. Idealmente se o desenho do ordenamento territorial e se houvesse uma previsão de crescimento do distrito não haveria casas arredor da subestação, numa situação ideal, nenhum projecto deveria reassentar o reassentamento é o último recurso que deve ser optado caso não haja alternativa. Neste caso a solução de cabo enterrado é ideal e infelizmente temos uma casa que será impactada.</p> <p>MTA/DNT - SJ</p> <p>C6. Em relação a ultima reunião que nós tivemos no pavilhão da romos, queríamos ouvir as vossas opiniões e trouxeram muitas alternativas e com base no que foi falado na última reunião trouxemos aqui os resultados, foram estudar as alternativas que é essa de cabo enterrado, para evitar o reassentamento massivo, isso não significa que o projecto não tem dinheiro, o reassentamento é a última coisa que deve ser feita conforme o decreto 31/2012, não é o projecto quem decide se deve ou não reassentar; no fundo ninguém gostaria de ser reassentado e ouvimos na outra reunião que muitos rejeitavam a ideia de reassentamento e diziam que queriam morrer nas suas casas e não em outros locais. foi bem-dito aqui, que estamos a fazer um estudo. Haverá ainda mais 2 reuniões previstas pela lei e terão oportunidade de ouvir as vossas opiniões que também serão analisadas dentro do relatório, este é um processo participativo.</p> <p>Consultec - JJ</p> <p>R6. Neste momento não posso especificar exatamente a rua e nem a casa que será impactada, mas trata-se de uma casa que vai fazer a ligação com a subestação. O resto das casas não serão impactadas.</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C6. O nosso apelo é que seja feito um estudo aprofundado sobre este cabo que será enterrado para podermos ter melhor esclarecimento. Explicarem melhor orientação das linhas para como vai ser a ligação para nosso bairro.</p> | <p>Consultec - JJ</p> <p>C6. Obrigada</p> |
| <p>Membro da comunidade</p> <p>C8. Só queria acrescentar um pouco sobre a questão que o senhor Carlos esteve a trazer, nós temos sim um problema grave de manutenção. E se temos problemas graves com a manutenção da energia e a EDM é que deveria fazer e não consegue responder; a energia que vai atravessar o nosso bairro é mais potente como vai ser capaz de fazer a manutenção. Nós temos problemas de fios na nossa zona postes super sobrecarregados quase a cair nas nossas casas e a EDM não consegue fazer a</p> | <p>CEN - CM</p> <p>C9. É importante recolhermos hoje as vossas opiniões e recolhermos questões que podem ajudar a melhorar o nosso projecto. Em relação a questão da manutenção pela EDM é do nosso interesse que a energia seja recolhida e nos não queremos vender esta energia a EDM, junto com a empresa CEN faremos um plano para fazer a manutenção da energia, não significa que</p> |

| Questões (Q) / Comentários (C) | Respostas (R) / Comentários (C) |
|---|---|
| manutenção, agora fiquei ainda mais preocupado com este projecto ao saber que a EDM é que será responsável pela manutenção. | iremos deixar tudo nas mãos da EDM nós como projecto estaremos em frente a zelar pela qualidade e manutenção. |

Após os esclarecimentos por parte dos representantes da Consultec, **JJ** referiu que mais comentários e sugestões poderiam ser enviados, através da estrutura local que eles seriam responsáveis por fazer chegar a informação a nós. Caso tenham comentários adicionais que devem ser tidas em consideração nesta reunião que fossem enviadas até ao dia 02 de Novembro de 2023.

Fotos do encontro na comunidade do Bairro 6

